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எண்களில் கண்டிப்பாக தகவல் தெரிவிக்கவும்

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"You have to dream before your dreams can come true."

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குறிப்பு:

மதிப்பெண்களுக்கு (Marks) மட்டுமே வினாத்தாள் திட்ட வரைவு (Blue Print) முறை பின்பந்நப்படுகிறது. வினா எண்களுக்கு (Question Numbers) வினாத்தாள் திட்ட வரைவு (Blue Print) முறை கிடையாது. எனவே அந்தந்த பிரிவுகளில் (Part) குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களில் தலைப்புகள் அந்தந்தப் பிரிவுகளில் எந்த வினா எண்களில் (Question Number) வேண்டுமானாலும் கேட்கப்படலாம். Question Numbers – நிலையானது அல்ல.

PROSE

உரைநடை (PROSE) பகுதியிலிருந்து......

அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வில் கேட்கப்படும் வினாக்கள்

PART- I	1-3	Synonyms	$3 \times 1 = 3$
	4-6	Antonyms	$3 \times 1 = 3$
PART- III	34-36	Prose Questions (Any 2 out of 3)	$2 \times 3 = 6$
PART-IV	41-47	Prose Paragraph (Eitherortype)	$1 \times 5 = 5$

Vocabulary, Grammar, Language Skills, Writing, Reading Exercises will be asked from the Book back Exercises.

Total Marks = 17

PART-I

1-3 Choose the correct Synonyms

 $3 \times 1 = 3$

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடிட்டிருக்கும் (Underline) வார்த்தைக்கு இணையான **அர்த்தம்** கொண்ட வார்த்தையை, தரப்பட்டுள்ள **4 விடைகளிலிருந்**து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க **Prose** பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திலும் உள்ள Glossary பகுதி (பக்கங்கள் 4,5,38,70,108,142,170,171) வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் மேலம் நம் உள்ள Synonym பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

4-6 Choose the correct Antonyms

 $3 \times 1 = 3$

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடிட்டிருக்கும் (Underline) வார்த்தைக்கு எதிரான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை, தரப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Prose பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திலும் உள்ள Glossary பகுதி (பக்கங்கள் 6, 38, 74) உள்ள Antonym பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள Antonym பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

PART-III

34-36 Prose Questions (Any 2 out of 3)

 $2 \times 3 = 6$

பகுதியிலிருந்து வினாத்தாளில் Prose 3 வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவந்நுள் விடையளிக்க குறைந்தபட்சம் எவையேனும் 2 வினாக்களுக்கு வேண்டும். விடைகளைக் **வாக்கியங்களில்** எழுதவும். விடைகள் **20-30 வார்த்தைக்குள்** அமையுமாறு பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவும். நம வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Prose** பகுதியில் உள்ள வினா விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

PART-IV

41-47 Prose Paragraph (Either...or...type)

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

வினாத்தாளில் Prose பகுதியிலிருந்து வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவர்றுள் எவையேனம் வினாவுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். ഖിடെகளைக் குளைந்தபட்சம் **வாக்கியங்களில்** எழுதவும். விடைகள் **125-150 வார்த்தைக்குள்** அமையுமாறு பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவும். வழிகாட்டி Prose பகுதியில் உள்ள பத்தி ഖിடെகளை நம் கையேட்டில் வினா நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

Vocabulary, Grammar, Language Skills, Writing, Reading Exercises - பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள Book Back Exercises பகுதியில் உள்ள வினா விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.



Prose-1 TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA வெரோனா நகரின் இரு கனவான்கள் A J Cronin



About The Author:-

Archibald Joseph Cronin (1896–1981) was a Scottish novelist, dramatist and physician. A doctor by training, Cronin was one of the most renowned storytellers of the twentieth century. Many of his stories have emerged from his medical career and are noted for their narrative skill, deep social conscience and finely drawn characters. Cronin's books were not only bestsellers but some of them (such as **The Citadel and The Keys of the Kingdom**) were made into successful films and were adapted for radio and television. His novella Country Doctor was adapted for a long running BBC radio and TV series.

ஆசிரியரைப் பற்றி:

ஆச்சி பால்ட் ஜோசப் க்ரோனின் ஸ்காட்லாந்தை இலக்கியவாதி சேர்ந்த ஆவார். பயிந்சி பெந்ந மருத்துவராய் இருப்பினும், கதைகள் சொல்வதில் 20-ம் முக்கியஸ்தராக நூற்றாண்டின் விளங்கினார். இவரது அனைத்து கதைகளிலும் மருத்துவம் பற்றியும், கதைச் சொல்லாற்றல் பற்றியும், சமுக உணர்வு பற்றியும் சிருந்த மூலம் அவருடைய பாத்திர படைப்புகள் சமூகத்திற்கு காட்டப்படுகிறது. இவரது புத்தகங்கள் ഖിന്റ്വതെയെ கொடுப்பது மட்டும் அல்லாமல் சிறந்த வானொலி ம<u>ந்ந</u>ும் தொலைக்காட்சிகளில் அவை ஒளிப்பரப்பப்படும் சிறந்த படங்களாகவும் இருந்தன. இவருடைய புதினம் 'Country Doctor' BBC radio, TV அலைவரிசைகளில் நெடுந்தொடராக வெளியிடப்பட்டது.

சாராம்சம் :

நிக்கோலோ, ஜேக்கோபோ ,என்னும் இரு சிறுவர்கள், இத்தாலி நாட்டில் உள்ள வெரோனா என்னும் நகரில் வாழ்கின்றனர். இந்தக்கதையின் ஆசிரியர் ஏ. ஜே.க்ரோனின் அந்த ஊருக்கு சுற்றுப்பயணம் செல்கிறார். அவர், அந்த சிறுவர்களை எதேச்சையாக சந்திக்கிறார். அவர்கள், க்ரோனினுக்கு எல்லா விதமான உதவிகளும் செய்து, சிறு சிறு தொகையை சம்பளமாக பெற்றுக்கொள்கின்றனர். அந்த இரு சிறுவர்களும் ஏன் அவ்வாறு அப்படி சம்பாத்தியம் செய்கின்றனர் என்பதை க்ரோனின் ஒரு நாள் தானே முயன்று கண்டுபிடிக்கிறார். அவருக்கு அந்த உண்மை திகைப்பாக இருக்கிறது. தங்களது ஒரே சகோதரி காச நோயால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதை அறிந்த சிறுவர்கள் அவளது மருத்துவச்செலவுகளுக்காக மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு உழைக்கின்றனர். அந்த சிறுவர்களின் தியாகம், நேர்மை, மற்றும் தாங்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட பணியில் அவர்கள் கொண்ட அர்ப்பணிப்பு, ஆகியவை இந்த மனித சமூகத்திற்கே ஒரு புதிய நம்பிக்கையை தருவதாக அமைந்து விடுகிறது.

PROSE TRANSLATION

PROSE	தமிழாக்கம்
PAGE - 1 Here is a story about love, devotion, sacrifice, sincerity and maturity displayed by two little boys in their actions to save the life of their sister who suffers from tuberculosis of the spine. Read the story to find out how their actions give a new hope for humanity.	இந்தக் கதையானது தங்களது ஒரே சகோதரி காச நோயால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதை அறிந்த சிறுவர்கள் அவளது மருத்துவச்செலவுகளுக்காக, மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு உழைக்கின்றனர். அந்த சிறுவர்களின் தியாகம், நேர்மை, மற்றும் தாங்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட பணியில் அவர்கள் கொண்ட அர்ப்பணிப்பு ஆகியவை இந்த மனித சமூகத்திற்கே ஒரு புதிய நம்பிக்கையை தருவதாக அமைந்து விடுகிறது.
As we drove through the foothills of the Alps two small boys stopped us on the outskirts of Verona. They were selling wild strawberries. "Don't buy," warned Luigi, our cautious driver.	ஆல்ப்ஸ் மலையின் அடிவாரத்தில் நாங்கள் எங்கள் வண்டியை ஓட்டிக்கொண்டு சென்ற போது, வெரோனா நகரின் வெளியே இரு சிறுவர்கள் எங்களை நிறுத்தினார்கள். அவர்கள், காட்டு ஸ்ட்ராபெரி பழங்களை விற்றுக்கொண்டிருந்தனர். " எங்களது வாகன ஓட்டி லூகி, " வெரோனாவுல இத விட

"You will get much better fruit in Verona. Besides, these boys....."

நல்ல பழங்களை நீங்க வாங்கலாம். அதுவுமில்லாம இவங்க சின்னப்பயங்க..." என்றார்.

He **shrugged** his shoulders to convey his disapproval of their shabby appearance.

அந்தச்சிறுவர்களின் அழுக்கான தோற்றத்தைக்குறித்து, ஓட்டுநர் தனது தோள்களைக் குலுக்கியபடி, தனது எண்ணத்தைத் தெரிவித்தார்.

One boy had on a worn jersey and cut-off khaki pants; the other a shortened army **tunic** gathered in loose folds about his skinny frame. Yet, gazing at the two little figures, with their brown skins, tangled hair and dark earnest eyes, we felt ourselves strangely attracted. My companion spoke to the boys, discovered that they were brothers. Nicola, the elder, was 13; Jacopo, who barely came up to the door handle of the car, was nearly 12. We bought their biggest basket, and then set off toward town.

ஒரு சிறுவன் மேலங்கியும், முழங்கால் வரை நீண்ட சட்டையும் அணிந்திருந்தான். மற்றொரு சிறுவன், தனது ஒல்லியான உடலின் மேலே, ஆங்காங்கே மடக்கி வைக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு நீண்ட சிப்பாயின் அங்கியை அணிந்திருந்தான். அவர்களது பழுப்பு நிறத்தோல் கொண்ட இரு சிறு உருவங்களையும், கலைந்த தலை(ழடியையும், ஊக்கமான கருநிறக்கண்களையும் கண்டதும், ஒரு வினோதமாக நாங்கள் அவர்களை நோக்கி ஈர்க்கப்பட்டோம். எனது சக பயணி, அவர்களுடன் பேசி, அவர்கள் இருவரும் சகோதரர்கள் என்று கண்டு கொண்டார். அவர்களில், மூத்தவன் 13 வயதான நிக்கோலோ. இன்னொருவன் எங்கள் காரின் கதவின் கைப்பிடி தூரத்திற்குக்கூட உயரம் எட்டாத 12 வயதான ஜேக்கப்போ என்னும் சிறுவன். நாங்கள், அவர்கள் வைத்திருந்தவற்றில் உள்ள மிகப்பெரிய கூடையை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு நகரத்தை நோக்கிப்பயணித்தோம்.

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Next morning, coming out of our hotel, we saw our friends bent over shoe shine boxes beside the fountain in the public square, doing brisk business. மறுநாள் காலை, நான் எனது தங்கும் விடுதியை விட்டு வெளியே வந்த போது, எங்கள் நண்பர்கள், நகரின் மைய சதுக்கத்தில் உள்ள நீரூற்றின் பின்புறம் அமர்ந்து மிகவும் சுறுசுறுப்பாக கால் பூட்ஸ்களுக்கு பாலிஷ் போட்டுக்கொண்டிருப்பதைக்கண்டோம்.

We watched for a few moments; then as trade **slackened** we went over. They greeted us with friendly faces.

நாங்கள் அவர்களை சிறிது நேரம் பார்த்து விட்டு, அவர்களது தொழில் சற்று தொய்வடைந்திருந்த நேரத்தில், அங்கு போனோம். அவர்கள் எங்களுக்கு தோழமையான முகத்துடன் வணக்கம் சொன்னார்கள்.

பரிச்சு.

வித்துப்

பழங்களையெல்லாம்

"I thought you picked fruit for a living," I said." We do many things, sir," Nicola answered seriously. He glanced at us hopefully. "Often we show visitors through the town ... to Juliet's tomb ... and other places of interest."

"நாங்க நெறைய வேல செய்யுறோம் சார்," என்று நிக்கோலோ சீரிய முறையில் பதிலளித்தான். அவன் எங்களை நம்பிக்கையுடன் பார்த்து விட்டு, "அடிக்கடி, சுற்றுலாப்பயணிகளை இந்த ஊரு முழுக்க சுத்திக்காட்டுறோம்....ஜூலியட்டின் கல்லறை, அப்புறமா வேற முக்கிய இடங்களை காட்டுறோம்."

பிழைச்சுக்குறீங்கன்னு நெனச்சேன்." என்று நான் சொன்னேன்.

"All right," I smiled. "You take us along."

"சரி" நான் சிரித்தேன். "நீங்க, எங்களைக்கூட்டிக்கிட்டு போங்க.!"

As we made the rounds, my interest was again provoked by their remarkable **demeanour**. They were childish enough, and in many ways quite **artless**. Jacopo was lively as a squirrel. Nicola's smile was steady and engaging. Yet in both these boyish faces there was a seriousness which was far beyond their years. In the week which followed we saw them frequently, for they proved extremely useful to us. If we wanted a pack of American cigarettes, or seats for the opera or the name of good restaurant, Nicola and Jacopo could be relied upon to

நாங்கள் ஊர் சுத்திய போது, அந்த சிறுவர்களின் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க நடவடிக்கை என் ஆர்வத்தை தூண்டியது. அவர்கள் சிறுவர்கள் என்றாலும், அறியா அப்பிராணிகளாய் இருந்தாலும், ஜேக்கப்போ ஓர் அணில் போல துடிப்பாய் இருந்தான். நிக்கோலோ உறுதியான புன்னகையால் சகஜமாய் இருந்தான் எனினும், இந்த சிறுவர்களின் முகங்களிலும். அவர்களது வயதுக்கு மீறிய ஒரு சீரிய தன்மை இருந்தது. அதைத்தொடர்ந்து வந்த வாரத்தில், நாங்கள் அடிக்கடி அவர்களைக்கண்டோம். அவர்கள் எங்களுக்கு மிகவும் பயன்பட்டார்கள். எங்களுக்கு அமெரிக்க சிகரெட்டுகள் தேவைப்பட்டாலோ அல்லது இசை நாடகத்துக்கான நுழைவுச்சீட்டுக்கள் தேவைப்பட்டாலோ, அல்லது ஒரு நல்ல பெயர் தேவைப்பட்டாலோ, உணவு விடுதியின் எங்கள் தேவைகளை செய்ய நிக்கோலோவையும், பூர்த்தி ஜேக்கோபோவையும் சார்ந்திருந்தோம். எனக்கு உரைத்த விஷயம்

1 777	என்னவென்றால், அவர்கள் பணி செய்ய விருப்பமாய்
satisfy our needs. What struck one most was	இருந்தார்கள். கோடைக்காலத்தின் நாட்களில், உஷ்ணமான தூரிய
their willingness to work. During these summer	வெப்பத்தின் கீழே அவர்கள் அமர்ந்து, பூட்சுகளுக்கு பாலிஷ்
days, under the hot sun, they shined shoes, sold	போட்டார்கள். பழங்கள் விற்றார்கள். செய்தித்தாள்கள்
fruit, hawked newspapers, conducted tourists	விற்றார்கள். சுற்றுலாப்பயணிளுக்கு ஊரைச்சுற்றிக்காட்டினார்கள்.
round the town, and ran errands.	பல வேலைகளுக்காகவும் ஓடினார்கள்.
One night, we came upon them in the windy	ஓர் இரவில், நாங்கள், ஆள் இல்லாத நகர சதுக்கத்தில்
and deserted square, resting on the stone	காற்றடித்துக்கொண்டிருந்த போது, விளக்குகளுக்கீழே, நடைபாதையில் அந்த சிறுவர்கள் ஓய்வெடுத்துக்
pavement beneath the lights. Nicola sat upright,	நடைபாதையில் அந்த சிறுவர்கள் ஓய்வெடுத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பதைக் கண்டோம். நிக்கோலோ, சோர்வுடன் எழுந்து
tired. A bundle of unsold newspapers lay at his	அமர்ந்தான். விற்காத ஒரு கட்டு செய்தித்தாள்கள் அவனது
feet. Jacopo, his head resting upon his brother's	காலடியில் கிடந்தது. ஜேக்கோபோ தனது சகோதரனின் தோளில்
shoulder was asleep. It was nearly midnight.	விழுந்து உறங்கிக்கொண்டிருந்தான். அது கிட்டத்தட்ட நள்ளிரவு நேரம்.
"Why are you out so late, Nicola?"	" நீ ஏன் இவ்வளவு லேட், நிக்கோலோ "
"Waiting for the last bus from Padua. We shall	"படுவா ஊர்ல இருந்து வர்ற கடைசி பஸ்சுக்காக காத்துக்கிட்டு
sell all our papers when it comes in."	இருக்கேன். அது வந்ததும், இருக்கற எல்லா பேப்பரையும் நாங்க வித்துருவோம்.:"
"Must you work so hard? You both look rather	"நீங்க இவ்வளவு கஷ்டப்பட்டு பாடுபடணுமா ? நீங்க ரெண்டு
tired."	பேருமே சோர்வா இருக்கீங்களே!"
"We are not complaining, sir."	" நாங்க எதுவும் சலிச்சுக்கலையே சார்! "
But next morning, when I went over to the	ஆனால், அடுத்த நாள், காலைல, எங்களோட பூட்சுகளுக்கு பாலிஷ்
fountain to have my shoes shined, I said,	போட நீரூற்றுக்குப்போனப்ப, நான் சொன்னேன்," நிக்கோலோ,
"Nicola, the way you and Jacopo work, you	நீயும், ஜேக்கோபோவும் பாடுபடுறதைப்பார்த்தா, நீங்க கொஞ்சம் சம்பாதிச்சிருப்பீங்க போல. நீங்க டிரஸ் எதுக்காகவும் பணம்
must earn quite a bit. You spend nothing on	செலவளிக்கறதில்ல போலநீங்க கொஞ்சம் தான்
clothes. You eat little enough when I see you	சம்பாதிக்குறீங்க நீங்க சாப்புடுற போது நான் பாத்தா, வெறும்
have a meal it's usually black bread and figs.	கருகிப்போன கருப்பு ரொட்டியும், அத்திப்பழமும் தான்
Tell me, what do you do with your money?"	சாப்புடுறீங்க. நீங்க பணத்தை வெச்சு என்ன பண்ணப்போறீங்க, சொல்லுங்க ?"
He coloured deeply under his sunburn, and then	சுட்டெரிக்கும் சூரிய வெளிச்சத்தால் நிறம் மாறிப்போன அவனது
grew pale. He looked to the ground.	முகம் நிறமற்றுப்போனது. அவன் தரையை நோக்கினான்.
"You must be saving up to emigrate to	"நீங்க அமெரிக்கா போகறதுக்காக பணத்தை சேர்த்து வைக்குறீங்க,"
America," I suggested. He looked at me	என்று நான் உத்தேசமாய்ச்சொன்னேன். அவன், பக்கவாட்டில்
sideways, spoke with an effort.	என்னை நோக்கி விட்டு, கொஞ்சம் எத்தனித்து விட்டு பேச ஆரம்பித்தான்.
"We should greatly like to go to the States. But	ஆர்ம்பத்தான். ''நாங்க அமெரிக்காவுக்கப்போறதுக்கு ரொம்ப விரும்பறோம்.
here, at present, we have other plans."	ஆனா, தற்சமயத்துக்கு இங்க வேற சில திட்டம் வெச்சுருக்கோம்."
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"What plans?"	" என்ன திட்டம் ?"
He smiled uncomfortably. "Just plans, sir," he	" அவன் அசௌகரியமாய் சிரித்து விட்டு, " வெறும் திட்டம் தான்,
answered in a low voice.	சார்," என்று தாழ்ந்த குரலில் சொன்னான்.
"Well," I said, "we're leaving on Monday. Is	" நல்லது. நாங்க திங்கக்கிழமை இங்க இருந்து கௌம்பறோம்.
there anything I can do for you before we go?"	நாங்க போறதுக்கு முன்னாடி, உங்களுக்கு ஏதாவது செய்யணுமா?"
Nicola shook his head, but suddenly Jacopo	என்றேன். நிக்கோலோ தனது தலையை ஆட்டியபடி மறுத்தான். ஆனா, ஜேக்கோபோ திடீரென்று, "சார், ஒவ்வொரு
said, "Sir," he burst out, "every Sunday we	ஆனா, ஜேக்கோபோ தாசிரன்று, "சார், ஒவ்வொரு ஞாயித்துக்கெழமையும் நாங்க இங்க இருந்து 30 கிலோ மீட்டர்
make a visit to the country, to Poleta, 30	தூரத்துல இருக்கற போலேட்டாங்கற ஊருக்குப்போவோம்.
kilometres from here. Usually we hire bicycles.	வழக்கமா நாங்க, சைக்கிள் தான் வாடகைக்கு எடுப்போம்.

But tomorrow, since you are so kind, you might send us in your car."	ஆனா, நீங்க கொஞ்சம் நல்ல மனசோட இருக்கறதால, நாளைக்கு நீங்க எங்களை உங்களோட கார்ல அனுப்பி வெக்கலாம்." என்றான்.
I had already told Luigi he might have the Sunday off. However, I answered, "I'll drive you out myself."	நான், எனது ஓட்டுநர் லூகியிடம், அவன் ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை லீவு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று சொல்லியிருந்தேன் எனினும், நான்," நானே காரை ஓட்டுகிறேன்.:" என்று சொன்னேன்.
There was a pause. Nicola was glaring at his young brother in vexation . "We could not think of troubling you, sir."	ஒரு அமைதியான இடைவெளி நிலவியது. நிக்கோலோ, தனது தம்பியை கோபத்தோடு பார்த்தான். " நாங்க உங்களை தொல்லை பண்ண நெனக்கல சார்!:" என்றான்.
"It won't be any trouble."	" அது ஒண்ணும் தொல்லை இல்லை."
He bit his lip, then, in a rather put out tone, he said, "Very well."	அவன் தனது உதட்டைக்கடித்தபடி, பிறகு, ஏதோ குற்ற உணர்வோடு, சரி, நல்லது" என்றான்.
The following afternoon we drove to the tiny village set high upon the hillside. I imagined that our destinations would be some humble dwellings. But, directed by Jacopo, we drew up at a large red-roofed villa, surrounded by a high stone wall. I could scarcely believe my eyes and before I could recover breath my two passengers had leaped from the car.	அன்றைய பிற்பொழுது வேளையில், நாங்க மலையோரமா இருந்த ஒரு சின்ன கிராமத்துக்கு காரை ஓட்டிக்கிட்டு போனோம். நாங்க போகப்போற வீடு ஏதோ ரொம்ப ஏழ்மையான வீடா இருக்கும்னு நெனச்சேன். ஆனா, ஜேக்கோபோ வழி காட்டிகிட்டுப்போன இடத்துக்கு நாங்க காரை ஓட்டிக்கிட்டுப்போனா, அது ஒரு சிவப்பு கூரை போட்ட பெரிய வீடு. நான் கொஞ்சம் மூச்சு வாங்கறதுக்குள்ள அந்த ரெண்டு சின்னப்பயலுகளும் கார்ல இருந்து குதிச்சாங்க.
"We shall not be long, sir. Perhaps only an hour. May be you'd like to go to the cafe in the village for a drink?" They disappeared beyond the corner of the wall.	"நாங்க ரொம்ப நேரம் எடுத்துக்க மாட்டோம். ஒரு வேளை ஒரு மணி நேரம் ஆகலாம். நீங்க, இந்த கிராமத்துல இருக்கற ஓட்டலுக்கு போயி ஏதாவது குடிக்கணும்னு நினைக்கிறீங்களா ?" அவர்கள், சுவரின் மூலை வழியாக உள்ளே காணாமல் போனார்கள்.
After a few minutes I followed. I found a grilled side-entrance and, determinedly, rang the bell.	கொஞ்ச நேரம் கழிச்சு , நான் அவர்கள் பின்தொடர்ந்தேன். வீட்டின் பக்கவாட்டில் இருந்த ஒரு இரும்பு கம்பிகளால் ஆன கதவைக்கண்டேன். ஒரு உறுதியான தீர்க்கத்தோடு, அழைப்பு மணியை அழுத்தினேன்.
A pleasant-looking woman with steel-rimmed spectacles appeared. I blinked as I saw that she was dressed in the white uniform of a trained nurse.	உலோக சட்டமிடப்பட்ட கண்ணாடி அணிந்த ஒரு நல்ல தோற்றமுடைய பெண் தோன்றினாள். அவள், பயிற்சி பெற்ற செவிலி அணியும் வெண்ணிற ஆடை அணிந்திருந்ததால், நான் அவளைக்கண்டு சொல்வதறியாது முழித்தேன்.
"I just brought two small boys here."	" நான் இங்க ரெண்டு சின்னப்பசங்களை கொண்டு வந்து விட்டேன்." என்றேன்.
"Ah, yes." Her face lit up; she opened the door to admit me. "Nicola and Jacopo. I will take you up."	"ஆமா." அவளது முகம் பிரகாசமடைந்து, அவள் கதவைத்திறந்து என்னை உள்ளே வர விட்டாள். " நிக்கோலோ. ஜேக்கோபோ. நான் அவங்க கிட்ட உங்கள கொண்டு போறேன்."
She led me through a cool, tiled vestibule into the hospital – for hospital the villa had become. At the door of a little cubicle the nurse paused, put her finger to her lips, and with a smile bade me look through the glass partition. The two boys were seated at the bedside of a girl of	அவள் , என்னை குளிர்ந்த ஒரு கூடத்தின் வழியே வழி நடத்தி, ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு கொண்டு சென்றாள். ஏனென்றால், அந்த பெரிய வீடு, ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியாக மாறியிருந்தது. ஒரு சிறிய சதுர அறையின் முன்பு அந்த செவிலி நின்றாள். என்னை நோக்கி, தனது உதடுகளின் குறுக்கே தனது விரலை வைத்து சைகை காட்டி விட்டு, பிறகு, அங்கிருந்த கண்ணாடி தடுப்பின் வழியே பார்க்கச்சொன்னாள். அந்த இரு சிறுவர்களும், ஒரு படுக்கையின் அருகே அமர்ந்திருந்தனர். அந்த படுக்கையில், இருபது வயது மதிக்கத்தக்க பெண், தலையணைகளை உயர்த்தி

about twenty who, propped up on pillows, wearing a pretty lace jacket, was listening to their **chatter**, her eyes soft and tender. One could see at a glance her resemblance to her brothers. A vase of wild flowers stood on her table, beside a dish of fruit and several books.

"Won't you go in?" the nurse murmured. "Lucia will be pleased to see you."

I shook my head and turned away. I felt I could not bear to **intrude** upon this happy family party. But at the foot of the staircase I drew up and begged her to tell me all she knew about these boys.

She was eager to do so. They were, she explained, quite alone in the world, except for this sister, Lucia. Their father, a widower, a well-known singer, had been killed in the early part of the war. Shortly afterward a bomb had destroyed their home and thrown the three children into the streets. They had always known a comfortable and cultured life – Lucia had herself been training as a singer– and they had suffered horribly from near starvation and exposure to the cold winter.

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For months they had barely kept themselves alive in a sort of shelter they built with their own hands amidst the **rubble**. Then for three years the Germans ruled the city. The boys grew to hate the Germans. When the resistance movement began secretly to form they were among the first to join. When the war was over, and we had peace at last, they came back to their beloved sister. And they found her – suffering from tuberculosis of the spine."

She paused, took a quick breath. "Did they give up? I do not have to answer that question. They brought her here, persuaded us to take her into the hospital. In the twelve months she has been our patient she has made good progress. There is every hope that one day she will walk— and sing—again."

அதன்மேல் சாய்ந்தபடி இருந்தாள். வைத்துக்கொண்டு பின்னல் வேலை செய்யப்பட்ட மேலாடையை அணிந்திருந்த அவள், அந்த சிறுவர்களின் பேச்சைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தாள். அவளது கண்கள் மென்மையாகவும், நளினமாகவும் இருந்தது. ஒருவர் பார்த்த மாத்திரத்திலேயே அவளுக்கு அந்த சிறுவர்களின் தோற்ற ஜாடை இருப்பதை தெரிந்து கொள்ள முடியும். அங்கு மேஜையின் மேலே, ஒரு ஜாடி வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அத்துடன் ஒரு தட்டில் பழங்களும், புத்தகங்களும் இருந்தன. "

நீங்க உள்ள போக மாட்டீங்களா ?" என்று முணுமுணுத்தாள் அந்த செவிலி. ' உங்களைப்பாத்தா லூசியா சந்தோஷப்படுவா" என்றாள்.

நான், என் தலையைக்குலுக்கியபடி, திரும்பி விட்டேன் . இந்த குடும்பத்தின் சந்தோஷமான ஐக்கியத்துக்குளே ஊடுருவி அவர்களது சந்தோஷத்தை கலைக்க விரும்ப வில்லை. ஆனால், படிக்கட்டின் கடைசியில் நின்றபடி, அந்த இரு சிறுவர்களைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லும்படி அந்த செவிலியை ரொம்ப கெஞ்சிக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டேன்.

அவள் சொல்வதற்கு ஆர்வமாக இருந்தாள். அவள் சொன்னாள். லூசியாவைத் தவிர்த்துவிட்டு பார்த்தால், அந்த இருவரும் உலகிலே, தனிமையாக இருப்பவர்கள். அவர்களது தந்தை , தனது நல்ல பிரபலமான பாடகர். அவர், மனைவியை இழந்தவர். இரண்டாம் உலகப்போரின் முற்பகுதியில் கொல்லப்பட்டார். கொஞ்ச காலத்துக்குப்பிறகு, ஒரு வெடிகுண்டு வீசப்பட்டதில், அவர்கள் வாழ்ந்து வந்த வீடு அழிந்து போனது. அந்தப்பிள்ளைகள், வாழ இடமின்றி, வீதிக்கு வந்து விட்டனர். அவர்கள், எப்போதுமே ஒரு நல்ல வசதியும், கலாச்சாரமும் கொண்ட வாழ்வை வாழ்ந்தவர்கள். லூசியா பாடகியாவதற்கு பயிற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வந்தாள்--அவர்களோ, கிட்டத்தட்ட பட்டினியோடு, கடுமையான கார்காலத்தில் வாழ்ந்து வந்தனர்.

தங்கள் சிதிலமடைந்த வீட்டினையே, தங்கள் கைகளால், ஏதோ மாதங்களாக ஓரளவுக்கு வசிப்பிடமாக மாற்றி, அதில் பல அவர்கள் வாழ்ந்து வந்தனர். அதன் பின்பு, ஜெர்மானியர்கள், அந்த மூன்று வருடங்கள் ஆண்டனர். சிறுவர்கள், ஜெர்மானியர்களை வளர்ந்தனர். வெறுத்தபடியே ஜெர்மானியர்களை தடுப்பதற்கான இயக்கம் துவங்கப்பட்ட போது, அதில் இந்த சிறுவர்கள் தான் முதலாவதாக சேர்ந்தனர். போர் (ழடிந்ததும், நமக்கு அமைதி கிடைத்தது. அவர்கள், தங்கள் சகோதரியினிடத்திற்குச் சென்றார்கள் அவளைக் கண்டார்கள்... காச நோய் அவளது முதுகெலும்பை பாதித்து அவள் வியாதியுற்று இருப்பதைக் கண்டார்கள்.

"அவள், பேச்சை நிறுத்திக்கொண்டு, ஒரு பெருமூச்சு விட்டாள். " அவங்க முயற்சியை விட்டுட்டாங்களா ?" " நான் அதுக்கு பதில் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்ல. அவங்க, அவளை இங்கே கொண்டு வந்தாங்க. ஆஸ்பத்திரியில, சேத்துக்கச்சொல்லி , என்னைய ரொம்ப வற்புறுத்துனாங்க. இந்த பன்னெண்டு மாதங்கள்ல, அவ இங்க எங்களோட பேஷண்டா இருந்துருக்கா. அவ உடம்பு நல்லா முன்னேறிக்கிட்டு இருக்கு. ஒரு நாள், அவ எழுந்துருச்சு நடந்து, அவ மறுபடி பாடுவான்னு நம்பிக்கையும் இருக்கு." "Of course, everything is so difficult now, food so scarce and dear, we could not keep going unless we charged a fee. But every week, Lucia's brothers have made their payment." She added simply, "I don't know what they do, I do not ask. Work is scarce in Verona. But whatever it is, I know they do it well."

"Yes," I agreed. "They couldn't do it better."

I waited outside until the boys rejoined me, and then drove them back to the city. They sat beside me, not speaking. For my part, I did not say a word—I knew they would prefer to feel that they had safely kept their secret. Yet their devotion had touched me deeply.

War had not broken their spirit. Their selfless action brought a new nobility to human life, gave promise of a greater hope for human society.

" சொல்லப்போனா, இப்ப எல்லாமே கஷ்டந்தான் சாப்பாட்டுக்கு தட்டுப்பாடா இருக்கு பணம் வசூலிக்காம எங்களால இதை நடத்த முடியாது. லூசியாவோட தம்பிங்க வாரா வாரம் பணத்தைக் கட்டிடுவாங்க அவள் சொன்னாள், " அவங்க என்ன பண்றங்கன்னு எனக்குத்தெரியாது. நான் அதைக்கேக்குறதும் கிடையாது வெரோனாவுல வேலை கிடைக்கறது கஷ்டம். ஆனா, என்ன வேலையா இருந்தாலும் சரி, அவங்க ரெண்டு பேரும் நல்லா செய்வாங்கன்னு தெரியும்."

"ஆமா" என்று நான் ஒத்துக்கொண்டேன். அவங்க இதை விட இன்னும் நல்ல வேலை செய்ய முடியாது."

அந்த ரெண்டு பையன்களும் திரும்பி வர்ற வரை, நான் வெளியே காத்துக்கிட்டு இருந்தேன். பிறகு, அவங்களை ஊருக்கு ஓட்டிக்கிட்டு வந்தேன். அவங்க எனக்குப்பின்னாடி உக்காந்திருந்தாங்க. நான், ஒரு வார்த்தை கூட பேசல. ... அவங்க அந்த விஷயத்தை ரகசியமா வெச்சுக்கிட்டு இருக்கணும்னு நெனச்சாங்கன்னு எனக்குத்தெரியும். இருந்தாலும், அவங்களோட மனோபாவம், என்னைய ரொம்ப அர்ப்பணிப்பு ஆழ்மா பாதிச்சிருச்சு.

போர் அவங்களோட மனநிலைய குலைக்கல. அவங்களோட தன்னலமில்லாத வேலை, மனித வாழ்க்கைக்கே ஒரு மேன்மையைக்கொண்டு வந்துருச்சு. மனித குலத்துக்கு, ஒரு நல்ல பெரிய நம்பிக்கையை கொடுத்துருச்சு.

PICTURES FOR UNDERSTANDING



Nicola – 13 years



Jacopo - 12 years



The Narrator



Lucia-Sister-20 years



The Nurse



Luigi - Driver



Selling Strawberries



Polishing Shoes

Q.NO: 1-3 SYNONYMS $3 \times 1 = 3$ MARKS

WORD	SYNONYM	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
artless	innocent, natural	அப்பாவித்தனமான
bade	attempted	முயற்சித்தல்
barely	hardly	எதுவுமின்றி
begged	pleaded	வேண்டுதல், கெஞ்சுதல்
blinked	winked	கண் சிமிட்டுதல்
brisk	energetic	துடிப்புள்ள
burst	exploded	வெடிப்பு
cautious	thoughtful	சிந்தனை
chatter	talk	பேச்சு
childish	immature	முதிர்ச்சி இல்லாத
coloured	blushed	வெட்கப்படுதல்
convey	express	வெளிப்படுத்துதல்
cubicle	workspace	வேலை செய்யும் சிறிய இடம்
cultured	refined	நாகரீகமுள்ள
demeanour	appearance	தோற்றம்
deserted	uninhabited	ஆட்கள் இல்லாத
destination	journey's end	பயணத்தின் முடிவு
devotion	commitment	அர்ப்பணிப்பு
drew	moved	இழுத்தல்
dwelling	residence	உறைவிடம்
earnest	serious	ஊக்கமான
emigrate	relocate	இடம் பெயருதல்
errands	tasks	சிறு செயல்கள், சிறு வேலைகள்
exposure	vulnerability	வெளிக்காட்டுதல்
frame	physique	உடல்
gazing	watching	கவனித்தல், பார்த்தல்
glanced	looked	பார்த்தல்
glaring	staring	உந்று நோக்குதல்
grilled	fenced	வேலி போடப்பட்டுள்ள
hawk	sell things crying aloud	பொருட்களை கூவிக்கூவி விற்பது
horribly	dreadfully	பயங்கரமான
intrude	interrupt	இடையூறு
leaped	jumped	தாவுதல்
living	income	வருமானம்
nobility	dignity	மேன்மை, கண்ணியம்
opera	play with music	இசை நாடகம்
outskirts	borders	எல்லைப்புறம்
partition	divider	பாகம் பிரித்தல்
pause	silence /stop	அமைதி
persuaded	convinced	இணங்க வைத்தல்
pleased	happy	மகிழ்ச்சியடைதல்
prefer	to choose	தோவு செய்தல்

WORD	SYNONYM	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்	
propped	upheld	ஆதரித்தல்	
proved	confirmed	நிருபித்தல்	
provoked	activated	செயல்பட தூண்டுதல்	
rejoined	reunited	மீண்டும் இணைத்தல்	
relied	trusted	நம்பிக்கையுள்ள	
remarkable	extraordinary	குறிப்பிடத்தக்க	
resemblance	similarity	ஒத்த தன்மை	
resistance	opposition	எதிர்ப்பு	
rubble	debris	இடிந்த பொருட்கள்	
scarce	insufficient	தட்டுப்பாடு, பற்றாக்குறை	
shabby	ragged	கிழிந்த, கந்தலான	
shrug	to raise one's shoulders	தோள்களை குலுக்குதல்	
slackened	reduced	குறைப்பது	
spirit	temperament/attitude	மனநிலை	
starvation	hunger	பசி, பட்டினி	
struck	affected	பாதிக்கப்பட்ட	
tangled	messy	குள்றுபடியான	
tender	gentle	மென்மையான	
troubling	disturbing	தொல்லை தருவது	
tunic	a loose outer garment	நீண்ட தளா்வான ஆடை	
uncomfortably	uneasily	அசௌகரியமான	
upright	erect	நேராக நிற்பது, நெட்டுக்குத்தலாக	
vestibule	lobby	வீட்டின் முன்னறை	
vexation	upset, annoyance	வெறுப்பூட்டுதல்	
villa	country house	கிராமத்து வீடு	

Q.NO: 4-6 ANTONYMS $3 \times 1 = 3$ MARKS

WORD		ANTONYMS	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
admit	X	deny	மறுத்தல்
alive	X	dead	இறத்தல்
artless	X	complicated	சிக்கலான
barely	X	easily	எளிதாக
begged	X	commanded	உத்தரவிடுதல்
beloved	X	despised	வெறுத்தல்
better	X	worse	மோசமான
brisk	X	slow	மெதுவான
burst	X	peace	அமைதி
cautious	X	reckless	கவனமற்ற
chatter	X	whisper	கிசுகிசுத்தல்
childish	X	mature	முதிர்ச்சியான
convey	X	refrain	விலகி இருத்தல்
cultured	X	uncivilized	நாகீகமற்ற
deserted	X	inhabited	மக்கள் குடியமர்தல்
destination	X	beginning	துவக்கம்

WORD		ANTONYMS	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
destroyed	X	intact	பழுதுபடாத
determinedly	X	half-heartedly	அரை மனதுள்ள
devotion	X	negligence	அலட்சியம்
disapproval	X	approval	ஒப்புதல், அங்கீகாரம்
drew	X	shoved	தள்ளுதல்
earnest	X	insincere	பொய்யான
emigrate	X	return	திரும்பி வருதல்
engaging	X	unattractive	கவர்ச்சியற்ற
exposure	X	safety	பாதுகாப்பு
frequently	X	seldom	அரிதாய்
friendly	X	unfriendly	நட்பற்ற
gazing	X	ignoring	புறக்கணித்தல்
glanced	X	studied	கூர்ந்து பார்த்தல்
greatly	X	mildly	மிருதுவான
grilled	X	opening	திறப்பு
hire	X	own	கிரையம் பெறுதல்
hopefully	X	despairingly	விரக்தியுறுதல்
horribly	X	pleasantly	இனிமையான
humble	X	arrogant	முரட்டுத்தனமான
interest	X	neglect	நிராகரித்தல்
intrude	X	exit	வெளியேறுதல்
leaped	X	descended	கீழே இறங்குதல்
lively	X	lethargic	சோம்பேறித்தனமான
loose	X	tight	இறுக்கமான
nobility	X	dishonour	அவமரியாதை
outskirts	X	downtown	நகரின் உட்புறம்
pale	X	bright	பிரகாசமான
pause	X	continue	தொடர்தல்
peace	X	war	போர், யுத்தம்
persuaded	X	dissuaded	மனத்தைத் திருப்பு
pleased	X	displeased	மனம் வருந்துதல்
prefer	X	hate	வெறுத்தல்
progress	X	regression	பின்னடைவு
propped	X	weakened	பலவீனமடைதல்
proved	X	disproved	பொய்யாக்குதல், இல்லையென நிரூபித்தல்
provoked	X	prevented	தடுத்தல்
public	X	private	தனிப்பட்ட
quite	X	extremely	மிகவும்
relied	X	distrusted	நம்பிக்கையற்ற
remarkable	X	ordinary	சாதாரணமான
resemblance	X	difference	வேறுபடுதல்
resistance	X	surrender	சரணடைதல்
satisfy	X	dissatisfy	அதிருப்தி அடைதல்
	L	<u>, </u>	

WORD		ANTONYMS	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
saving	X	spending	செலவிடுதல்
scarce	X	abundant	அபரிவிதமான, நிறைய
scarcely	X	fully	நிறைய
secretly	X	openly	திறந்த, வெளிப்படையான
selfless	X	selfish	சுயநலமுள்ள
shabby	X	elegant	மிடுக்கான
skinny	X	fat	குண்டான, தடித்த
slackened	X	tightened	இறுக்கமான
starvation	X	plenty	அபரிவிதமான
struck	X	unaffected	பாதிப்பற்ற
suffered	X	avoided	தவிர்த்தல்
suggested	X	opposed	எதிர்த்தல்
tangled	X	tidy	சுத்தமான
tender	X	rough	முரடான
thrown	X	caught	பிடித்தல்
tiny	X	enormous	பெரிய
trained	X	untrained	பயிற்சியற்ற
troubling	X	soothing	இதமளிக்கிற
uncomfortably	X	comfortably	வசதியான
upright	X	inclined	சாய்வான
vexation	X	satisfaction	திருப்தி
wild	X	gentle	மென்மையான, நளினமான
worn	X	elegant	அழகுடைய

Q.NO: 34-36 SHORT ANSWERS 2 X 3 = 6 MARKS

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

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

(PAGE-5)

The narrator **met two boys**, Nicola and Jacopo, at the outskirts of Verona.

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

(SEP-21)

The driver did not approve of the narrator buying fruits from the boys **because of their shabby appearance**.

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

(JULY-22)

The boys did not spend much on clothes and food because they were saving money for the treatment of their beloved sister, Lucia, who was suffering from tuberculosis.

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

No, the boys were not saving money to go to the States. When the narrator sarcastically asks the boys whether they had plans to migrate to the States they replied that they had other plans to be completed at Verona.

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

(QTY-19)

The author avoided going to Lucia's room because he didn't want to intervene into the happy reunion of the boys with their beloved sister, Lucia.

f) What was Lucia suffering from?

Lucia was suffering from tuberculosis of the spine.

g) What made the boys join the resistance movement against the Germans?

(PTA-3)

The boys joined the resistance movement against the Germans because **the war had killed their father and left them homeless on the streets**.

h) What made the boys work so hard?

The boys worked so hard owing to their sister's ill health and for paying for her treatment.

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

The boys did not disclose their problem to the author because they wanted to keep the issue as their secret.

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

a) Describe the appearance of Nicola and Jacopo. (PTA-1, 6, SEP-20, JUN-23, MAR-25)

Nicola and Jacopa had a **shabby appearance** as they were **poorly dressed** and **looked untidy**. With **their tangled hair and worn out**, **loose fitting clothes** about their skinny frame, they **looked pitiable**.

b) What were the various jobs undertaken by the little boys? (MDL-19, MAY-22, MAR-24)

The little boys sold strawberries, polished shoes, hawked newspapers, conducted tourists round the town and ran errands.

c) How did the narrator help the boys on Sunday?

(HY-19, MAR-23)

The narrator took them in his car to a place called Poleta about 30 km from Verona. The boys made a visit to Poleta every Sunday. Usually, they hired a cycle for the trip.

d) Who took the author to the cubicle?

The narrator dropped the boys at a villa in Poleta. They jumped from the car and rushed into the building. When the narrator followed them he was greeted by a nurse. On enquiry about the whereabouts of the boys, she took him to the cubicle.

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

The girl was about twenty and strongly resembled the two boys. She was wearing a pretty lace jacket and was listening to their chatter. Her eyes were soft and tender. She was suffering from tuberculosis of the spine. She had intense love and affection for her brothers.

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

The siblings suffered horribly from near starvation and exposure to the cold winter. They lost their comfortable and cultured life as their father had been killed in the early part of the war. They kept themselves barely alive in a sort of shelter they built with their own hands.

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

The narrator understands that the boys worked hard to support their sick sister's treatment. But they didn't wish to disclose it to anyone as they valued their dignity and self respect more than sympathy or financial help. The narrator sensed it when the boys refused to discuss their 'other plans' with him and also when they didn't take him into the villa. So he did not utter a word and preferred to keep the secret to himself.

Q.NO: 41-47 **PARAGRAPH** $1 \times 5 = 5 \text{ MARKS}$

- 3. Answer the following in a paragraph of 100–150 words each.
- a) What was the driving force that made the boys do various jobs?
- b) How was the family affected by the war?
- c) Write a character sketch of Nicola and Jacopo.

(PTA-4)

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

(HY-19, JULY-22, JUN-24)

- e) Justify the title of the story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'. (MDL, QTY-19, PTA-2, MAY-22)
- f) Adversity brings out the best as well as the worst in people. Elucidate this statement with reference to the story. (SEP-21)
- g) Which character do you like the most in the story and why?
- h) What were the various jobs undertaken by Nicola and Jacopo?

(MAR-20)

PARAGRAPH FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

Devotion and dedication towards true relationships revive the spirit of humanity in mankind. Selfless sacrifice speaks the language of universal peace. The story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' instills the spirit of nobility that can be practised even at times of adversity in the minds of young readers.

- ➢ Nicola and Jacopo- true Gentlemen➢ Secret Mission
- Conclusion

INTRODUCTION:

A.J. Cronin has successfully portrayed that gentlemanliness is not in our dress or behaviour but it is in the true soul that toils for the well being of a fellow human being. The story explains the importance of leading a life of sacrifice to experience real happiness. The young boys set perfect examples of noble living in this materialistic world. The narrator presents role models who can enlighten the path of the young generation.

NICOLA AND JACOPO - TRUE GENTLEMEN:

The story revolves around the two boys, Nicola and Jacopo, who do numerous errands to earn money only to pay for their sister's treatment who suffers from tuberculosis of the spine. These modern 'Gentlemen' redefine the concept of what it means to be a real gentleman. The narrator and his friend meet the boys at the outskirts of Verona. They were selling strawberries. Next time when they meet, the boys were polishing shoes. They are found selling newspapers late night. The narrator is amazed at their sincerity, devotion and maturity. He even suspects about their plans to emigrate to America. But the boys refuse saying they have other plans.

SECRET MISSION:

The narrator gets curious to know about the boys. They were not ashamed of doing menial jobs. They offered to help the narrator during his stay at Verona as they could earn some good money. He was astonished to see that the boys worked hard yet lived meagerly. When he offers help, Jacopo asks him to drop them at Poleta. It is only here, the narrator gets the mystery unveiled. Lucia, the boys' sister, was admitted in a hospital as she was suffering from tuberculosis. The narrator follows them and finds details about their secret mission from a nurse. Their cultured life got shattered due to war. They lost their father and was left homeless on the streets. When they realized that Lucia had tuberculosis, they ensured that she received the best treatment. The ultimate mission of the boys' life centered on the welfare of their beloved sister.

CONCLUSION:

The boys seem to be a surprise pack of values in this modern era of selfishness. They don't disclose their problems to the narrator as they didn't want to lose their dignity and self-respect demanding sympathy or financial help. Behind their shabby appearances were hidden two noble souls whose dedication and selflessness promise a new hope for mankind.

Don't lament on your losses, leap ahead to shatter your tangles.

PARAGRAPH FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

Title : Two Gentlemen of Verona

Author : A.J. Cronin

Characters: Nicola, Jacopo, Narrator, His driver and Lucia

Theme : Appearances are deceptive

The narrator met Nicola and Jacopo at the outskirts of Verona. They were looking shabby and untidy. He was attracted by their earnest eyes. During his stay at Verona, he spots the 'little gentlemen' engaged in some menial jobs. They even offer to help the narrator. Their willingness to work impressed him. Their meager life style puzzled him. The narrator drops them at Poleta for their weekly visits and gets to know about their secret mission from a nurse. Their family gets shattered with war. The boys along with their sister, Lucia, are left on the streets. The girl suffers due to tuberculosis. The boys toil hard for her treatment. Inspite of poverty, they don't steal, lie or beg. The narrator could sense that the boys were the real gentlemen. They exhibited dedication, determination and sincerity. Despite their shabby appearance, they were shining like heavenly creatures due to their inner beauty.

Moral: Life blossoms when nobility blooms among mankind

PARAGRAPH FOR LATE BLOOMERS

- ♣ Nicola and Jacopo were two small boys.
- ♣ They did several works to earn money.
- **Cronin** likes them a lot
- Lucia, their sister, is sick with tuberculosis.
- ***** They spend money for her treatment.
- **♣** They **keep** it as a **secret**.
- **&** Cronin is surprised and happy to see them.
- **A** They were **noble**, **gentle** and **great human** beings.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

VOCABULARY

a) Read the following words taken from the story. Give two synonyms and one antonym for each of these words. Use a dictionary, if required. (PG-6)

Word	Synonyms		Antonym
cautious	thoughtful	careful	Reckless
disapprove	criticize	condemn	approve
brisk	energetic	hurried	slow
engaging	attractive	appealing	unattractive
humble	modest	unpretentious	arrogant
eager	keen	excited	unenthusiastic
resistance	opposition	struggle	surrender
persuade	convince	urge	dissuade
scarce	rare	unusual	common
nobility	dignity	goodness	dishonour

b) HOMOPHONES AND CONFUSABLES:

- i) Given below is a list of common confusables. Distinguish the meaning of each pair of words by framing your own sentences.
- a) emigrate immigrate
 Rahul has emigrated from Australia to Japan.
 The refugees were permitted to immigrate into Spain.
- b) beside besides

You can sit <u>beside</u> me during the music class. <u>Besides</u> dancing she learns driving too.

c) judicial - judicious

The criminal is under <u>judicial</u> remand for a week. We should be <u>judicious</u> in our selection of friends.

d) Eligible - illegible

She is *eligible* for the job.

Your handwriting is so bad, it's almost illegible.

e) Conscience - conscious

My <u>conscience</u> troubles me whenever I take a wrong decision.

He was severely injured but remained *conscious*.

f) industrial - industrious

We need <u>industrial</u> development in our country. <u>Industrious</u> students succeed in their life.

g) eminent - imminent

Toru Dutt is an eminent poet.

A storm is *imminent* as we have strong winds.

h) illicit - elicit

The court condemned *illicit* production of liquor. You can't *elicit* a response from the public now.

i) prescribed - proscribed

Our Constitution *proscribes* discrimination on the basis of caste or creed.

Physicians <u>prescribe</u> medicines to help their patients.

i) affect - effect

The weather will <u>affect</u> my plans for the weekend. Over time the <u>effect</u> of loud music can damage your hearing.

k) aural - oral

You certainly need some <u>aural</u> practice. After written examination, you will have an <u>oral</u> test.

I) born - borneMahathma Gandhi was *born* in 1869.
Our efforts have *borne* fruits at last.

ii) Fill in the blanks with suitable homophones or confusables.

wallet valet fairy - ferry medal meddle/ metal wait - weight voke yolk grown - groan earn yearn hoard- horde desert dessert night - knight sweet sweat plain - plane might mite quite - quiet

- c) Give the meanings of the following phrasal verbs and frame sentences using them. (PG-7)
- > cut off to remove a piece of

They have cut off a big piece of meat for us.

> come upon - to meet someone or to find something by chance

We came upon an ice cream parlour at the end of the street.

- ➤ put out to make something stop burning

 The fire fighters were not able to put the fire out even after an hour.
- > draw up to prepare a plan or document Rules have been drawn up by authorities for tackling riots.
- > turn away to refuse to help

Dozens of refugees were turned away from the camp.

pass out - to faint or collapse On seeing blood, the little girl passed out at the ground.

➤ take off - to rise from the ground
On the flight's take off, passengers wore their seat belts.

- ➤ bank on to rely with confidence

 We bank on his defence techniques for our victory.
- > stand by to observe without doing anything

No parent will stand by and watch his child suffer

d) Form two derivatives from each of the following words by adding prefixes and suffixes.

Word	Prefix	Suffix
patient	impatient	patiently
honour	dishonour	honourable
respect	disrespect	respectable
manage	mismanage	management
fertile	infertile	fertility
different	indifferent	difference
friend	unfriend	friendly
obey	disobey	obedience

LISTENING:

Listen carefully and complete the following sentences. (TB Pg-7)

*(Listening Passage: PAGE-209)

a)	Disaster Management.	<i>b</i>)	Sunday.
c)	the closest flood shelters.	d)	whistle to signal help.
e)	emergency telephone numbers	f)	water proof
g)	emptying them and keeping the door open.	h)	emergency services.
i)	Sandbags	j)	periodic news updates

SPEAKING

Task 1 (PAGE-8): DRAFTING A SPEECH

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

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

Good Morning everybody! My name is Vinu. I am studying class XII. I would like to deliver a short speech on the topic 'World Environment Day'. It is

celebrated annually on the 5th of June since 1973. My dear friends, this event is celebrated globally in more than 100 countries. We should become ambassadors of green environment for a green and healthy India.

Now, let me discuss the major issues that degrade our Environment. Preserving our environment from pollution is the primary duty of everyone of us. We should create awareness amongst the factory owners, business tycoons and manufacturing units to utilise the green technology. We can appeal to the common people across our country to plant trees, clean up the surroundings and take action against those who harm animals. We should also teach people about the importance of saving water and energy. Unhygienic living conditions without proper disposal of sewage and garbage might cause the break out of epidemic diseases. Natural cure available through our traditional methods of treating illness might vanish when our environment gets degraded. Wildlife is also essential for ecological balance. So we should also act as warriors to safeguard our wildlife. Encroachment for urbanization should be banned by the government. Water bodies have to be taken care of and desilted periodically. When the environment is stable, then there would be enough rainfall to sustain life on earth. World Environment Day is celebrated to rouse awareness about nature and the significance of protecting environment for our happy present and safe future.

So, my dear friends, remember, for a beautiful planet to support life, it is critical that the world's forests, oceans and soil remain undisturbed and preserved. Nature's gifts cannot be replaced by money. It's important that each one of us take a small step today to make a big leap for mankind tomorrow. Our sincere efforts would certainly make mother Earth happy and she would bless us all with prosperity.

Thank You.

Task 2 (PAGE-9)

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

THE IMPORTANCE OF A READING HABIT

Good morning, my dear teachers, elders and friends, I, Rakshana of class XI, would like to deliver a short speech on the topic 'The importance of reading habit'. My dear friends we all know 'Reading is essential for those who seek to rise above the ordinary'. Today I really feel very happy to introduce the benefits of cultivating a regular reading habit.

What happens when I read? No doubt friends, you experience innumerable changes taking place in you. First and foremost your personality gets refined. 'You don't have to burn books to destroy a culture,

Just get people to stop reading them'

When reading stops there is no propagation of thoughts from one generation to the other. The pleasures that reading can bring are limitless. Reading is one of the fundamental skills a child should develop to become proficient in a language. With a good reading habit, we tend to learn more everyday. It opens the window to the world around us. We can peep into every nook and corner of the world when we get access to their literature. We can keep ourselves updated only through regular reading of the world happenings. In my opinion, no TV or computer or mobile can take the place of books. Reading books is a leisure time activity that ensures meaningful usage of time along with knowledge enrichment. The importance of incorporating a regular reading habit is appreciated world wide.

Reading soothes our busy mind and relieves our tension and loneliness. Books become our friend, philosopher and guide during a crisis. Reading broadens our vision. Every leaf of a book can become our travel guide around the world. According to Bacon 'Reading maketh a full man' and there can be none to oppose the statement. So everybody.

'Read today to lead tomorrow'

Thank You.

READING

Read the passage given below and make notes. (PAGE-9)

(Refer Answers in- Content Section - Note Making)
(Dolphin Pg-348)

GRAMMAR

TENSES

<u>Task 1</u>- Tick the correct options and complete the dialogue. (PAGE -11)

A. are you

- B. I'm studying
- A. I know / had died
- B. had expected/has gone on / Do you want
- A. I just remembered / haven't had
- B. I've already done

<u>Task 2-</u> Complete the sentences with the correct tense form of the verbs in brackets. <u>Task 3-Fill</u> in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

(Refer Answers in- Content Section – Tenses) (Dolphin pg-329)

MODAL AUXILIARIES

Task 1

Fill in the blanks with modal auxiliaries.

(PAGE -14)

Task 2

Complete the following sentences with modals using the clues given. (*Dolphin* pg-254)

(Refer Answers in- Content Section – Modals)

REPORTED SPEECH

Task 1 (PAGE-15)

Read what these people say and rewrite as sentences. (Dolphin pg-276)

(Refer Answers in- Content Section – Direct-Indirect)

<u>Task 2</u>-Read the following dialogue and complete the report in the space provided.

- a) Where he was going.
 - b) that he was going to the railway station.
 - c) why he was going there.
 - d) he wanted to receive his uncle who was coming from Bangalore.

- **b)** a) she had missed the bus.
 - b) she should have reached the bus stop on time.
 - c) what her grandmother ailed from. d) had

<u>TASK 3-</u> Rewrite the following passage in indirect speech. (PAGE-16)

Pradeep got out of bed with much excitement. He remarked to his sister Varshini that it was going to be a lovely sunny day. Varshini begged Pradeep to let her sleep a bit longer. She also suggested to him to go to the kitchen and help mother in cooking since he was feeling so enthusiastic.

Pradeep said that surely he would do it. He asked his mother whether he could help her. His mother readily accepted his request and said that there were idlies and vadas on the dining table. She asked him to have his breakfast.

Pradeep thanked his mum and said that he would surely help her by eating them.

WRITING:

- a) Questions (PAGE-17)
- a) Srivatsav is the sender of the letter.
- b) The Editor of a daily is the receiver.
- c) The issue is the risk created by amateur motorcycle racers as they race in busy localities.
- d) The sender requests appropriate action to stop racing on the road.
- e) Authorities concerned will take steps after reading the letter.
- b) You have chosen Computer Science in the Higher Secondary Course. Write a letter to your friend giving reasons for your choice. Read the clues given in brackets to complete the letter.

(Refer Answers in- Content Section – Letter Writing)
Letter Writing (PAGE-18) (Dolphin pg-370)
(Refer Answers in- Content Section – Letter Writing)



பாடல் (POETRY) பகுதியிலிருந்து			
அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வில் கேட்கப்படும் வினாக்கள்			
DADTII	21.26	Postery Appropriation Questions (Apry 4 out of ()	1 = 2 = 9
PAKI-II	21-20	Poetry Appreciation Questions (Any 4 out of 6)	$4 \times 2 = 8$
PART-III	31-33	Poetry Appreciation Questions (Any 4 out of 6) Explain with Reference to the Context (Any 2 out of 3)	$2 \times 3 = 6$
		Poetry Paragraph (Eitherortype)	$1 \times 5 = 5$

Total Marks = 19

PART-II

21-26 Poetry Appreciation Questions (Any 4 out of 6)

 $4 \times 2 = 8$

வினாத்தாளில் **Poetry** பகுதியிலிருந்து வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் **4 வினாக்களுக்கு** விடையளிக்க வேண்டும்.கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பாடல் வரிகளை **(Poetry Lines)** படித்து அதனைத் தொடர்ந்து தரப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க **Poetry** பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடலிலும் உள்ள Appreciation Questions மற்றும் Poetic Devices பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். **Poetry** மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடலிலும் உள்ள Appreciation Questions மற்றும் Poetic Devices பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

PART-III

31-33 Explain with Reference to the Context (Any 2 out of 3)

 $2 \times 3 = 6$

வினாத்தாளில் Poetry பகுதியிலிருந்து 3 விணக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் 2 விணக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும்.கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பாடல் வரிகளை (Poetry Lines) படித்து அதனைத் தொடர்ந்து தரப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Poetry பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடலிலும் உள்ள ERC-Explain with Reference to the Context பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் Poetry பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடலிலும் உள்ள ERC-Explain with Reference to the Context பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

PART-IV

41-47 Poetry Paragraph (Either...or...type)

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

Poetry பகுதியிலிருந்து வினாத்தாளில் வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவந்நுள் எவையேனும் வினாவுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். ഖിடെகளைக் குறைந்தபட்சம் 6-8 **வாக்கியங்களில்** எழுதவும். விடைகள் **125-150 வார்த்தைக்குள்** அமையுமாறு பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவும். வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் Poetry பகுதியில் ഖിடെகளை உள்ள பத்தி வினா நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

FIGURES OF SPEECH

அணி இலக்கணம்

1. <u>Rhyming Words</u>: பாடல் வரிகளின் **கடைசி வார்த்தைகளை** கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அவைகளில் **ஒரே மாதிரியான ஒலியமைப்பைக்** கொண்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகள் Rhyming words ஆகும். (எடுத்துக்காட்டுகள் பாடல் பகுதிகளில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன. அவைகளை பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளவும்)

Ex: And daily from the turret wall

We watched the mowers in the <u>hav</u>

And the enemy half a mile away

They seemed no threat to us at all.

Rhyming words: wall -all, hay - away

2. Rhyme Scheme:

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடலின் 4 வரிகளின் **கடைசி வார்த்தைகளை** கவனிக்க வேண்டும்.

- 💠 அவைகளுள் முதல் வரியின் கடைசி வார்த்தையை a எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ❖ இரண்டாம் வரியின் கடைசி வார்த்தையின் ஒலியமைப்பு முதல் வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை a எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- 💠 **மாறுபட்டிருப்பின்** அதனை **b** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- **் மூன்நாம் வரி**யின் கடைசி வார்த்தையின் **ஒலியமைப்பு முதல் வரி** போல இருப்பின் அதனை **a** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- இரண்டாம் வரிபோல இருப்பின் அதனை b எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- **> மாறுபட்டிருப்பின்** அதனை **c** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- **ு நான்காம்** வரியின் கடைசி வார்த்தையின் **ஒலியமைப்பு முதல்** வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை **a** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- 🗷 **இரண்டாம்** வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை **b** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- 🗷 **மூன்றாம்** வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை ${f c}$ எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- 🔻 **மாறுபட்டிருப்பின்** அதனை **d** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- √ **குறிப்பு: ஒரே** மாதிரியான **ஒலியமைப்பு**களைக்கொண்ட வார்த்தைகளை **ஒரே** மாதிரியான <u>எழுத்தால்</u> குறிக்க வேண்டும்.

Ex: And daily from the turret wall - a

We watched the mowers in the *hav* - **b**

And the enemy half a mile <u>away</u> - **b**

They seemed no threat to us at <u>all</u>. - a

Rhyme scheme: abba

- 3. <u>Simile: (உவமையணி)</u> கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடல் வரியில் ஏதேனும் இரண்டு நபர்கள், பொருட்கள் , இடங்கள் இவைகளின் பண்புகளை ஒப்பிட <u>like, as</u> போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும்.
 - **Ex:** (i) Grew thin and treacherous **as** air.
 - (ii) And shining morning face, creeping <u>like</u> snail.
 - (iii) To follow knowledge **like** a sinking star.

4. **Metaphor: (உருவகம்)** கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடல் வரியில் ஏதேனும் இரண்டு நபர்கள், பொருட்கள் , இடங்கள் இவைகளின் பண்புகளை **மறைமுகமாக ஒப்பிட்டு**, அவைகளில் ஏதேனும் **ஒன்றை** மட்டும் **மிகைப்படுத்தி** சொல்வது. (பொதுவாக **பொருட்களின்** பெயர்கள்.)

Ex:

- (i) Oh then our maze of **tunneled stone**.
- (ii) For always roaming with a hungry heart.
- 5. <u>Personification:</u> மனித பண்புகளை **உயிரற்ற பொருட்களைக்** துணையாகக் கொண்டு விளக்குதல்.

Ex:

- (i) A little wicked wicket gate
- (ii) The growth of a **frail flower** in a path up
- (iii) Brutus have been gentled where <u>lashes failed</u>.
- 6. Apostrophe: உயிரற்ற பொருட்களை உயிருள்ள பொருட்களாக நினைத்து அதனோடு உரையாடுதல். Ex: And you O my soul where you stand
- 7. Oxymoron: (முரண் தொடை) எதிர்ச்சொற்கள் அடுத்தடுத்து வருவது

Ex: (i) When I mean 'Good-riddance'

- 8. **Onomatopoeia: பொருட்கள்** எழுப்பும் **ஒலியோடு** தொடர்புடைய சொற்கள்.
 - Ex: (i) When **snaps** the knee, and **cracks** the wrist (Bones breaking sound)
 - (ii) He **sipped** with his straight mouth (Hissing sound of Snake)
- 9. <u>Anaphora: (</u>சொ**ற்பொருள் பின் வருநிலையணி) அடுத்தடுத்த** வரிகளில் **ஒரே வார்த்தை** மீண்டும், மீண்டும் **பலமுறை** வருவது .

Ex: Tell him time as a stuff can be wasted.

Tell him to be a fool every so often.

- 10. <u>Alliteration: (</u>மோனை) ஒரு வரியில் ஒரே மெய்யொலியில் (எழுத்தில்) தொடங்குகிற வார்த்தைகள் பல வருவது.
 - Ex: (i) There lies the port the vessel puffs her sail.
 - (ii) <u>L</u>et once my army-<u>l</u>eader <u>L</u>annes.
 - (iii) Waver at yonder wall.
- 11. <u>Assonance:</u> ஒரு வரியில் ஒரே உயிர் ஒலியில் (எழுத்தில்) தொடங்குகிற வார்த்தைகள் பல வருவது. Ex: (i) <u>Ever</u> unreeling them, <u>ever</u> tirelessly spending them.
 - (ii) You ripened into nectar in fruit-jars.
- 12. <u>Hyperbole: (</u>உய**ா்வு நவிற்சி அணி) ஒரு** செயலின் **தன்மையை மிகைப்படுத்தி** அதிகமாகச் சொல்வது. **Ex:** O winged seeds! You crossed the furrowed seas.
- 13. <u>Allusion:</u> பொருட்களை அல்லது **நபர்களை மறைமுகமாக** குறிப்பிடுவது. பொதுவாக **Bible** போன்ற **பழங்கால இலக்கியங்களில்** காணப்படும்.

Ex: (i) It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles

And see the great **Achilles**, whom we knew (allusion from the Greek mythology)

- (ii) With deathless trees like those in **Borrowdale**
- (Literary Allusion from "Yew-trees" by William wordsworth)
- 14. **Poetic Diction: நபர்கள்**, பொருட்கள் அல்லது இடங்களின் **பண்புகளை வர்ணிப்பது.**

Ex: And depart peaceful, pacified and thankless.

15. <u>Archaism:</u> பழங்காலத்தில் வழக்கத்திலிருந்து இப்பொழுது பயன்பாட்டில் இல்லாத வார்த்தைகள். Ex: Dust <u>thou</u> art, to dust <u>returnest</u>

16. <u>Pun:(</u>சிலேடை) ஒரு வார்த்தையை பல்வேறு விதங்களில் பரவசப்படுத்தும் விதமாக பயன்படுத்துவது

Ex: In the end will be the **Word**.

And the **Word** will be God in Man.

(The Word refers to Jesus Christ as God and man.)

17. Euphemism: ஒரு தவநான நிகழ்வை நியாயப்படுத்தும் விதமாக பயன்படுத்துவது.

Ex: I find doors shut on me

Who now in **blessed sleep** for aye repose.

18. **Symbol:** ஓரு செயலை **நேரடியாக அல்லாமல் மறைமுகமாக** உணர்த்துவது.

Ex: (i) Till it bore an apple bright (The anger against his foe is a bright apple)

(ii) My foe outstretched beneath the tree (The tree of poison – anger)

19. Metonymy: ஒரு **சொல்லை நேரடியாக அல்லாமல் மறைமுகமாக** கையாள்வது.

Ex: (i) They used to laugh with their hearts.

(ii) They shake hands without hearts.

20. Repetition: ஓரே சொல் ஒரே வரியில் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் வருவது (Repetitive device).

Ex: (i) Tell him to be alone often and get at <u>himself</u>

And above all tell **himself** no lies about **himself**.

21. <u>Rhetorical question:</u> பாடலின் வரியில் **விடையை எதிர்பார்க்கும் நோக்கத்தோடு அல்லாமல்** தனது **அதிகாரத்தை காட்டுவதற்காக எழுப்பப்படும் வினாக்கள்**. (பழங்கால **இதிகாசப்பாடல்கள்**, **மன்னரைப் பற்றிய பாடல்களில்** அல்லது **அவர்கள் பேசுவது** போன்ற பாடல்களில் காணப்படும்)

Ex: (i) How can you say to me I am a king?

22. <u>Internal Rhyme:</u> பாடலின் **ஒரே வரியில்** ஏதேனும் **இரண்டு வார்த்தைகள் ஒரே மாதிரியான** உச்சரிப்பினைக் கொண்டிருத்தல்.

Ex: (i) Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp.

23. <u>Interrogation:</u> பாடலின் வரியில் **விடையை எதிர்பார்க்கும் நோக்கத்தோடு அல்லாமல்** தனது **கருத்தை தீவிரமாக வலியுறுத்த எழுப்பப்படும் வினாக்கள்**. (பழங்கால **இதிகாசப்பாடல்கள்**, **மன்னரைப் பற்றிய பாடல்களில்** அல்லது **அவர்கள் பேசுவது** போன்ற பாடல்களில் காணப்படும்)

Ex: (i) And yet not so -- for what can we bequeath,

Save our deposèd bodies to the ground?

24. **Antithesis: முரண்களை** அழுத்தமாக வலியுறுத்துவது.

Ex: (i) Brutes have been gentled where lashes failed.

25. **Zoomorphism: விலங்குகளை** உவமையாகக் கொண்டு நிகழ்வுகளை விவரிப்பது.

Ex: (i) Like a huge Python, winding round and round



Poem-1 THE CASTLE

கோட்டை

Edwin Muir



About The Author:-

Edwin Muir (1887-1959) was a renowned Scottish poet, novelist, translator and critic. He was remembered for his vivid poetry. He began writing poetry at a relatively old age, and over the course of several years worked out an individual, philosophical style for which he gained recognition later in his life. First Poems and Chorus of the Newly Dead contain Muir's initial attempts. Muir's later collections include Variations on a Time Theme, The Narrow Place, The Voyage and Other Poems, The Labyrinth, and One Foot in Eden.

ஆசிரியரைப் பற்றி:

எட்வின் மயர் (கி. பி. 1887 -1959) ஸ்காட்லாந்தில் புகழ்பெற்ற கவிஞர், பிறந்தார். இவர் ஒரு மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர் மற்றும் விமர்சகர். இவர் ஒரு புதின எழுத்தாளரும் கூட. இவரது விரிவான கவிதைகளுக்காக இவர் நினைவு கூறப்படுகிறார். தனது வயதான காலத்தில் இவர் கவிதை எழுத ஆரம்பித்தார். தனது கவிதைகளில் ஒரு தனித்துவமான தத்துவத்தை கொண்டு வந்தார். இதனால், அவர் நல்ல கவிஞரென்று அடையாளம் காணப்பட்டார். இவரது கவிதை நூல்கள் First poems and Chorus of the Newly Dead, Variations on a Time Theme, The Narrow Place, The Voyage and other Poems, The Labyrinth, One Foot in Eden ஆகும்.

சாராம்சம் : எத்தகைய விசுவாசமானவர்களையும் துரோகம் செய்ய வைக்கும் ஆற்றல் பணத்திற்கு உண்டு. மேலும் நம்பிக்கை துரோகம் எத்தகைய வலிமையான கோட்டையையும் தகர்த்தெரியும் ஆற்றல் கொண்டது.

POEM TRANSLATION

POEM LINES	தமிழாக்கம்
All through that summer at ease we lay,	கோடை முழுவதும், நாங்கள் துயில் கொண்டோம்.
And daily from the turret wall	பகலில், கோட்டையின் சிறு கோபுரத்திலிருந்து,
We watched the mowers in the hay	கீழே புல் செதுக்கும் ஆட்களைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்தோம்.
And the enemy half a mile away	எங்கள் விரோதிகள் அரை மைல் தூரத்தில் இருந்தார்கள்.
They seemed no threat to us at all.	எங்களுக்கு அவர்களால் ஆபத்து எனத் தோன்றவில்லை.
For what, we thought, had we to fear	நாங்கள் ஏன் அச்சம் கொள்ள வேண்டும் ?
With our arms and provender, load on load,	எங்களிடம் ஆயுதங்களும், உணவும் ஏராளமாய் இருந்தன.
Our towering battlements, tier on tier,	அடுக்கின் மேல் அடுக்காக
And friendly allies drawing near	எங்கள் கோபுரம் போல் உயர்ந்த கோட்டை.
On every leafy summer road.	எங்கள் சகாக்களான தோழமைப்படைகள்
On every leary summer road.	வேனிற்கால இலையுதிர்ந்த சாலைகளில்
	நெருங்கி வந்து கொண்டிருந்தனர்.
Our gates were strong, our walls were thick,	எங்கள் கதவுகள் வலியன.
So smooth and high, no man could win	எங்கள் சுவர்கள் கனமானவை. வழுவழுப்பாய் உயரமானவை.
A foothold there, no clever trick	எந்த மனிதனும் அங்கு உள்ளே காலடியை வைத்து
	எங்களை வெல்ல முடியாது.
Could take us dead or quick,	எந்த தந்திரத்தாலும், எங்களை உயிருடனோ, பிணமாகவோ
Only a bird could have got in.	கைப்பற்ற இயலாது.
	பறவை மட்டுமே உள்ளே நுழைய இயலும்.
What could they offer us for bait?	எங்களுக்கு எந்தப்பொருளை ஆசை காட்டித்தூண்ட முடியும்?
Our captain was brave and we were true	எங்கள் படைத்தலைவன் தீரமும், வாய்மையும் கொண்டவன்.
There was a little private gate,	அங்கே ஒரு சிறு ரகசிய வாசல் இருந்தது.

A little wicked wicket gate. The wizened warder let them through.	சிறிய, துட்சுமமான திட்டி வாசல் அது. ஒரு கிழட்டு வாயிற்காப்போன், எதிரிகளை அதன் வழியே உள்ளே அனுப்பி விட்டான்.
Oh then our maze of tunneled stone Grew thin and treacherous as air. The cause was lost without a groan, The famous citadel overthrown, And all its secret galleries bare.	எங்கள் ரகசிய சுரங்கத்தின் பாதைகள் யாவுமே சுருங்கி, காற்றைப்போலே சதி நிகழ்ந்து போனது. ஒரு முனகல் சத்தமின்றி, நாங்கள் தோற்றுப்போனோம். புகழ் பெற்ற கோட்டை வெற்றி கொள்ளப்பட்டது. அதன் ரகசிய அரங்குகள் யாவருக்கும் தெரிந்து போயின.
How can this shameful tale be told? I will maintain until my death We could do nothing, being sold: Our only enemy was gold, And we had no arms to fight it with.	இந்த வெட்கக்கேட்டை எப்படிச்சொல்வது ? என் இறப்பு வரை நான் இதைச்சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருப்பேன். நாங்கள் விலை போய் விட்டோம். எங்களால், ஒன்றுமே செய்ய இயலவில்லை. எங்கள் ஒரே விரோதி தங்கமே (பணம்). அதை எதிர் நின்று போரிட எங்களிடம் ஆயுதங்கள் இல்லை

PICTURES FOR UNDERSTANDING



The Castle with high tower



High and strong walls



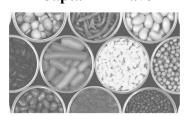
Captain - Brave



Soldiers – loyal



Enough Arms (Weapons)



Stock - Food



Ready to shoot



An old guard at wicked gate



Gold-Treachery



Enemies came into the castle



The castle became weak & thin



Don't want to disclose the tale

Q.NO: 21-26 APPRECIATION QUESTIONS 4 X 2 = 8 MARKS

PAGE: 21

- 1. All through the summer at ease we lay, And daily from the turret wall We watched the mowers in the hay
 - a) Who does 'we' refer to?
 (TB, PTA-2, 4, HY-19, SEP-20, MAR-23)
 'We' refers to the soldiers guarding the castle.
 - b) What work do the mowers do?(SEP-20) The mowers level the lawns.
 - c) How did the soldiers spend the summer days? (PTA-2, 4, HY-19)

 The soldiers spent their summer days relaxing at ease as their castle was safe and secure.
 - d) What could they watch from the turret wall? (MAR-23)

 They could watch the mowers working from the turret wall.
- 2. Our gates were strong, our walls were thick, So smooth and high, no man could win.
 - a) How was the castle? (TB, MDL-19,PTA-1, 3)
 The castle was safe. (JUN-24)
 - b) What was the firm belief of the soldiers? (MDL-19, PTA-1, 3, MAR-20, JUN-24, MAR-25)

The soldiers firmly believed that it was not humanly possible to capture their strong fort.

- c) How safe was the castle? (MAR-20,25)
 The castle was safe with high,
 smooth, strong walls and thick gates.
- d) What 'gates' are talked of here? (QTY-19)

 The gates of the castle talked of here.
- e) Explain no man could win? (QTY-19)

 The firm belief of the soldiers was no man could win.
- 3. A foothold there, no clever trick Could take us dead or quick, Only a bird could have got in.
 - a) What was challenging? (TB)
 Climbing the high walls of the castle was challenging.

- b) Which aspect of the castle's strength is conveyed by the above line?
 The strength of the high and thick walls of the castle is conveyed by the above line.
- 4. Oh then our maze of tunneled stone Grew thin and treacherous as air. The castle was lost without a groan, The famous citadel overthrown,
 - a) Bring out the contrast in the first two lines. (TB)Stony walls of the castle have become thin due to treachery.
 - b) What is the rhyme scheme of the given stanza?

Rhyme scheme: a b a a

- 5. We could do nothing, being sold.
 - a) Why couldn't they do anything? (TB, QTY-19, PTA-5)

They couldn't do anything as the strong fort was **conquered due to treachery**.

b) Why did they feel helpless?

(QTY-19, PTA-5)

They felt helpless as **they had a traitor among them** inside the castle.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- 6. And the enemy half a mile away
 They seemed no threat to us at all
 - a) Where was the enemy?

 The enemy was just half a mile away from the castle.
 - b) Why didn't they seem to be a threat?
 They didn't seem to be a threat due to the height of the castle.
- 7. For what, we thought, had we to fear With our arms and provender, load on load
 - a) What do you mean by 'provender'? Provender means food.
 - b) Did they actually fear anything? No, they didn't fear anything.

c) Explain 'load on load'.

The fortress is ready and prepared with ample weapons and food stored to withstand a siege.

- 8. Our towering battlements, tier on tier, And friendly allies drawing near On every leafy summer road.
 - a) What are 'towering battlements'?
 Towering battlements are tall towers with openings to shoot the enemies.
 - b) What does 'friendly allies' mean?
 'Friendly allies' means supporting nations or armed forces.
- 9. What could they offer us for bait?
 - a) Who is the speaker?

A soldier on guard of the castle is the speaker.

- b) Whom does they refer to? 'They' refers to the enemies.
- c) What is bait?
 Bait is something offered to a person to entice him to do something wrong.

10. Our captain was brave and we were true....

a) Where was the captain?

The captain was fighting to save the castle.

- b) What are the qualities discussed here?
 - ✓ Bravery of the captain.
 - ✓ Loyalty of his soldiers.
- c) What does the line convey?
 It conveys the atmosphere of confidence within the castle before the invasion.
- 11. There was a little private gate,

A little wicked wicket gate.

- a) Where was the little private gate?
 The little private gate was in the castle.
- b) Why was the gate wicked?

 The gate was wicked as it became the point of entry for the enemies.
- c) What is a wicket gate?
 Wicket gate means a small gate beside a large one for use of people on foot.

- d) What do you mean by a 'wicked wicket gate'? (PTA-6)
 Small private gate.
- e) What is the figure of speech employed in the second line? (PTA-6) Metaphor
- 12. The wizened warder let them through.
 - a) Explain 'wizened warder' Wizened warder is an aged or old guard.
 - b) Who were let in?
 The enemies were let into the castle.
 - c) Who let them in?An old guard let them into the castle.
 - d) Why did he let them in? He let them in as he was bribed for his treachery.
 - e) What was the consequence?
 The guard's disloyalty led to the fall of the castle.
- 13. The famous citadel overthrown, And all its secret galleries bare.
 - a) What is a citadel?
 Citadel is a safe and strong fort.
 - b) How was it overthrown?

 It was overthrown because of the betrayal of one of the inhabitants of the castle.
 - c) Why are the galleries bare?
 The galleries are bare as their occupants might have been killed in the war.
- 14. How can this shameful tale be told?
 - a) What is a tale?

A tale is a story with interesting happenings.

- b) What was the shameful tale? (JUN-23)
 The narrator calls the fall of the castle
 due to disloyalty as a shameful tale.
- c) Why can't the tale be told?

 The tale can't be told since it was about their shameful lose.
- d) Who was the real enemy? (JUN-23)
 Gold was the real enemy

e) Which aspect of the tale is considered shameful? (MAR-24

Betrayal of the castle is the shameful acts.

f) Mention the figure of speech used here.

f) Mention the figure of speech used here. Rhetorical Question

15. Our only enemy was gold,

And we had no arms to fight it with.

a) Who was their enemy? Gold was their enemy.

b) Why does the narrator call it as their enemy?

Gold was **used as a bait to conquer the castle**. So the narrator calls gold as their enemy.

c) Why didn't they have weapons to fight gold?

Gold, an invisible enemy, controls the greedy human heart. So they didn't have the weapons to fight gold.

POETIC DEVICES

FIGURE OF SPEECH:

- 1) A little wicked wicket gate. Personification
- 2) Oh then our maze of tunneled stone-

Metaphor

3) Grew thin and treacherous as air.

-Simile/ Personification

4) How can this **shameful tale** be told?

- Rhetoric question

5) Our only enemy was gold, -Personification

ALLITERATION:

a) With our arms and provender, load on load.

 \rightarrow <u>a</u>rms- <u>a</u>nd

b) A little wicked wicket gate.

 $\rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{w}}$ icked- $\underline{\mathbf{w}}$ icket

c) The wizened warder let them through.

 \rightarrow wizened-warder; them-through

d) Our towering battlements, tier on tier.

→ towering- tier

e) How can this shameful tale be told?

 \rightarrow <u>t</u>ale- <u>t</u>old

RHYME SCHEME & RHYMING WORDS:

 All through that summer at ease we lay, And daily from the turret wall We watched the mowers in the hay And the enemy half a mile away Rhyming words: lay-hay-away

Rhyme scheme : abaa

 Oh then our maze of tunneled stone Grew thin and treacherous as air. The cause was lost without a groan, The famous citadel overthrown,

 $\label{lem:Rhyming words:stone-groan-overthrown} Rhyming words: stone-groan-overthrown$

Rhyme scheme: abaa

Q.NO: 31-33 EXPLAIN WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT 2 X 3 = 6 MARKS

<u>Clue words:</u> Turret, mowers, provender, battlements, tier, allies, foothold, bait, maze, wicked, wicket gate, treacherous, citadel, overthrown

Common to the all the lines:

Context: Poem: The Castle Poet: Edwin Muir

Explanation:

The poem is an allegory which narrates about the downfall of a mighty castle due to disloyalty. The soldiers in the castle never suspected that such a fall was possible. With the height of the castle and its fortifications, along with the nearness of "allies" to assist, there was never a doubt in the soldiers' minds about the safety of the castle. Greed for gold instigates an aged guard to open the wicket gate for the enemies. The strong castle becomes weak and thin. Weaponless and clueless to tackle their enemy 'gold', the army falls a prey to it and the castle is captured.

Comment: No warfare can tackle human greed.

a. Our gates were strong, our walls were thick (TB, MAR-23)

Context:

Poem: The Castle **Poet:** Edwin Muir **Explanation:**

The soldiers are so confident of their fort with 'strong gate' and 'thick walls' that they lay off their concern about its security. The physical strength of the castle makes them stress free and relaxed. All threats the soldiers noticed were seen so insignificant due to the indomitable strength of the fort. The height of the castle shows its dominance over the enemy. With that mind frame, these soldiers were confident that nothing could endanger them and nothing could draw them out of the castle into the danger.

Comment:

Perils go unseen when overconfidence rules the hour.

b. Our captain was brave and we were true.... Context: (TB)

Poem: The Castle Poet: Edwin Muir Explanation:

The narrator believed that the castle was absolutely safe because their captain was brave and the soldiers were loyal. The narrator is not only confident of the physical strength of his castle but also has immense belief in the morality of his men. It makes him feel that nothing and no one could conquer their fortress. The enemy could not use bait for their entry inside the castle. This greatly diminished the chances for the fall of the castle.

Comment:

If bravery leads, loyalty will follow.

c. They seemed no threat to us at all. Context: (TB, MDL-19, PTA-3)

Poem: The Castle **Poet:** Edwin Muir **Explanation:**

When an army spots its enemy, it usually charts out a plan to tackle the situation. But the strength of the physical surroundings of the castle made the soldiers confident and they waited without much stress in a relaxed stance. The approach of their enemy didn't seem to pose a threat for their safety. With friendly allies in the surroundings and with loads of weapons and ration in store to tackle a siege the chance of danger was completely eliminated from their minds.

Comment:

Over confidence makes us overlook even a grave situation.

d. How can this shameful tale be told? (TB) Context:

Poem: The Castle **Poet:** Edwin Muir **Explanation:**

The Castle tells the story of the fall of a well fortified fort guarded by a loyal army. The impenetrable castle has plenty of arms and food; their allies are nearby; the castle gates are strong; and the walls are high, thick, and smooth. Yet these men are defeated when the enemy bribes one of their own guard who lets the enemy soldiers through a little gate. The narrator lamented over the disloyalty of the useless warder and also decided not to disclose this shameful story to anyone.

Comment:

Betrayal degrades the physical strength of even a powerful pack of warriors.

e. I will maintain until my death (TB, PTA-2) Context:

Poem: The Castle **Poet:** Edwin Muir **Explanation:**

The strong castle became weak and thin because of the greedy disloyal warder. The citadel was captured by the enemies for gold. The narrator is shocked at the betrayal of one of his men. The narrator lamented over the disloyalty of the useless warder and also decided not to disclose this shameful story to anyone. The narrator resolves to maintain the secrecy of their shameful lose till his death.

Comment:

Disloyalty is an unseen enemy from within.

f. Our only enemy was gold (TB) Context:

Poem: The Castle **Poet:** Edwin Muir **Explanation:**

The castle was too expertly protected by the surrounding fortress. No chance of danger existed with the thick walls and strong gates. The soldiers felt sure that they could tackle their enemy with their loyal army. Unfortunately one of their men betrays them and allows the enemy in through the

wicket gate. Tragedy befalls as the enemy defeats and captures the citadel. Weaponless and clueless to tackle their enemy 'gold', the army becomes a prey to it.

Comment:

Greedy minds can never escape the clutches of gold.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

1. A foothold there, no clever trick

Context:

Poem: The Castle **Poet:** Edwin Muir **Explanation:**

No man could win against the towering obstacles of the castle. Only something that could soar as high as the tier like a bird could bring damage to the fort. So the narrator feels that their position is solid and stable in the castle. They never suspected that a fall was possible with the height of the castle. They pride themselves on the towering battlements and on their maze of tunneled stone which could defeat any clever trick of their enemies to enter the castle.

Comment:

Physical strength would allow us to overlook internal flaws.

2. What could they offer us for bait?

Context: (MAR-24)

Poem: The Castle **Poet:** Edwin Muir **Explanation:**

The soldiers were fearless with their fortress, so battle ready and prepared. Tier on tier with armed soldiers guarding the towering battlements; we can feel their assurance that nothing dangerous could touch them. The fear of the enemies gets further diminished with the bravery of their captain who is leading an army of loyal soldiers. The narrator is not only confident of the physical strength of his castle but also has immense belief in the morality of his men. It makes him feel that nothing and no one could conquer their fortress.

Comment:

Military conflicts make us leave morality aside.

3. A little wicked wicket gate.

Context:

Poem: The Castle **Poet:** Edwin Muir **Explanation:**

The castle's fortune-turning event takes place with the opening of the wicked wicket gate for the enemies by the old guard. The overcoming of the castle by the invading force occurs due to this act of betrayal. The inhabitants of the castle spent so much time being comfortable and confident against the outside forces that they allowed that confidence to blind them to what was inside.

Comment:

Little mean acts hinder the path to success.

4. Grew thin and treacherous as air.

Context:

Poem: The Castle **Poet:** Edwin Muir **Explanation:**

The strong castle becomes weak and thin because of a greedy disloyal warder. When the stony walls of the castle became thin due to treachery, it became an easy victim to its enemy. They walk in easily through the secret gallery and the intricate paths of the castle to confront the soldiers. Morality is laid aside when the guard opens the 'wicket gate' favouring the enemies for the bribe he had received. Thus treachery leads to the unexpected fall of the maze of tunneled stone.

Comment:

Loyalty gets shattered when greed steps into the human heart.

5. And we had no arms to fight it with.

Context:

Poem: The Castle **Poet:** Edwin Muir **Explanation:**

Betrayal paved way for the enemy into the castle. The shocked soldiers put up a poor fight that they lost without a groan and the famous citadel was overthrown. The simplicity of this overtaking is attributed to the fact that the soldiers were weaponless and clueless to tackle their enemy 'gold'. If it had been a military combat, their defenses against the invasion would have been more successful.

Comment:

More watchful thoughts could seal the path for hidden dangers.

6. We could do nothing, being sold;

Context:

Poem: The Castle **Poet**: Edwin Muir **Explanation**:

The poem builds an atmosphere of confidence within the castle which gets shattered with the enemy's invasion. Betrayal from within the castle leads to the fall of the mighty citadel. The strong castle becomes weak and thin because of a greedy disloyal warder. Since the focus was so completely on the dangers around them, they become clueless when betrayal from within brings them down. As their confidence gets shattered, they get blindfolded to the happenings around them.

Comment:

Confidence boosts the morale of even a lay man in adversity.

7. "The wizened warder let them through"

(PTA-1)

Context:

Poem : The Castle **Poet :** Edwin Muir

Explanation:

The soldier, guarding a mighty castle, is proud of its fortifications. He is sure that nothing can defeat their strong castle. But the downfall comes, when an old guard opens the door for the enemies. Greed for gold causes the fall of the castle.

Comment:

Greed is for the inferior while Glory is for the superior.

8. 'Only a bird could have got in' (QTY-19) Context:

Poem: The Castle **Poet:** Edwin Muir **Explanation:**

The Castle had strong gates. It walls were thick, smooth and high. Hence, it was their conviction that no man could win an advantageous position there and no enemy even with his clever trick could capture them dead or alive. The tower was amazing high that no one but birds could get it.

Comment:

Except nature no one could enter into their castle.

Q.NO: 41-47 PARAGRAPH $1 \times 5 = 5$ MARKS

- a) How safe was the castle? How was it conquered?
- b) Bring out the contrasting picture of the castle as depicted in stanzas 3 and 5.
- c) Human greed led to the mighty fall of the citadel. Explain. (PTA-2, 6, MAR-20, JUN-23)
- d) Describe the capture of the Castle.

(PTA-5)

e) Bring out the message of the poem "THE CASTLE".

(HY-19)

f) Describe how the castle was seized and captured?

(QTY-19)

PARAGRAPH FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

- > Introduction
- > Destructive strength doesn't care about morality
- > Our Captain Was Brave And We Were True
- > Everything Is Fair In The Game Of War
- Conclusion

INTRODUCTION:

The poem 'The castle' by Edwin Muir is an allegory on the materialistic greed that can bring down even great empires with flawless fortified forts. The narrative poem builds an atmosphere of confidence within the castle which gets shattered with the enemy's invasion. Betrayal from within the castle leads to the fall of the mighty citadel. The narration ends with a note of shame on the capture of the well guarded castle by treachery and not by a brave combat.

DESTRUCTIVE STRENGTH DOESN'T CARE ABOUT MORALITY:

The soldiers are so confident of their fort with 'strong gate' and 'thick walls' that they lay off their concern about its security. The physical strength of the castle makes them stress free and relaxed. Moreover

- With the absence of enemies in the proximity
- With friendly allies in the surroundings
- With loads of weapons and ration in store to tackle a siege, the chance of danger was completely eliminated from their minds.

OUR CAPTAIN WAS BRAVE AND WE WERE TRUE:

A brave captain with his loyal soldiers would stop the enemies at vicinity. In spite of such an advantageous position, the castle falls. Armed confrontation breeds betrayal on either side. Accordingly the enemy succeeds through crooked means.

EVERYTHING IS FAIR IN THE GAME OF WAR:

The strong castle becomes weak and thin because of a greedy disloyal warder. The enemies walk in through the secret gallery and the intricate paths of the castle to confront the soldiers. Loyalty gets shattered when greed steps into the human heart. Morality is laid aside when the guard opens the 'wicket gate' favouring the enemies for the bribe he had received. Thus the unexpected fall of the 'maze of tunneled stone' is a shameful tale of treachery, betrayal and disloyalty. The mighty towering battlements and the nearness of the allies ensure security to the castle. But the ingredient for the castle's downfall came from within. The army too proud of its physical strength crumbled before human avarice to gold.

CONCLUSION:

The unexplored inward threat shackles their stability. Weaponless and clueless to tackle their enemy 'gold', the army falls a prey to it.

Moral: Betrayals form loopholes in the Chronicles of Great Empires

PARAGRAPH FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

Poem: The Castle
Poet: Edwin Muir

Theme: Mighty fall of a fort

The soldiers of the castle were stress-free and relaxed. They were confident of their castle's physical strength. They were fearless because the castle had high walls and thick gates. Their castle was well fortified and they had enough stock of weapons and food. Their friendly allies too were nearby to support them in danger. They stood one above the other on the tower watching to shoot the enemy at sight. Their captain was brave and the soldiers were loyal. The enemy could not use bait for its entry. But there was a wicket gate guarded by a wicked guard. He let in the enemies. The strong castle became weak and thin because of the greedy disloyal warder. The citadel was captured by the enemies for gold. The narrator didn't want to tell the tale to anybody. He felt shameful to disclose the truth that betrayal was the cause of the downfall.

PARAGRAPH FOR LATE BLOOMERS

- The castle was very strong with high walls.
- The soldiers had enough food and arms.
- They were stress free.
- An old guard opened the gate to enemies for gold.
- The enemies walked into the castle easily.
- The castle **fell into their hands**.
- The soldier was very sad as they were sold for gold.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

TEXTBOOK EXERCISES: (PAGE-20)

- 1. <u>Based on your understanding of the poem, answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.</u>
- a) Who is the narrator in the poem?

The narrator in the poem is a soldier.

b) How long had the soldiers been in the castle?

The soldiers had been in the castle all through the summer.

c) Why were the soldiers in the castle fearless?

The soldiers in the castle were fearless because the castle had high walls and thick gates.

d) Where were the enemies?

The enemies were just half a mile away.

e) Why does the narrator say that the enemy was no threat at all?

The narrator says that the enemy was no threat at all because their castle was well fortified and they had enough stock of weapons and ration. Their friendly allies too were nearby to support them in danger.

f) Did the soldiers fight with the enemies face to face?

The soldiers didn't fight with the enemies face to face as they entered the castle secretly through the wicket gate after bribing a guard.

g) Who had let the enemies in?

An old guard at the wicket gate had let the enemies in.

h) How did the enemies enter the castle?

The enemies entered the castle secretly through the wicket gate after bribing a guard.

i) Why were the secret galleries bare?

The secret galleries were bare because the enemy army had killed the soldiers who were on duty there.

j) What was the 'shameful act'?

Getting bribed to betray and to be disloyal was the shameful act.

k) Why didn't the narrator want to tell the tale to anybody?

The narrator didn't want to tell the tale to anybody as he felt shameful to disclose the truth that betrayal was the cause of the downfall of the castle.

1) Why did the narrator feel helpless?

The narrator felt helpless because they were unaware of the warfare against treachery.

m) Who was the real enemy?

Gold was their real enemy.

2. Read the poem again and complete the summary using the words given in box.

Stanzas 1–3: capture, castle, confident, half-a-mile, plenty, watching, brave, ration
Stanzas 4–6: Bait, wicked guard, let, weak, citadel, gold, lamented, disloyalty, shameful, helpless,

6. Read the poem and complete the table with suitable rhyming words. (PAGE-22)

lay-hay, wall-all, fear-near, load-road

LISTENING

(Listening Text is in Page-209)

weapon, enemy

Fill in the missing phrases on listening. (TB Pg-22)

The Soldier

If I should die, think only this of me.

That there's some corner of a foreign field

That is forever England There shall be

In that rich earth a richer dust concealed

A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,

Gave, once her flowers to love and her ways to roam;

A body of England's, breathing English air,

Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.

And think, this heart, all evils shed away,

A pulse in the eternal mind, no less

Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England

given;

Her <u>sights and sounds</u>; dreams happy as her day; And laughter, <u>learnt of friends</u>; and gentleness, In hearts <u>at peace under an</u> English heaven.

Rupert Brooke.

Can you call 'The Castle' an allegorical pom? Discuss.

'The Castle' is an allegorical poem. In this poem the speaker is one of the soldiers lodged in a castle. He narrates how strong their castle is. He says that they have plenty of arms and food. He hopes that they are strong enough to face their enemies. But they are defeated when the enemies bribes one of their own warders. He lets the enemy soldiers through a little gate. The citadel was captured by the enemies with gold. Allegory is a story, poem or picture that has a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one. This poem uses this defeat to highlight the idea that corruption and betrayal is often secret and subtle. The poet regretted that they could not find any weapon to fight against their enemy called 'gold'. And also reveals the truth that a country will be strong if the men are not bribed.

SUPPLEMENTARY READER

துணைப்பாட (SUPPLEMENTARY) பகுதியிலிருந்து......

அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வில் கேட்கப்படும் வினாக்கள்

PART-IV

41-47 Write an Essay (Supplementary) using Hints (Either...or...type) $1 \times 5 = 5$

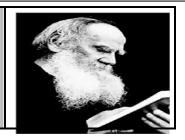
வினாத்தாளில் Supplementary பகுதியிலிருந்து 2 விணக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் 1 விணவுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும்.கொடுக்கப்பட்ட துணைப்பாடக் குறிப்புகளை (Supplementary Hints) படித்து அதனை விரிவாக்கி வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க பாடநூலில் Supplementary பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு கதையிலும் உள்ள Paragraph Questions பகுதி வினா- விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் Supplementary பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு கதையிலும் உள்ள Paragraph Questions பகுதி வினா- விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.



Supplementary-1

GOD SEES THE TRUTH, BUT WAITS தேவன் உண்மையைப்பார்க்கிறார், ஆனால் காத்திருக்கிறார்

Leo Tolstoy



About The Author:-

Leo Tolstoy was born on September 9, 1828, in Tula Province, Russia. He is best known for the novels War and Peace (1869) and Anna Karenina (1877), often cited as pinnacles of realist fiction. He first achieved literary acclaim in his twenties with his semi-autobiographical trilogy, Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth and Sevastopol Sketches, based upon his experiences in the Crimean War. Tolstoy's fiction includes dozens of short stories and several novellas such as The Death of Ivan Ilyich (1886), Family Happiness, and Hadji Murad. He also wrote plays and numerous philosophical essays. Tolstoy died on November 20, 1910 in Astapovo, Russia.

அசிரியரைப் பர்ரி:

லியோ டால்ஸ்டாய் ரஷிய ஒரு எழுத்தாளர். இவர் எழுதிய புதினங்களான , " போரும், சமாதானமும்", "அன்னா கரீனினா" போன்ற படைப்புகளுக்காக இவர் போற்றப்படுகிறார். துல்லியமான உரைநடை வருணிப்பினால் இவரது கதைகள் தனித்துவம் பெற்றுத்திகழ்கின்றன. மெய்யான புனைககை என்ற ரீதியில் இவரது கதைகள் விமர்சிக்கப்படுகின்றன. ஒரு ஆழ்ந்த, கிறித்தவ மதப்பற்றாளரான இவர், தன்னுடைய விவசாயப்பண்ணையில் வேலை செய்த அனைவருக்கும் வீடு கட்டிக்கொடுத்தார். இறைப்பற்று நிரம்பப்பெற்றவர் என்பதால், தன்னுடைய சொத்துக்கள் யாவுமே தன்னுடையவை அல்ல என்றும், அவை ஏழைகளுக்காக தூப்படுவதற்காக இறைவன் தனக்குத்தந்தவை என்றும் சொன்னார் டால்ஸ்டாய். இவர் சிறுகதைகளும், குறுநாவல்களும், நாடகங்களும், தத்துவம் சார்ந்த கட்டுரைகளும் எழுதியுள்ளார். உலகின் சிறந்த எழுத்தாளர்களைப்பட்டியல் இட்டால், அவற்றில் சில பெயர்கள் கண்டிப்பாய் இடம் பெறும். ஹென்றி ஜேம்ஸ், ஆண்டன் செகாவ், சார்லஸ் டிக்கன்ஸ், சாமர்செட் மாம். இவற்றில், சந்தேகமில்லாமல், லியோ டால்ஸ்டாயையும் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

சாராம்சம்: செய்யாத குற்றத்திற்காக சிறை சென்ற அக்சியானவ் என்ற வணிகனின் கதை

SUPPLEMENTARY TRANSLATION

STORY	தமிழாக்கம்
PAGE-24 Here is a story about faith, forgiveness, freedom and acceptance of a young merchant named Aksionov, who was sent to prison for a crime he didn't commit. In the town of Vladimir lived a young merchant named Ivan Dmitrich Aksionov. He had two shops and a house of his own.	நம்பிக்கை, மன்னிப்பு, சுதந்திரம், மற்றும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுதல் ஆகியவைகளை கொண்ட இளம் வணிகன் அக்சியானவ் என்பவனின் கதை இதோ. இவன் செய்யாத குற்றத்திற்காக சிறைக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டான். விளாதிமிர் என்ற ஊரில், திமித்ரியிச் அக்சியானவ் என்ற இளம் வணிகன் வாழ்ந்து வந்தான். அவனுக்கு இரண்டு கடைகளும், ஒரு சொந்த வீடும் இருந்தது.
Aksionov was a handsome, fair-haired, curly-headed fellow, full of fun, and very fond of singing. When quite a young man he had been given to drink, and was riotous when he had had too much; but after he married he gave up drinking, except now and then.	அக்சியானவ் நல்ல வசீகரமான தோற்றம் கொண்டவன். அழகிய சுருள் சுருளான தலைமுடி கொண்டவன். நல்ல வேடிக்கையான ஆள். பாட்டுப்பாடுவதில் மிகவும் ஆர்வம் கொண்டவன். அவன், இளைஞனாய் இருந்த போது, குடிப்பழக்கத்திற்கு அடிமையானான். அதிகமாய் குடித்து விட்டாலோ, முரட்டுத்தனமாய் சண்டையிடக்கூடியவன். ஆனால், அவனுக்கு திருமணமானதும், அவன் குடிப்பழக்கத்தை விட்டுவிட்டான். அதன் பிறகு, எப்போதாவது அவன் குடிப்பதுண்டு.

One summer Aksionov was going to the Nizhny Fair, and as he bade good-bye to his family, his wife said to him, "Ivan Dmitrich, do not start to-day; I have had a bad dream about you."

Aksionov laughed, and said, "You are afraid that when I get to the fair I shall go on a spree."

His wife replied: "I do not know what I am afraid of; all I know is that I had a bad dream. I dreamt you returned from the town, and when you took off your cap I saw that your hair was quite grey."

Aksionov laughed. "That's a lucky sign," said he. "See if I don't sell out all my goods, and bring you some presents from the fair."

So he said good-bye to his family, and drove away.

When he had travelled half-way, he met a merchant whom he knew, and they put up at the same inn for the night. They had some tea together, and then went to bed in adjoining rooms.

It was not Aksionov's habit to sleep late, and, wishing to travel while it was still cool, he aroused his driver before dawn, and told him to put in the horses.

PAGE-25

Then he made his way across to the landlord of the inn (who lived in a cottage at the back), paid his bill, and continued his journey.

When he had gone about twenty-five miles, he stopped for the horses to be fed. Aksionov rested awhile in the passage of the inn, then he stepped out into the porch, and, ordering a samovar to be heated, got out his guitar and began to play.

Suddenly a troika drove up with tinkling bells and an official alighted, followed by two soldiers. He came to Aksionov and began to question him, asking him who he was and whence he came. Aksionov answered him fully, and said, "Won't you have some tea with me?" But the official went on cross-questioning him and asking him. "Where did you spend last

ஒரு வேனிற்கால நாளில், அவன் நிழ்னி என்ற இடத்தில் நடக்க இருந்த சந்தைக்குப் புறப்படுவதற்காக தயாராகிக்கொண்டிருந்தான். அவன், தன்னுடைய குடும்பத்திற்கு பிரியாவிடை தந்த போது, அவனது மனைவி அவனிடம்," இவான் திமித்ரியிச், நீங்க இன்னிக்கு புறப்பட்டு போக வேணாம். நான் உங்களைப்பத்தி ஒரு கெட்ட கனா கண்டேன்" என்றாள்.

அக்சியானவ் சிரித்து விட்டு சொன்னான்," நான் அந்த சந்தைக்குப்போனா, அங்க போயி, குதியாட்டம் போடுவேன்னு நெனைக்கிறியா ?"

அவனது மனைவி சொன்னாள்," நான் எதுக்காக பயப்படுறேன்னு தெரியல. ஆனா, எனக்கு ஒரு கெட்ட கனா வந்ததுன்னு மட்டும் தெரியும். நீங்க டவுனுக்குப்போயிட்டு திரும்பி வந்து, உங்க தொப்பியை தூக்குன போது, உங்க தலைமுடி மொத்தமும் வெள்ளையா இருந்ததைப்பாத்தேன்."

அக்சியானவ் சிரித்தபடி சொன்னான்,"அது அதிர்ஷ்டமான சகுனம் தான். என் கிட்ட இருக்கற எல்லா சரக்கையும் வித்துட்டு, உனக்கு அங்க சந்தையில் ஏதாவது பரிசு வாங்கிட்டு வர்றேன் பாரு."

எனவே, அவன் தன்னுடைய குடும்பத்திற்கு பிரியாவிடை தந்து விட்டு, பயணப்பட்டு போனான்.

அவன், தன்னுடைய பயணத்தில் பாதி வழி மாத்திரமே வந்திருந்த போது, அவனுக்குத்தெரிந்த ஒரு வணிகனைக்கண்டான். அவர்கள் இருவரும், அன்று இரவு ஒரே சத்திரத்தில் தங்கினார்கள். அவர்கள், சிறிது தேநீர் அருந்தினார்கள். பிறகு, அவர்கள் இருவரும் தனித்தனி அறைகளில் தூங்கினார்கள்.

அக்சியானவிற்கு இரவில் தாமதமாகத் தூங்கிப் பழக்கமில்லை. காலையில், குளிர்ச்சி இருக்கும் போதே பயணப்பட்டுப் போவதற்காக, விடியும் முன்பே, அவன் தன்னுடைய குதிரையைத் தயார் செய்ய தன் வேலையாளிடம் சொன்னான்.

பிறகு, அதே சத்திரத்தின் பின்புறம் ஒரு வீட்டில் குடியிருந்த அந்த சத்திரத்தின் உரிமையாளனைச் சந்தித்து, வாடகைப்பணத்தை தந்து விட்டு, தனது பயணத்தை தொடர்ந்தான்.

அவன், இருபத்தைந்து மைல்கள் பயணப்பட்டுப்போன பின்பு, தன்னுடைய குதிரையை உணவளித்தான். நிறுத்தி, அதற்கு அக்சியானவ், ஒரு சத்திரத்தில் சிறிது ஓய்வெடுத்துக்கொண்டு, <u>പിനൃ</u>ക്ര, அதன் தாழ்வாரத்துக்கு வந்து, அங்கு சாம்வாரில்¹ நீரைக்கொதிக்க வைக்கும்படி சொல்லிவிட்டு, தன்னுடைய கிதாரை வெளியே மீட்டி, எடுத்து, அதை பாட்டுப்பாடத்துவங்கினான்.

திடீரென்று, அங்கு, மணிகள் ஒலியெழுப்பியபடி ஒரு த்ரொய்க்கா² வண்டி வந்து நின்றது. அதிலிருந்து ஒரு அதிகாரி கீழே இறங்கினார். அவரைப்பின் தொடர்ந்து இரு சிப்பாய்கள். அவர், அக்சியானவிடம் வந்து, அவனிடம், அவன் யாரென்றும், அவன் எங்கிருந்து வருகிறானென்றும் விசாரிக்கத்தொடங்கினார். அக்சியானவ், அவர் கேட்ட கேள்விகளுக்கு முழுமையான பதில் தந்து விட்டு, அவரிடம்," நீங்கள் என்னோடு தேநீர் அருந்த வருவீர்களா ?" என்று கேட்டான். ஆனால், அந்த அதிகாரி, அவனை குறுக்குக்கேள்வி கேட்டு மேலும் விசாரித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார். "

night? Were you alone, or with a fellowmerchant? Did you see the other merchant this morning? Why did you leave the inn before dawn?" நேத்து ராத்திரி நீங்க எங்க இருந்தீங்க ? நீங்க தனியா இருந்தீங்களா அல்லது வேறொரு வியாபாரியோட இருந்தீங்களா ? அந்த இன்னொரு வியாபாரியை இன்னிக்கு காலைல பாத்தீங்களா ? விடியறதுக்கு முன்னாலேயே ஏன் சத்திரத்தை விட்டு புறப்பட்டுப்போனீங்க ?"

Aksionov wondered why he was asked all these questions, but he described all that had happened, and then added, "Why do you crossquestion me as if I were a thief or a robber? I am travelling on business of my own, and there is no need to question me."

இந்தக்கேள்வியெல்லாம் எதுக்கு தன் கிட்ட அவர் கேக்குறாருன்னு, அக்சியானவ் ஆச்சரியப்பட்டான். ஆனா, என்ன நடந்ததுன்னு அவன் விவரமா சொன்னான். "என் கிட்ட ஏதோ திருடன் கிட்டயோ அல்லது கொள்ளைக்காரன் கிட்டயோ கேள்வி கேக்குற மாதிரி நீங்க எதுக்கு இவ்வளவு தூரத்துக்கு கேள்வி கேக்குறீங்க? நான் என் சொந்த வியாபார விஷயமா போய்க்கிட்டு இருக்கேன். எதுக்காகவும் என்னைய கேள்வி கேக்கத்தேவையில்ல."

Then the official, calling the soldiers, said, "I am the police-officer of this district, and I question you because the merchant with whom you spent last night has been found with his throat cut. We must search your things."

பிறகு, சிப்பாய்களை அழைத்த அந்த அதிகாரி சொன்னார், " நான் இந்த ஜில்லாவுக்கு காவல் அதிகாரி. நேத்திக்கு ராத்திரி உங்க கூட தங்குன வியாபாரியோட கழுத்து வெட்டுப்பட்டு கிடக்கு. அதனால, நாங்க உங்களை கேள்வி கேக்குறோம். உங்க சாமான்களை நாங்க சோதனை போடணும்."

They entered the house. The soldiers and the police-officer unstrapped Aksionov's luggage and searched it. Suddenly the officer drew a knife out of a bag, crying, "Whose knife is this?" அவர்கள் அந்த வீட்டுக்குள் நுழைந்தார்கள். அந்த காவல் அதிகாரியும், சிப்பாய்களும் அக்சியானவின் சுமையைப்பிரித்து அதைத்தேடினார்கள். திடீரென்று, அவனது பையிலிருந்து, ஒரு கத்தியை வெளியே எடுத்த அதிகாரி, " இந்த கத்தி யாரோடது ?" என்று கத்தினார்.

Aksionov looked, and seeing a bloodstained knife taken from his bag, he was frightened. அக்சியானவ், தன்னுடைய பையிலிருந்து, ரத்தம் தோய்ந்த கத்தி வெளியே எடுக்கப்பட்டதைப்பார்த்து விட்டு, பயந்து போனான்.

"How is it there is blood on this knife?"

"இந்தக்கத்தியின் மேல எப்படி ரத்தம் வந்தது?".

Aksionov tried to answer, but could hardly utter a word, and only stammered: "I--don't know--not mine." Then the police-officer said: "This morning the merchant was found in bed with his throat cut. You are the only person who could have done it. The house was locked from inside, and no one else was there. Here is this blood-stained knife in your bag and your face and manner betray you! Tell me how you killed him, and how much money you stole?"

பதில் சொல்ல அக்சினாவ் முயன்றான். அதற்கு ஆனால், அவனால் வார்த்தை பேச (முடியாதபடி ஒரு கூட தடுமாறினான். பேச்சு திக்கித்தடுமாறியது. அவனுக்கு "எனக்கு.....தெரியாது....அது என்னோடது இல்ல" "இன்னிக்கு காலைல், கழுத்து வெட்டுப்பட்டு, அந்த வியாபாரி படுக்கைல இறந்து கிடக்குறாரு. நீ ஒருத்தன் தான் அத செஞ்சுருக்க. அந்த வீடு உள்புறமா பூட்டிருக்கு. அந்த இடத்துல வேற யாரும் ரத்தக்கறை படிஞ்ச கத்தி உன்னோட அதுவுமில்லாம், உன்னோட முகமும், நடத்தையும் உன்னைய காட்டிக்குடுத்துருச்சு. அவரை, எப்படி கொலை செஞ்சேன்னு சொல்லு. எவ்வளவு பணம் அங்க இருந்து திருடுன?"

Aksionov swore he had not done it; that he had not seen the merchant after they had had tea together; that he had no money except eight thousand rubles of his own, and that the knife was not his. But his voice was broken, his face pale, and he trembled with fear as though he went guilty.

தான் கொலை செய்யலன்னு அக்சியானவ் சத்தியம் செஞ்சான். அவன், அந்த வியாபாரியை பாக்கவே இல்ல. அவனோட தேநீர் குடிக்கவே இல்ல. தன் கிட்ட, தன்னோட சொந்தப்பணம் எட்டாயிரம் ரூபிள் தவிர வேறு பணம் இல்ல. கத்தி அவனோடது இல்ல. ஆனா, அவனது குரல் உடைஞ்சு போச்சு. அவன் முகம் நிறமில்லாம மாறிப்போச்சு. தான் குற்றம் பண்ணிட்ட மாதிரி அவன் பயந்து நடுங்கினான்.

The police-officer ordered the soldiers to bind Aksionov and to put him in the cart. As they tied his feet together and flung him into the cart, காவல் அதிகாரி, அக்சியானவை கயிறுகளால் கட்டி, வண்டியில் ஏற்றும்படி சொன்னார். அவர்கள், அவனது கால்கலைக்கட்டி, வண்டிக்குள் எறிந்த போது, அக்சியானவ் தனது கைகளைகட்டிக்கொண்டு அழுதான். அவனிடம் இருந்த Aksionov crossed himself and wept. His money and goods were taken from him, and he was sent to the nearest town and imprisoned there. Enquiries as to his character were made in Vladimir. The merchants and other inhabitants of that town said that in former days he used to drink and waste his time, but that he was a good man. Then the trial came on: he was charged with murdering a merchant from Ryazan, and robbing him of twenty thousand rubles.

பண(ழம், சாமான்களும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டன. கொண்டு சென்று, அங்கு சிறை அருகில் இருந்த நகரத்துக்கு வைத்தார்கள். விளாதிமிர் நகரில், அவனகு நடத்தை எப்படியென்று விசாரணை செய்யப்பட்டது. அந்த ஊரில் இருந்த வியாபாரிகளும், பிற குடிமக்களும், அவன் (ழன்னாளில் குடிப்பழக்கத்தால் தன்னுடைய நேரத்தை தொலைத்ததையும், பிறகு, நல்ல மனிதனாக மாறியதையும் பற்றி சொன்னார்கள். பிறகு, விசாரணை வந்தது. ரியாஸான், என்ற நகரைசேர்ந்த வியாபாரியை அவன் கொன்று, அவனிடமிருந்து இருபதாயிரம் பணத்தை கொள்ளையடித்ததாக ரூபிள் அவன் மேல் குற்றச்சாட்டு வைக்கப்பட்டது.

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His wife was in despair, and did not know what to believe. Her children were all quite small; one was a baby at her breast. Taking them all with her, she went to the town where her husband was in jail. At first she was not allowed to see him; but after much begging, she obtained permission from the officials, and was taken to him. When she saw her husband in prison-dress and in chains, shut up with thieves and criminals, she fell down, and did not come to her senses for a long time. Then she drew her children to her, and sat down near him. She told him of things at home, and asked about what had happened to him. He told her all, and she asked, "What can we do now?"

"We must petition the Czar not to let an innocent man perish."

His wife told him that she had sent a petition to the Czar, but it had not been accepted.

Aksionov did not reply, but only looked downcast.

Then his wife said, "It was not for nothing I dreamt your hair had turned grey. You remember? You should not have started that day." And passing her fingers through his hair, she said: "Vanya dearest, tell your wife the truth; was it not you who did it?"

"So you, too, suspect me!" said Aksionov, and, hiding his face in his hands, he began to

மனைவி விரக்தியில் இருந்தாள். எதை நம்புவது தெரியவில்லை. பிள்ளைகள் என்று அவளுக்கு அவளது எல்லாருமே சிறியவர்களாய் பிள்ளை இருந்தனர். ஒரு இன்னமும் மார்பில் பால் குடிக்கும் பிள்ளையாக இருந்தது. அந்தப்பிள்ளைகளையெல்லாம் கூட்டிக்கொண்டு, அவள் தனது கணவனை சிறை வைத்திருந்த நகருக்குச்சென்றாள். முதலில், கண்வனைச்சந்திக்க அவளது அவளுக்கு அனுமதி தரப்படவில்லை. ஆனால், மிகவும் கெஞ்சிக்கேட்டுக்கொண்ட அனுமதி பிறகு, அவள், அதிகாரிகளிடமிருந்து பெற்று, அவனிடத்திற்கு கொண்டு செல்லப்பட்டாள். தன்னுடைய கணவன், இரும்புச்சங்கிலியால் கட்டப்பட்டு. திருடர்களும், குற்றவாளிகளும் இருக்கும் இடத்தில் அடைக்கப்பட்டு இருப்பதைப்பார்த்ததும் அவள் அதிர்ந்து ீழே விழுந்தாள். அவள், தன உணர்வுகளுக்கு வருவதற்கு அவளுக்கு நீண்ட நேரம் ஆனது. பிறகு, அவள் தனது பிள்ளைகளை தன் பக்கமாக இழுத்துக்கொண்டு, அவன் பக்கத்தில் அமர்ந்தாள். அவள், வீட்டில் நடந்த விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி அவனிடம் பேசி விட்டு, அவனுக்கு எப்படி அது நடந்தது என்று கேட்டாள். அவன், அவளிடம் எல்லாவற்றையும் சொல்லி விட்டு, பிறகு அவளிடம், "இப்ப நாம என்ன செய்றது?" என்று கேட்டாள்.

"நாம ஜார் மன்னருக்கு மனுச்செய்து, ஒண்ணுந்தெரியாத அப்பாவியை அழிஞ்சு போக விட வேண்டாம்னு சொல்லுவோம்."

அவனது மனைவி அவனிடம், அவள் ஏற்கனவே ஜார் மன்னனுக்கு மனுச்செய்ததாகவும், அது ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை என்றும் சொன்னாள்.

அக்சியானவ் அதற்கு பதில் சொல்லவில்லை. அவன், தலையை மட்டும் கீழே கவிழ்த்தியபடி இருந்தான்.

அவன் மனைவி சொன்னாள். "உங்க ഥിന്നക്ര, தலைமுடி வெள்ளையாய் மாறும்னு நான் கனவு கண்டது வீணாப்போகலை பாருங்க. உங்களுக்கு அது ஞாபகத்துல இருக்கா? நீங்க அன்னிக்கு புறப்பட்டு போயிருக்கக்கூடாது." என்றாள். தலைமுடியை நகங்களால் அவனது தனது கோதியபடி அவள் சொன்னாள், "என் செல்லம் வான்யா, உன் பொண்டாட்டி கிட்டயாவது உண்மையை சொல்லுப்பா. நீங்க தான அதைச்செஞ்சீங்க?"

"அப்ப நீயுமா என்னைய சந்தேகப்படுற!" என்று அக்சியானவ் கேட்டபடி, தனது முகத்தை தனது கைகளால் மறைத்துக்கொண்டு அழத்தொடங்கினான். பிறகு, ஒரு சிப்பாய் weep. Then a soldier came to say that the wife and children must go away; and Aksionov said good-bye to his family for the last time.

When they were gone, Aksionov recalled what had been said, and when he remembered that his wife also had suspected him, he said to himself, "It seems that only God can know the truth; it is to Him alone we must appeal, and from Him alone expect mercy."

And Aksionov wrote no more petitions; gave up all hope, and only prayed to God.

Aksionov was condemned to be flogged and sent to the mines. So he was flogged with a knot, and when the wounds made by the knot were healed, he was driven to Siberia with other convicts.

For twenty -six years Aksionov lived as a convict in Siberia. His hair turned white as snow, and his beard grew long, thin, and grey. All his mirth went; he stooped; he walked slowly, spoke little, and never laughed, but he often prayed.

In prison Aksionov learnt to make boots, and earned a little money, with which he bought The Lives of the Saints. He read this book when there was light enough in the prison; and on Sundays in the prison-church he read the lessons and sang in the choir; for his voice was still good.

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The prison authorities liked Aksionov for his meekness, and his fellow -prisoners respected him: they called him "Grandfather," and "The Saint." When they wanted to petition the prison authorities about anything, they always made Aksionov their spokesman, and when there were quarrels among the prisoners they came to him to put things right, and to judge the matter.

No news reached Aksionov from his home, and he did not even know if his wife and children were still alive.

அங்கு வந்து, அவளும், அவளது பிள்ளைகளும் அங்கிருந்து போக வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னான். அக்சியானவ் தனது குடும்பத்திற்கு கடைசி முறையாக பிரியாவிடை கொடுத்தான்.

அவர்கள் போன பிறகு, அவள் என்ன சொன்னாள் என்பதையும், தனது மனைவியும் தன்னை சந்தேகப்படுகிறாள் என்பதையும் அவன் நினைத்துப்பார்த்த போது, அவன் தனக்குள்ளேயே சொல்லிக்கொண்டான்," கடவுள் ஒருத்தருக்குத்தான் உண்மை தெரியும் போல. அவர் கிட்ட தான் நாம முறையிடணும். அவரு கிட்ட இருந்து தான் கருணையை எதிர்பார்க்க முடியும் போல."

அப்புறம், அதுக்கு மேலயும் அக்சியானவ் எந்த மனுக்களையும் எழுதி அனுப்பவில்லை. ஆனா, நம்பிக்கையை எல்லாம் இழந்து போனான். அப்புறமா, கடவுள் கிட்ட வேண்டுதல் மட்டும் செய்ய ஆரம்பித்தான்.

அக்சியானவிற்கு சவுக்கடி தந்து, அவன் சுரங்க வேலைக்கு அனுப்பப்பட வேண்டுமென்று தண்டனை தரப்பட்டது. எனவே, முடிச்சுக்கள் போடப்பட்ட சவுக்கால் அடித்து தண்டிக்கப்பட்டு, அந்த (முடிச்சுள்ள சவுக்கால் அடிபட்ட காயங்களெல்லாம் ஆறிய பின்பு, பிற குற்றவாளிகளுடன் சேர்க்கப்பட்டு, சைபீரியாவுக்கு கொண்டு போகப்பட்டான்.

சைபீரியாவில், ஒரு குற்றவாளியாக இருபத்தாறு ஆண்டுகள் அவன் வாழ்ந்தான். அவனது தலைமுடி, வெண்பனி போல மாறியது. அவனது தாடி நீளமாகவும், மெலிதாகவும், சாம்பல் நிறமாகவும் வளர்ந்தது. அவனது சந்தோஷமெல்லாம் போய் விட்டது. அவனுக்கு கூன் விழுந்தது. அவன் மெதுவாகவே நடந்தான். கொஞ்சமாகவே பேசினான். சிரிக்கவேயில்லை. ஆனால், அடிக்கடி ஜெபம் பண்ணிக்கொண்டிருந்தான்.

சிரையில். அக்சியானவ் பூட்ஸ் செய்யக்கற்றுக்கொண்டு, கொஞ்சம் பணத்தை சம்பாதித்துக்கொண்டான். அதை வைத்து, "புனிதர்களின் வாழ்க்கை" என்ற புத்தகத்தை வாங்கிக்கொண்டான். சிரையில் போதுமான வெளிச்சம் இருந்த போது, அதை வாசித்தான். ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமைகளில், சிறைக்குள் இருந்த திருச்சபையில், அவன் வேத பாடங்களை வாசித்து, குழுவுடன் கீர்த்தனம் பாடினான். அவனது குரல் இனிதாகவே இருந்தது.

அக்சியானவ் அடக்கமானவனாக இருந்ததால், சிறை அதிகாரிகள் விரும்பினார்கள். சிறைவாசிகள் அவனை மதித்தனர். அவர்கள், அவனை "தூத்தா" "புனிதர்" என்றும் கூப்பிட்டனர். என்றும் அவர்கள், அதிகாரிக்கு எந்த விஷயத்திற்காவது மனுச்செய்து கொள்ளும் போது, அவர்கள் அக்சியானவை தங்களது பிரதிநிதியாக நிறுத்தி பேச வைத்தனர். சிறைவாசிகளுக்குள் ஏதாவது தகராறு வரும் பொழுது, அந்தப்பிரச்னையை தீர்த்து, முடிவு செய்யும்படிக்கு அவனிடம் வந்தார்கள்.

அவனது வீட்டிலிருந்து எந்த தகவலும் அக்சியானவிற்கு வந்து சேரவில்லை. தனது மனைவியும், பிள்ளைகளும் உயிரோடாவது இருக்கிறார்களா என்பது கூட அவனுக்குத்தெரியாது. One day a fresh gang of convicts came to the prison. In the evening the old prisoners collected round the new ones and asked them what towns or villages they came from, and what they were sentenced for. Among the rest Aksionov sat down near the newcomers, and listened with downcast air to what was said. One of the new convicts, a tall, strong man of

One of the new convicts, a tall, strong man of sixty, with a closely-cropped grey beard, was telling the others what be had been arrested for.

"Well, friends," he said, "I only took a horse that was tied to a sledge, and I was arrested and accused of stealing. I said I had only taken it to get home quicker, and had then let it go; besides, the driver was a personal friend of mine. So I said, 'It's all right.' 'No,' said they, 'you stole it.' But how or where I stole it they could not say. I once really did something wrong, and ought by rights to have come here long ago, but that time I was not found out. Now I have been sent here for nothing at all... Eh, but it's lies I'm telling you; I've been to Siberia before, but I did not stay long."

"Where are you from?" asked some one.

"From Vladimir. My family are of that town. My name is Makar, and they also call me Semyonich."

Aksionov raised his head and said: "Tell me, Semyonich, do you know anything of the merchants Aksionov of Vladimir? Are they still alive?"

"Know them? Of course I do. The Aksionovs are rich, though their father is in Siberia: a sinner like ourselves, it seems! As for you, Gran'dad, how did you come here?"

Aksionov did not like to speak of his misfortune. He only sighed, and said, "For my sins I have been in prison these twenty-six years."

"What sins?" asked Makar Semyonich.

But Aksionov only said, "Well, well--I must have deserved it!" He would have said no more, ஒரு நாள், சிறைக்கு புதிய தண்டனைக்கைதிகளை கொண்டு வந்தனர். அன்று மாலையில், பழைய சிறைவாசிகள், புதிய சிறைவாசிகளைச்சூழ்ந்து கொண்டு அவர்கள், எந்த ஊர், எந்த கிராமம் என்றும், அவர்கள் எங்கிருந்து வருகிறார்கள் என்றும், அவர்கள் எதற்காக தண்டனை பெற்றார்கள் என்றும் விசாரித்தனர். அங்கு வந்த புதியவர்களுடன் அக்சியானவும் சேர்ந்து அமர்ந்து கொண்டு, என்ன சொல்கிறார்கள் என்பதை தலை தாழ்த்தி கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தான்.

அந்த புதிய தண்டனைக்குற்றவாளிகளில், அறுபது வயதான பலசாலியான ஒருவன், உயரமாகவும், வெண்ணிற தாடியை நெருக்கமாக வெட்டிக்கொண்டவனாயும் இருந்தான். அவன், தான் கைது செய்யப்பட்டதன் காரணத்தைச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு வந்தான்.

"நல்லது நண்பர்களே!:"ஒரு ⊔னி வண்டியோட சேத்து ஒரு குதிரையைத்தான் நான் கொண்டுக்கிட்டு வெச்சிருந்த போறதுக்காக, போனேன். तळां வீட்டுக்கு வெரசா அந்த குதிரையை போனேன். எடுத்துக்கிட்டு ஆனா, பெறகு அதைப்போகறதுக்கு விட்டுட்டேன்" சொன்னேன். என்று அதுவுமில்லாம், அதை ஓட்டிக்கிட்டு இருந்தவன் என்னோட நண்பன் என்று தான். அதனால, "அது ஒண்ணுமில்ல." சொன்னேன். சொன்னாங்க," ஆனா, அவங்க அதைத்திருட்டிட்ட.!". ன்னு. ஆனா, அதை நான் எங்க, எப்படி திருடினேன்னு சொல்ல முடியல." ஆனா, நான் செஞ்சேன். நியாயப்படி பாத்தா, அதுக்காக ரொம்ப முன்னயே இங்க வந்துருக்கணும். ஆனா, அந்த சமயத்துல என்னய கண்டு பிடிக்கல. இப்ப, ஒண்ணுமில்லாத விஷயத்துக்கு இங்க கொண்டு வந்துட்டாங்க.... ஆனா, நான் ஒங்க கிட்ட சொல்றது பொய். ரொம்ப நாளைக்கு முன்னயே இங்க வந்துருக்கேன். ஆனா, இங்க ரொம்ப நாள் தங்கல." என்றான்.

"நீ எங்க இருந்து வர்ற?" என்று அங்கிருந்தவர்களில் ஒருத்தன் கேட்டான்.

"நான் விளாதிமிர்ல இருந்து வர்றேன். என் குடும்பமும் அந்த ஊரு தான். என் பேரு மகர். என்னைய செமியோனிச்சுன்னு கூப்புடுவாங்க."

அக்சியானவ் தன்னுடைய தலையை உயர்த்திச்சொன்னான்," சொல்லு செமியோனிச், உனக்கு அங்க விளாதிமிர்ல இருந்த வியாபாரிகளான அக்சியானவ் குடும்பத்தைப்பத்தி தெரியுமா? அவங்க எல்லாரும் உயிரோட இருக்காங்களா?"

"தெரியுமாவா? நல்லா தெரியும். அந்த அக்சியானவ் குடும்பம் ரொம்ப பணக்காரங்க. அவங்க அப்பா தான் சைபீரியாவில் இருக்காரு. நம்மள மாதிரி அவனும் ஒரு பாவியோன்னு தெரியுது. நீங்க எப்படி இங்க வந்தீங்க தாத்தா?"

தன்னோட கஷ்டத்தைப்பத்தி அக்சியானவ் பேச விரும்பல. அவன் பெருமூச்சு விட்டுட்டு, சொன்னான்," என்னோட பாவத்துக்காக நான் இங்க ஜெயில்ல இருபத்தாறு வருசமா இருக்கேன்."

"என்ன பாவம்?" ன்னு மகர் செமியோனிச் கேட்டான்.

அக்சியானவ் சொன்னான் ,"அது, எனக்கு அது வேண்டியது தான்." அதுக்கு மேல அவன் பேச முடியல.. ஆனா, அவன் கூட இருந்தவங்க புதுசா வந்தவங்க கிட்ட, அவன் எப்படி but his companions told the newcomers how Aksionov came to be in Siberia; how someone had killed a merchant, and had put the knife among Aksionov's things, and Aksionov had been unjustly condemned.

சைபீரியாவுக்கு வந்தான்னு சொன்னாங்க. எவனோ ஒருத்தன், இருந்த ஒரு வியாபாரியை கொன்னான்னும், எப்படி, கூட அப்படி செஞ்சுட்டு அந்த கத்தியை எப்படி அக்சியானவ் வெச்சுருந்த சாமான்களோட சேத்து வெச்சுட்டான்னும் சொன்னான். அதனால், அக்சியானவ் எப்படி அநியாயமா தண்டிக்கப்பட்டான்னும் சொன்னாங்க.

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When Makar Semyonich heard this, he looked at Aksionov, slapped his own knee, and exclaimed, "Well, this is wonderful! Really wonderful! But how old you've grown, Gran'dad!"

இதை மகர் செமியோனிச் கேட்டதும், அவன் அக்சியானவைப்பார்த்து, தன்னோட முழங்கால்ல அடிச்சுக்கிட்டு சொன்னான்," இது ரொம்ப பிரமாதம் ! உண்மையிலேயே ரொம்ப பிரமாகம். ஆனா, நீங்க இவ்வளவு வயசானவரா வளர்ந்துட்டிங்களே தாத்தா !"

The others asked him why he was so surprised, and where he had seen Aksionov before; but Makar Semyonich did not reply. He only said: "It's wonderful that we should meet here, lads!"

மற்றவர்கள், அவன் ஏன் ஆச்சரியப்பட்டான்னும், அவன் அக்சியானவை முன்னாடி எங்க அதுக்கு பாத்தான்னும் கேட்டார்கள். ஆனா, மகர் செமியோனிச் பகில் அதுக்கு சொல்லவில்லை. அவன் சொன்னான், "நாம சந்திக்கணும்னு இங்க வந்தது ரொம்ப பிரமாதமானது தோழர்களே!"

These words made Aksionov wonder whether this man knew who had killed the merchant; so he said, "Perhaps, Semyonich, you have heard of that affair, or maybe you've seen me before?"

இந்த வார்த்தைகளைக்கேட்ட அக்சியானவ், உண்மையிலேயே மனிதன் வியாபாரியை கொலை இந்த தான் அந்த பண்ணியிருப்பானான்னு எண்ணினான். எனவே. அவன் சொன்னான், "ஒரு வேளை, மகர் செமியோனிச், நீ அந்த விஷயத்தைப்பத்தி கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கியா அல்லது நீ ஒரு வேளை என்னைய இதுக்கு முன்னாடி பாத்துருக்கியா?"

"How could I help hearing? The world's full of rumours. But it's a long time ago, and I've forgotten what I heard." "நான் எப்படி கேக்காம இருக்க முடியும்? இந்த உலகம் பூராவும் பொரளி பேசுது. ஆனா, அதைப்பத்தி ரொம்ப காலத்துக்கு முன்னாடி கேள்விப்பட்டேன். நான் கேள்விப்பட்டதையும் மறந்துட்டேன்."

"Perhaps you heard who killed the merchant?" asked Aksionov.

"ஒரு வேளை அந்த வியாபாரியை யார் கொன்னதுன்னு நீ கேள்விப்பட்டியா?"

Makar Semyonich laughed, and replied: "It must have been him in whose bag the knife was found! If some one else hid the knife there, 'He's not a thief till he's caught,' as the saying is. How could any one put a knife into your bag while it was under your head? It would surely have woke you up."

மகர் செமியோனிச் சிரித்து விட்டு சொன்னான்," யாரோட பையில கத்தி இருந்ததா கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டதோ, அவன் தான் அதை செஞ்சுருக்கணும். வேற யாராவது செஞ்சுட்டு, அங்க கத்தியை மறைச்சு வெச்சுருந்தா, 'பிடிபடுற வரை ஒருத்தன் திருடன் இல்ல'ன்னு சொல்ற மாதிரி தான். உன் தலைக்கு கீழ பை இருக்கறபோது, எப்படி ஒருத்தன் கத்தியை அதுக்குள்ள வெக்க முடியும்? அது உன்னைய எழுப்பியிருக்கணும்ல?"

When Aksionov heard these words, he felt sure this was the man who had killed the merchant. He rose and went away. All that night Aksionov lay awake. He felt terribly unhappy, and all sorts of images rose in his mind. There was the image of his wife as she was when he parted from her to go to the fair. He saw her as if she were present; her face and her eyes rose before him; he heard her speak and laugh. Then he saw his children, quite little, as they were at that

இந்த வார்த்தைகளை அக்சியானவ் கேட்ட பிறகு, இவன் தான் அந்த வியாபாரியை கொலை செய்திருக்க வேண்டும் என்று முடிவுக்கு வந்து விட்டான். அவன் எழுந்து சென்று விட்டான். அன்று இரவு முழுவதும், அவன் கண் விழித்திருந்தான். அவன் பெரிதும் மகிழ்ச்சியில்லாமல் இருந்தான். அவனது மனதில் எல்லாவிதமான பிம்பங்களும் எழுந்தன. கிராமத்து சந்தைக்கு புறப்படும் முன்பு அவன் பிரியாவிடை பெற்றுக்கொண்ட போது பார்த்த அவனது மனைவியின் முகம் நினைவுக்கு வந்தது. அவன், தற்போது தான் அவளைப்பார்ப்பது போல உணர்ந்தான். அவளது முகமும், கண்களும் அவன் முன்னே எழுந்தன. அவள் பேசி சிரிப்பதை அவன் கேட்டான். பிறகு, அவன் தனது பிள்ளைகளைப்பார்த்தான். அவர்கள் அப்போது இருந்ததைப்போலவே சிறுவர்களாய் இருந்தார்கள்.. அவர்களில் time: one with a little cloak on, another at his mother's breast. And then he remembered himself as he used to be—young and merry. He remembered how he sat playing the guitar in the porch of the inn where he was arrested, and how free from care he had been. He saw, in his mind, the place where he was flogged, the executioner, and the people standing around; the chains, the convicts, all the twenty-six years of his prison life, and his premature old age. The thought of it all made him so wretched that he was ready to kill himself.

"And it's all that villain's doing!" thought Aksionov. And his anger was so great against Makar Semyonich that he longed for vengeance, even if he himself should perish for it. He kept repeating prayers all night, but could get no peace. During the day he did not go near Makar Semyonich, nor even look at him.

A fortnight passed in this way. Aksionov could not sleep at night, and was so miserable that he did not know what to do.

One night as he was walking about the prison he noticed some earth that came rolling out from under one of the shelves on which the prisoners slept. He stopped to see what it was. Suddenly Makar Semyonich crept out from under the shelf, and looked up at Aksionov with a frightened face. Aksionov tried to pass without looking at him, but Makar seized his hand and told him that he had dug a hole under the wall, getting rid of the earth by putting it into his high-boots, and emptying it out every day on the road when the prisoners were driven to their work.

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"Just you keep quiet, old man, and you shall get out too. If you blab, they'll flog the life out of me, but I will kill you first."

Aksionov trembled with anger as he looked at his enemy. He drew his hand away, saying, "I have no wish to escape, and you have no need

கட்டிக்கொண்டி ருந்தான். ஒருவன் (ழதுகுத்துணியை பிள்ளை தாயின் மார்பில் கிடந்தது. பிறகு, எப்படி இளமையாகயும், ஆனந்தமாகவும் இருந்தான் என்பதையும் எண்ணிப்பார்த்தான். தான் கைது செய்யப்பட்ட போது, அந்த சத்திரத்தில் இருந்த தாழ்வாரத்தில் அமர்ந்தபடி அவன் எவ்வாறு வாசித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தான் என்பதையும், அப்போது கவலைகள் எதுவும் இல்லாமல் எப்படி இருந்தான் என்பதையும் எண்ணினான். தான் சவுக்கடி பட்ட இடத்தையும், அப்போது அவனைச்சுற்றி இருந்த தண்டனை நிறைவேற்றுபவரையும், மற்றவர்களையும் எண்ணிப்பார்த்தான். சங்கிலிகளில் பிணைக்கப்பட்டு, குற்றவாளிகளோடு பிற இருபத்தாறு ஆண்டுகள் சிரை வாழ்வில் இருந்ததையும், இயல்புக்கு முன்பாகவே விரைவாய் அவனுக்கு முதுமை வந்து விட்டதையும் எண்ணினான். அந்த எண்ணமே அவனுக்கு மன உளைச்சல் ஏற்படுத்தி, அவன் தற்கொலை செய்து கொள்ள தயாராக இருந்தான்.

"எல்லாமே அந்த வில்லன் செஞ்சது" என்று அக்சியானவ் செமியானோவிச்சை கருதினான். மகர் ப்றி வாங்க வேண்டுமென்ற வேகம் வரும் அளவுக்கு அவனுக்கு பெருங்கோபம் வந்தது. அதில் அவனும் செத்துப்போனாலும் பரவாயில்லை. அவன், தினசரி இரவுகளில் ஜெபம் பண்ண ஆரம்பித்தான். ஆனாலும், அவனுக்கு மன சமாதானம் இல்லை. பகல் வேளைகளில், அவன் மகர் செமியானோவிச்சின் பக்கம் போகக்கூட இல்லை. அவனை ஏறிட்டும் பார்க்கவில்லை.

ஒரு பிறைக்காலம் இவ்வாறாக கழிந்தது. அக்சியானவால் இரவில் உறங்க இயலவில்லை. அவன், என்ன செய்வதென்றே தெரியாமல் பரிதாபமாக இருந்தான்.

ஓர் இரவில், அவன் சிறையின் ஒரு பகுதியில் உலாவப்போன ஓரிடத்தில் சிறைவாசிகள் போது, உறங்கும் அடுக்கு அலமாரிகளில் ஒன்றின் கீழ், பூமிக்குள்ளிருந்து மண் உருளுவதைப்பார்த்தான். அவன் அங்கு நின்று, அது என்னவென்று பார்த்தான். திடீரென்று, அந்த இடத்தில் அலமாரியின் கீழே இருந்து மகர் செமியானோவிச் எழுந்து அவன். அக்சியானவைப்பார்த்து திடுக்கிட்டான். வந்தான். அவனைப்பார்க்காமல் அக்சியானவ், அங்கிருந்து செல்ல முயன்றான். அப்போது. மகர் அவனகு அவனிடம். கையைப்பிடித்துக்கொண்டு தான் சுவருக்குக்கீழே பூமியில் தோண்டியிருப்பதாகவும், பள்ளமொன்று தோண்டிய மண்ணை உயரமான பூட்ஸுக்குள் தனது வைத்துக்கொண்டு, தினசரி கைதிகளை வெளியே வேலைக்கு கொண்டு செல்லும் போது, அந்த மண்ணை வெளியே கொட்டி விடுவதாகவும் சொன்னான்.

"கிழவா, நீ இதப்பத்தி பேசாம சும்மா இரு. நீயும் இங்கிருந்து தப்பிச்சுரலாம். நீ ஏதாவது உளறிக்கொட்டினா, அவங்க என்னைய சவுக்கால அடிச்சே கொன்னுடுவாங்க. ஆனா, அதுக்கு முன்னாடி நான் உன்னைய கொன்னுடுவேன்."

அக்சியானவ் தனது எதிரியைப்பார்த்து விட்டதைப்போல, பயத்தால் நடுநடுங்கினான். அவன் தனது கைகளை விடுவித்துக்கொண்டு, சொன்னான், "எனக்கு தப்பிச்சுப்போற எண்ணம் இல்ல. நீ என்னைய கொல்ல வேண்டிய அவசியம்

இல்ல. ஏன்னா, நீ ரொம்ப காலத்துக்கு முன்னயே என்னைய to kill me; you killed me long ago! As to telling கொன்னுட்ட. உன்னையப்பத்தி ஆனா, of you--I may do so or not, as God shall direct." சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கறதைப்பத்தி "அது ஒண்ணு சொல்றேன். கடவுள் எனக்கு எப்படி வழி காட்டுறாரோ அப்படித்தான்." அடுத்த நாள், கைதிகள் எல்லாரும் வேலைக்குப்போன பிறகு, Next day, when the convicts were led பாதுகாப்பு சிப்பாய்கள், கைதிகள்ல தன்னோட ஒருத்தன் out to work, the convoy soldiers noticed that பூட்ஸ்ல மண்ணை வெளிய இருந்து எடுத்து one or other of the prisoners emptied some உடனே, சோதனை கொட்டுறதப்பாத்தாங்க. சிறையை earth out of his boots. The prison was searched போட்டாங்க. அங்க ஒரு சுரங்கம் இருக்கறதைப்பாத்தாங்க. and the tunnel found. The Governor came and சிறையோட கவர்னர் அங்க வந்து, யார் அந்த பள்ளத்தை தோண்டுனதுன்னு questioned all the prisoners to find out who had கண்டுபிடிக்க எல்லா கைதிகளையும் கேள்வி கேட்டாரு. அவர்கள் எல்லாரும் அதைப்பத்தி தனக்கு dug the hole. They all denied any knowledge of எதுவுமே தெரியாதுன்னு சொன்னாங்க. அதப்பத்தி it. Those who knew would not betray Makar தெரிஞ்சவங்களும், அதச்சொன்னா, மகர் செமியோனவிச்சை Semyonich, knowing he would be flogged சவுக்கால கிட்டத்தட்ட அடிச்சே கொன்னுருவாங்கன்னு almost to death. At last the Governor turned to அவங்களுக்கு தெரியும். கடைசியில், கவர்னர், அக்சியானவ் Aksionov whom he knew to be a just man, and நியாயமானவன் அப்படிங்கறதால, அவனை நோக்கித்திரும்பி சொன்னார், said: "நீங்க ஒரு உண்மையான வயசாளி. கடவுளுக்குப்பொதுவா, "You are a truthful old man; tell me, before அந்தப்பள்ளத்தை தோண்டினாங்கன்னு சொல்லுங்க." யாரு God, who dug the hole?" என்றார். அதப்பத்தி கொஞ்சம் கூட அக்கரை காட்டாம், Makar Semyonich stood as if he were quite அக்சியானவைப்பாக்காம, கவர்னரைப்பாத்துக்கிட்டு மகர் unconcerned, looking at the Governor and not செமியோனவிச் அக்சியானவின் நின்றான். உதடுகள் so much as glancing at Aksionov. Aksionov's துடித்தன. கைகள் நடுங்கின. நீண்ட நேரமாய், அவனால் ஒரு lips and hands trembled, and for a long time he வார்த்தை கூட பேச முடியவில்லை. அவன் நினைத்தான், "என் could not utter a word. He thought, "Why வாழ்க்கையை சீரழிச்சவனை நான் ஏன் காப்பாத்தணும்? நான் should I screen him who ruined my life? Let கஷ்டப்பட்டதுக்கு அவன் தண்டனை அனுபவிக்கட்டும். ஆனா, நான் இப்ப அவனைக்காட்டிக்கொடுத்தா, அவங்க அவனை him pay for what I have suffered. But if I tell, சவுக்கால விளாசிருவாங்க. அவன் தப்பு சாகடிக்குற மாதிரி they will probably flog the life out of him, and செஞ்சவன்னு நான் சந்தேகப்படுறேன். ஆனா, அதுனால எனக்கு maybe I suspect him wrongly. And, after all, என்ன நன்மை?" what good would it be to me?" "சரி, பெரியவரே, உண்மையை சொல்லுங்க. சுவத்துக்கு "Well, old man," repeated the Governor, "tell பள்ளம் தோண்டுனது யாரு?" என்று கவர்னர் கேட்டார். me the truth: who has been digging under the wall?" அக்சியானவ், மகர் செமியோனவிச்சை ஒரு பார்வை பார்த்து Aksionov glanced at Makar Semyonich, and விட்டு சொன்னான், "நான் சொல்ல முடியாது துரை. நான் said, "I cannot say, your honour. It is not God's சொல்லணும்னு கடவுள் விருப்பப்படல. நீங்க என்னைய என்ன will that I should tell! Do what you like with பண்ணணுமோ பண்ணுங்க. நான் உங்க கிட்ட me; I am your hands." ஒப்படைக்குறேன்." கவர்னர் அவன் கிட்ட இருந்து எவ்வளவு முயற்சி பண்ணின However much the Governor tried, Aksionov போதும், அக்சியானவ் அதுக்கு மேல ஒண்ணும் would say no more, and so the matter had to be அதனால, அந்த விஷயத்தை அப்படியே விட வேண்டியதாகி left. விட்டது. That night, when Aksionov was lying on his அன்னிக்கு ராத்திரி, அக்சியானவ் தன்னோட படுக்கையில படுத்துக்கிட்டு தூங்க ஆரம்பிக்கற போது, யாரோ ஒருத்தர் bed and just beginning to doze, someone came சத்தமில்லாம அவன் கிட்ட வந்து படுக்கையில பக்கத்துல quietly and sat down on his bed. He peered உக்காந்தாங்க. அக்சியானவ், இருட்டில் ஊடுருவிப்பார்த்தபோது, through the darkness and recognised Makar. அது மகர் என்று கண்டு கொண்டான். "நீ இன்னமும் எனக்கு என்ன பண்ணனும்னு வந்துருக்க?" என்று "What more do you want of me?" asked கேட்டான் அக்சியானவ். "நீ ஏன் இங்க வந்த?" Aksionov. "Why have you come here?"

செமியோனவிச் அமைதியாக Makar Semyonich was silent. So Aksionov sat இருந்தான். அக்சியானவ் எழுந்திருச்சி உக்காந்து சொன்னான், up and said, "What do you want? Go away, or I என்ன வேணும்? இங்க இருந்து போ அல்லது காவல்காரங்கள will call the guard!" நான் கூப்புடுவேன்!" PAGE-30 மகர் செமியோனவிச், அக்சியானவிடம் குனிந்து, கலை Makar Semyonich bent close over Aksionov, "இவான் திமித்ரியிச் என்னை மன்னிச்சிருங்க!" என்றான்." and whispered, "Ivan Dmitrich, forgive me!" "எதுக்காக?" என்று கேட்டான் அக்சியானவ். "What for?" asked Aksionov. "அந்த வியாபாரியை கொலை பண்ணிட்டு, கத்தியை "It was I who killed the merchant and hid the சாமான்களோட மறைச்சு வெச்சது நான் தான். நான் உங்களயும் knife among your things. I meant to kill you கொலை பண்ணனும்னு நெனச்சேன். ஆனா, வெளியில ஒரு too, but I heard a noise outside, so I hid the சத்தம் கேட்டது. அதனால, நான் கத்திய உன் பைக்குள்ள knife in your bag and escaped out of the வெச்சுட்டு, அங்க இருந்து ஜன்னல் வழியா தப்பிச்சுட்டேன்." window." என்றான். அக்சியானவ் அமைதியாக Aksionov was silent, and did not know what to இருந்தான். அவனுக்கு பேசணும்னே தெரியல. மகர் செமியோனவிச் படுக்கை இருந்த say. Makar Semyonich slid off the bed-shelf தட்டு அலமாரியிலிருந்து கீழே முழங்காலிட்டு சொன்னான், and knelt upon the ground. "Ivan Dmitrich," திமித்ரியிச், என்னை மன்னிச்சிருங்க! கடவுளின் said he, "forgive me! For the love of God, நான் தான் அன்புக்காக என்னைய மன்னிச்சுருங்க! forgive me! I will confess that it was I who வியாபாரியை கொன்னேன்னு ஒப்புத்துக்குறேன். உங்களை killed the merchant, and you will be released விடுவிச்சுருவாங்க. நீங்க உங்களோட வீட்டுக்குப்போகலாம்." and can go to your home." "உனக்குப்பேசுறதுக்கு ரொம்ப ஆனா, லேசா இருக்கு. "It is easy for you to talk," said Aksionov, "but இருபத்தாறு வருசம் கஷ்டப்பட்டேன். உனக்குப்பதிலா இங்க I have suffered for you these twenty-six years. இப்ப நான் எங்க போவேன்? என்னோட பொண்டாட்டி Where could I go to now?... My wife is dead, செத்துப்போயிட்டா. என்னோட பிள்ளைங்க என்னைய மறந்து and my children have forgotten me. I have போயிட்டாங்க. எனக்கு போக்கிடம் எங்கயும் இல்ல." என்றான் nowhere to go..." அக்சியானவ். எழுந்திருக்கவில்லை. செமியோனவிச் மகர் அங்கிருந்து Makar Semyonich did not rise, but beat ஆனால், அவன் தன்னுடைய தலையை, தரையில் his head on the floor. "Ivan Dmitrich, forgive "இவான் திமித்ரியிச், (ழட்டிக்கொண்டான். என்னை me!" he cried. "When they flogged me with the மன்னிச்சிருங்க!" என்று அவன் கதறினான். "அவங்க என்னைய knot it was not so hard to bear as it is to see you முடிச்சு போட்ட சவுக்குனால அடிச்ச போது கூட எனக்கு அதைத்தாங்கிக்கறது கஷ்டமாயில்ல. ஆனா, இப்ப அதை விட now ... yet you had pity on me, and did not tell. வலியாயிருக்கு...இருந்தாலும், நீங்க என் கிட்ட இரக்கம் காட்டி, For Christ's sake forgive me, wretch that I am!" என்னையைக்காட்டிக்கொடுக்காம இருந்தீங்க. ஒரு And he began to sob. கழிசடை. கிறிஸ்துவுக்காக என்னைய மன்னிச்சுருங்க," என்று சொல்லி விட்டு அழத்தொடங்கினான். அழுவதைப்பார்த்த அக்சியானவ். தானும் When Aksionov heard him sobbing he, too, அழத்துவங்கினான்." கடவுள் உன்னை மன்னிப்பார் !" என்றான் began to weep. "God will forgive you!" said he. அவன். "ஒரு வேளை நான் உன்னைய விட நூறு மடங்கு "Maybe I am a hundred times worse than you." மோசமானவனாய் இருக்கலாம்." என்றான். இதைச்சொன்னதும், And at these words his heart grew light, and the இதயம் இலகுவானதைப்போல தன் இருந்தது. longing for home left him. He no longer had வீட்டுக்குப்போகவேண்டுமென்ற அவனது ஆவலாதி அவனை any desire to leave the prison, but only hoped விட்டுப்போனது. அதற்கு அப்புறம், சிறையை அவன், விட்டுப்போகணும்னு நினைக்கல. அவன், தன்னுடைய கடைசி for his last hour to come. நேரம் வருவதற்காக காத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தான். அக்சியானவ் என்ன சொன்ன போதிலும், மகர் செமியோனவிச் In spite of what Aksionov had said, Makar ஆனால், **தன்னுடைய** ஒப்புக்கொண்டான். குற்றத்தை Semyonich confessed his guilt. But when the சிறையிலிருந்து ഖിറ്രുള്ള என்ற உத்தரவு வந்த போது, order for his release came, Aksionov was அதற்கு முன்பாகவே அக்சியானவ் இறந்து போயிருந்தான். already dead.

PICTURES FOR UNDERSTANDING



Q.NO: 41-47 PARAGRAPH 1 X 5= 5 MARKS

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

Iran Dmitrich – Merchant- Russia – decides – business venture – Wife – bad dream – Iran disregards – meets another merchant – travel together – retrieve separately – stopped by – police- Sentenced – Siberia- new prisoners came discloses the fact – Makaradmits – Aksionov dies. Aksionov – Vladimir – bade good bye – wife had a bad dream – charged with murdering a merchant – driven to Siberia – Makar semyonich confessed – Aksionov was already dead – order for his release.

(MDL,QTY, HY-19, PTA-2,3,5, SEP-20, 21, MAY, JULY-22, MAR-24)

PARAGRAPH FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

- > Introduction
- ➤ Bad dream an evil omen
- > Prisoner of circumstantial evidences
- > Spiritual transformation
- > A rare encounter
- ➤ Juxtapose Aksionov and Makar
- ➤ Conclusion Forgiveness is the best form of revenge

INTRODUCTION:

Men are destined to act according to the Will of the Supernatural Power that provides true clemency to every creature in desperation. Leo Tolstoy narrates a short story which speaks in volumes about the undisputable Supreme Element (God) and His Divinely plan for every human being. When we learn to accept and play our role as destined, we begin to imbibe the Divinity showered on us mercifully.

BAD DREAM – AN EVIL OMEN:

Ivan Aksionov is a prosperous merchant who has given up his past life of demeaning activities to settle down as a businessman and a loving husband. One summer, when he sets out on his journey to a fair to sell his goods, his wife stops him because she had a terrible dream in which he returns from the town with grey hair. Her dream foreshadows that something evil will befall Aksionov in the town. She assumes that he might get caught into serious trouble due to the bad omen. He laughs and goes off to the fair.

PRISONER OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCES:

On the way to the fair, Aksionov meets up with a fellow merchant and they spend the night at a local inn. Early at dawn he leaves the place to be stopped by Police later in the day. They interrogate about his stay the previous night and the fellow merchant who had been murdered. Aksionov becomes a prisoner of circumstantial evidences when a blood stained knife and some cash is taken from his bag.

SPIRITUAL TRANSFORMATION:

The circumstantial evidences made Aksionov's wife suspect him. Eventually he lost hope on earthly mercy and directed his thoughts on the Divine. So he gave up sending petitions to the Czar for his release. 'The Lives of the Saints' a book on spirituality changes his life in the prison. He frequently prays and takes a prominent role in the religious services at the prison church on Sunday. He becomes the grandfather for the prisoners. They approach him to get their disputes and disagreements settled. He stops speaking of his misfortunes.

A RARE ENCOUNTER:

Coincidentally, the man who is responsible for his imprisonment ends up in the same prison as him. After months of knowing each other, Aksionov discovers that Makar is the actual murderer of his fellow merchant. He is furious with what he found out but doesn't speak or utter a word about it. When Aksionov reminisces about everything he has lost, his anger rises against Makar Semyonich. In the end, an opportunity arises for Aksionov to betray Makar Semyonich .Aksionov concludes that making Semyonich suffer will not return his youth, health, or family to him. Later in the night, Makar Semyonich asks for his forgiveness. Aksionov chooses not to speak words of condemnation to Makar. Instead, he assures his old enemy that God will forgive him.

JUXTAPOSING AKSIONOV AND MAKAR:

Aksionov suffers in prison for twenty-six years. Spiritual transformation redefines his life. He learns the truth of life in prison. Though he knows that Makar was the real murderer, he forgives him. He doesn't betray Makar when they question him about Makar's escape act. Aksionov's life is fun and frolic in the earlier part and it gets filled with spirituality in the latter part.

Makar is practicality personified. He never feels guilty on seeing Aksionov in the prison. He is not ready to confess until Aksionov saves him. After he forgives him, there is a tremendous change in Makar. Reformation accompanies forgiveness.

CONCLUSION:

Society might have judged Aksionov to be a guilty man but God didn't. No matter how difficult life may be for an individual God will always be there. Once we have faith in God we can overcome any obstacle that society puts in front of us. When we shift our focus from materialism to spiritualism, we achieve inner peace.

Moral: Forgiveness is the best form of revenge

PARAGRAPH FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

Story : God Sees the Truth, But Waits

Author: Leo Tolstoy

Theme: Forgiveness is the best form of revenge

Characters: Aksionov, His family, Semyonich (Makar), Governor

Aksionov is a prosperous merchant. His past has got a few darker pages. Now he is a good man. He is accused of murder of a fellow merchant with whom he had accompanied to a fair. The blood stained knife seals his destiny in the prison. His petitions to the Czar get rejected. Aksionov loses hope when his wife suspects him. He gives up all his efforts to prove his innocence. He learns boot making and reads 'The Lives of the Saints'. He becomes more calm and poised. He is called as Gran'dad or Saint by his prison mates. Makar, the real murderer of Aksionov's case, is locked in the same prison. When they converse, Aksionov identifies the culprit. But he doesn't betray Makar, when he becomes a witness to his crime of digging a tunnel. Makar in return confesses his guilt. After twenty six years Aksionov gets justice.

Moral: Only a patient soul can understand the language of the Divine.

PARAGRAPH FOR LATE BLOOMERS

- Aksionov was a rich merchant.
- He is sent to the **prison for a murder**.
- But he is an **innocent**.
- He loses hope for freedom and suffers in the prison.
- He starts **believing** in the plans of **God**.
- After twenty six years, Makar confesses the crime.
- Aksionov gets justice but dies before his release.



Use Exercise Book for Self Testing



CONJENI

PART-I QN. NO 20 VOCABULARY 1-20 **MARKS**

1 to 3 : Synonyms (TB-6, 39, 71, 149) 4 to 6 : Antonyms (TB-6, 39, 71, 149) $3 \times 1 = 3$

 $3 \times 1 = 3$

7 to 20: Other Vocabulary Exercises: (Answer All-Any 14 Questions will be asked)

 $8 \times 1 = 8$

TOPICS	TB-PG	TOPICS	TB-PG
Compound Words	118,150	Substitute Words/ Phrases with Polite Alternatives	150
Prefixes and Suffixes	7	Modal Verbs and Semi-Modals	12-14
Abbreviations and Acronyms		Prepositions	43-45, 217
Clipped Words		Question Tags	79, 218
Definition of Words		Syllabification	
Phrasal Verbs	7, 118	American English and British English	181
Common Idioms	109, 117	Singular and Plural	
Confusables	6	Sentence Patterns	
Foreign Words and Phrases			

மேற்கண்ட **17 தலைப்புகளில்** கேட்கப்படும் (**எவையேனும்** 14 வினாக்கள் இருந்து கேட்கப்படும். அனைத்து 14 வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். வினா **எண்களின்** வரிசை **ഥന്തി**, ഥന്തി இருக்கும். எனவே வினா எண்கள் குறிக்கப்படவில்லை.)

Q. NO. 1-3 **SYNONYMS** 3 MARKS

Choose the correct Synonyms:-1-3

 $3 \times 1 = 3$

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடிட்டிருக்கும் (Underline) வார்த்தைக்கு இணையான **அர்த்தம்** கொண்ட வார்த்தையை, தரப்பட்டுள்ள **4 விடைகளிலிருந்**து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Prose பகுதியில் உள்ள Glossary பகுதி (பக்கங்கள் 6, 39, 71, 149) வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள Synonym பகுதி வார்க்கைகளை நன்கு படிக்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTIONS:

- 1. Nicola was glaring at his young brother in (MDL-19) vexation.
 - a) Approval

- c) Annovance
- b) Appreciation d) Admiration
- 2. Suffering seems so cruelly **prevalent** in the world (MDL-19, PTA-5, SEP-21) today.
 - a) Common
- b) Scarce
- c) Abundant
- d) Meager
- 3. You may..... Seeing your car pulled up by his insolence of office, feel that your liberty has been outranged. (MDL-19, PTA-1, SEP-20)
 - a) gentleness
- b) modesty
- c) awareness
- d) rudeness

- 4. I experienced not only agony and fear but also **(PTA-1MAR-24)** anger.
 - a) hatred
- b) hunger
- c) insecurity
- d) suffering
- a) delight
- b) pain (HY-19)
- c) excitement
- d) anxiety
- 5. We watched for a few moments: then as trade slackened we went over.

(PTA-1, 6, SEP-20, MAY-22, JUN-24)

- a) increased
- b) heightened
- c) reduced
- d) multiplied
- 6. I continued making the **trail** on up the ridge. (PTA-2)
 - a) design c) sound
- b) signal
- d) track
- 7. I have liberty to be **indifferent** to you. **(PTA-2, 5)**
- a) concerned
- b) interested
- c) unconcerned
- d) anxious

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8.	but there is not muc	th stimulation in it. (PTA-2)	3.	I had eleven broken ri	bs and perforate	ed lung.
	a) energy	b) acceptance		a) weak	b) swollen	(QTY-19)
	c) respect	d) excitement		c) sticky	d) punctured	
9.	One is <u>liable</u> to put in	too much milk.	4.	Nicola and Jacopo w	ere childish eno	ugh in many
	(Tl	B, PTA-3, MAR-23,JUN-24)		ways quite artless.		-19,JUN-23)
	a) likely	b) responsible		a) strange	b) innocent	,
	c) eager	d) certain		c) gentle	d) wicked	
10.	Liberty is not a pers	onal affair only but a social		a) selfless	· ·	(SEP-21)
	contract.	(PTA-3)		c) guileless	d) foolish	(SEI 21)
	a) concern	b) commitment	5.	, 0	· ·	re antimistic
	c) allotment	d) connection	٥.	after drinking a tea.	ci, braver or mor	(HY-19)
11.	The trolley was cor	nmandeeved by an intrepid		a) natural	h) nositivo	(111-17)
	crew of two.	(PTA-3)		,	b) positive	
	a) gallant	b) timid	_	c) energetic	d) healthy	1 4. 1
	c) happy	d) sad	0.	that they or		
12.	As we made the ro	unds, my interest was again		warmed and stimulat		MAR-20,25)
	provoked by their rem	arkable <u>demeanour</u> . (PTA-4)		a) admired	b) motivated	
	a) appearance and b	ehaviour b) sloth		c) comforted	· ·	
	c) awareness	d) rudeness	7.	It was a great thrill	to look straigh	
13.	My progress, althoug	h slow, was <u>steady</u> . (PTA-4)		enormous rock face.		(MAR-20)
	a) weak	b) bad		a) huge	b) rough	
	c) firm	d) worse		c) steep	d) lofty	
14.	Individual liberty	would have become social	8.	the end of suc	ch liberty would	be universal
	anarchy.	(PTA-4,MAY-22)			R-20, JULY-22	
	a) lawlessness	b) order			•	
	a) lawlessness c) control	b) order d) lawfulness		chaos. (MA	R-20, JULY-22	
15.	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries,	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little		chaos. (MA a) mystery	kR-20, JULY-22 b) destruction d) harmony	, MAR-23)
15.	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets.	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5)		chaos. (MA a) mystery c) confusion	kR-20, JULY-22 b) destruction d) harmony	, MAR-23)
15.	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets. a) colouring	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) b) brimming		chaos. (MA a) mystery c) confusion and no more	kR-20, JULY-22 b) destruction d) harmony	, MAR-23)
	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets. a) colouring c) twisting	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) b) brimming d) hanging freely		chaos. (MA a) mystery c) confusion and no more hopes of success.	b) destruction d) harmony humps to <u>tanta</u>	, MAR-23)
	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets. a) colouring c) twisting These are not the	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) b) brimming d) hanging freely only controversial points to	9.	chaos. (MA a) mystery c) confusion and no more hopes of success. a) attract	b) destruction d) harmony humps to tanta b) disappoint d) encourage	lize us with (SEP-20)
	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets. a) colouring c) twisting These are not the arise in connection w	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) b) brimming d) hanging freely only controversial points to ith tea drinking. (PTA-6)	9.	chaos. (MA a) mystery c) confusion and no more hopes of success. a) attract c) taunt I follow my fancy and	b) destruction d) harmony humps to tanta b) disappoint d) encourage d ask no man's per	lize us with (SEP-20)
	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets. a) colouring c) twisting These are not the arise in connection w a) acceptable	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) b) brimming d) hanging freely only controversial points to ith tea drinking. (PTA-6) b) peaceful	9.	chaos. (MA a) mystery c) confusion and no more hopes of success. a) attract c) taunt I follow my fancy and a) plan	b) destruction d) harmony humps to tanta b) disappoint d) encourage d ask no man's po	lize us with (SEP-20)
16.	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets. a) colouring c) twisting These are not the arise in connection w a) acceptable c) arguable	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) b) brimming d) hanging freely only controversial points to ith tea drinking. (PTA-6) b) peaceful d) agreeable	9. 10.	chaos. (MA a) mystery c) confusion and no more hopes of success. a) attract c) taunt I follow my fancy and a) plan c) temper	b) destruction d) harmony humps to tanta b) disappoint d) encourage d ask no man's po b) instinct d) desire	lize us with (SEP-20) ermission (SEP-21)
16.	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets. a) colouring c) twisting These are not the arise in connection w a) acceptable c) arguable Suffering was some	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) b) brimming d) hanging freely only controversial points to ith tea drinking. (PTA-6) b) peaceful d) agreeable thing basic that was full of	9. 10.	chaos. (MA a) mystery c) confusion and no more hopes of success. a) attract c) taunt I follow my fancy and a) plan c) temper He was a walking ho	b) destruction d) harmony humps to tanta b) disappoint d) encourage d ask no man's pe b) instinct d) desire error, with a dis	lize us with (SEP-20) ermission (SEP-21) figured face
16.	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets. a) colouring c) twisting These are not the arise in connection w a) acceptable c) arguable Suffering was some solace for me.	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) b) brimming d) hanging freely only controversial points to ith tea drinking. (PTA-6) b) peaceful d) agreeable thing basic that was full of (PTA-6)	9. 10.	chaos. (MA a) mystery c) confusion and no more hopes of success. a) attract c) taunt I follow my fancy and a) plan c) temper He was a walking he and long flap of skin	b) destruction d) harmony humps to tanta b) disappoint d) encourage d ask no man's pe b) instinct d) desire error, with a dis hanging from the	lize us with (SEP-20) ermission (SEP-21) figured face are side of his
16.	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets. a) colouring c) twisting These are not the arise in connection w a) acceptable c) arguable Suffering was some solace for me. a) comfort	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) b) brimming d) hanging freely only controversial points to ith tea drinking. (PTA-6) b) peaceful d) agreeable thing basic that was full of (PTA-6) b) distress	9. 10.	chaos. (MA a) mystery c) confusion and no more hopes of success. a) attract c) taunt I follow my fancy and a) plan c) temper He was a walking he and long flap of skin neck to his body.	b) destruction d) harmony humps to tanta b) disappoint d) encourage d ask no man's pe b) instinct d) desire error, with a dis hanging from th	lize us with (SEP-20) ermission (SEP-21) figured face
16. 17.	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets. a) colouring c) twisting These are not the arise in connection w a) acceptable c) arguable Suffering was some solace for me. a) comfort c) anguish	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) b) brimming d) hanging freely only controversial points to ith tea drinking. (PTA-6) b) peaceful d) agreeable thing basic that was full of (PTA-6) b) distress d) boredom	9. 10.	chaos. (MA a) mystery c) confusion and no more hopes of success. a) attract c) taunt I follow my fancy and a) plan c) temper He was a walking ho and long flap of skin neck to his body. a) majestic	b) destruction d) harmony humps to tanta b) disappoint d) encourage d ask no man's pe b) instinct d) desire error, with a dis hanging from th (M b) marred	lize us with (SEP-20) ermission (SEP-21) figured face are side of his
16. 17.	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets. a) colouring c) twisting These are not the arise in connection w a) acceptable c) arguable Suffering was some solace for me. a) comfort	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) b) brimming d) hanging freely only controversial points to ith tea drinking. (PTA-6) b) peaceful d) agreeable thing basic that was full of (PTA-6) b) distress d) boredom	9. 10.	chaos. a) mystery c) confusion and no more hopes of success. a) attract c) taunt I follow my fancy and a) plan c) temper He was a walking he and long flap of skin neck to his body. a) majestic c) dismantled	b) destruction d) harmony humps to tanta b) disappoint d) encourage d ask no man's po b) instinct d) desire error, with a dischanging from the (M b) marred d) diseased	lize us with (SEP-20) ermission (SEP-21) figured face the side of his (IAY-22)
16. 17.	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets. a) colouring c) twisting These are not the arise in connection w a) acceptable c) arguable Suffering was some solace for me. a) comfort c) anguish	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) b) brimming d) hanging freely only controversial points to ith tea drinking. (PTA-6) b) peaceful d) agreeable thing basic that was full of (PTA-6) b) distress d) boredom MQUESTIONS:	9. 10.	chaos. (MA a) mystery c) confusion and no more hopes of success. a) attract c) taunt I follow my fancy and a) plan c) temper He was a walking ho and long flap of skin neck to his body. a) majestic c) dismantled What is important is	b) destruction d) harmony humps to tanta b) disappoint d) encourage d ask no man's pe b) instinct d) desire orror, with a dischanging from the (M) b) marred d) diseased what you have less	lize us with (SEP-20) ermission (SEP-21) figured face as side of his (IAY-22)
16. 17.	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets. a) colouring c) twisting These are not the arise in connection w a) acceptable c) arguable Suffering was some solace for me. a) comfort c) anguish OVERNMENT EXAM	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) b) brimming d) hanging freely only controversial points to ith tea drinking. (PTA-6) b) peaceful d) agreeable thing basic that was full of (PTA-6) b) distress d) boredom MQUESTIONS:	9. 10.	chaos. a) mystery c) confusion and no more hopes of success. a) attract c) taunt I follow my fancy and a) plan c) temper He was a walking he and long flap of skin neck to his body. a) majestic c) dismantled What is important is a) suitable	b) destruction d) harmony humps to tanta b) disappoint d) encourage d ask no man's po b) instinct d) desire error, with a dischanging from the (No) marred d) diseased what you have le b) significant	lize us with (SEP-20) ermission (SEP-21) figured face as side of his (IAY-22)
16. 17.	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets. a) colouring c) twisting These are not the arise in connection w a) acceptable c) arguable Suffering was some solace for me. a) comfort c) anguish OVERNMENT EXAM Yet their devotion had	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) b) brimming d) hanging freely only controversial points to ith tea drinking. (PTA-6) b) peaceful d) agreeable thing basic that was full of (PTA-6) b) distress d) boredom (PTA-6) touched me deeply.	9. 10. 11.	chaos. a) mystery c) confusion and no more hopes of success. a) attract c) taunt I follow my fancy and a) plan c) temper He was a walking he and long flap of skin neck to his body. a) majestic c) dismantled What is important is a) suitable c) impulsive	b) destruction d) harmony humps to tanta b) disappoint d) encourage d ask no man's pe b) instinct d) desire error, with a dis hanging from th (N b) marred d) diseased what you have le b) significant d) motivating	lize us with (SEP-20) ermission (SEP-21) figured face as ide of his (IAY-22) eft. (JULY-22)
16. 17.	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets. a) colouring c) twisting These are not the arise in connection w a) acceptable c) arguable Suffering was some solace for me. a) comfort c) anguish OVERNMENT EXAM Yet their devotion had a) dedication c) satisfaction	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) b) brimming d) hanging freely only controversial points to ith tea drinking. (PTA-6) b) peaceful d) agreeable thing basic that was full of (PTA-6) b) distress d) boredom MQUESTIONS: touched me deeply. b) information (QTY-19)	9. 10. 11.	chaos. a) mystery c) confusion and no more hopes of success. a) attract c) taunt I follow my fancy and a) plan c) temper He was a walking he and long flap of skin neck to his body. a) majestic c) dismantled What is important is a) suitable c) impulsivethey had barely keeps	b) destruction d) harmony humps to tanta b) disappoint d) encourage d ask no man's pe b) instinct d) desire error, with a dischanging from th (N b) marred d) diseased what you have le b) significant d) motivating tept themselves	lize us with (SEP-20) ermission (SEP-21) figured face as side of his (AY-22) eft. (JULY-22) in a sort of
16.	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets. a) colouring c) twisting These are not the arise in connection w a) acceptable c) arguable Suffering was some solace for me. a) comfort c) anguish OVERNMENT EXAM Yet their devotion had a) dedication c) satisfaction	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) b) brimming d) hanging freely only controversial points to ith tea drinking. (PTA-6) b) peaceful d) agreeable thing basic that was full of (PTA-6) b) distress d) boredom (PTA-6) touched me deeply. b) information (QTY-19) d) vexation	9. 10. 11.	chaos. a) mystery c) confusion and no more hopes of success. a) attract c) taunt I follow my fancy and a) plan c) temper He was a walking he and long flap of skin neck to his body. a) majestic c) dismantled What is important is a) suitable c) impulsivethey had barely k shelter they built ar	b) destruction d) harmony humps to tanta b) disappoint d) encourage d ask no man's pe b) instinct d) desire error, with a dis hanging from th (N b) marred d) diseased what you have le b) significant d) motivating tept themselves midst the rubble.	lize us with (SEP-20) ermission (SEP-21) figured face as side of his (AY-22) eft. (JULY-22) in a sort of
16.	a) lawlessness c) control In some countries, dangling baskets. a) colouring c) twisting These are not the arise in connection w a) acceptable c) arguable Suffering was some solace for me. a) comfort c) anguish OVERNMENT EXAM Yet their devotion had a) dedication c) satisfaction In some countries .	b) order d) lawfulness teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) b) brimming d) hanging freely only controversial points to ith tea drinking. (PTA-6) b) peaceful d) agreeable thing basic that was full of (PTA-6) b) distress d) boredom (PTA-6) touched me deeply. b) information (QTY-19) d) vexation	9. 10. 11.	chaos. a) mystery c) confusion and no more hopes of success. a) attract c) taunt I follow my fancy and a) plan c) temper He was a walking he and long flap of skin neck to his body. a) majestic c) dismantled What is important is a) suitable c) impulsivethey had barely keeps	b) destruction d) harmony humps to tanta b) disappoint d) encourage d ask no man's pe b) instinct d) desire error, with a dischanging from th (N b) marred d) diseased what you have le b) significant d) motivating tept themselves	lize us with (SEP-20) ermission (SEP-21) figured face as side of his (AY-22) eft. (JULY-22) in a sort of

- 14. My gloomy thoughts probably stem from an accident I had a few years ago. (JUN-23)
 - a) sensible
- b) mixed
- c) sorrowful
- d) profound
- 15. he was sitting in **splendor** on his chair.
 - a) excitement
- b) magnificence
- (JUN-23)

- c) satisfaction
- d) hesitation
- 16. When our ridicule overstepped the limits,

Amma would pretend to chide us.

- a) scold
- b) tease
- c) thrash
- d) advise
- 17. The snow on this face was dangerous, but we **persisted** in our efforts to beat a trail up it.
 - a) rejoiced
- b) focussed

(MAR-24)

- c) continued
- d) survived
- 18. You may prefer yoghurt to **shandy**. (JUN-24)
 - a) milk
- b) coffee
- c) lemonade
- d) tea
- 19. These two children had given me a profound (MAR-25) lesson.
 - a) genuine
- b) complete
- c) prosaic
- d) very great

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS:

(PAGE-6):

Word	Synonym
cautious	thoughtful
disapprove	criticize
brisk	energetic
engaging	attractive
humble	modest
eager	keen
resistance	opposition
persuade	convince
scarce	rare
nobility	dignity

- a) Find out the synonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences. (PAGE -39)
- 1. But because the best manner of making it is the subject of violent disputes.
 - a) agreements
- b) applauses
- c) conflicts
- d) discussions
- 2. ...tea is one of the mainstays of **civilization** in the country.
 - a) a society in an advanced state of social

development

- b) a society that has slow progress
- c) a society that has no progress
- d) a society in an average state of social development
- 3. ...that they only drink it in order to be warmed and stimulated.
 - a) motivated
- b) discouraged
- c) passive
- d) admired
- 4. ...under the spout to catch the **stray** leaves.
 - a) fresh
- b) loose
- c) gathered
- d) harmful
- 5. One is <u>liable</u> to put in too much milk.
 - a) likely
- b) certain
- c) eager
- d) responsible

Go through the lesson and spot the words which mean the same as the following. (PAGE-71)

- 1. profession(para 1) career
- 2. sorrowful (para 2) gloomy
- 3. decency (para 5) morality
- 4. destiny (para 6) fate
- 5. hijacked(para 8) commandeered
- 6. motivation(para 9) encouragement
- 7. serious (para 10) severe
- 8. significant (para 13) important
- a) Find out the synonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences. (PAGE-149)
- 1. Just as we thought our chuckles had **subsided**.
 - a) diminished
- b) increased

c) completed

d) submerged

(MAR-25)

- 2. Our father rejected it, saying it wouldn't be sturdy.
 - a) weak
- b) strong
- c) tall
- d) good
- a) strong
- b) fine
- c) suitable
- d) comfortable

- 3. Anna would say with an **impudent** smile. (MAR-23) b) fake a) innocent
- c) disrespectful
- d) decent
- 4. A silver tumbler of buttermilk seasoned with asafetida.
 - a) mixed
- b) garnished
- c) filled
- d) loosened
- 5. A few people from the house of **bereavement** stood outside.
 - a) rejoice
- b) celebration
- c) grief
- d) war

O. NO. 4-6 **ANTONYMS** 3 MARKS 4-6 **Choose the correct Antonyms:-** $3 \times 1 = 3$ கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடிட்டிருக்கும் (Underline) வார்த்தைக்கு எதிரான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை, தரப்பட்டுள்ள **4 விடைகளிலிருந்**து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Prose பகுகியில் உள்ள Glossary பகுதி (பக்கங்கள் 6, 39, 71, 149) வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள **Antonym** பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTIONS: c) mild d) proud 1. Let me state unequivocally that Tamil is one of 10. He had full **confidence** in the mechanic. the greatest classical literature. (MDL-19) b) diffidence (PTA-4, 5, a) trust a) Ambiguously b) Clearly d) acceptance SEP-21) c) reliance c) Unmistakably d) Undoubtedly 11. A **stout** old lady was walking with her basket in 2. China tea has virtues which are not to be the middle of a street. (PTA-4) despised. (TB, MDL-19, PTA-3) a) fat b) bulky a) Hated b) Loath d) thin c) plump c) Averted d) Liked 12. Suffering **ennobles** you, makes you better person. 3. One night we came upon then in the windy and b) humiliates a) flatters (PTA-5) deserted square.(MDL-19,PTA-1,2,MAR-20) c) honours d) exalts a) Inhabited b) Unoccupied 13. The best manner of making tea is the subject of c) Crowed d) Shrouded (PTA-5) violent disputes. b) uninhabited (MAR-25) b) gentle a) empty a) rough c) severe d) harsh c) isolated d) occupied 14. I shall not inquire of you whether I may eat 4. The end of such liberty would be universal **chaos**. mustard with my mutton. **(PTA-6)** a) confusion b) orderliness (PTA-1) a) respond b) ask c) disorder d) Commotion c) investigate d) interrogate 5. He had returned to the hospital because he had a 15. Tenzing **collapsed** at the top like a giant fish. malignant tumour of the bone. b) fell down a) refreshed (PTA-6) (PTA-1,6,SEP-20, JULY-22,JUN-24) c) gave way d) fainted a) serious b) big d) harmful c) benign **GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS:** 6. Their devotion had touched me deeply. (PTA-2,4) a) dedication b) attraction 1. A few days before the race, his shoulder and arm were amputated. (OTY-19) c) loyalty d) disloyalty a) removed b) joined 7. Far away across the clouds, the great bulk c) treated d) touched Kanchenjunga **loomed** on the horizon. (PTA-2) 2. but at least four others are acutely a) emerged b) loosened controversial. (QTY-19) c) appeared d) vanished a) proactive 8. We have a whole kingdom in which we rule b) doubtful c) agreeable d) enthusiastic alone, can do what we choose, be wise 3. He glanced at us **hopefully.** (QTY-19) ridiculous... (PTA-3) a) positively b) desperately a) comical b) sensless c) sensible d) absurd c) furiously d) confidently 4. We made **frequent** changes of lead. 9. I imagined that our destinations would be some (HY-19)b) special humble dwellings. a) rare (PTA-3)

b) yielding

a) meek

c) strange

d) gradual

	EI IIII II EI I	0 0011
5.		whispered, her eyes helpless.
	a) giggled	
_	c) screamed	d) gargled
6.		s walking with her basket
		a street in great confusion .
	· ·	b) fatigue (HY-19)
	c) bafflement	
7.		cruelly prevalent in the world
	today.	(MAR-20)
	a) unbelievable	b) unavoidable
	c) unfair	d) uncommon
8.	It seemed vital to he	er that they do so(MAR-20)
	a) jovial	b) social
	c) trivial	d) partial
9.	One does not feel w	rise, braver or more optimistic.
		(TB, SEP-20, JUN-23)
	a) opportunistic	
	,	d) pessimistic
10.	She was a very frai	$\underline{\mathbf{l}}$ girl. (SEP-20)
	a) strong	b) brilliant
	c) wealthy	d) modern
11.	The anticipation of	this imagined separation
	only increases their	fondness for the calf.
		(TB, SEP-21)
	a) expectancy	
	c) ignorance	· ·
12.	Nicola was glaring	at his brother in vexation .
		(SEP-21)
	· ·	b) anger
		d) happy agreement
13.	In those days, they	didn't have sophisticated heart
	surgery.	(MAY -22, MAR-23)
	a) artificial	b) painful
	c) primitive	d) modern
14.	Our father rejected i	it, saying it wouldn't be
	sturdy.	(MAY -22)
	a) pretty	b) weak
	c) fashionable	d) strong
15.	We have a whole	kingdom in which we rule
	alone, can do wha	at we choose, be wise or
	conventional or od	ld. (MAY -22)
	a) unconventional	
	c) insufficient	
	*	b) abnormal (MAR-24)
	c) unskillful	d) illogical
16.	· ·	was walking with her basket
		a street with no small peril
	to herself.	(JULY-22, JUN-23,24)
	a) safety	b) reward
	c) danger	d) recognition
	, 5	, 0

17.	17. Jus as we thought, our chuckles had <u>subsided</u> . (JULY-22)					
	a) dimi	inished	b) su	hmerge		(JUL1-22)
	/	eased		_		
18.						en't known
	darkne			,		MAR-23)
	a) redu	ce	b) fo	rget	`	,
	c) negl	ect				
19.						of safely
	descen	ding the ri	dge.			(JUN-23)
	a) proc	eeding	b) as	cending	g	
	c) treac	ding	d) ex	panding	5	
20.		ed it the wa		the first	and it	S
		ts <u>vanishe</u> c				(MAR-24)
		flowed				
	,	tered		-		
21.	-	hing is so d	lifficult,	food is		
	dear.				,	IAR-24)
	a) nutr			pensive		
		quate		portant		
22.		vould say v				
	a) inno	cent	b) di	srespect	ful	(JUN-24)
	c) dece	ent	d) co	urteous	S	
23.	-	rienced no	ot only	agony a		
	also ar	_			(N	MAR-25)
	a) surp	orise	b) I	oleasur	e	
	c) suff	Pering	d) s	orrow		
TE	XTUA	L QUESTI	ONS:			
	(GE-6)					
<u> </u>		Word	A	ntonyn	n	
		coroful		andriage		1

<u> </u>	
Word	Antonym
careful	reckless
condemn	approve
hurried	slow
appealing	unattractive
unpretentious	arrogant
excited	unenthusiastic
struggle	surrender
convince	dissuade
unusual	common
goodness	dishonour

b) Find out the antonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences. (PAGE-39)

- ...which are not to be <u>despised</u>.
 a) hated
 b) liked
 - c) respected d) defeated
- 2. One does not feel wise, braver or more **optimistic**.
 - a) opportunisticb) cheerfulc) realisticd) pessimistic
- 3. Not the flat, **shallow** type...
 a) narrow b) wide c) **deep**

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

UNIT-1: TENSES

(Refer Answers in- Content Section-Error Correction)
UNIT -1: MODAL AUXILIARIES

Complete the following news item choosing the best phrases given below:

can't	can't	could	may get	may not
be	have	take		have
might	must be	may be	may not	ought not
be			be	

As a result of the flooding, as many as 5,000 families <u>a) might be</u> homeless, although the figure is only an estimate. 'The emergency services are working hard, but I'm sure they <u>b) can't have</u> more than 20 helicopters for rescue operation. It <u>c) could take</u> days to reach everyone and take them to safety,' said an aid worker in the area. 'Conditions for those families still waiting to be rescued <u>d) must be</u> dreadful. There <u>e) can't be</u> any clean water to drink. Worryingly, more rain is forecast, so the floods <u>f) may be</u> worse in the next few days. The emergency services <u>g) may not have</u> time to reach everyone before the waters rise again.

UNIT -1: REPORTED SPEECH

(Refer Answers in- Content Section- Direct & Indirect)
UNIT -2: PREPOSITION

Edit the following passage by circling the incorrect prepositions and writing the correct preposition against each line.

Dolphins are regarded as the friendliest between the sea creatures. 1. among There have been several stories of dolphins helping drowning sailors. 2. about The more we learn on dolphins, the more we realise how 3. about amazing they are, they care off the sick, protect the weakest 4. for at danger, they communicate very well with each other 5. in.

UNIT -2: CONJUNCTIONS

(Refer Answers in- Content Section- Error Correction)

UNIT -3: ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

(Refer Answers in- Content Section – Active & Passive Voice)

UNIT -3: QUESTION TAG

Find out if the question tag used in each of the following sentences is right. If it is correct, put a tick (v') or if it is incorrect, replace it with the correct tag question in the box provided against each sentence.

1. These children look very weak and tired, aren't they? don't they?

- 2. Nobody can resolve this issue, can they? ✓ (MAR-25)
- 3. We seldom speak to our neighbours, do we? ✓
- 4. The old woman sells dolls made of sea-shells, doesn't she? ✓
- 5. I have captured some beautiful moments in my camera, aren't I? haven't I?
- 6. Pragathi put the bunch of flowers in the vase, doesn't she? didn't she?
- 7. Arun was in a great dilemma at that time, didn't he? wasn't he?
- 8. I am an expert in cooking, amn't I? aren't I?
- 9. Let's take this matter to court, can we? shall we?
- 10. Don't forget to hand over this file to my manager, do you? will you?
- 11. The pair of shoes near the door is not yours, are they? **is it?**
- 12. They have a resort in Yercaud, isn't it? haven't they?
- 13. Our dog scarcely sleeps at night, doesn't it? **does** it?
- 14. You do a lot of social service, don't you? ✓
- 15. There is a stadium near your office, isn't it? isn't there?

<u>UNIT -4: KINDS OF SENTENCES –</u> SIMPLE, COMPLEX AND COMPOUND

(Refer Answers in- Content Section – Simple, Complex and Compound Sentences)

UNIT -5: NON- FINITE VERBS

Fill in the blanks using suitable gerunds.

- 1. My friend is good at playing the saxophone.
- 2. They don't like working on Saturdays.
- 3. They started late, so they were afraid of **missing** the train.
- 4. She enjoys watching horror movies.
- 5. **Walking** on the wall can prove dangerous.
- 6. **Driving** a two wheeler without a helmet may prove fatal.
- 7. Wearing uniform to school is compulsory.
- 8. **Growing** trees is a must, to prevent soil erosion.
- 9. Seema apologized for coming late.
- 10. Completing an event successfully is a challenge.

Unscramble the sentences.

(Refer Answers in-Content Section-Rearrange the Shuffled words)

Complete the conversation with the words from the box.

Man : Could you show the way to the hospital?

Woman : Sure. I will guide you (1) to reach the hospital. In about 15 minutes you will get there.

hospital. In about 15 minutes you will get there. Start by taking the GST Road for about 10 minutes. Remember, (2) to drive carefully. The road is usually very busy. After 10 minutes you will reach a grey wall. From there you have (3) to turn right and go straight. As you drive along you will notice a bank. It is also important for you (4) to pay attention to the road as there is a school nearby. Once you cross the school, you will get (5) to know the whereabouts of the hospital.

to reach to drive to pay to know to turn

Rewrite changing the gerund in each of the following sentences to infinitives without changing the meaning.

- 1. Teach me swimming. /Teach me to swim.
- 2. Giving is better than receiving. To give is better than to receive.
- 3. Seeing is believing. / To see is to believe.
- 4. I like reading. / I like to read.
- 5. He managed reaching there in time. He managed to reach there in time.
- **6.** Walking in the sun is harmful to the eyes. To walk in the sun is harmful to the eyes.
- 7. Stealing is a crime. / To steal is a crime.
- **8.** What I hate most is running across traffic. What I hate most is to run across traffic.
- 9. Sitting here is wasting time. To sit here is to waste time.
- **10.** Exercising is good for health. To exercise is good for health.

Spot the errors, if any.

(Refer Answers in- Content Section – Error Correction)

UNIT -5: DETERMINERS

(Refer Answers in- Content Section –Determiners)

UNIT -5: DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Identify the error in each of the following sentences and correct them appropriately.

- 1. Oxygen is more heavier than hydrogen. Oxygen is heavier than hydrogen.
- 2. Very few indoor games are more interesting than chess.

Very few indoor games are as interesting as chess.

3. Henry is the most strongest of all the players in the team.

Henry is the strongest of all the players in the team.

- **4. Faster you run, sooner you get tired.** The faster you run, the sooner you get tired.
- **5. Diamond is more precious than any gem.** Diamond is more precious than any other gem.
- 6. Mr. Sridhar is wiser than all men in our family.

Mr. Sridhar is wiser than all other men in our family.

7. The Biology lab in our school is spacious than the Chemistry lab.

The Biology lab in our school is more spacious than the Chemistry lab.

- **8.** This is one of the busier streets in our town. This is one of the busiest streets in our town.
- **9.** The sparrow is the most unique bird. The sparrow is a unique bird.
- 10. Beema is stronger among the five Pandava brothers.

Beema is the strongest among the five Pandava brothers.

11. An ounce is lesser than a gallon.

An ounce is less than a gallon.

12. Let me introduce my oldest daughter to you all.

Let me introduce my eldest daughter to you all.

- 13. Of the two sisters, Helen is the prettiest. Of the two sisters, Helen is the prettier.
- **14.** This is the most least mark I have ever scored. This is the least mark I have ever scored.
- 15. Mickey Mouse is one of the most popular cartoon characters among children. (MAR-24) (Rewrite using the comparative degree of adjective)

Micky Mouse is more popular than many other cartoon characters among children.

SPELL TEST

Task 1 Encircle the word that has been spelt correctly, in each pair below:

1.	beleive	believe
2.	separate	seperate
3.	assistant	asisstant
4.	hippocrites	hypocrites
5.	secretary	secretery
6.	buoyantly	bouyantly
7.	necessary	neccesary
8.	evolution	evolusion
9.	athletics	atheletics

10.	warehouse	wearhouse
11.	contemtuously	contemptuously
12.	indispensible	indispensable
13.	tommorrow	tomorrow
14.	foriegn	foreign
15.	dysentery	dysentry
16.	lieing	lying
17.	concience	conscience
18.	competent	competant
19.	pleasant	plaesant
20.	chocolate	choclate
21.	awfully	awefully
22.	amatuer	amateur

<u>Task 2:</u> Edit the following passages by correcting the spelling mistakes:

Passage - 1

Some parents are (notoriuos) **notorious** in maintaining a somber environment at home, (especially) especially during the period when their children have examinations. They should understand that brief (divertions) diversions from the main task can their attention dramatically improve span. Entertainment is, without any doubt, (indispensible) indispensable for children. However, parents should educate their children to use (modaration) moderation in their entertainments, and above all, not to (seak) seek enjoyment at the (expence) expense of their health and success.

Passage - 2

(Tolerence) Tolerance refers to an attitude of (openness) openness and respect for the differences that exist among people. It was originally used to refer to (ethenic) ethnic and (religeous) religious differences and the concepts of diversity. But in the present times, (forbaerance) forbearance can also be applied to gender, people with physical and intellectual (disebilities,) disabilities and other differences, too. (Tolerence) **Tolerance** means respecting others, (valueing) valuing differences, (bridgeing) bridging cultural rejecting unfair (steriotypes,) stereotypes discovering common ground, and creating new bonds.

PUNCTUATION

Punctuate the following.

- 1. India's Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shatri, who coined the slogan 'Jai Jawan! Jai Kisan!' was a man of humble origin.
- 2. When we're stressed, we eat a lot of sweets, chocolates and ice creams because the word 'stressed' when spelled backwards becomes desserts.
- **3.** To lead a healthy life, man needs three things-clean water, unpolluted air and bright sunshine.
- **4.** The notice displayed on the pin-board read, "Those who can do. Those who can't do learn. Those who can't learn quit."
- **5.** When we transport something by car, it's called a shipment but when we transport something by ship, it's called cargo.
- 6. If I remember right, I was studying in Tagore Middle School at that time. One day my English teacher looked at me and said, "Name two pronouns". I said, "Who me."
- 7. What is punctuation? To quote Lynne Truss,"Punctuation marks are the traffic signals of a language. They tell us to slow down, notice this, take a detour and stop."
- **8.** Behold how beautiful these flowers are! They don't blossom for their own sake-rather they take pride in spreading fragrance around and making people happy.
- **9.** Edison built a huge plant at Ogdensburg, New Jersey to process iron ore. This venture was one of Edison's few failures. However, Tom shrugged off the losses incurred."Well it's gone," he said of the money, "but we had a good time spending it."
- 10. Alexander the great was eagerly awaiting the arrival of his mother while he was on his deathbed. Fearing that he may not live to see her he said,"Take my entire kingdom. Oh! God I wish I knew before and that my entire strength of men and material can't be exchanged for a single breath of life. For then I wouldn't have wasted my life in amassing this empire."

6th to 12th Std - STEP TO SUCCESS ENGLISH

10th to 12th Std - ELITE ENGLISH

6th to 12th Std - உன்னால் முடியும் தமிழ்

10th to 12th Std - அமுத சுரபி தமிழ்

to 10th Std - சமூகஅறிவியல்

(Tamil & English Medium)

to 10th Std - அறிவியல்

(Tamil & English Medium)

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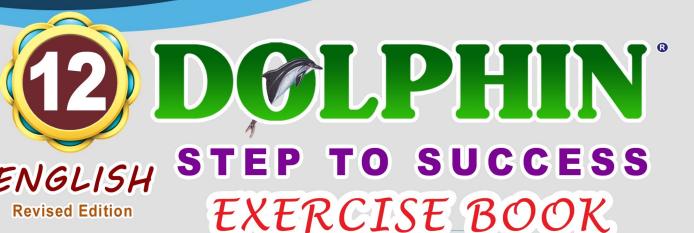






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குறிப்பு:

மதிப்பெண்களுக்கு (Marks) மட்டுமே வினாத்தாள் திட்ட வரைவு (Blue Print) முறை பின்பற்றப்படுகிறது. வினா எண்களுக்கு (Question Numbers) வினாத்தாள் திட்ட வரைவு (Blue Print) முறை கிடையாது. எனவே அந்தந்த பிரிவுகளில் (Part) குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களில் தலைப்புகள் அந்தந்தப் பிரிவுகளில் எந்த வினா எண்களில் (Question Number) வேண்டுமானாலும் கேட்கப்படலாம். Question Numbers – நிலையானது அல்ல.

PROSE

1. TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

(Q. NO: 1-3) SYNONYMS:

- 1. As we drove through the foothills of the Alps, two small boys stopped us on the **outskirts** of Verona.
 - a) heart of the town
- b) inner part of the town
- c) outer part of the town d) loose outer garment
- **2.** Yet, gazing at the two little figures, with their brown skins, tangled hair and <u>earnest</u> eyes, we felt ourselves strangely attracted.
 - a) bright
- b) gloomy
- c) serious
- d) small
- **3.** ----- we saw our friends bent over shoe shine boxes beside the fountain in the public square, doing **brisk** business.
 - a) lethargic
- b) quick
- c) active
- d) lazy
- **4.** We watched for a few moments; then as trade **slackened** we went over.
 - a) reduced
- b) improved
- c) careless
- d) developed
- **5.** He **glanced** at us hopefully.
 - a) jumped
- b) gasped
- c) improved
- d) looked
- **6.** My interest was again **provoked** by their remarkable demeanour.
 - a) pulled
- b) excited
- c) either a or b
- d) neither a
- 7. My interest was again provoked by their remarkable demeanour.
 - a) appearance and behaviour
- b) sight

c) strength

- d) size
- 8. Nicola's smile was steady and engaging.
 - a) learn
- b) gloomy
- c) weak
- d) firm
- 9. Nicola's smile was steady and engaging.
 - a) weak
- b) attractive
- c) ugly
- d) forming
- **10.** Nicola and Jacopo could be <u>relied upon</u> to satisfy our needs.
 - a) understood
- b) depended
- c) believed
- d) relevant
- **11.** Nicola was glaring at his younger brother in **vexation.**
 - a) annoyance
- b) happiness
- c) sadness
- d) pleasure
- **12.** He bit his lip, then in a rather <u>put out</u> tone he said "Very well."
 - a) interested
- b) disinterested
- c) selfish
- d) uninterested

- **13.** I imagined that our destination would be some humble **dwelling**.
 - a) dealing in business
- b) staying or living place
- c) walled place
- d) good place
- **14.** But directed by Jacopo, we <u>drew up</u> at a large reroofed villa.
 - a) signed
- b) waved
- c) stopped
- d) painted
- **15.** I could **scarcely** believe my years.
 - a) hardly
- b) ever
- c) always
- d) quickly
- **16.** I found a grilled side-entrance and <u>determinedly</u> rang the bell.
 - a) quickly
- b) gladly
- c) fearlessly
- d) firmly
- 17. At the door of a little cubicle the nurse **paused**.
 - a) signed
- b) stopped

c) ran

- d) stalked
- 18. ----- with a smile bade me look through the glass.
 - a) asked
- b) pushed
- c) pulled
- d) touched
- **19.** The two boys were seated at the bedside of a girl of about twenty who **propped up** on pillows -----
 - a) smiled
- b) gathered
- c) supported
- d) showed
- **20.** ----- wearing a pretty lace jacket, was listening to their **chatter**, her eyes soft and tender
 - a) face
- b) talk
- c) shouting
- d) laughter
- **21.** I felt I could not bear to **intrude** upon this happy family party.
 - a) inform
- b) exclude
- c) include
- d) interfere
- 22. For months they had barely kept themselves alive in a **sort** of shelter they built with their own hands amidst the rubble.
 - a) kind
- b) short
- c) small
- d) classification
- 23. For months they had barely kept themselves alive in a sort of **shelter** they built with their own hands.
 - a) roof
- b) stay
- c) canopy
- d) depot
- 24. For months they had barely kept themselves alive in a sort of shelter they built with their own hands amidst the **rubble**.
 - a) pebbles
- b) small pieces of stone
- c) friends
- d) enemies / foes

DC	DLPHIN-12 TH ENG	EXERCIS	SE B	ООК	STEP TO SUCCESS
25.	Their selfless action b	rought a new nobility to	15.	They had suffered horril	bly from near starvation.
	human life			a) greatly	b) greeted
	a) devotion	b) interest		c) mildly	d) strongly
	c) dignity	d) shape	16.	•	exposure to the cold winter.
(Q.	NO: 4-6) ANTONYMS	•		a) concealment	b) expression
		<u>n</u> jersey and cut-off khaki		c) hunger	d) suffering
	pants.	_ 3	17.	They were selling wild s	trawberries.
	a) old	b) clean / neat		a) strange	b) strong
	c) shabby	d) dirty		c) local	d) domestic
2.	A shortened army tunic	gathered in loose folds.	18.	Nicola's smile was stead	ly and engaging .
	a) slack	b) free		a) alluring	b) appealing
	c) unfastened	d) tight		c) unappealing	d) attracting
3.	Tangled hair and da	rk earnest eyes, we felt	19.	I <u>imagined</u> some humbl	_
	ourselves.			a) perceived	b) guessed
	a) straight	b) twisted		c) thought	d) unimagined
	c) curled	d) jumbled	20.	Their selfless action bro	•
4.	Tangled hair and dan	k <u>earnest</u> eyes, we felt		a) selfish	b) generous
	ourselves.			c) kind	d) motivated
	a) serious	b) solemn	21.	Their selfless action bro	<u> </u>
	c) grave	d) frivolous		a) greatness	b) ignobility / meanness
5.			22	c) profoundness	d) tediousness
	a) oddly	b) peculiarly	22.	Their <u>devotion</u> had touc	- ·
_	c) commonly	d) happily		a) loyalty	b) sincerity
6.	Nicola answered serious		22	c) disloyalty / insincerity	
	a) cunningly	b) normally	23.	They <u>disappeared</u> beyo a) vanished	
_	c) extremely	d) utterly		c) grown	b) appearedd) developed
7.	He glanced at us hopefu		24	He smiled <u>uncomfortab</u>	, .
	a) positively	b) confidently	27.	a) comfortably	b) easily
O	c) doubtfully	d) desperately		c) toughly	d) difficult
8.	Jacopo was <u>lively</u> as a so	-	25.	They sat beside me, not	
	a) dullc) active	b) bright d) sparkling		a) by the side of	b) on left side
0	They proved <u>extremely</u>	, 1		c) on right side	d) very far away
٦.	a) exceptionally	b) prevalently	(0)	. NO: 34-36) SHORT AN	
	c) adequately	d) moderately			
10	We came upon them in the	,	I.	-	n one or two sentences.
10.	a) stormy	b) calm/ quiet	a)	Verona?	meet at the outskirts of
	c) breezy	d) confused	b)		ot approve of the narrator
11.	We came upon them in the	,	0)	buying fruits from the bo	
	a) uninhabited	b) habituated	c)		much on clothes and food.
	c) inhabited	d) habitual		Why?	much on clothes and rood.
12.	I could scarcely believe	my eyes.	d)	•	money to go to the States?
	a) sufficiently	b) barely	(4)	How do you know?	meney to go to the states.
	c) hardly	d) narrowly	e)		d going to Lucia's room?
13.	Wearing a pretty lace jac	eket?	f)	What was Lucia suffering	
	a) beautiful	b) smart	g)		oin the resistance movement
	c) cute	d) ugly	ری	against the Germans?	
14.	A bomb had <u>destroyed</u> the		h)	What made the boys wo	rk so hard?
	a) ruined	b) created	i)	<u> </u>	close their problem to the
	c) demolished	d) preserved		author?	-

II. Answer the questions in four or five sentences.

- a. What is 'liberty' according to the old lady?
- b. How would "liberty cause universal chaos?
- c. Why is there a danger of the world getting 'liberty drunk'?
- d. Curtailment of private liberty is done to establish social order' Do you agree?

(Q. NO: 41-47) PARAGRAPH:

III. Answer the following in a paragraph.

- a. What do you infer from Gardiner's essay
- b. Explain in your own words, "What freedom means?"
- c. "My right to swing my fist ends, where you to, 'On the Rule of the Road'.
- d. Civilization can only exist when the public collectively accepts constraints on its freedom of action –Explain.

POEM

1. THE CASTLE

I. APPRECIATION QUESTIONS:

- 1. All through the summer at ease we lay, And daily from the turret wall We watched the mowers in the hay
 - a) Who does we refer to?
 - b) What work do the mowers do?
 - c) How did the soldiers spend the summer days?
 - d) What could they watch from the turret wall?
- 2. Our gates were strong, our walls were thick, So smooth and high, no man could win.
 - a) How was the castle?
 - b) What was the firm belief of the soldiers?
 - c) How safe was the castle?
 - d) What 'gates' are talked of here?
 - e) Explain no man could win?
- 3. A foothold there, no clever trick Could take us dead or quick, Only a bird could have got in.
 - a) What was challenging?
 - b) Which aspect of the castles strength is conveyed by the above line?
- 4. Oh then our maze of tunneled stone Grew thin and treacherous as air.
 The castle was lost without a groan,
 The famous citadel overthrown,
 - a) Bring out the contrast in the first two lines.
 - b) What happened to the castle?

- 5. We could do nothing, being sold.
 - a) Why couldn't they do anything?
 - b) Why did they feel helpless?
- 6. And the enemy half a mile away
 They seemed no threat to us at all
 - a) Where was the enemy?
 - b) Why didn't they seem to be a threat?
- 7. For what, we thought, had we to fear With our arms and provender, load on load
 - a) What do you mean by 'provender'?
 - b) Did they actually fear anything?
 - c) Explain 'load on load'.
- 8. Our towering battlements, tier on tier, And friendly allies drawing near On every leafy summer road.
 - a) What are 'towering battlements'?
 - b) What does 'friendly allies' mean?
- 9. What could they offer us for bait?
 - a) Who is the speaker?
 - b) Whom does they refer to?
 - c) What is bait?
- 10. Our captain was brave and we were true....
 - a) Where was the captain?
 - b) What are the qualities discussed here?
 - c) What does the line convey?
- 11. There was a little private gate, A little wicked wicket gate.
 - a) Where was the little private gate?
 - b) Why was the gate wicked?
 - c) What is a wicket gate?
 - d) What do you mean by 'wicked wicket gate'?
 - e) What is the figure of speech employed in the second line?
- 12. The wizened warder let them through.
 - a) Explain 'wizened warder'
 - b) Who were let in?
 - c) Who let them in?
 - d) Why did he let them in?
 - e) What was the consequence?
- 13. The famous citadel overthrown, And all its secret galleries bare.
 - a) What is a citadel?
 - b) How was it overthrown?
 - c) Why are the galleries bare?

- 14. How can this shameful tale be told?
 - a) What is a tale?
 - b) What was the shameful tale?
 - c) Why can't the tale be told?
- 15. Our only enemy was gold, And we had no arms to fight it with.
 - a) Who was their enemy?
 - b) Why does the narrator call it as their enemy?
 - c) Why didn't they have weapons to fight gold?

II. POETIC DEVICES:

FIGURES OF SPEECH:

- 1) A little wicked wicket gate.
- 2) Oh then our maze of tunneled stone
- 3) Grew thin and treacherous as air.
- 4) How can this shameful tale be told?
- 5) Our only enemy was gold,

ALLITERATION:

- a) With our arms and provender, load on load.
- b) A little wicked wicket gate.
- c) The wizened warder let them through.
- d) Our towering battlements, tier on tier.
- e) How can this shameful tale be told?

RHYME SCHEME & RHYMING WORDS:

- All through that summer at ease we lay, And daily from the turret wall
 We watched the mowers in the hay
 And the enemy half a mile away
 Rhyming words: Rhyme scheme:
- Oh then our maze of tunneled stone
 Grew thin and treacherous as air.
 The cause was lost without a groan,
 The famous citadel overthrown,
 Rhyming words: Rhyme scheme:

III. ERC:

- 1. They seemed no threat to us at all.
- 2. How can this shameful tale be told?
- 3. I will maintain until my death
- 4. Our only enemy was gold
- 5. Our gates were strong, our walls were thick
- 6. A foothold there, no clever trick
- 7. What could they offer us for bait?
- 8. Our captain was brave and we were true....
- 9. A little wicked wicket gate.
- 10. Grew thin and treacherous as air.
- 11. And we had no arms to fight it with.
- 12. We could do nothing, being sold;

13. "The wizened warder let them through"

IV. PARAGRAPH:

- a) How safe was the castle? How was it conquered?
- b) Bring out the contrasting picture of the castle as depicted in stanzas 3 and 5.
- c) Human greed led to the mighty fall of the citadel. Explain.
- d) Describe the capture of the Castle.
- e) Bring out the message of the poem "THE CASTLE".
- f) Describe how the castle was seized and captured?

2. OUR CASUARINA TREE

I. APPRECIATION QUESTIONS:

- 1. A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound No other tree could live.
 - i) Which tree is referred to in the above lines?
 - ii) How does the tree survive the tight hold of the creeper?
 - iii) Why does Toru Dutt use the expression 'a creeper climbs'?
- 2. The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung In crimson clusters all the bough among!
 - i) Who is the giant here
 - ii) Mention the figure of speech used in this line. -
 - iii) Why is the scarf colourful?
- 3. Like a huge python, winding round and round The rugged trunk, indented deep with scars, Up to its very summit near the stars A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound No other tree could live.
 - a) What does poetess talk about here?
 - b) Is the tree tall or short? How?
 - c) What is compared to a python?
 - d) Which tree is referred to in the above lines?
 - e) How does the tree survive the tight hold of the creeper?
 - f) Why does Toru Dutt use the expression 'a creeper climbs'?
 - g) What is the creeper compared to?
 - h) What quality of tree is highlighted here?
 - i) What looks like a Python?
 - j) Identify the poetic device employed here?
 - k) What is winding round and round?
 - 1) Identify the figure of speech in the first line.
- 4. But gallantly the giant wears the scarf, and

flowers are hung

In crimson clusters all the boughs among, Whereon all day are gathered bird and bee;

SUPPLEMENTARY

PARAGRAPHS:

- 1. Aksionov Vladimir bade good bye wife had a bad dream - charged with murdering a merchant driven to Siberia - Makar semyonich confessed -Aksionov was already dead – order for his release.
- 2. Iran Dmitrich Merchant- Russia decides business venture - Wife - bad dream - Iran disregards - meets another merchant - travel together – retrieve separately – stopped by – police-Sentenced - Siberia- new prisoners came discloses the fact - Makaradmits - Aksionov dies.
- 3. Robert Baldwin an honest man fraud in a bank -Gresham arrested - pressurized Baldwin - to falsely declare - offered huge bribe - Baldwin refused family members tempted - ashamed of greed - stood for justice - Gresham confessed - Baldwin rewarded.

- 4. Ausable Secret agent important paper- Fowler thrilled - Max - Pistol - Wanted report - Ausable fabricated story - balcony - knocking heard befooled Max – jumps – died.
- 5. Life of Venus other planet raining for seven years - school children - nine years old - forgotten the sun - appeared once in 7 years - Margot from Earth came five years before - children hated her - locked her in a room - sun came - only for two hours rained again - unlocked the door - let Margot out missed the chance.
- 6. Lord Weston Pompous and vain expressed displeasure for Roger's request - discovered a piece of paper - some one affected by his Judgement both Weston and Roger took measures appointment to visit garden – absent mindedness – crux of the play.

QUESTION PATTERN WISE CONTENT

SYNONYMS 3 MARKS Q. NO. 1-3

GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTIONS:

- 1. Nicola was glaring at his young brother in vexation. (MDL-19)
 - a) Approval
- b) Appreciation
- c) Annoyance
- d) Admiration
- 2. Suffering seems so cruelly **prevalent** in the world today. (MDL-19, PTA-5, SEP-21)
 - a) Common
- b) Scarce
- c) Abundant
- d) Meager
- 3. You may..... Seeing your car pulled up by his insolence of office, feel that your liberty has (MDL-19, PTA-1, SEP-20) been outranged.
 - a) gentleness
- b) modesty
- c) awareness
- d) rudeness
- 4. I experienced not only agony and fear but also (PTA-1,MAR-24))
 - a) suffering
- b) frustration
- c) confusion

- d) pride
- a) delight
- b) pain
- c) excitement d) anxiety
- 5. We watched for a few moments; then as trade slackened we went over.

(PTA-1, 6, SEP -20, MAY-22, JUN-24)

- a) increased
- b) heightened
- c) reduced
- d) multiplied
- 6. I continued making the **trail** on up the ridge.
 - a) design
- b) signal
- (PTA-2)

(HY-19)

- c) sound
- d) track

- 7. I have liberty to be **indifferent** to you. **(PTA-2, 5)**
 - a) concerned
- b) interested
- c) unconcerned
- d) anxious
- 8.but there is not much stimulation in it. (PTA-2)
 - a) energy
- b) acceptance
- c) respect
- d) excitement
- 9. One is **liable** to put in too much milk.

(TB, PTA-3, MAR-23, JUN-24)

- a) likely
- b) responsible
- c) eager
- d) certain
- 10. Liberty is not a personal affair only but a social contract. (PTA-3)
 - a) concern
- b) commitment
- c) allotment
- d) connection
- 11. The trolley was commandeeved by an intrepid crew of two. (PTA-3)
 - a) gallant
- b) timid
- c) happy
- d) sad
- 12. As we made the rounds, my interest was again provoked by their remarkable demeanour. (PTA-4) a) appearance and behaviour
 - b) sloth
 - c) awareness
- d) rudeness
- 13. My progress, although slow, was **steady**. (PTA-4)
 - a) weak
- b) bad
- c) firm d) worse
- 14. Individual liberty would have become social (PTA-4,MAY-22) anarchy.
 - a) lawlessness
- b) order
- c) control
- d) lawfulness

- 15. In some countries, teapots are fitted with little (PTA-5) dangling baskets. a) colouring b) brimming d) hanging freely c) twisting 16. These are not the only controversial points to arise in connection with tea drinking. (PTA-6) a) acceptable b) peaceful c) arguable d) agreeable 17. Suffering was something basic that was full of solace for me. (PTA-6) a) comfort b) distress c) anguish d) boredom GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS: 1. Yet their **devotion** had touched me deeply. a) dedication b) information (QTY-19) c) satisfaction d) vexation 2. In some countries under the spout to catch the **stray** leaves. (OTY-19) a) tender b) rotten c) loose d) harmful 3. I had eleven broken ribs and **perforated** lung. b) swollen a) weak (OTY-19)d) punctured c) sticky 4. Nicola and Jacopo were childish enough in many ways quite artless. (HY-19,JUN-23) a) strange b) innocent c) gentle d) wicked a) selfless b) artistic (SEP-22) d) foolish c) guileless 5 One does not feel wiser, braver or more **optimistic** after drinking a tea. (HY-19)a) natural b) positive c) energetic d) healthy 6. that they only drink it in order to be warmed and stimulated. (MAR-20,25)a) admired b) motivated c) comforted d) welcomed 7. It was a great thrill to look straight down this enormous rock face. (MAR-20) a) huge b) rough c) steep d) lofty 8. the end of such liberty would be universal (MAR-20, JULY-22, MAR-23) chaos. a) mystery b) destruction c) confusion d) harmony 9. and no more humps to tantalize us with hopes of success. (SEP-20) b) disappoint a) attract
- 10. I follow my **fancy** and ask no man's permission b) instinct a) plan (SEP-21) c) temper d) desire 11. He was a walking horror, with a disfigured face and long flap of skin hanging from the side of his neck to his body. (MAY-22) a) maiestic b) marred c) dismantled d) diseased 12. What is **important** is what you have left. a) suitable b) significant (JULY-22) c) impulsive d) motivating 13.they had barely kept themselves in a sort of shelter they built... amidst the rubble. (JULY-22) a) circumstances b) crisis d) debris c) granite 14. My gloomy thoughts probably stem from an accident I had a few years ago. (JUN-23) a) sensible b) mixed c) sorrowful d) profound 15. he was sitting in **splendor** on his chair. (JUN-23) a) excitement b) magnificence d) hesitation c) satisfaction 16. When our ridicule overstepped the limits, Amma would pretend to **chide** us. (MAR-24) b) tease a) scold c) thrash d) advise 17. The snow on this face was dangerous, but we **persisted** in our efforts to beat a trail up it. a) rejoiced b) focussed (MAR-24) c) continued d) survived 18. You may prefer yoghurt to shandy. (JUN-24) a) milk b) coffee c) lemonade d) tea 19. These two children had given me a **profound** lesson. (MAR-25) a) genuine b) complete d) very great c) prosaic TEXTUAL QUESTIONS: Synonyms (PAGE-6): cautious, disapprove, brisk, engaging, humble, eager, resistance, persuade, scarce, nobility a) Find out the synonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences. (PAGE -39) 1. But because the best manner of making it is the subject of violent disputes. a) agreements b) applauses c) conflicts d) discussions The mainstays of **civilization** in the country. a) a society in an advanced state of social development b) a society that has slow progress

c) taunt

d) encourage

- c) a society that has no progress d) a society in an average state of social development
- 3. ...that they only drink it in order to be warmed and stimulated.
 - a) motivated
- b) discouraged
- c) passive
- d) admired
- 4. ...under the spout to catch the **stray** leaves.
 - a) fresh
- b) loose
- c) gathered
- d) harmful
- 5. One is **liable** to put in too much milk.
 - a) likely
- b) certain
- c) eager
- d) responsible

Go through the lesson and spot the words which mean the same as the following. (PAGE-71)

- 1. profession(para 1)
- 5. sorrowful (para 2)
- 2. decency (para 5)
- 6. destiny (para 6)
- 3. hijacked(para 8) 4. serious (para 10)
- 7. motivation(para 9) 8. significant(para 13)
- a) Find out the synonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences. (PAGE-149)
- 1. Just as we thought our chuckles had subsided.
 - a) diminished
- b) increased
- c) completed
- d) submerged
- 2. Our father rejected it, saying it wouldn't be sturdy.
 - a) weak
- c) tall d) good b) strong b) fine
 - (MAR-25)

- a) strong c) suitable
- d) comfortable
- 3. Anna would say with an **impudent** smile.(MAR-23)
 - a) innocent b) fake
- c) disrespectful d) decent 4. A silver tumbler of buttermilk seasoned with
- asafetida. a) mixed
- b) garnished
- c) filled
- d) loosened
- 5. A few people from the house of bereavement stood outside.
 - a) rejoice
- b) celebration c) grief
- d)war

Q. NO. 4-6 **ANTONYMS** 3 MARKS

GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTIONS:

- 1. Let me state <u>unequivocally</u> that Tamil is one of the greatest classical literature. (MDL-19)
 - a) Ambiguously
- b) Clearly
- c) Unmistakably
- d) Undoubtedly
- 2. China tea has virtues which are not to be (TB, MDL-19, PTA-3) despised.
 - a) Hated
- b) Loath
- c) Averted
- d) Liked
- 3. One night we came upon then in the windy and deserted square. (MDL-19, PTA-1,2, MAR-20)
 - a) Inhabited
- b) Unoccupied
- c) Crowed
- d) Shrouded

- a) empty
- b) uninhabited (MAR-25)
- c) isolated d) occupied
- 4. The end of such liberty would be universal **chaos**.
 - a) confusion c) disorder
- b) orderliness (PTA-1)
- d) Commotion
- 5. He had returned to the hospital because he had a malignant tumour of the bone.

(PTA-1,6,SEP-20, JULY-22,JUN-24)

- a) serious
- b) big
- c) benign
- d) harmful
- 6. Their devotion had touched me deeply.(PTA-2,4)
 - a) dedication
- b) attraction
- c) loyalty
- d) disloyalty
- 7. Far away across the clouds, the great bulk Kanchenjunga **loomed** on the horizon. **(PTA-2)**
 - a) emerged
- b) loosened
- c) appeared
- d) vanished
- 8. We have a whole kingdom in which we rule alone, can do what we choose, be wise ridiculous... (PTA-3)
 - a) comical
- b) sensless
- c) sensible
- d) absurd
- 9. I imagined that our destinations would be some humble dwellings. (PTA-3)
 - a) meek
- b) yielding
- c) mild
- d) proud
- 10. He had full **confidence** in the mechanic.
 - a) trust
- b) diffidence (PTA-4, 5,

(PTA-4)

- c) reliance d) acceptance SEP-21) 11. A **stout** old lady was walking with her basket in
 - a) fat
- b) bulky
- c) plump
- d) thin
- 12. Suffering ennobles you, makes you better person.
 - a) flatters
- b) humiliates
- c) honours d) exalts 13. The best manner of making tea is the subject of
 - violent disputes.

the middle of a street.

- (PTA-5)
- a) rough
- b) gentle
- c) severe
- d) harsh
- 14. I shall not inquire of you whether I may eat mustard with my mutton. (PTA-6)
 - a) respond
- b) ask
- c) investigate
- d) interrogate 15. Tenzing **collapsed** at the top like a giant fish.
 - b) fell down (PTA-6)
 - a) refreshed c) gave way
- d) fainted

GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS:

- 1. A few days before the race, his shoulder and arm were amputated. (QTY-19)
 - a) removed
- b) joined
- c) treated
- d) touched
- 2. but at least four others are acutely controversial. (QTY-19)
 - a) proactive
- b) doubtful
- c) agreeable
- d) enthusiastic
- 3. He glanced at us hopefully.
- (QTY-19)

- a) positively c) furiously
- b) desperately d) confidently
- 4. We made **frequent** changes of lead. (HY-19)
 - a) rare
- b) special d) gradual
- c) strange
- 5. "oh, but", Margot whispered, her eyes helpless.
 - a) giggled
- b) belched
- (HY-19)
- d) gargled c) screamed
- 6. A stout old lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in great confusion.
 - a) weakness
- b) fatigue
- (HY-19)
- d) clarity c) bafflement
- 7. Suffering seems so cruelly **prevalent** in the world today. (MAR-20)
 - a) unbelievable
- b) unavoidable
- c) unfair
- d) uncommon
- 8. It seemed <u>vital</u> to her that they do so...(MAR-20)
 - a) jovial
- b) social
- c) trivial d) partial
- 9. One does not feel wise, braver or more **optimistic**. (TB, SEP-20, JUN-23)
 - a) opportunistic
 - c) realistic
- b) cheerful d) pessimistic
- 10. She was a very frail girl.
- (SEP-20)

- a) strong
- b) brilliant
- c) wealthy
- d) modern
- 11. The **anticipation** of this imagined separation only increases their fondness for the calf.

(TB, SEP-21)

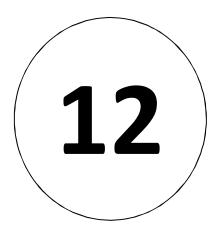
- a) expectancy
- b) contemplation
- c) ignorance
- d) outlook
- 12. Nicola was glaring at his brother in **vexation**. (SEP-21)
 - a) confusion
- b) anger
- c) surprise
- d) happy agreement
- 13. In those days, they didn't have sophisticated heart (MAY -22, MAR-23) surgery.
 - a) artificial
- b) painful
- c) primitive
- d) modern

- 14. Our father rejected it, saying it wouldn't be sturdy. (MAY - 22)
 - a) pretty
- b) weak d) strong
- c) fashionable
- 15. We have a whole kingdom in which we rule alone, can do what we choose, be wise or.... conventional or odd. (MAY -22)
 - a) unconventional b) inefficient
 - c) insufficient
- d) unbiased
- a) inhuman
- b) abnormal
- (MAR-24)
- c) unskillful d) illogical
- 16. A stout old lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street... with no small peril (JULY-22, JUN-23,24) to herself.
 - a) safety
- b) reward
- c) danger
- d) recognition
- 17. Jus as we thought, our chuckles had subsided.
 - - (JULY-22)

(JUN-24)

- a) diminished
- b) submerged
- c) increased
- d) completed
- 18. We can't appreciate light if we haven't known darkness. (MAR-23)
 - a) reduce
- b) forget
- c) neglect
- d) condemn
- 19. and set ourselves to the task of safely descending the ridge (JUN-23)
 - a) proceeding
- b) ascending
- c) treading
- d) expanding
- 20. I opened it the way I had the first and its contents vanished. (MAR-24)
 - a) overflowed b) developed
 - c) shattered
- d) appeared
- 21. Everything is so difficult, food is so scarce and (MAR-24) dear.
 - a) nutritious
- b) expensive
- c) adequate
- d) important
- 22. Anna would say with an **impudent** smile.
 - a) innocent c) decent
- b) disrespectful
- d) courteous
- 23. I experienced not only agony and fear but also anger. (MAR-25)
 - a) surprise
- b) pleasure
- c) suffering TEXTUAL QUESTIONS
- d) sorrow

PAGE-6: careful. hurried, appealing, condemn. unpretentious, excited, struggle, convince, unusual, goodness



ENGLISH

CUMULATIVE INTERNAL ASSESSMENT STUDENT'S ANSWER BOOKLET

Name of the School:					
Place	:				
	:				

	REG. NO		XII		
	This is a bonafide	record of work done by	of		
Std	Sec of o	ur school for the higher	secondary second		
	year public examina	ation held in March 202	0.		
1) <u>INT</u>	ERNAL TEST MARKS (4)				
TEST	TOTAL MARKS	MARKS	AWARDED		
1	25				
2	25				
3	25				
4	25				
	AVERAGE		/4		
2) <u>ASS</u>	SIGNMENT / PROJECT / FIELD WO	RK (2)			
	MARKS AWARDED	/	/2		
3) <u>CLU</u>	JB ACTIVITIES / PLANTING (2)				
	MARKS AWARDED	/2			
4) <u>ATT</u>	4) ATTENDANCE MARKS (2)				
	NO. OF WORKING DAYS				
	NO. OF DAYS ATTENDED				
PE	PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE				
	MARKS /2				
DATE:		TOTAL MARKS AWARDED	10		

TEACHER INCHARGE

QUESTION BANK

iv) _____ (exercise) is good for health. (Use the gerundial form of the verb)

(OR)

- b) Read the following sentences, spot the errors and write them correctly.
- i) The childrens are playing in the park.
- ii) Let us go out today, should we?
- iii) Yeshwanth prefers coffee than tea.
- iv) I didn't knew what to do.
- v) A vase of flowers stood on her table besides a dish
- of fruits.

47. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

- a) Humans have long been fascinated by fiction. We experience excitement in assigning supernatural power to imaginary characters in fictional stories and so we have Spider man, Batman, He-man, Titans and many more. The 'Cyborg' was an offshoot of such wild imagination of humans to invest our species with superhuman powers. Today, the Cyborg is no more an imaginary organism. In other words, a Cyborg is partly human and partly machine. Intelligence is sought to be infused into machines since the needs of humans are not limited. As time passes, food habits changes, thinking patterns changes and even appearances change. Computers and smart phones have become our masters. Robotics are designed in such a way to give man, a virtual have become our masters. Robotics are designed in such a way to give man, a virtual human companion. The field of Artificial Intelligence is overtaking the human brain
- i) What do you mean by Cyborg?
- ii) Name a few imaginary characters in fictional stories.
- iii) What have become our masters?
- iv) Mention the field that overtakes the human brain.
- v) Is Cyborg an imaginary organism.

(OR)

b) Develop the hints into a story.

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

PUBLIC EXAMINATION - MAR-2025

PART - I

		ppropriate synonyms of the			
	words underlined in	the following sentences.			
1.	1. These two children had given me a profound				
	lesson.				
	a) genuine	b) complete			
	c) prosaic	d) very great			
2.		n order to be warmed and			
	stimulated.				
	a) perplexed	b) motivated			
	c) admired	d) discouraged			
3.		it, saying it wouldn't be			
	<u>sturdy</u> .				
	a) strong	b) fine			
	c) suitable	d) comfortable			
	_	opropriate antonyms of the			
		he following sentences.			
4.	_	n in the windy and <u>deserted</u>			
	square.				
	a) empty	b) uninhabited			
_	c) isolated	d) occupied			
5.	Fortuitously, a gues				
	a) unfortunately	b) luckily			
_	c) happily	d) peacefully			
6.	-	nly <u>agony</u> and fear but also			
	anger.	1 \ 1			
	a) surprise	b) pleasure			
_	c) suffering	d) sorrow			
7.		at has been spelt correctly.			
	a) wearhouse	b) separate			
8.	c) foreign Choose the word th	d) secretery			
0.					
	a) stimulate	b) destruction			
٥	c) strength	d) wisdom			
9.		h the appropriate word.			
nla	There was a gran				
þı	ates and silverware af	b) final			
	a) feeling	/			
10	c) finally	d) finale			
10. Fill in the blank with the suitable phrasal verb.					
After a long break, the regiment began to					
towards their destination.					

a) set off

c) set for

b) set up

d) set in

11. Choose the polite alternative for the underlined

word in the following sentence.

The burglars were sent to jail.

Choose any four of the following sets of poetic lines

	a) rehabilitation centre	b) asylum	and answer the questions that follow. 4x2=8	
	c) prison	d) correctional facility	21. This is my son, mine own Telemachus	
12.	Choose the suitable A	merican English word	To whom I leave the sceptre and the isle	
	equivalent to the Britis	h English word in the	Well-loved of me,	
	following sentence.		a) What does 'the sceptre' mean?	
	Aswin bought sweets from	m the stall.	b) Whom does Ulysses entrust his Kingdom to?	
	a) jelly	b) candies	22. A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound	
	c) muffins	d) cream	No other tree could live.	
13.	Choose the correct comb	ination of the compound	a) How does the tree survive the tight hold of the	
	word – 'software'.		creeper?	
	a) Noun + Adjective	b) Noun + Noun	b) Pick out the words in alliteration.	
	c) Adverb + Adjective	d) Adjective + Noun	23. Seeking the bubble reputation	
14.	Choose the word that can	be blended with the	Even in the cannon's mouth.	
	word - 'smoke'.		a) Mention the figure of speech employed here.	
	a) hail	b) mist	b) What does 'cannon' mean?	
	c) fog	d) snow	24. Our gates were strong, our walls were thick,	
15.	Choose the correct mean	ing of the Idiom in the	So smooth and high, no man could win.	
	given sentence.		a) How safe was the castle?	
	When they had to climb	through deep snow the	b) What was the firm belief of the soldiers?	
	party sometimes had to v	vait for the dust to settle.	25. Tell him solitude is creative if he is strong	
	a) to wait for a long time		and the final decisions are made in silent rooms.	
	b) to wait for a situation to	become clear	a) Can being in solitude help a strong human	
	c) to wait for the guide d) to wait for the Sun to set	being? How?	
16.	Choose the suitable prep	osition to fill the blank	b) Identify the poetic device used here.	
	in the following sentence.		26. With neck out-thrust, you fancy how,	
	She was popular	her schoolmates.	Legs wide, arms locked behind,	
	a) along b) with c) amon	g d) between	As if to balance the prone brow	
17.	Choose the right expansi	on for TNPSC.	Oppressive with its mind.	
	a) Tamilnadu Public Scien	ce Council	a) Identify the rhyme scheme of the given lines.	
	b) Tamilnadu People Serv	ice Commission	b) Whose action is described here?	
	c) Tamilnadu Public Servi	ce Commission	SECTION – 2	
	d) Tamilnadu Pupil Servic	e Commission	Do as directed.	
18.	Choose the appropriate l	inker.	Answer any three questions. 3x2=6	
	We fail to harness the rai	in water, we	27. Please tell me what the time is.	
	suffer.		(Rewrite as a Simple sentence)	
	a) consequently	b) nevertheless	28. The chief guest was distributing the prizes.	
	c) besides	d) whereas	(Change into Passive Voice)	
19.	Choose the appropriate of	leterminer.	29. Unless we plant more trees, we cannot save our	
	There are only	_ chocolates left for you.	planet.	
	a) a few	b) more	(Rewrite using 'if' without changing the meaning)	
	c) much	d) a little	30. Change into reported speech.	
20.	Choose the right article a		The manager said, "I will speak to you on Friday".	
	Radha is tall		PART – III	
	a) the b) an c) no Articl	e d) a	SECTION – 1	
	PART – II	SECTION – 1	Explain any two of the following with reference to the	
			context. 2x3=6	

- 31. Brutes have been gentled where lashes failed.
- **32.** It is the tree's lament, an eerie speech,....
- **33.** To follow knowledge like a sinking star, Beyond the utmost bound of human thought.

SECTION – 2

Answer any two of the following questions in not more than 30 words each. 2x3=6

- **34.** Describe the appearance of Nicola and Jacopo.
- **35.** What did Tenzing and Edmund Hillary gift to the Gods of lofty Summit?
- **36.** Why did the family find it difficult to make a chair?

SECTION - 3

Answer any three of the following. 3x3=9

- **37.** Create a catchy slogan for each of the following topics.
 - a) Junk Food
- b) Save Water c)Eye Donation
- **38.** Extend the conversation with three more relevant exchanges.

Passenger: Has the Rockfort Express

arrived?

Railway Staff : No, it will arrive in ten

minutes.

Railway Staff :

39. Study the following pie-chart and answer the questions given below.

The pie-chart represents the number of participants in School Annual Day events.



- i) How many students participated in dance and drama?
- ii) Which event has the least number of participants?
- iii) Write true or false:Drama and Folk Songs have equal number of participants.
- **40.** Describe the process of preparing apple juice.

PART - IV

Answer the following:

7x5 = 35

- **41.** Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words.
- a) Summarise George Orwell's distinctive ideas in "A Nice Cup of Tea".

OR

- b) What do you infer from Gardiner's essay 'On the Rule of the Road'?
- **42.** Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words.
- a) Describe the various stages of a man's life picturised in the poem "All the World's a Stage".

OR

- b) What is the role of the young soldier in the victory of the French at Ratisbon?
- **43.** Develop the following hints into a paragraph of about 150 words.
- a) Pi Patel Indian boy 227 days shipwreck –
 Bengal tiger Richard Parker hyena search water succeeded cans of drinking water left Richard Parker in a jungle reunited.

OR

- b) The Scientist Venus children wait for Sun seven years getting ready Margot William rain stopped Sun comes out started raining let her out.
- **44.** a) Write a summary of the following passage.

In recent years, environmental pollution has increased so much that it has become a global problem. Almost all cities in Asian Countries face this problem. The causes of environmental pollution are quite obvious. Vehicles burn petrol and emit toxic smoke. Various chemical factories pollute the air as well as water. Water is so contaminated because of effluents that both marine and organic life is destroyed. The ozone layer has developed a big hole due to this pollution and lets in harmful rays.

This environmental pollution has begun to affect human health. School children are easy victims to this pollution because they come in direct contact with fumes from the exhaust pipes of the vehicles. Crops have failed in many places. Flora and Fauna have been deeply affected. The sea water level has begun to rise and coastal cities may sink due to this.

We need to pay attention to this as human survival is in grave danger. More and more trees should be planted in every available inch of land. A public awareness programme must be launched to fight this manmade menace.

OR

- b) Write a paragraph in about 150 words on 'The Hazards of the Internet'.
- **45.** a) Write a letter to the Manager of Waves Furniture Company ordering furniture for a coaching centre. Include the following details: description of the furniture, number of pieces, mode of payment, time and delivery options. **OR**
 - b) Write a letter to your friend describing how you celebrated Pongal.
- **46.** a) Fill in the blanks appropriately.
- i) Nobody can solve this issue,

 [Add a suitable question tag]
- ii) She bought ____ useful gadget.[Fill in with appropriate determiner]
- iii) I _____ like to have a cup of tea.

 [Fill in with suitable modal verb]
- iv) The police tried to _____ the information from the culprit regarding the source of ____ materials. [elicit / illicit] **OR**
- b) Identify the error in each of the following sentences and correct them appropriately.
- i) Oxygen is more heavier than hydrogen.
- ii) It was a shame breaking up.
- iii) Professor Uma is not only a writer but an actor.
- iv) A man walked through the bank of the river.

- v) If you exercise regularly, you would become strong.
- **47.** a) Prepare a dialogue between Rahim and Ragav discussing their preparation for a tour, in not less than five exchanges. **OR**
 - b) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

When Andrew Carnegie came to America from Scotland, he was just a lad. He started out by running errands and ended up as one of the largest steel manufacturers in the United States. Someone once asked Mr. Carnegie how he dealt with people. Andrew Carnegie replied, "Dealing with people is a lot like digging for gold. When you go digging for an ounce of gold, you have to move tons of dirt. But when you go digging, you don't go looking for the dirt, you go looking for the gold".

Andrew Carnegie's reply has a very important message. Though sometimes it may not be apparent, there is something positive in every person and every situation. We have to look deep for the positive.

Questions:

- i) Who is Andrew Carnegie?
- ii) Where did he come from?
- iii) How did Carnegie start out in his career?
- iv) What does Carnegie compare dealing with people to?
- v) Pick one word from the passage that means the opposite of 'shallow'.

Enfolosion

எமது வெளியீடுகள் (STATE BOARD)

6th to 12th Std - STEP TO SUCCESS ENGLISH

10th to 12th Std - ELITE ENGLISH

6th to 12th Std - உன்னால் முடியும் தமிழ்

10th to 12th Std - அமுத சுரபி தமிழ்

6th to 10th Std - சமூகஅறிவியல்

(Tamil & English Medium)

8th to 10th Std - அறிவியல்

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