



Prose – 1

GOAL SETTING

(இலக்கைத் தீர்மானியுங்கள்)

Kris Srikanth



Synonyms:-

Word	Synonym	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
crossroads	crucial point	சந்திப்பு, முடிவெடுக்கவேண்டிய தருணம்
deteriorated	worsened, decayed	மோசமடைந்தது
influence	impact, authority, effect	செல்வாக்கு
peer	companion, person of same age	சமவயதுள்ள நண்பர் கூட்டம்
passion	strong desire	ஆழமாக வேருன்றிய விருப்பம்
ultimately	in the end	இறுதியாக
subconscious	not consciously known	ஆழ்மனம் (நனவிலி மனம்)
commentator	one who provides commentary	வார்ணனையாளர்
consciously	felt by yourself	உணர்வு பூர்வமாக
retirement	leaving service	ஓய்வு
aspirations	ambitions	குறிக்கோள்கள், அபிலாசைகள்
mentors	tutors, guides	வழிகாட்டிகள்
orientation	coordination	ஒருங்கிணைத்தல், வழிகாட்டுதல்
environment	surroundings	சுற்றுச்சூழல்
career	occupation, future life	வேலை, எதிர்கால வாழ்க்கை

Antonyms:-

Word	X	Antonym
big (பெரிய)	X	little (சிறிய)
continue (தொடரு)	X	stop (நிறுத்து)
failure (தோல்வி)	X	success (வெற்றி)
forward (முன்னோக்கிய)	X	rewind (பின்னோக்கிய)
gradually (படிப்படியாக)	X	suddenly (திடீரென)
immediately (உடனடியாக)	X	ultimately (கடைசியாக)
late (தாமதம்)	X	early (உடனடி)
luck (அதிர்ஷ்டம்)	X	misfortune (துரதிர்ஷ்டம்)
minimum (குறைந்தபட்சம்)	X	maximum (அதிகபட்சம்)
outer (வெளியே)	X	inner (உள்ளே)
public (பொது)	X	personal (தனி)
remember (நினைவுகூறல்)	X	forget (மறத்தல்)
resume (தொடருதல்)	X	stop (நிறுத்துதல்)
seldom (அரிதாக)	X	often (அடிக்கடி)
soft (மென்மையான)	X	hard (கடினமான)
unconscious (உணர்வின்றி)	X	conscious (உணர்வுடன்)
unfamiliar (அறிமுகமற்ற)	X	familiar (அறிமுகமான)

Questions within the lesson (TB: 127-129):

1. Have you found yourself at a crossroads?

Yes, I have found myself at a crossroads manytimes.

2. Which is the most important step in the goal setting process?

Put our goals on paper is the most important step in the goal setting process.

3. **What made Srikanth keep trying to realise his dream?**
Srikanth's **deep-rooted desire** made him keep trying to realise his dream.
4. **What kind of attitude helps us to succeed?**
Positive attitude helps us to succeed.
5. **When will you be successful in life?**
When I **do something with passionate interest**, I'll always be successful in life.
6. **Why should you enjoy what you do?**
I should enjoy what I do, **because I do it for my passion**.
7. **What is the secret of Sachin Tendulkar's success?**
Playing with great passion is the secret of Sachin Tendulkar's success.
8. **What are the steps in the goal-setting process?**
 - **Write your goal** with positive attitude.
 - Write your **goal in complete detail**.
 - Make sure your **goal is high enough**.
 - Identify the **benefits of achieving** that goal.
 - **Make sure that you're going** towards **where you actually want to go**.
9. **How do goals become easy to achieve?**
Set goals on a **yearly basis**. Set **smaller goals** and **achieve** the smaller goals, and **go on a step by step** basis, with **live examples**. Then it becomes easier to achieve your goals.

Read and understand: (TB-130)

A. i) d) play cricket. ii) a) his form deteriorated. iii) b) "You will make it." iv) c) passion v) c) Desires

B. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences. (TB-131)

1. **According to the author, What are the steps in the goal setting process?**
According to the author, steps in the goal setting process are
 - Put your goals on paper.
 - Analyse what the benefits are.
 - Identify obstacles and challenges.
 - Help required: People and Resources.
 - Put down milestones with dates.
2. **Explain "Don't worry, Cheeka..... you will make it. You will make a comeback in the Indian team, you will be a successful cricketer."**
These lines clearly shows Srikanth's strong determination in chasing his goal. Though he had a fall, he did not break down. But with his strong efforts he kept on striving to achieve his goal. So his inner feelings echoed in him that he will achieve his goal.
3. **How did the author's deep-rooted desire become a reality?**
The author had deep-rooted desire and worked consciously. Thus he became the captain of Indian Cricket Team.
4. **What was Tendulkar's greatest wish?**
Tendulkar's greatest wish was to win the World Cup one day and be a part of World Cup-winning team for India.
5. **When can you achieve your own goals in life?**
When we work towards our goals in a very conscious manner, with passion, by putting our heart and soul into whatever we want to be, then we will achieve our goal.

C. Answer the following in about 80-100 words each.**1. Describe how Srikanth achieved his professional goals.**

Kris Srikanth is a former Indian cricketer. His deep-rooted desire was to play cricket for Tamilnadu first and then play for India. He played for India in the 1983 Cricket World Cup and India won the cup. But after that victory, his form became so bad. The officials had really even thought of dropping him from the Tamilnadu Ranji Trophy team. But his inner voice kept telling him that he would make a comeback in the Indian team. He also told that he would become the captain of India in five years in the presence of few great cricketers. He had deep-rooted desire and continued his trying to do it. Finally he succeeded and became the captain of Indian cricket team. Thus he achieved his professional goals.

2. Even after being dropped from the Indian team, why did they select him to be the captain?

Kris Srikanth played for India in the 1983 Cricket World Cup and India won the cup. But after that victory, his form became so bad. The officials had really even thought of dropping him from the Tamilnadu Ranji Trophy team. But his inner voice kept telling him that he would make a comeback in the Indian team. He also told that he would become the captain of India in five years in the presence of few great cricketers. He had deep-rooted desire and continued his trying to do it. He proved his skill in the game. So, he was selected as the captain of Indian cricket team.

3. What is Srikanth's advice to achieve your goals?

- One should have deep-rooted desire.
- Consciously work towards it.
- Don't worry about failure.
- Put your heart and soul in your work
- You will succeed.

Summary: (Useful for all the paragraph Questions)

Kris Srikanth is a former Indian cricketer.
 His deep-rooted desire was to play cricket for Tamilnadu and India.
 He played for India in the 1983 Cricket World Cup and India won the cup.
 But after that victory, his form became so bad.
 The officials had thought of dropping him from the team.
 But his inner voice kept telling him that he would make a comeback in the Indian team.
 He also told that he would become the captain of India in five years.
 He had deep-rooted desire and continued his trying to do it.
 Finally he succeeded and became the captain of Indian cricket team.

Vocabulary

E. fructify – fruitful, concrete – real, relevant – appropriate, contradict – oppose, strategy – plan

F. success x failure, remember x forget, gradually x suddenly, destruction x creation, mentally x physically

G. Cricket - * Cricket is a popular sport. * A cricket is active at night

Bank - *People deposit money in bank. *We play in a river bank.

Will - *I will buy a book. *My grandfather wrote his last will

Bark - *Dogs bark. *Few tree barks are used as medicine.

Watch - *My father presented me a watch. *Dogs watch the house.

H. 1.in – inn, 2.Know – no, 3. be – bee 4.To – two 5.Watt – what 6. right - write 7. Were -where

I. Subconscious, unaware, rewrite, enroll, disappear, irrelevant

Happily, auditor, darker, darkness, magician, novelist

J. 1. b) disabled people 2. c) after the Olympic Games 3. a) 1960 4. a) Romans 5. b) Sir Ludwig Guttman

- K. i) Determination** - It is a positive emotional feeling. It is a will power to do something. Many people succeed because of their determination. It involves moving towards our goal in spite of problems.
- ii) Optimization** - It is the action of making the best use of a situation. Normally we don't get what we need. At such times we should think about the sources available in and around and make use of them to the maximum.
- iii) Stamina** - It means physical strength. It is very important to do our work for a long time. Especially sports persons need this quality a lot. They should avoid smoking and drinking. They should eat healthy food and do a lot of exercise. Thus they can have stamina.
- iv) Perseverance** – Steady effort in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success. Most of us lack this quality at present and we do not get what we want. Many problems chase us wherever we go and whatever we do. We should face them with perseverance.
- v) Decisiveness** - It is an act of deciding something. We should make our choices confidently. We are living in the age of information. We are chased by time. In many interviews and job fairs people are unable to be employed due to lack of decision making.
- L.** Sports and games are most prominent to all. They help us to enhance the habit of cooperation. In addition to that, they help us keep fit. They increase self confidence, leadership quality, determination, perseverance, decisiveness and sharing. Reading, writing and getting marks in the exams alone are not education. Education is the development of both physical and mental qualities. Books help us to be updated. Games help us to be active. We should do any form of exercise or play games at least one hour every day. If we regularly do this, physical problems won't affect us.

M. Letter

My dear Subha,

How are you? I am fine. I am very happy to know about your victory. You have won the championship in the recent inter-state sports meet held at Kolkatta. Congratulations! Your achievement is great. Your confidence and dedication brought this victory to you. I have wondered many times when I had seen your determination and perseverance. I am very proud to be your friend. Your record in athletics sets a new standard in the sports arena. You have proved that hard and sincere work never failed. It's an another feather in your cap. You have the potential to achieve more and more in your life. My hearty wishes.

Thank you

Yours lovingly,
K. Harini

N. NAME: M. C. Mary Kom

Date of birth	1 st March, 1983
State / Team she represents	Manipur
Sports / Games she is associated with	Boxing
Debut (First Entry)	World Women's Boxing Championship, Pennsylvania, USA, 2001.
Best in her Career	Bronze Medal in Olympic Games-2012 (London- England)
Hobbies	Training kids - boxing
Awards / Medals received	Padma Shri, Padma Bhushan, Arjuna Award for Boxing, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna.

NAME: P.V. Sindhu

Date of birth	5 th July, 1995
State / Team she represents	Andhra
Sports / Games she is associated with	Badminton (Shuttlecock)
Debut (First Entry)	Commonwealth Youth Games, Douglas, The Isle of Man (2011).
Best in her Career	Silver Medal in Olympic Games-2016 (Rio de Janerio- Brazil)
Hobbies	Playing Shuttle, Travelling
Awards / Medals received	Padma Shri, Arjuna Award, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna.

O. COMPARISON OF TWO SPORTS WOMEN

This report is a comparison between two sportswomen of our country who brought laurels in their respective sporting arena. Both have achieved the highest level of sports that is popularly known as Olympics. One is Mary Kom and the other is PV. Sindhu. Both are different in respect to their fields and background. Mary was born in a poor village background in Manipur on 1st March, 1983. Sindhu is from a very good family background especially in finance. She was born in Andhra on 5th July, 1995. Mary first participated in the World Women's Boxing Championship held at Pennsylvania, USA, 2001. She collected money from the people for her travel. She had lost it but it taught her many valuable lessons. Sindhu's first entry was a great success. She had begun her career with a winning note in Commonwealth Youth Games held at Douglas, The Isle of Man (2011). After many struggles and obstacles Mary won the Bronze Medal in Olympic Games-2012 held in London- England. On the other hand Sindhu won the Silver Medal in Olympic Games-2016 held in Rio de Janeiro- Brazil. Our Indian government appreciated both by awarding them Padma Shri, Arjuna Award, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna awards.

Folk Culture And Folklore Of Tamil Nadu

A. Answer the following questions briefly. (TB-136)

1. What do Tamil Nadu folk dances and folk arts represent?

The folk music and dances of Tamil Nadu represent the ethos, aesthetic values and melody of the region.

2. When are folk dances and folk music usually performed?

Traditionally, folk dances and music are performed during festivals and community functions.

3. How is karagattam performed?

Karagaattam is a popular folk dance of Tamil Nadu, which involves balancing a pot on the head to musical accompaniment. The Karagam pots are decorated with a cone of flower arrangements, topped by a paper parrot. The parrot swings as the dancer swings along.

Karagaattam has two divisions— Atta karagam and Sakthi karagam. This form of dance is very popular all over Tamil Nadu. Both male and female performers participate in this dance. Acrobatics such as dancing on a rolling block of wood, moving up and down a ladder, threading a needle while bending backwards form a part of this dance.

4. How were offerings carried during the ancient period?

When the ancient Tamils went on pilgrimages, they used to carry offerings tied on either end of a long stick, balanced on their shoulders.

5. Bring out a few differences between the two art forms therukoothu and bommalattam.

Therukoothu is usually conducted during village festivals in the months of Aadi and Panguni.

Bommalaattam or Puppetry is held in rural areas of Tamil Nadu during festivals and fairs.

ANAGRAMS

A. Elbow – below, section – notices, viewer – review, ripples – slipper, needless - lessened

B. Group Activity

C. Group Activity

D. 1. For, 2. After 3. By 4. Among. 5. between

- E. 1. Riya borrowed a dress from me and lent it **to** her friend, Mary.
 2. When I moved back **to** the city, things had changed considerably.
 3. The burglar found the keys **under** the pot in the balcony.
 4. Prabhu was hiding **behind** the door when his sister came looking **for** him.
 5. My dog sat **on** my hat and squashed it.

F. (a) in (b) with (c) for (d) in (e) of (f) during (g) of (h) with (i) of (j) in (k) on (l) of (m) of (n) to (o) with

G. Prepositions with Verbs (Given in the text Book):

H. Frame sentences using the prepositional phrases given in the box.

- benefit from – He gets **benefit from** his ancestors property.
- care for – He doesn't **care for** criticism.
- agree with – I **agree with** you.

4. stand in - They **stand in** queue to purchase a model mobile.
5. ask for - We **ask for** financial support.
6. laugh at - They **laugh at** him.
7. stay at - We **stay at** a hotel.
8. joke about - They **joke about** school days.
9. believe in - I **believe in** God.
10. go into - They **go into** the market.
11. consists of - The dictionary **consists of** 12 volumes.
12. paid for - My father **paid for** our tour.
13. prepare for - They **prepare for** their journey.
14. attend to - Doctors **attend to** the needs of the patients.
15. rely on - The workers **rely on** the latest equipments.

I. (a) with (b) to (c) of (d) on (e) in (f) from (g) to (h) to (i) with (j) in (k) of (l) at (m) on (n) to

J. 1. Texting on his phone, the man swerved into a ditch. **Phrase, Independent Clause**

2. It isn't necessary to cram all night, if you have studied a little each day. **In.C, Dependant Clause**

3. We climbed up the hill to enjoy the view. **In.C, Phrase**

4. I enjoy painting during my holidays. **In.C, Phrase**

5. Whether he attends the party or not, I have decided to go. **D.C, In.C**

6. I will stop playing the drums when you go to sleep. **In.C, D.C**

K. 1. a) instead of 2. a) In spite of 3. a) In case of 4. b) on behalf of 5. a) by means of 6. a) In general

L. Write a letter to your friend, describing the joy of celebrating festivals in a village.

Dear Amudha,

How are you? I am fine. I have celebrated this pongal with my grandparents in my village. It is an unforgettable event. I am very happy to share it. Festival celebrations are held in a grand manner there. I have visited the village fair and purchased many toys. I have enjoyed the simple pleasures of life like bathing in the river, strolling in the fields, eating tasty and different kinds of food cooked in earthen utensils over firewood, sleeping on a cot on the terrace under the star-lit sky, visiting temple fairs and watching Karagattam, Thappattam and Therukkoothu presentation. It is an unforgettable experience in my life. My parents and brother also enjoyed it a lot. Kindly try to join with me along with your family next time.

Yours lovingly,
Hashini.

M. Complete the dialogues given below.

- Ramesh : Let us present a Puppet Show on CHILD LABOUR for our Assembly Open Forum.
- Mohammed : That is a very good idea! Let us start planning right away.
- Geetha : **Can you suggest any idea to begin?**
- Leema : I suggest we begin with the storyline first.
- Mani : How **many characters can we have ?**
- Ramesh : We can have around five characters.
- Mohammed : What **problems can we focus on?**
- Meena : We can focus on the problems of poverty and illiteracy as the major reasons for child labour.
- Ramesh : Can **any make stick puppets ?**
- Leema : I am good at making stick puppets. I will make them myself. But I require some help.
- Mani : I **will help you.** Tell me, **how to do it.**
- Leema : Thank you, Mani. Let us stay back after the meeting and discuss.
- Ramesh : Have **we to add anything more ?**
- Meena : I think we should have some music for the interlude.
- Geetha : That would make it really interesting. I will get my music group to start working on the tunes for our puppet show.

Now you are ready to start writing your script for Bommalattam on 'Child Labour'.



Poem-1
STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING
 (பனிபடர்ந்த மாலைப்பொழுதில் என்னை நிறுத்திய காடு)
Robert Frost



A. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two: (TB-147)

1. He will not see me stopping here

To watch his woods fill up with snow.

i) Who does 'he' refer to?

He refers to the villager/ the person the woods belongs to.

ii) Identify the season with these lines.

Winter season

2. My little horse must think it queer

To stop without a farm house near

i) Who is the speaker?

The poet Robert Frost is the speaker.

ii) Why should the horse think it queer?

Because the poet stopped in the woods instead of stopping at a farmhouse.

iii) Pick out the rhyming words.

Queer, near (queer-க்வீர், near-நீர்)

3. He gives his harness bells a shake

To ask if there is some mistake.

i) Whom does 'he' refer to in these lines?

'He' refers to the horse

ii) Why does 'he' give his harness bells a shake?

To remind his master for stopping in the woods as a mistake.

iii) How does the horse communicate with the poet?

The horse communicates with the poet by shaking its harness bells.

4. The woods are lovely, dark and deep

but I have promises to keep.

i) How are the woods?

The woods are lovely, dark and deep with snowfall (flakes)

ii) Who does 'I' refer to?

'I' refers to the poet (Robert Frost)

iii) What are the promises the speaker is talking about?

Promises refer to the duties and responsibilities that he has to complete.

5. And miles to go before I sleep,

And miles to go before I sleep.

i) Why has the poet repeated the last line?

The poet has repeated the last line because he felt it is very important. (Though nature is lovely, duty is more important than it)

ii) Explain : miles to go before I sleep

The poet has to reach the destination to perform the promised duties before he goes to sleep. (may be before his death)

Additional Comprehension Questions:**6. *Whose woods these are I think I know***

His house in the village though

a) Who is the speaker in the poem?

The poet Robert Frost is the speaker.

b) What does 'I' refer to?

'I' refers to the poet (Robert Frost).

c) To whom does the woods belong to?

The woods belong to a villager.

d) Where is his house?

His house is in a nearby village.

7. *He will not see me stopping here*

To watch his woods fill up with snow

a) What does 'he' refer to?

'He' refers to the villager, the owner of the woods.

b) Where did the poet stop?

The poet stopped in the woods.

c) Why did the poet stop in the woods?

The beautiful sight of snowfall made the poet stop in the woods.

d) What is the season mentioned here?

The season mentioned here is Winter season.

8. *My little horse must think it queer*

To stop without a farmhouse near

Between the woods and frozen lake

The darkest evening of the year.

a) Did the horse think it queer?

Yes, the horse thought it queer.

b) What is meant by queer?

Queer means strange.

c) Why did it think it queer?

Because the author stopped in the woods instead in a farmhouse.

d) How was the lake?

The lake was frozen.

e) Why was the lake frozen?

Due to severe (bitter) cold during winter.

f) How was the evening?

The evening was dark and cold.

9. *He gives his harness bells a shake*

To ask if there is some mistake

a) What does 'he' refer to here?

'He' refers to the horse.

b) How did the horse react?

The horse shook its harness bells.

c) Why did it do so?

To warn (remind) his master that he might have mistakenly stopped in the woods.

10. The only other sound's the sweep*Of easy wind and downy flake.***a) Name the sounds mentioned in the above lines**

The sound of the Wind, falling snow and the bells.

b) What does sweep mean?

Sweep means soft and gentle.

c) What does 'downy flake' mean?

Downy flake means soft snow crystals.

11. The woods are lovely, dark and deep,*But I have promises to keep**And miles to go before I sleep**And miles to go before I sleep***a) How were the woods?**

The woods are lovely, dark and deep.

b) What are promises that the poet has to keep up?

Here promises means the duties and responsibilities.

c) Did the poet continue to stay in the woods?

No, the poet continued his journey.

d) 'And miles to go before I sleep' what does it mean?

The poet has to complete his duties and keep his promises before he goes to sleep.

B. After a long travel the poet entered a **forest**. He wondered to whom the wood **belonged!** He realized that the owner of the wood lived in a **village**. He was happy that the owner would not be able to **know** him stopping in his woods to watch **the snow** fill the woods. The poet felt that the horse would think it very **strange (queer)** to stop near the woods as there was **farm house**. He was actually standing between the woods and **watching the snow**. The time was **night**. The horse indicated that the poet had made a **mistake** by shaking its head. The poet felt that the woods were lovely, **dark** and **deep**. He suddenly realized that he had worldly **promises** which would not allow him to **stop (rest)** in the woods for a long time.

C. a) What information does the poet highlight about the season and the time of the day in the poem?

The season is winter season. The night is dark and cold with snow flakes. The lake in the woods is frozen due to bitter cold.

b) In which way is the reaction of the speaker different from that of the horse? What does it convey?

The unequated beauty of the magnificent scene has captivated the poet and he stopped to enjoy (feed) the lovable sight.

But the horse thought that his master had mistakenly stopped in the woods and to show his disagreement it shook its bells.

c) What are the sounds heard by the poet?

- The sound of the wind
- The sound of the snowflakes
- The bell sound made by the horse

d) The poet is aware of two choices. What are they? What choice does he make ultimately?

He could stay in the woods and enjoy the beauty of nature.

He could reach home and complete the commitments/ to keep up his promises before he sleep. The poet chooses the second.

e) Pick out words from the poem that bring to mind peace and quiet.

- To watch the woods fill up with snow
- The darkest evening of the year
- The easy wind and downy flakes
- The woods are lovely dark and deep.

D. 1. *aaba* 2. *bbcb* 3. *ccdc* 4. *dddd*E. Alliteration - *Watch his woods*Personification - *My little horse must think it queer*Repetition - *And miles to go before I sleep*Imagery - *And miles to go before I sleep***Additional Literary Appreciation Questions:**1. *Whose woods these are I think I know**His house in the village though**He will not see me stopping here**To watch his woods fill up with snow*

a) What is the rhyme scheme of these lines?

The rhyme scheme is 'aaba'

b) What are the rhyming words?

The rhyming words are know- though- snow.

c) Pick out the alliterated words.

these-think, see-stopping, watch-woods-with

2. *My little horse must think it queer**To stop without a farmhouse near.*

a) Identify the figure of speech

Personification

3. *He gives his harness bells a shake**To ask if there is some mistake.*

a) Identify the figure of speech.

Personification.

4. *The only other sound's the sweep**Of easy wind and downy flake.*

a) Pick out the alliterated words.

Sound's, sweep5. *The woods are lovely dark and deep*

a) Pick out the alliterated words.

dark, deep6. *The woods are lovely dark and deep**But I have promises to keep**And miles to go before I sleep*

a) Pick out the rhyming words.

deep, keep, sleep

Poem Lines and Figure of speech:

Poem Line	Figure of Speech
Whose woods <u>t</u> hese are I <u>t</u> hink I know.	Alliteration
To <u>w</u> atch his <u>w</u> oods filled <u>w</u> ith snow	Alliteration
My little horse must <i>think it queer</i>	Personification
To <i>ask</i> if there is some <i>mistake</i> .	Personification
The woods are lovely, <u>d</u> ark and <u>d</u> eep,	Alliteration

Rhyming words கண்டுபிடிப்பது எப்படி?

- பாடல் வரிகளின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளை உற்று நோக்குங்கள்.
- ஒரே மாதிரியான உச்சரிப்பைக் கொண்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகளை எடுத்து எழுதுங்கள். எடுத்துக்காட்டாக முதல் அடியில் உள்ள **know**-ம் இரண்டாம் அடியில் உள்ள **though**-ம், நான்காம் அடியில் உள்ள **snow**-ம் ஒரே மாதிரியான உச்சரிப்பைக் கொண்டுள்ளன. எனவே இந்த பாடல் வரிகளில் Rhyming words: **know-though-snow** ஆகும்.

Rhyme scheme கண்டுபிடிப்பது எப்படி?

- பாடல் வரிகளின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளை உற்று நோக்குங்கள்.
- முதல் அடியில் வரும் **know**-ஐ **a** எனக் கொள்க.
- அடுத்த அடியில் வரும் **though**-ஆனது **know**-ஐ போலவே இருப்பதால் அதனையும் **a** எனக் கொள்க.
- அடுத்த அடியில் வரும் **here**-ஐ **b** எனக் கொள்க.
- நான்காம் அடியில் வரும் **snow**-ன் உச்சரிப்பும் முதல் 2 அடிகளில் உள்ள know, though-ன் உச்சரிப்பும் ஒன்று போலவே உள்ளது. எனவே அதனையும் **a** எனக் கொள்க.
- அனைத்தையும் சேர்த்து எழுத **aaba** என வருகிறது. அதுவே Rhyme scheme ஆகும்.

E. a. When you make a promise, keep it, even if it **costs** you more than you expected.b. Do not promise **too much** but **deliver** more than you promise.c. A promise **seeks trust and bonds** people together.d. Some people make promises **too easily**.e. Saying 'yes' is easier than refusal but can lead to **disappointment** and decrease in trust.f. Before making promises, consider the long-term **impact on your reputation**.

Paragraph:

- a. It is said that, “the choices made by one shapes one’s destiny”. The theme of choice is important throughout this poem.

Poem : Stopping By Woods On A Snowy Evening
Poet : Robert Frost
Theme : The Sense of Duty Persues Us Ever.

The poet is passing through the woods on a cold winter evening. The unequaled beauty of the magnificent scene captivates the poet’s mind and he stops in the woods to enjoy the snow fall.

“Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.”

The owner of the woods is not there. He lives in a nearby village. So the poet is free to feel the beauty of the nature. He stops in the snow covered woods and enjoys the beauty of the wood.

“A snow flakes is winter’s butterfly.”

The horse thinks it strange and shakes its harness bells to warn his master’s mistake of stopping there. The woods are cold and calm and the only sound heard was the sound of the wind, snowfall and the bells.

“When snow falls, nature listens.”

The poet enjoys the beauty of nature for sometime. Though the woods are a lovable sight the poet reluctantly leaves the place to continue his duties and to fulfil his promises.

“A clash between enjoyment of beauty and fulfillment of duty.”

Summary: (Useful for any type of Paragraph Question)

The poet travels along a wood.

He thinks that the owner of the wood lived in the nearest village.

The poet stops and enjoys the beauty of the nature.

But the poet’s horse thinks it strange.

The horse shakes its harness bells to warn his master’s mistake of stopping there.

Finally the poet reluctantly leaves the place to continue his duties and to fulfil his promises.

- H. Work in pairs and discuss the factors that contribute towards making a choice and make a presentation to the class.

MAKING A CHOICE

Student 1 : Let us discuss the factors that contribute towards making a choice.

Student 2 : This is a wonderful topic to discuss at present.

Student 3 : In this age of information, we should be updated on making choices.

Student 4 : Choices should be created.

Student 5 : To be successful in life, we should create choices.

Student 1 : Robin Sharma said that “We should live our life by choices not by chances.”

Student 2 : Time and money are the most prominent factors towards choices.

Student 3 : Not only that but also the support of the family.

Student 4 : Kindly consider educational environment my dear.

Student 5 : Whatever we do, the society is the most influential ultimate factor of all.

- I. Write down your presentation as an article:

MAKING A CHOICE

Place :

Date :

The students of _____ (Your school) _____ discussed the topic "Making a choice". Five students participated in it enthusiastically. They expressed their views relevant to the topic like time, money, family background, education and society. Mr/Ms. _____, English teacher observed and guided the full discussion. Finally the last student concluded the discussion by saying society is the most influential and ultimate force in everyone’s choice making.

J. You can use the following words while expressing your opinion. Write a short speech in not more than 100 to 150 words.

In my opinion Robert Frost is very conscious in his duty. *Speaking personally* it is not good for him to travel in the night. *I am certain* that it affects his personal duties. *I guess* his conscience plays a vital role. *I would say that* work is more important than all the other factors. *My impression is that* the consciousness of his work motivated him to go. *I have no doubt* in that he has dedicated his life to serve others. *From my point of view* I am deeply concerned with it. *My view* on his act is 'there is a clash between enjoyment of beauty and fulfillment of duty.' *My belief* is that there is nothing wrong and all is well.



- A.** 1. Margie 2. County inspector 3. She - Margie They - County inspector
4. Children of the olden days (i.e Today's Students). 5. School Teachers
- B.** (i) school (ii) real book (iii) yellow and crinkly (iv) words (v) millions of books (vi) attic (vii) geography (viii) test papers (ix) person (x) same thing. (xi) time (xii) house (xiii) learning and spending
- C. Bring out the difference (Make your own)**
- D.** 1. Tommy 2. the words stood still instead of moving. 3. test and she has to submit her testpaper in the slot.
4. learned better if they learned at regular hours.
5. geared a little too quickly so the country inspector slowed it up to an average 10 year level.

E. Paragraph Questions:

1. Describe Margie's mechanical teacher and her classroom in your own words.

Margie's mechanical teacher was a large and black and ugly big screen. Lessons were shown on it. Questions were also asked. There was a slot in the mechanical teacher. Homework and test papers should be inserted inside that slot. Homework and tests were done in punching codes. Punching codes were taught to them when the students were 6 years old. Mechanical teacher calculated the marks in no time. Margie's school room was right next to her bedroom.

2. Why did Margie hate her school? What was she thinking about at the end of the story?

Geography sector in Margie's mechanical teacher was geared up a little too fast. So it gave test after test in geography. Margie had been doing worse and worse. So she hated the school.

She was thinking about the old schools. They existed when her grandfather's grandfather was a little boy. She thought that the kids must have loved it. She was thinking about the fun they had.

3. What was strange about the 'book'? Why did margie find it strange?

It was a very old book. The pages were yellow and crinkly. It was awfully funny to read. The words stood still instead of moving.

Old school teacher was a human being. All the children of the same age were taught together in the same place. They helped each other in the homework and discussed with each other and went home together. This made Margie find it strange.

Summary: (Useful for any Paragraph Question)

It was 17th May 2157.
Tommy and Margie had school at their home.
They had mechanical teacher there.
One day they found a book.
It was about school.
Margie wondered that the words in the book stood still instead of moving.
She really amazed to know that the teachers in olden days were people.
She dreamt of the children of the olden days and the fun they had at schools.