

**Part II English****(Common to B.A / B.Sc / B.Com / B.C.A. / B.B.A.)**

(Effective from 2008 - 2009 onwards)

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## UNIT - I

## 1. A GLORY HAS DEPARTED

Jawaharlal Nehru

This piece is a speech made by Jawaharlal Nehru on the floor of the Legislative Assembly of India on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1948, after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. While paying homage to Gandhiji, he accepted responsibility for having failed to protect Gandhiji. His speech is in the nature of funeral oration.

## I. SUMMARY

Gandhiji was assassinated on 30<sup>th</sup> January 1948, by an Indian. It is a disgrace that we have failed to protect the mighty person whom we honoured and loved beyond measure. He was India's greatest treasure. Nehru feels the inadequacy of Language to praise Gandhi, Nehru calls Gandhi, "the Sun that warmed and brightened our world". With his death glory has departed. He lived a long span of life. He has moulded our character. His divine fire has occupied the heart of millions of Indians.

Nehru says that Gandhi is a symbol of the India of the Past. He has treated all classes of people alike, without any difference. He will live in the hearts of people for ages to come. We are not worthy enough to uplift our country. Yet, he never expressed his displeasure. In spite of the training he has given us, many have failed, going away from the path shown by him. His death has left us in darkness. Still we find in our hearts the living flame he lighted.

History alone can judge the period of success and failure. Gandhi was great in his life and even remembered after his death. His death has left us lonely, miserable and neglected. He would not like us to mourn for his death. The best way to pay homage to him is to work hard, labour and sacrifice and fight evil. We mourn his death because we are human and cannot forget our great Master. The Tragedy of his death came out of an atmosphere of violence and hatred. We have to face this atmosphere and root out the evil of violence and hatred. Thus, we have to prove that we are his worthy followers. Nehru promises effective measures to put an end to such violence.

## II. COMPREHENSION

Answer each of the following questions in a sentence or two :

1. What does "a glory has departed" mean?
2. How does Gandhi differ from other great and eminent men?
3. What is the reason that Gandhi lives in the hearts of Millions ?
4. How did Gandhi react when he suffered tremendously?
5. What is the greatest peril we face?
6. What is the proper way to pay homage to Gandhiji?

7. What kind of atmosphere prevailed at the time of Ganhiji's assassination?
8. In what terms should we think of the great master?
9. What is the undertaking given by Nehru from the side of the Government?
10. What kind of feeling do we have after the death of Gandhi?
11. How can we overcome that kind of feeling?
12. Pick out the words which describe Gandhiji's Character.

### III. MODEL ANNOTATIONS

Explain with reference to the context :

1. In the speech entitled "A Glory has Departed". Nehru expresses his grief Gandhi was assassinated on 30<sup>th</sup> January 1948, by an Indian. Nehru feels sorry that we Indians have failed to protect this grit man. He calls Gandhiji 'the man with a divine fire'. With the death of Gandhiji, the glory has departed from us. But his divine nature has moulded us out. Of that divine fire many have taken a small spark. It has strengthened and made us work on the path he has shown us.

2. That is a poor way of doing homage to him

'A Glory Has Departed' is a speech delivered by Nehru after the assassination of Gandhiji. Nehru says that mourning the death of Gandhiji is not the proper way to pay homage to him. Gandhiji would not like it. It is a poor way of paying tribute to a great man like Gandhiji. Instead, we should prove worth followers of Gandhiji.

**Explain the following passage with reference to the context :-**

1. That atmosphere envelops us and surrounds us and if we are to serve the cause he put before us we have to face this atmosphere to combat it, to struggle against it and root out the evil of hatred and violence.

2. No tears came to his eyes when his dearest and closest passed away

### IV. Answer the following in a paragraph

1. What according to Nehru is the proper way to pay homage to Mahatma Gandhi?

**Answer :**

Mahatma Gandhi took great pains to uplift India. But, unfortunately, he was killed by an Indian. It is a disgrace to us. We mourn his death, since we are human. But Gandhiji would not like us to mourn him. Mere praise also won't do him justice. Instead, we should work hard, labour and sacrifice and fight evil. Only then can we prove that we are his worthy followers. That is the proper way of paying homage to the great Master.

### ESSAY QUESTION

Write an essay on the glorious tribute that Nehru pays to Gandhi.

## 2. MY GREATEST OLYMPIC PRIZE – Jesse owens

Jesse Ownes (1913 – 1980) was a famous American Athlete. He was a member of the American team that went to Berlin for the 1936 Olympic Games. Owens won four medals at Berline in the 100 and the 200 metre sprints, 400 metre relay and in the long jumb. In the essay “My greatest Onlympic Prize” Owens explains his unforgettable experience during the 1936 Olympics.

Adolf Hitler was then ruler of Germany. He was a rapid racist. He claimed the supremacy of the “Aryan race”. Hitler Propagated the theory that the Aryans alone belonged to the master race and all others belonged to the slave race. Jesse Owens was a Negro. He wanted to disprove the foolish theory of Aryan superiority. This determination was uppermost in his mind when he went to Berlin.

At Berline, Owens has an unpleasant surprise at the long – jump trials. He had trained himself for six years for the Berlin Olympics. There was a German athlete. His name was Luz Long. Hittler wanted to prove his Aryan – Superiority theory through Luz, Long’s performance. Luz long cleared 26 feet at the trails. This upset Owens. If the German athlete’s won the finals, it would add additional support to Hitler’s foolish theory. So Owens was filled with anger and anxiety.

An angry athlete will make mistakes. Winners are no exception. His first two jumps in the trials are declared foul. Only one more chance remained. As he was walking back he kicked disgustedly at the ground. Suddenly he felt a friendly hand on his shoulder. It was the hand of Luz Long the trained in the Aryan Supermacy theory. Luz Long advised Owens to draw a line a few inches behind the take off-board and then jump. Longs friendly advice helped Owens reached the finals. He went to Longs room in the night and spent two hours with him. Long sincerely encouraged Owens to do his best in the finals.

At the finals, the next day, Lux Long broke his won past record. That pushed Ownes to a peak performance. Owens won the medal. He set the record of 26 feet 5 inches. Luz Long was the first to congratulate him. Owens observes, “You could melt down all the gold medals and cups I have and they wouldn’t be a plating on the 24 carat friendship I felt for Luz Long at the Moment” Naturally Owens considered his friendship with Luz Long to be his greatest Olympic prize.

### I. ESSAY QUESTION 250 WORDS

1. Write an essay on “My Greatest Olympic Prize” as an illustration of true sportsmanship.

### II PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS 100 WORDS

- a) Owen’s experience on the day of long – jump trials
- b) Write a short note on Hitler’s Aryan – Superiority theory and Luz-Long’s attitude towards it.

- c) Luz – Long was the epitome of the real spirit of the Olympic Games.

### III COMPREHENSION

Answer each of the following in a sentence or two.

#### Examples

1. Why were fallings running high at the 1936 Olympics ?  
Nationalistic fallings were running every high at the 1936 Olympics because Hitler foolishly stated that his German athletes were the members of a master race.
2. What was the 'surprise' for Jesse Owens?  
Luz-Long easily cleared 26 feet at the first attempt in the qualifying jumps. That was the surprise for Jesse Owens.
3. How did Long encourage Owens?  
Luz Long advised Owens not to worry; He encouraged him saying that Owens should be able to qualify with his eyes shut.
4. What specific advice did Luz Long give Owens for the Jump?  
Long advised Owens to draw a line few inches behind the take off-board and then jump
5. Why was Owens grateful to Long?  
Owens was grateful to Long because Longs friendly advice enabled him to take part in the finals and win the medal
6. Why was Hitler angry ?  
Hitler was angry because a Negro had won a medal. The other reason was the Luz Long shook hands with a Negro

### IV. ANNOTATIONS

#### Example

1. I Determined to go out there and really show Der Fuhrer and his Master race who was superior and who wasn't
  - a) Identify the speaker  
The Speaker was Jesse Owens.
  - b) Give the meaning of DER FUHRER  
The meaning is 'LEADER'
2. The essential thing in life is not conquering but fighting well.
  - a) Who made this remark ?  
This remark was made by Baron de Courbetin

b) Explain the context and the meaning

This line is taken from "My Greatest Prize" written by Jesse Owens.

Jesse Owens Quotes this remark by Baron de Courbetin to explain the greatness of Luz Long. Jesse Owens realised that Luz Long was the epitome of his observation.

V. Give the synonyms of the following

Key

- |              |             |           |                 |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. performer | 6. sure     | 1. doer   | 6. certain      |
| 2. surprise  | 7. far      | 2. wonder | 7. distant      |
| 3. leap      | 8. tension  | 3. jump   | 8. frustration  |
| 4. several   | 9. thankful | 4. many   | 9. grateful     |
| 5. lean      | 10. fake    | 5. tilt   | 10. counterfeit |

VI. Give the Antonyms of the following

Key

- |                |               |               |              |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. master race | 6. trail      | 1. slave race | 6. finals    |
| 2. disciplined | 7. offer      | 2. untruly    | 7. receive   |
| 5. hide        | 8. pride      | 3. obvious    | 8. humility  |
| 4. theory      | 9. truth      | 4. practical  | 9. falsity   |
| 5. worse       | 10. confident | 5. good       | 10. wavering |

### 3. HALF A RUPEE WORTH

(R.K.Narayan)

R.K.Narayan is a popular writer of Indian English fiction, written in a simple style. His novels and short stories abound in an ironic sense of humour "Half-a-Rupee Worth" is about a rice merchant who earns a lot profit in his business through unfair means. Death comes to him suddenly and unexpectedly when he tires to do business involving just half-a-rupee.

#### I. SUMMARY

Subbiah was a rice merchant. He had been trained by his strict father to think only of rice and nothing else. "Rice was in his blood" He amassed a huge fortune in the business. He bought several houses. He loaded his wife and children with heavy gold ornaments. Life thus flowed smoothly for him till the war came. After the initial shock war seemed a blessing in disguise for his business. Saigon and Burma stopped sending rice. In those days of scarcity, Subbiah sold rice at blackmarket rates and earned huge profits as never before.

When Food Control was introduced, Subbiah was baffled and worried for the first time in his life. Government bought the rice that he produced in his fields and fixed the price of the rice that he sold. It seemed highly tyrannical. But soon Subbiah found a way out of the difficulty. He got a licence to run a Fair Price Grain Depot from the officials and kept his stock out of sight. He sold rice by retail to known customers, charging fancy prices. People got at least some quantity of rice and then had to be satisfied with that.

One evening a customer begged Subbiah to sell him rice worth half-a-rupee. Subbiah offered only half a seer, though one rupee should fetch three seers. He pretended that he would get rice from somebody and made for his secret godown in the next street, But he did not return at all. In the morning his anxious wife revealed the location of the secret godown. There Subbiah was found dead buried under a heap of rice sacks. The half-rupee coin was lying on the floor. It was ironical that Subbiah died when he tried to make a small profit.

## II. PARAGRAPHS

1. How did Subbiah Manage to thrive in his business even after the introduction of food control ?

Reproduce the second paragraph of the summary

2. Describe the circumstances leading to the death of Subbiah

Reproduce the last paragraph of the summary

## III. COMPREHENSION. (See Page 133, of the Text – book)

- a) Did subbiah first like his work in the shop as unpaid assistant ?

As a boy Subbiah hated the sight of rice bags in the shop. His father almost kept him chained to the shop and would not let the boy go out and play. Subbiah longed for the crowded streets and the other amusement pursued by boys. But in course of time, he learnt to think only of rice and nothing else.

- b) & c) How did he run the shop successfully after his father's death ? How did he become rich before the war?

Subbiah learnt all the tricks of the trade from his father. There was no difficult for him to fill the place left vacant at his father's death. He bought several houses and rented them out. Moreover, he lent money a huge interest to desperate persons. By these means he earned a huge fortune.

- d) Why did Subbiah welcome the war?

War at fist baffled and confused Subbiah. But soon he discovered that war was blessing in disguise. Saigon and Burma stopped sending rice and there was great scarcity. Subbiah hoarded rice and sold it at blackmarket rates. Thus he earned huge profits as never before.

**Students are asked to read the following passages carefully paying attention to their meaning and significance.**

- |    |                                |                       |              |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. | War seemed on the whole .....  | Food control came in. | Key          |
| 2. | The scheme seemed .....        | outward protest       | a blessing   |
| 3. | He retained all the rice ..... | out of paper          | tyrannical   |
| 4. | Don't talk of all that .....   | other nonsense        | out of sight |

**POETRY – DETAILED STUDY****1. NIGHT OF THE SCORPION (Nissim Ezekiel)****Introduction:**

Nissim Ezekiel is one of the leading Indo - Anglian poets of today.

“Night of The Scorpion” presents an Indian situation. It describes an incident taken from domestic life. It happened when he was a boy.

One rainy night the poet’s mother was stung by a scorpion. Since it was raining heavily, the scorpion had taken shelter under a rice sack. The poet describes the reactions of the people of his village.

**Summary:**

The poet was living with his mother in a village. One night it had been raining heavily for ten hours. A Scorpion took shelter from the rain. It was hiding under a rice sack. It stung the poet’s mother and escaped into the rain. The mother was suffering from severe pain.

The news spread and the villagers came in large number to help her. They chanted the name of God, believing that their chant would lessen the pain. With the help of candles and lanterns they searched for the scorpion, in vain. They believed that with every movement made by the scorpion, the poison would move in her blood. The superstitious villagers believed that the sting of the scorpion would wash away the sins of her previous birth. In her next birth there would be no more suffering for her.

They hoped that the poison would have purifying effect on her body and mind. Then they sat around her with great concern and anxiety. The poet’s father tried medicines to alleviate her pain. He scorched the affected part with burning paraffin but all in vain. The pain was still there. But the pain left her only after twenty hours.

The mother then thanked God because the scorpion had chosen her as a victim and spared her children.

“Night of The Scorpion” integrates the family with the community, the superstitious with the rational and the scientific, the concern of the father, the children and the neighbours for the mother stung by the scorpion and the solicitude of the mother for her near and dear ones.

**II. MODEL ANNOTATION:**

The peasants came like swarms of flies.

And buzzed the name of god a hundred times.

To paralyse the Evil one.

Nissim Ezekiel, in “Night of The Scorpion” describes an incident that happened in his



house, when he was a small boy.

The poet's mother, one rainy night, was stung by a scorpion which had taken shelter under a sack of rice. Then it escaped into the rain. The villagers, on hearing the news, came in large numbers to help her.

The coming of the villagers is compared to 'swarms of flies'. This shows the lack of refinement of the villagers. They believed that uttering mechanically the name of God several times, would keep off the devil, the scorpion.

The comparison to the flies hints at the community life in villages.

**Explain the following with reference to the context:**

1. With candles and with lanterns  
Throwing giant scorpion shadows  
On the sun – baked walls  
They searched for him: he was not found.
2. May the sum of evil  
balanced in this unreal world  
against the sum of good  
become diminished by your pain
3. My mother only said,  
thank God the scorpion picked on me  
and spared my children

**III. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two each:**

1. How does the poet regard the scorpion?
2. What does he think of the peasants?
3. What does "Throwing giant scorpion shadows" seem to mean ?
4. How does the poet expose the superstition and ignorance of the villagers?
5. What was the mother's reaction to the behaviour of the peasants?
6. What did the father do to alleviate her pain?
7. Is the father in any way better than the peasants?

**IV. Essay questions:**

1. How does Ezekiel portray the different responses to the central situation in the poem?
2. "Night of The Scorpion" reflects a society that is still full of ignorance and superstition but is saved by spiritual values like true, motherly love – illustrate.

## 2 THE UNKNOWN CITIZEN

W.H. Auden

### 1. Introduction

Wystan Hume Auden is a twentieth century poet. His first volume of poems was published in 1930. In 1930 he was recognised as a member of the group of poets who were keenly interested in Freudian psychology and Marxian Politics. He won the Pulitzer prize in 1948. He was professor of poetry at Oxford from 1956 to 1961.

“The Unknown Citizen” written by W.H. Auden, is a trenchant attack on the modern bureaucratic state. The title was suggested by the tomb of the unknown warrior, a monument, raised over the body of an unidentified soldier buried in the Westminster Abbey in London. The unknown warrior symbolises all those who laid down their lives for the sake of their country and lay in nameless graves in many foreign battle fields. Like him the unknown citizen is the symbol of the millions who have sacrificed their individuality and freedom for the sake of their society. The satire is devastating in its effect.

The sub-title of the poem underlines the irony of the conditions in which modern man carries on his mechanical existence. The state has deprived him of his individuality and free will subordinating him to various departments and organizations. Ironically it erects a marble monument to his memory in appreciation of his having behaved in the manner expected of him.

### 2. Notes

Bureau of Statistics	:	A government department which maintains records of the activities of each citizen.
Saint	:	In olden days a saint meant a person free from his weakness. In the modern sense it means one who unprotestingly does all that the State wants one to do. Note the irony
Greater Community	:	An ironical reference to the Communist Society which upholds the supremacy of the community over the individual.
Except for the war	:	Excepting the period of the war, when like all patriotic citizens, he fought for his country.
Fired	:	Dismissed (U.S.)
Fudge Motors Inc	:	An imaginary company, mentioned sarcastically.
Scab	:	An employee who is disloyal to his union.

Union	:	Trade union
Social psychology workers	:	Psychologists who watch the behaviour of the citizens.
Mates	:	Fellow – workers
The press	:	Those publishing newspapers and periodicals
Policies	:	Life and other insurance polices
Health - card	:	Health insurance card
Producers Research	:	Imaginary name of a firm engaged in market surveys and the study of the attitudes of consumers to various consumer products.
High-grade living	:	Another imaginary research organization monitoring the living standards of people.
Instalment plan	:	Buying goods and paying by instalments
Researchers into public opinion	:	Those who conduct public opinion polls in which public opinion is found by questioning a number of representative individuals. The most popular is the gallop poll in America.
Proper opinions	:	The opinions that they should have. Here the opinion of his state.
When there was peace ..... well	:	A satiric reference to the modern man's lack of freedom of thought.,
Eugenist	:	An expert dealing with the factors leading to the birth of healthy children.

### 3. Comprehension

#### A. Say whether the following statements are True or False

- i) Monuments are usually raised in order to praise and honour people for their greatness or for their service to the country.
- ii) "The Unknown Citizen" is a monument in the sense of ironic praise.
- iii) The name of the citizen is mentioned in the monument.
- iv) The unknown citizen was a 'saint'.
- v) He was capable of independent thinking.
- vi) He was free and happy from the state's point of view.
- vii) He was free and happy from Auden's point of view.

**Answer:**

- |            |          |            |
|------------|----------|------------|
| i) TRUE    | iv) TRUE | vii) FALSE |
| ii) TRUE   | v) FALSE |            |
| iii) FALSE | vi) TRUE |            |

**B. Answer the following questions in a few sentences:**

- i) Explain the significance of the sub-title 'to JS/M/378'.
- ii) Why does the poet say that the unknown citizen was not a scab?
- iii) Do you agree with the poet that the unknown citizen had everything necessary for the modern man?
- iv) "When there was war, he went". What does this remark show about the citizen's freedom?
- v) Why is the citizen called the 'unknown citizen'?
- vi) Do you like the lot of the unknown citizen? Why?

**Answers:**

- i) The sub- title 'To JS/M/378' underlines the irony of the situation in which modern man finds himself. The modern bureaucratic state with its indifference towards individuality and identity reduces man to statistical figure like JS/M/378.
- ii) The unknown citizen worked in a factory and was an ideal employee. He was loyal to his trade union and popular with his fellow-workers. So he was not a scab.
- iii) No. The powerful modern state might have increased the economic prosperity and not the happiness of the individual.
- iv) This remark shows that the unknown citizen lacks freedom of thought.
- v) The unknown citizen answers perfectly to the standards set by his regimented society. So the question whether he is really happy and free will be considered ridiculous by the statisticians.
- vi) The unknown warrior symbolizes all those who gave their lives in defence of their country and lay in nameless graves. Similarly the citizen who loses his individuality is virtually buried in the modern society. So he is called the unknown citizen.
- vii) No, The unknown citizen is a victim of peace. He lives in perpetual mental slavery. He is utterly devoid of any urge for self-assertion.

**4. Composition****A. Answer the following in about 200 words:**

Bring out the satire in 'The Unknown Citizen'

(OR)

How does Auden satires the totalitarian state in his poem 'The Unknown Citizen'?

'The Unknown Citizen' by Auden is a bitter satire on the totalitarian state. It is a trenchant attack on the modern society. In it Auden laments the loss of individuality and personal freedom. He seems to say that statistics cannot sum up an individual and physical facts cannot evaluate man's spiritual happiness. Man does not live by bread alone.

Ours is a scientifically organized society. In it an ideal citizen is one who satisfies the standards set by statisticians and psychologists. The Bureau of Statistics shows him to be perfect in every respect. In character, he is a modern 'saint'. As a factory worker he is in the good books of his employers. His union reports say that he is very loyal to it. Social psychologists say that he is very popular with his fellow workers. He is a regular reader of newspaper and his reactions to advertisements are normal.

His life is fully insured and his health-card shows that he enjoys good health. He knows the advantages of the instalment plan and he has all modern amenities. Public opinion polls show that he holds the right opinion for the right time. He loves peace but is ready to fight if necessary. He has five children and the Eugenist says that it is the right number for a parent of his generation.

Thus an ideal citizen of the modern society is one who conforms to the standards set by it. Then Auden asks whether such a citizen is really free and happy. This question will be considered ridiculous by the statisticians because the citizen has no complaint. Auden means that such a citizen cannot be free or happy because real happiness does not lie in material property. True happiness lies in the freedom of thought and action that an individual enjoys.

**B. Study the following passages and answer the questions given below them in one or two sentences.**

1. That, in the modern sense of an old-fashioned word he was a saint.

i) Where do you find this line?

We find this line in "The Unknown Citizen" written by W.H. Auden.

ii) Who is 'He' 'He is the unknown citizen of a totalitarian society.

iii) Why is he called a 'Saint'?

A saint in the past was a man free from all human weakness.

As the ideal citizen of the modern totalitarian state has no personal ambition, he is called a 'Saint'

2. When there was peace, he was for peace:

When there was war, he went.

i) Where do you find these lines?

We find these lines in Auden's poem "The Unknown Citizen".

ii) Who is 'He'?

'He' is the ideal citizen of modern socialist state.

iii) **Comment on the passage.**

In this passage there is a satiric reference to the modern man's lack of freedom of thought and action.

3. Was he free? Was he happy? The question is absurd. Had anything been wrong, we should certainly have heard.

i) Who is 'he'?

'He' is the ideal citizen of the modern society.

ii) Is 'he' really free and happy?

No, he is not really free and happy.

iii) Why is the question absurd?

The question is considered absurd by the statisticians of the state because the citizen has expressed no complaint and has conformed absolutely to the standards set by the state.

### **3. BANKERS ARE JUST LIKE ANYBODY ELSE,**

#### **EXCEPT RICHER (Ogden Nash)**

This poem, by the American poet Ogden Nash is noted for its satire and good humour. The poem points out how bankers are indifferent to the sufferings of the poor. Pretending to celebrate bankers, the poet is really attacking them.

No doubt bankers are full of money. When one enters a bank, he hears the clinking and clanking sound made by coins. Sometimes he hears the soft sound when notes are counted. This sound is like the rustling of the leaves in the wind.

The poet says that the bankers encourage deposits and discourage withdrawals. They are prejudiced against the poor. They are very careful while issuing loans to the poor. In the case of the poor applying for loan, they strictly follow all rules and regulations. They are cautious and conservative. The needy do not get loans, not even a coin. When a poor man approaches the bank for a loan they look down upon him with contempt like Tarzan looking at an ape in the jungle. They direct the poor to seek financial assistance from their relatives like aunt or uncle.

When millionaires come there for a loan, the bankers treat them with love and respect. The millionaire has already got two millions. The bankers lend him two more even if he doesn't need it.

They do not insist on any rule or regulation in their case. All the Vice – Presidents, unanimously agree to issue the loan to the millionaire. They ask only one question whether the millionaire will take the money with him or have it sent.

The poet wonders whether bankers render a valuable public service and deserve our appreciation. They teach the poor the importance of money. The poor are stupid like jackasses who carry the message to others that money is not all essential and that health and happiness are enough. Such poor people realize that money is gift of the gods only when bankers refuse them loans and starve them to death.

Thus Ogden Nash makes a sarcastic comment on the bankers at the poem.

### ANNOTATIONS

#### Explain with reference to the context:

1. “If people are worried about their rent  
It is your duty to deny them the loan of  
One nickel, yes, even one Copper engraving  
Of the martyred son of the late Nancy Hanks”

In the poem “Bankers are just like anybody else, except richer’ the poet Ogden Nash points out how bankers are indifferent to the sufferings of the poor. The bankers are very cruel and deny even a coin to the poor. The needy do not get loan, the bankers refuse even a coin of less value. Nancy Hanks is the mother of Abraham Lincoln. Here the Copper engravings refer to the image of Lincoln’s head engraved on the coin.

2. “Yes if they request fifty dollars to pay for a baby you must look at them like Tarzan looking at an uppity ape in the jungle”.

The poem points out how bankers are indifferent to the sufferings of the poor. The needy do not even get a coin. If poor people come to the bank to get a loan of fifty dollars for their babies the bankers look down upon them with contempt like Tarzan looking at a self- assertive ape in the jungle. Tarzan is a popular hero in the novels of Edgar Rice Burroughs Who has a good command over wild animals, especially over the apes.

(Now the students should annotate the following passages themselves)

3. “Why do you brim with the milk of human kindness and you urge them to accept every drop of it”.
4. “They can’t go around any more sneering at good old money, which is nothing short of providential”.

## UNIT – III

## 1. MODEL MILLONNAIRE

(Oscare Wilde)

**I. Introduction**

Oscar Wilde (1856 – 1900) was one of the outstanding writers of the Victorian Age. He was a gifted dramatist, poet, essayist, novelist and short story writer. His best known works include the picture of Gray (a novel) and the Importance of Being Earnest (a play). His stories are available in volumes like The Happy Prince and Other tales and A House of Pomegranates. They are noted for the author's sarcastic wit and sparkling insight into human nature. The word 'model' has two meanings. It means a person who poses for artists. It also means someone or something worthy of imitation. Wilde makes clever use of these two meanings of the word in his short story, 'The Model Millionaire'. It illustrates that millionaire models are rare but model millionaires are rarer.

**2. Summary**

Hughie Erskine was a poor but attractive young man. He inherited nothing from his father. He tried several ways of earnings a living, but failed in all his efforts. He had a perfect profile but no permanent profession. He lived on an allowance of two hundred pounds a year from an old aunt. He was desperately in love with a lovely girl called Laura Merton. She too loved him but her father, a retired colonel, would not agree to their marriage before Hughie had ten thousand pounds of his own.

One morning Hughie was going to Holland Park where the Mertons lived. On his way he stepped into the studio of his painter – friend, Alan Trevor. Alan was completing a full size picture of a beggar. The model appeared so miserable that Hughie gave him a pound. The model seemed surprised, but accepted the gift with thanks. Later that night Hughie met Alan at the club. He was shocked to learn that the old model was not a beggar but a millionaire called Baron Hausberg. Next morning a messenger from Baron Hausberg met Hughie and gave him a cover. Hughie started to appologise for the previous day's incident, but when he opened the cover he was surprised to find in it a cheque for ten thousand pounds as a wedding gift. The gift helped Hughie to marry Laura. Thus the millionaire model proved himself a model millionaire.

**3. Questions and Answers**

What is the significance of the story, 'The Model Millionaire' ?



OR

How did the Millionaire Model prove himself a Model Millionaire ?

Ans : Summary

## 2. THE GIFT OF THE MAGI

(O. Henry)

This short story by O. Henry depicts a strange incident in the life of a poor couple, Jim and Della. Jim was just twenty - two years old. He earned twenty dollars a week. It was difficult for the young couple to make both ends meet.

Jim and Della lived in a furnished flat at eight dollars per week. They were devoted to each other. It was Christmas Eve. Della had for long wished to give her husband a Christmas gift. Hence she had been saving money. She had saved only 1.87 dollars. The amount was insufficient to get a worthy gift. She felt sad. Suddenly she got an idea.

Jim and Della were really proud of two of their possessions. One was Jim's gold watch and the other was Della's hair which reached below her knees. It shone like a cascade of brown waters. Even the Queen of Sheba would have grown envious of Della's hair. Yet Della decided to sell it and buy a gift for her husband. She sold her hair for twenty dollars and bought a beautiful platinum job chain for her husband's watch. On reaching home she became jittery. She feared that Jim would be angry. He was really shocked beyond words. It took sometime for him to overcome the shock.

Jim had brought a package and Della opened it. Immediately she burst into hysterical tears and wails. There were beautiful combs made of pure tortoise - shell with jewelled rims. They were the very combs that she had for long craved and yearned for. But the pity is that her tresses had gone. Della then gave the job chain to Jim. Nor it was Della's turn to be shocked. Jim had sold his gold watch and bought the combs. They consoled each other.

To the seemingly wise, Jim and Della might seem foolish. But they were the wisest. They were as wise as original Magi who carried gifts to the Infant Jesus Christ.

### 3. GATEMAN'S GIFT

(R.K.Narayan)

R.K.Narayan is a contemporary Indian writer of fiction in English. In his short stories, one can notice blend of realism, humour and pathos . This is in many ways a typical story of Narayan's.

Govind Singh, an ex-service man, appointed a gate-keeper at English Company. He liked this Job.He was smart in his Khaki uniform. Whenever the Sahib's car stopped at the gate, he would give him a military salute. He sincerely served the Company for twenty five years.Then he begged to be pensioned off. The company commended his services and gave him a pension of twelve rupee a month for life. He lived peacefully. His wife also earned as a servent. Every month, Singh went to the company and got his pension.

One day Singh made a new discovery about himself. A child brought him a doll for repair.He repaired it and started making dolls out of clay.The skill with which he made beautiful dolls made many people admire him. His models formed a miniature reflection of the world. He showed his loyalty to the Sahib of the company by making a present of his handwork to him.

One day Singh received a registered letter. He was afraid that this might be the news of stoppage of his pension.The letter worried him and drove him mad. One day the police caught him for breaking a street light.. Even at this state he had not opened the letter. On his way to the Police Station, the accountant of the company met him by chance. He told Singh about the content of the letter. It was Sahib's commendation of his artistic models with a reward of Rs.100/-The accountant tore open the letter and gave him the cheque.The accountant secured the release of Singh. Thereafter Singh never made toys.

This story reveals the gateman as an unforgettable character.His simplicity and loyalty, his pride in his blameless career, his gift for model making, misfortune and his final deliverance are brought out here.

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**UNIT- IV One Actors****1. THREAD OF SCARLET****(John Joy Bell)**

This play was written by John Joy Bell, a Scottish Writer, It is a thriller. A tense and uneasy atmosphere is built at the beginning of the play. As the play progresses, it seems that it is a ghost story. The audience suspects one person after another to be the murderer in the story. But at the end, it is the stunning revelation of the real murderer.

**A. Critical summary of the play**

The scene is the smoke- room of a small village inn. The time is night. There is a storm raging outside and sleet crashes against the window.

Three village tradesman, Migsworth, Smith and Butters are seen seated at a table and drinking. Butters appears sunk in his own thoughts with a semi-dazed look.

That day was a heavy day. In the morning Jacob Forge was hanged for murder on circumstantial evidence. He was the only man in the village wearing a scarlet muffler. In the nails of the murdered farmer, a scarlet thread was seen. The hammer with which his head had been battered was found in Forge's tool house. So he was judged guilty of murder. But Forge denied the accusation. He said he lost his muffler long back. He hoped that something would happen at the last moment to save him. But he was hanged.

The money bag of the murdered farmer was not to be found anywhere.

Breen, an odd-job man was a close friend of Forge. He is much upset by the hanging of his friend. So he is drinking heavily. He swears that he would kill the judge and poison the jury.

Butters is a member of the jury that condemned Forge. He was present at the hanging. He also seems upset by the happenings of that day. He is heard repeating to himself that the judge and the jury might possibly be in the wrong. One gets the impression that Butters is suffering from severe mental and nervous stain. Butters also complains that he left the key of his safe on the counter and has not properly locked his shop. Breen was loitering about his shop and Butters is worried about the safety of his money in his safe.

At the opening of the play, Breen demands a bottle of whisky from the landlord of the inn, promising to pay the money in the morning. The landlord turns him out saying that Breen has drunk enough for the day.

Migsworth and Smith discuss the hanging of Forge and Butters is lost in his own thoughts. Now a traveller enters the inn. He relates how his car nearly knocked down a man walking unsteadily in the middle of the road and in the heavy rain. That man was seen wearing a tarpaulin coat and scarlet muffler. It was strange that he never paid attention to the hooting of the car horn. Migsworth and Smith suspect that it might be the ghost of the hanged man.

The clock then strikes ten and the landlord wants to close the inn. Breen comes there again, wearing tarpaulin coat and demands a bottle of whisky. He forces his way into the smoke room and sits in a chair. Obviously he is dead drunk. Believing that he can get whisky on paying money, he opens his coats, takes a handful of coins from a bag and throws them on the floor. The other men discover a scarlet muffler inside his coat. It is certainly the money bag of the murdered farmer. The men believe that Breen is the real murderer and prepare to overpower him. But at this moment, staring at the money bag, Butters stands up in anger and accuses Breen of having stolen the money and the muffler from his iron safe. He thus betrays himself to the great horrors of all the men assembled there.

### **Sketch the personality of Butters**

Butters is a tradesman in a small village. He is also a member of the jury. He gives the impression that he is an oversensitive man upset by the events of the day. Obviously he is under mental stress and nervous strain. The reason is that he is the real murderer. He pretends to be an honest, straight forward man. He keeps saying that the judge and the jury might be in the wrong. Thus he takes part of the blame on himself for condemning Forge. It only shows that he is struggling hard to quiet his pricking conscience.

But his chief worry is about the safety of the money in his shop. Instinctively he is afraid of Breen, a close friend of the murdered farmer. Breen has been hanging about Butters since morning. Owing to his mental unrest, Butters forgets to take the key of his safe, which is left on the counter. He has also not properly locked his shop. So he is seen anxious to get to his shop in that rainy and stormy night and see that everything is all right. Migsworth and Smith mistake his anxiety for his emotional disturbance over the hanging of Forge.

Breen returns to the inn after 10 P.M. demanding a bottle of whisky. In his drunkenness, he displays the money bag in his possession. The other recognize it as belonging to the murdered farmer. Butters cannot control himself since what he feared had happened. Breen has been burgling his shop. So in anger he accuses Breen of having stolen the bag from his safe. It is almost a confession that Butters is the real murderer. Everyone is shocked at the stunning revelation.

## **2. THE POT OF BROTH**

**(W.B. Yeats)**

“The Pot of Broth” is a delightful comedy by the Irish dramatist and poet, W.B. Yeats. The play is about how a poor tramp succeeds in getting broth and some food by cheating a miserly woman. He is a man gifted by nature with fine speech. His pleasing words of flattery, his appeal to the greed of the woman and his exploitation of the superstitious belief of simple village folk are rendered interesting by the comic touch of the dramatist. Incidentally they throw light on some aspects of the life of the poor peasants.

**1. How does the clever tramp succeed in getting broth and food from Sibby Coneely?**

A poor and hungry tramp enters the cottage kitchen of the miserly Sibby Coneely. He finds there nothing to eat. Among his few possessions is a stone that he picked up from the road to pelt at a dog. He plans to pass it off as magic stone. Thus he will cheat her. He will employ his art of fine speech to win a meal from her.

Sibby and her husband John enter the kitchen. Calling him a beggar, Sibby orders him out. The tramp tells her that he has a magic stone in his possession and that it will get him anything he wants. He offers to demonstrate its powers to the wonder-struck couple. He promises to make delightful broth for them.

The stone is boiled in a pot of water. Diverting their attention by his clever talk, the tramp manages to put into the pot cabbage leaves, onion, a ham bone, plucked chicken and finally a plate of meal. He flatters Sibby saying that she was a celebrated beauty in her village and the young men wept over her marriage to John. John sees through the tramp's trick but he is silenced by the domineering Sibby. By now the broth is ready. It is very good indeed.

Sibby offers to buy the magic stone. The tramp hurriedly exchanges it for the chicken, a bottle of whisky and the ham bone and leaves the place. The poor woman starts dreaming about becoming rich. But the person is coming there for his dinner.

**2. Bring out the humour in the play**

The tramp is indeed "a gifted man". He talks in a fine manner. He carefully selects his victim. He knows that he can easily fool Sibby. He lives by his wit. That means he earns his meals by cheating others. Once he sold to the minister his own flock of turkeys.

He makes Sibby believe that he has a magic stone. It is really very funny. When Sibby calls him a beggar, he denies it. He is not in need of any food at all, he says. But the audience as well as John knows that the tramp has been "fasting since morning". The tramp boasts that he can make any nice dish with the help of his magic stone.

Sibby readily believes that the tramp has friends among the "Sidhe" (fairies). The tramp offers to demonstrate the powers of the stone in her presence. He promises to make broth. Saying that a herb is needed to protect the magic power, he takes the cabbage and onion from the table and puts them in. Similarly he puts in other ingredients like ham bone, flour and chicken. He would not permit Sibby to touch the pot because it is risky. On the other hand he sings a song in praise of her and this diverts her attention.

The broth is really good but Sibby fails to see the cause of it. The tramp refuses to leave the stone with her for a day on trial. By now the person who is visiting them is sighted at a distance. The tramp hurriedly exchanges the stone for some food stuff and makes a hasty departure. He has fooled Sibby to the top of her bent. The comedy is highly enjoyable.

## UNIT - V

## LANGUAGE STUDY AND COMPOSITION

## I. ANTONYM

A word that is opposite in meaning to another.

'Old' has two possible antonyms – 'Young' and 'new'

e.g.:

Cold	x	Hot	Host	x	guest
Prosper	x	Suffer	Idle	x	Busy
Reduce	x	Increase	Input	x	Output
Above	x	Below	Kind	x	Cruel
Agree	x	Differ	Latter	x	Former
Ancient	x	Modern	Many	x	Few
Awake	x	Asleep	Negative	x	Positive
Beautiful	x	Ugly	Odd	x	Even
Bold	x	Timid	Praise	x	Blame
Clean	x	Dirty	Quiet	x	Noisy
Dark	x	Light	Ripe	x	Raw
Egoism	x	Altruism	Rough	x	Smooth
Fat	x	Lean, thin	Solid	x	Liquid
Full	x	Empty	Tall	x	Short
Gain	x	Loss	Unite	x	Separate
Hate	x	Love	Virtue	x	vice

## II SYNONYM

A word or phrase with the same meaning as another in the same language, though perhaps with a different style or technical use.

'slay' and 'kill' are synonyms.

e.g.

Anger	-	Ire, wrath, rage
Blend	-	Mix, mingle
Check	-	Restrain, stop

Despise	-	Scorn, disdain
Error	-	Mistake, blunder
Foolish	-	Silly, stupid
General	-	Universal
Habit	-	Custom, practice
Illegal	-	Unlawful, lawless
Just	-	Fair, impartial
Keen	-	Sharp
Labour	-	Work, toil
Mad	-	Insane
Nasty	-	Filthy, dirty
Obstacle	-	Hindrance
Pardon	-	Forgive, excuse
Quit	-	Leave, depart
Recover	-	Regain, retrieve
Severe	-	Stern, strict
Teach	-	Instruct, educate
Undergo	-	Suffer, endure
Vacant	-	Empty, void
Wane	-	Decrease
Yield	-	Give, surrender, Produce

### III . HOMONYM

A word that is the same in form or sound as another but different in meaning.

e.g. Pale, Pail

Pale	-	Having little colour
Pail	-	Bucket (a pail of water)
See (V)	-	Become aware of
See (N)	-	District for which a bishop or an archbishop is responsible
		Mail, Male, Fair, fare
		Made, Maid, Rice, Rise
		Son, Sun, Minor, miner

**IV. PREFIX**

A word or syllable (e.g. 'pre - co') placed in front of a word to add to or change its meaning.

e.g.           New    -    Anew  
              Able   -    Unable

Some words can be formed by adding prefixes such as "un .....", "in .....", "ir .....", "im .....", "il .....", "dis .....", "non .....", "auto .....", "mis ....."

due	-	undue	payment	-	non - payment.
Animate	-	Inanimate	Changer	-	Auto - changer
Responsible	-	Irresponsible	Let	-	Outlet
Polite	-	Impolite	Put	-	Input
Legal	-	Illegal	Deed	-	Misdeed
Trust	-	distrust	...		

**Antonyms can be formed by adding prefixes to some words: Make antonyms of the following words by using prefixes.**

Balance, correct, relevant, perfect, comfort, pure, advantage, healthy, efficient, agree, patient, kind, eligible, legible.

**V. SUFFIX**

Suffix – Letter (s) or syllable (s) added at the end of a word to make another word.

e.g. 'Y' added to 'rust' to make 'rusty'.  
'en' added to 'rod' to make 'rodden'

Some words can be formed by adding suffixes such as

' ..... Y' ' .....ly', ' ..... less', ..... ship', ..... ness'.

Dust	-	Dusty	Friend	-	Friendship
Sweet	-	Sweetly	Calm	-	Calmness
Meaning	-	Meaningless			

Make different words from the words given below by adding suffixes:

Might, quick, use, doubt, king, firm.

**IV. IDIOMS AND PHRASES**

**Idiom** Phrase of a sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learnt as a whole unit.

e.g. give way; a change of heart



**Phrase**

A group of words often without a finite verb especially one that forms part of a sentence.

e.g. 'in the garden', 'in order to',

**Examples :**

1. **beyond measure** (very great) (ly)  
John's joy was beyond measure when the results were published.
2. **to go overboard** ( be very enthusiastic about)  
Rama goes overboard every woman he meets.
3. **to root out** (destroy something completely)  
We should root out evil from our society at any cost.
4. **to pass away** (die)  
Somu's mother passed away when he was ten.
5. **to get rid of** (become free of)  
We should get rid of mice in our house.
6. **to be associated with** (act together with)  
I don't like you to be associated with bad people.
7. **bring to a stand still** ( come to a halt)  
The traffic was brought to a stand still when there was an accident.
8. **contribute to** (help to bring about)  
Liquor contributed to his ruin.
9. **turn in** (face or curve inwards)  
Leela's feet turn in as she walks
10. **turn on** (attack somebody suddenly and unexpectedly)  
His normally placid dog turned on him and bit him.
11. **Contrary to** (against)  
Contrary to the doctor's orders he has gone back work.
12. **to win hands down** (Succeed easily)  
Long's encouragement helped Owens to win hands down.
13. **hot under the collar** (angry)  
Jones seems to be hot under the collar since he has been ill-treated.
14. **to break a record** (do better than)

Sunil broke the record set by his brother in the high jump

15. **to glare at** (Stare angrily)

He didn't shout but just silently glared at me.

16. **out of order** (not in working condition)

The lift is out of order, so we shall have to walk up.

17. **to boot** ( in addition; as well)

Annie is an attractive girl and wealthy to boot.

18. **lose sight of** (fail to consider something)

Mani must not lose sight of the fact that his life is in danger.

19. **to deal with** (treat)

They try to deal politely with angry customers.

20. **to depend on** (rely on)

Children depend on their parents for food and clothing.

Students are advised to make sentences of their own using the idioms and phrases in the text book.

## VII. COMPREHENSION

The word 'Comprehend' means 'understanding'.

When a passage for comprehension is given, the students should read it again and again till they fully understand it. Then the questions given below the passage should be answered in their own words.

### Passage for Comprehension

It is Jagan's fourth wedding anniversary. This evening he will have a celebration with his family, but in the morning he goes to his office. Jagan is an officer in the Planning Commission in Delhi. He works on statistics in the Planning Commission. He has a Ph.D. in Economics and often writes scientific articles for the papers.

As soon as he arrives in his office, the telephone rings. It is the Director of Planning. He wants to see Jagan as soon as possible. Jagan goes to the Director's Office. The Director says that he is going to have a committee meeting the next day and wants Jagan to find some figures on food and population between 1964 and 1968.

### Questions:

1. How long has Jagan been married?

2. What is Jagan?
3. What is his educational qualification?
4. Who wants to meet Jagan?
5. What does the Director of Planning want Jagan to do?

**Answers:**

1. Jagan has been married for four years.
2. Jagan is an officer in the Planning Commission.
3. He is a Ph.D in Economics.
4. The Director of Planning wants to meet Jagan.
5. The Director of Planning wants Jagan to find some figures on food and population between 1964 and 1968.

**VII. LETTER - WRITING**

Type of Letters:- Personal, Formal, Applications, Letters to the Editor. There are mainly two type of letters – Personal letter and Formal letter.

**Personal Letters**

Letters written to relatives, friends and acquaintances

The following points should be borne in mind while writing personal letters.

**a) Address and Date**

The writer's address should be written at the top right hand corner of the page.,

21, Post Office Road,

Palayamkottai,

627 002.

12<sup>th</sup> July 1994.

The date may be written in one of the following ways. 12 July 1994, 12<sup>th</sup> July 1994, July 12, 1994.

**b) Salutation**

The form of salutation differs as per the relation and the intimacy between the writer and the person addressed to.

**To relations:**

My dear Father / Mother / Son / Daughter / Brother / Uncle /Aunt.

While writing to an intimate friend we can write, My dear John / My dear Sita / or Dear John / Dear Sita. Writing 'My dear' is a more intimate form. While writing to persons who are less intimate we may write 'Dear Sir' / 'Dear Madam'.

Put a comma after the salutation.

e.g. My dear Father,

### c) Body of the letter

This is the main part of the letter. It should be simple, direct and natural. Long letters should be divided into paragraphs. Colloquial expression may be used in personal letters to friends and relatives. It is better to avoid a post script. So before concluding the letter we should write all that we want to convey.

### d) Ending

Leave - taking or Subscription:

The ending of the letter depends on the intimacy between the writer and the person addressed to

Letters written to relatives end as

Your affectionate son / daughter, father / mother

Or

Your loving son / daughter, etc.

Yours affectionately.

### Note:

The ending of the letters written to friends shall be 'Yours sincerely' / 'Sincerely your' / 'Yours very sincerely' etc.

More formal and less intimate letters shall end as 'Yours truly' / 'Yours faithfully'.

The leave-taking phrase should be written at the right side of the page. You should put your signature below it.

Yours Sincerely,

Ramesh

### Note

1. There is no apostrophe in 'yours' either before or after 's'.
2. There is a comma after 'Sincerely'.

3. before writing the leave-taking phrase, expressions like 'With regards', With every good wish, 'Hoping to hear from you soon', etc. may be written.

**E) The address on the envelope or the Superscription:**

The address should be written very clearly. While writing an examination, don't write your real name or address. Write a fictitious name or your Register number. Write the address on the left hand side of the paper.

**SAMPLE PERSONAL LETTER**

15, Guru Street,  
Palayamkottai - 627 002.

12<sup>th</sup> September 1994.

My dear John,

When does your college close after the first semester Examination? Hope you will plan a visit to our place this time.

We, with some of my friends, can visit some places of interest. The weather will not be very hot.

The Science Centre at Kokkirakulam is one of the places which should not be missed. Also we can go to Courtallam, Papanasam, Manimuthar and Manjolai, which are some of the places of interest. All are well at home.

Hope you won't disappoint me this time.

With regards.

Yours sincerely,

R.Sundar.

Mr. D.John,

2, Somu Garden,

Royapuram,

Madras - 600 013.

**A MODEL BUSINESS LETTER**

12, Church Road,  
Palayamkottai - 627 002.  
September 15, 1994

To

Allied Publishers,  
130, Mount Road,  
Madras – 600 002.

Dear Sir,

I shall be obliged if you will send me the following books by V.P.P at your earliest convenience.

- |    |                                     |   |          |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. | Far From the Madding Crowd by Hardy | - | 2 copies |
| 2. | Jane Eyre by C.Bronte               | - | 2 copies |
| 3. | Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary | - | 2 copies |

Yours faithfully,  
S.Ramani.

**Exercises:**

1. To your father asking him to send you money for paying your hostel fees.
2. To you aunt, thanking her for sending you a watch as a birthday present.
3. To a friend, describing your Annual Sports Day.
4. To a friend, describing an accident you witnessed.
5. To a friend, expressing sorrow and sympathy at the death of his mother.
6. To the Inspector of Police, complaining about the loud speaker menace in your area.
7. To the editor of a newspaper about the insanitary condition of your locality.
8. To the Civil Supplies Tahsildhar, applying for a Ration Card.
9. To the Manager of a tea-estate, applying for the post of a clerk in his estate.
10. To your Principal, requesting leave of absence for three days.

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**MODEL QUESTION PAPER****(May 2009)****PROSE, POETRY, SHORT STORIES, ONE ACTORS AND LANGUAGE STUDY****(For those who joined in July 2008 and afterwards)****Time : 3 hours****Max. Marks : 100 marks****Section - A (5 x 5 - 25 Marks)****Answer any FIVE questions**

1. What is the only way to pay homage to Mahatma according to Nehru ?
2. What kind of advice was given to Owens by Long ?
3. How was the father in "Night of the Scorpion" different from the rest ?
4. Explain the significance of the title "The Unknown citizen"
5. Write a note on the character of Alan Trevor, the Painter.
6. Why does the author call Jim and Della the Magi ?
7. Sketch the personality of the Tramp in "The pot of Broth" briefly.
8. (a) Write the opposite of the following words by adding a suitable prefix :

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (i) Violence | (ii) Justice |
| (iii) Prove  | (iv) Worthy  |
| (v) Equality |              |

(b) Use the following idioms and Phrases in sentences in your own

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (i) pay homage        | (ii) to root out   |
| (iii) to get rid of   | (iv) to take pains |
| (v) to break a record |                    |

**SECTION - B ( 5 x 5 = 75 marks)**

9. How does Nehru express his anguish over the death of Gandhi in "A glory has departed"?
10. How does the essay " My Greatest Olympic Prize" convey the spirit of true sportsmanship?
11. Describe the circumstances leading to the tragic end of Subbiah.
12. What light does the poem "Night of the Scorpion" throw on the speaker's mother, father and the rustic community ?
13. Consider "The Unknown Citizen" a satire on modern man.

14. Describe the murder of the farmer and the trial and execution of Jacob Forge in "Thread O' Scarlet"
15. Narrate the story of "The Gift of Magi" in your own words.
16. (a) Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : (10 Marks)

Nature is like business. Business sense dictates that we guard our capital and live from the interest. Nature's capital is the enormous diversity of living things. Without it, we cannot feed ourselves, cure ourselves of illness or provide industry with the raw materials of wealth creation.

Only 150 plant species have been widely cultivated. Yet over 75,000 edible plants are known in the wild. In a hungry world with a population growing by 900 lakhs each year, so much wasted potential is tragic. Medicines from the wild are worth several hundred crores of rupees. Over 5000 species are known to yield chemicals with cancer fighting potential. So the known diversity of the living world is crucial to the human future. But the vast majority of species remains unidentified and uninvestigated for its potential usefulness. Scientists currently estimate that the total number of species in the world is between 100-300 lakhs with only 14 lakhs identified ?

1. How many plants have been identified ?
  2. Without living things we cannot do what ?
  3. What plants need to be cultivated more ?
  4. Why is this world a hungry world ?
  5. Why is nature called a business ?
  6. Why only 150 plants are cultivated ?
  7. What is your view about medicinal plants ?
  8. What is the percentage of plants cultivated ?
  9. What is your assessment of the passage ?
  10. Give a suitable title to the passage.
- (b) Write a letter to the Managing Director of TNSTC to ply more buses just before and after your College Day Function. (5 marks)

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