

കൈതൊങ്ങ്

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Unit I
Flights of Freedom
The 3 Ls of Empowerment
Christine Lagarde

The 3 Ls of women Empowerment is thought provoking speech delivered by Christine Lagarde, the first women Finance Minister of G8 economy and the head of the International Monetary Fund(IMF). She explains the three key factors which constitute women empowerment as learning, labour and leadership. She also emphasizes the attitudinal changes that have to be happened in the mind of the people.

Education is the fundamental means to bring any desired change in the society; it enables women to acquire knowledge, skills and techniques which will help them in their personal and social growth as well as foster in them sensitivity towards problems in the society. Education not only helps in the development of personality of the child but also determines his future. It has been said, 'if you educate a man you educate a person, but if you educate a woman you educate the entire village'. Education of the girl child would mean the emancipation of women and social development of the nation. Lack of education is the root cause for women's exploitation and negligence. Economical independency in a male dominance society is necessary for the empowerment of women. Only literacy and education can help women to secure a decent job and economic stability which make her powerful enough to claim social right and equity.

Any change we desire to see in the society should begin from ourselves. Women empowerment is not possible without changing the attitude of the society. Government policies and regulations alone cannot bring women empowerment. It should be begun from or home itself. We have to provide congenial situation to the women members our family enough space to express their views and aspirations in the matters related to the family. we should dare to change the existing practices of considering the women as a second class citizen. The age old customs of considering the women as the underprivileged and subjugated citizens should be abandoned. We should avoid all the restrictions in the names of religion, culture and other social barriers which prevent women from acquiring quality education and restrict them from coming the lime light of the society. If we dare to face the challenges and do our responsibilities the difference will deliver.

a) What are the 3 Ls of Empowerment?

- i. Learning
- ii. Labour
- iii. Leadership

b) What is the meaning of impediment?

Barrier

c) Ways of Empowering Women.

- ◆ Giving quality education.
- ◆ Giving equal status and equal wages.
- ◆ Providing job opportunities.
- ◆ Providing social Justice.
- ◆ Ensuring participation in all fields.
- ◆ Developing the culture of inclusion.
- ◆ Providing better health care.
- ◆ Giving social security.

d) Prepare five questions for an interview with Christine Lagarde

- i. Say about your childhood
- ii. What are the challenging tasks before women in the world?
- iii. Why do you select this field?
- iv. How can we build self- confidence in women?
- v. What is your message to us?

e) How to prevent atrocities against women in our society?

- ◆ Conducting awareness programmes.
- ◆ Developing the culture of social inclusion.
- ◆ Strict implementation of law.
- ◆ Establishment of fast track courts to handle cases of atrocities against women.
- ◆ Establishment of guidance and counselling centers in all villages.
- ◆ Adopt a better rehabilitation policy

f) Importance of education in Women empowerment

- ◆ Education is a golden way to success.
- ◆ Education paves the way for human resource development.
- ◆ Education provides more opportunities.
- ◆ Education develops personality.
- ◆ Education improves knowledge.
- ◆ Education develops creativity.
- ◆ Education gives hope and dreams.
- ◆ Education gives better life training.

g) Prepare three posters for Women empowerment

Educate Women, Save our Society

Stop discrimination, Protect social justice

Marginalisation is a crime against democracy

h) List out the major qualities of a woman to attain success in life

- ◆ Self confidence
- ◆ Hard work
- ◆ Life skills
- ◆ Patience
- ◆ Perseverance
- ◆ Social outlook
- ◆ Emotional intelligence

i) Women should step out side their comfort zones- Discuss

Majority of women in the world feel comfortable within the four walls of their home. They are not ready to take up challenging jobs to prove their ability. They are only selecting safe jobs like teaching and nursing. Really they are blessed with unlimited abilities. The above statement Women should step out side their comfort zones is a great call towards women for a new world. We have great women personalities like Indira Gandhi, Mother Teresa, Kalpana Chawla.....

ANY WOMAN

Katharine Tynan

“Any woman” is a thought provoking poem written by the well known Irish poetess Katharine Tynan. In this poem she presents the all-embracing power of women to hold a family together. Women are the pivotal part of the family. Her determination and courage provide a sense of security in the mind of the children and help them to grow fearlessly in the world and to become a perfect citizen. She is the pillars of the house which sustains the roof. If the pillars are shaken the entire house will be demolished. Likewise it is the mother who holds the entire balance of the family keeping it intact for ever. If she is removed the roof, the walls and the entire house would be collapsed.

The mother says that she is the pillars of the house. She is the keystone of the arch. If she is removed the roof, the walls and the entire house would be collapsed. A mother is the life, the light, and the love that fill a house. Like the Sun, she is the fire upon the hearth upon which the children warm their hands. She is the twist or a knot in the ring that holds the different strands together. She holds the children together in the sacred ring of love without which many a child could get lost. The poet compares the mother to a mother bird that builds the nest, feeds the little ones and makes their bed with her own soft feathers. She decorates the house, gets the table ready for dinner, spins the curtains, and makes their bed. She walls out the wind and snow and protects them

from all danger. The poem ends with the mother's prayer to God to keep her alive till the children grow. The poem is in the form of a dramatic monologue and towards the end of it the poem turns to be a prayer. Definitely the poem makes us think of each our own mother and the sacrifices they made in nurturing us as a good citizen

a) Woman: The focal point of the family

- ◆ Woman is the pillars of house.
- ◆ Woman is the keystone of the arch.
- ◆ With out woman, the roof and wall will ruin.
- ◆ Woman is the heat upon the hearth.
- ◆ Woman is the light of love.
- ◆ Woman is the twist that holds all family members together.
- ◆ Woman is a symbol of love and protection.

b) The qualities of a woman needs to face the challenges of life

- ◆ Quality education
- ◆ Determination
- ◆ Courage
- ◆ Self confidence
- ◆ Wisdom
- ◆ Patience
- ◆ Perseverance

c) Important figure of speech used in the poem ' Any Woman'

- ◆ Metephor

Match Box

Ashapura Debi

“Match box”, written by Ashapura Debi tells the story of Nomitha and Ajith. It unveils the unhealthy husband- wife relationship existing in most Indian families. She compares women to matchboxes. Match boxes have the potential to light up everything into fire. But in appearance, they are meek and harmless. It is the same with women in their outlook. They also appear to be meek and harmless, but they can set everything into fire within no time. Like match boxes they are not self burning, they set other things ablaze. In certain context we cannot compare women with match boxes. Most of the women like Nomitha suffer the pain and torture silently. They are not even ready to share their feelings with others. Unlike the matchbox they extinguish the fire in the family pouring the balm of their love at decisive moments. Match boxes can be used by anyone to set fire, but women actually extinguish fire with the warmth of patience and not flaming it

The central character of the story is Nomita. Her married life really reveals the above truth in a simple and touching manner. Her husband Ajit has the habit of opening his wife's mail and

reading it. He argues that it his right to screen her mail to confirm any case of lovers. He doesn't pay any attention to Nomita's protest. It is her poor family background that compels her to suffer everything in silence. Her mother has the habit of begging money from her daughter and son-in-law. She used to write about her misfortunes and the miserable conditions. Unbearable with the ridicules and sarcasm on the part of Ajith, she sets fire the *anchol* of her sari as a means for retaliation, but Ajith extinguishes the fire by slapping it with in his hand. The story clearly presents the pathetic condition of women in an average Indian family. Most of them are treated as subhuman and are denied of even the basic human rights. Social evils like child marriages and denial of equal opportunity in the case education and employment also intensify the misery of women in our society.

a) Sketch the character of Nomita

- ◆ Nomita is the central character of the story Match box.
- ◆ She is the Wife of Ajit.
- ◆ They are living in a joint family.
- ◆ She is very beautiful.
- ◆ Nomita comes from a poor family.
- ◆ She has no brothers or sisters.
- ◆ She does not allow any one to trample upon her dignity.
- ◆ She wants to break of the bonds of marital slavery.
- ◆ She is an example of Indian typical house wife.

b) Compare nuclear family with joint family

Nuclear Family	Joint Family
Three or Four members	Lot of members
Minimum property	Lot of property
Democratic	Family head is the authority
No training for social living	Enough experiences for social living
Minimum Communication	Enough Communication
Enough freedom	Restricted freedom

c) The space of women in a family.

- ◆ They are not getting equal status in the family.
- ◆ They are the most hard working people in the family.
- ◆ The society is far away from the concept of equality.
- ◆ They are not getting better recognition for their hard work.
- ◆ They are more compassionate and generous than other family members.
- ◆ They are really living for others.

d) Seminar points for Gender equality

- ◆ Develop the culture of inclusion in all walks of life.
- ◆ Make the society as women friendly.
- ◆ Develop the culture of sharing of house hold jobs.
- ◆ Give equal wages and equal status.
- ◆ Ensure women participation in all walks of public life.
- ◆ Give social justice to women.

Horegallu

Sudha moorthy

Horegallu is an anecdote, taken from Sudha Murthy's well known work "The Old Man and His God: Discovering the Spirit of India". In horagallu she presents the importance of the 'Readiness for Hearing' in human life and its magical capacity to redeem the mental agony. She redefines the term social service by reciting the examples of social service rendered by her grandfather, a retired teacher and her colleague Ratna

Horegallu literally means a stone bench used as support for unloading and loading weight one bears without the help of others. It can be usually seen in villages under large trees. A lot of people assemble there, take rest and share their feelings each other. In real life we need Horegallus. It is essential for the smooth running of life. In the modern world life is much more tensed. Nobody has time to spare for hearing the feelings and problems of others. Being a social animal, it is necessary to share our feeling and problems with others, we believe and love most. It can relieve one's mental agony considerably. Like our kith and kin our friends and well wishers also can act the role of a Horegallu in our life. Sudha Murthy says that her grandfather and her colleague Ratna are actually doing social service of greater importance. In their own way even without access to great wealth both of them are doing tremendous social service. Helping others financially is a great service but it not the only way to do social service. Giving mental strength and rendering emotional support to the needy are also social services.

Horegallu

- ◆ Horegallu is a stone bench that can bear weight.
- ◆ A large flat stone placed horizontally over two vertical ones.
- ◆ Any one can sit and rest there.
- ◆ A place for better communication.
- ◆ It symbolizes the care and protection we receive from others.

i. A Horegallu is essential in journey- why?

- ◆ To lay down the burden.
- ◆ To regain strength.
- ◆ To get solace.
- ◆ To get rest and relief.
- ◆ To get fresh water.
- ◆ To share ideas.

ii. What is infectious cheerfulness?

It is the exchange of happiness from one person to another. It is spreading fast. Infectious here means easily transmitted.

iii. Symbolic significance of burden

Human life is always with problems. Every one is facing problems in life. Problem is a burden in life. Horegallu is a place where we can lay down our burden. It is a place of sharing our problems with others. Such sharing will relieve our mind.

iv. Grand Father

- ◆ He was a retired school master.
- ◆ He was ready to spend time for others.
- ◆ He was ready to hear the problems of others.
- ◆ He was a man of patience.
- ◆ He was a man with out any judgement.
- ◆ He was a man with emotional stability.
- ◆ He was like another ' Horegallu'

v Ratna

- ◆ Ratna was a senior clerk.
- ◆ She was a middle aged woman.
- ◆ She was with an infectious cheerfulness.
- ◆ She was ready to hear the problems of others.
- ◆ She was with patience.
- ◆ She was like another ' Horegallu'
- ◆ She was without any judgment.

Unit 2
Heights of Harmony
Mending wall

Robert Frost

“Mending Wall” is one of the most popular poems written by America’s most beloved poet Robert Frost. This poem tells the tale of mending and demolition of a rock wall which separates the properties of the poet and that of his neighbor in the country side by certain unknown forces. . It may be the swelling of the earth under the wall or the work hunters, whatever it may be, during the mending season the wall will be demolished

Unlike his neighbor, the poet is not so keen in repairing the wall regularly. He sees no reason for the wall to be kept as there are no cows to be contained. He strongly believes that his apple trees will not get across and eat the corn under the pine of his neighbor. He also does not believe in walls for the sake of walls. But his neighbor strongly believes in the old saying: “Good fences make good neighbors.” His neighbor remains unconvinced and stresses the need of fences. The speaker considers his neighbor as a living example of a Stone Age savage.

The wall referred in the poem is highly symbolic. Actually it is not the fences which make good neighbors but it the good neighbors make good fences. No fence can prevent an encroacher unless otherwise he himself decides not to break the border.

Actually walls are separating one from his surrounding and confining him within a cell. Now a day walls are made not only on earth but also in the heart of man. People are separated and segregated in the name of cast, creed, religion and political barriers. Nobody has time or readiness to live in communion with his surrounding and his fellow beings.

a) 'Good fences make good neighbours'. Explain

- ◆ It is necessary to keep some limits between neighbours.
- ◆ It is essential for privacy.
- ◆ It is essential for maintaining good and healthy relations.
- ◆ Unlimited freedom between neighbours will destroy the rhythm and harmony of life.
- ◆ Good fences are essential for keeping one's own property well.

b) Debate- Points in favour of wall

- ◆ Good fences make good neighbours.
- ◆ Fences are essential for security.
- ◆ Fences are essential for privacy.
- ◆ Fences are essential for maintaining healthy relations.
- ◆ Fences are needed for keeping property.

c) Debate- Points against wall

- ◆ It is against the nature.
- ◆ Wall is a dividing force.
- ◆ Wall is a symbol of selfishness.
- ◆ Wall is against the idea of universal love.
- ◆ Wall results in suspicion among people.

d) Identify three poetic devices used in the poem

- ◆ Simile- Like an old stone savage armed.
- ◆ Metaphor- And some are loaves and some so nearly balls.
- ◆ Alliteration- What I was walling in or walling out.

Amigo Brothers

Piri Thomas

Amigo Brothers is a thought provoking story of two teenagers of the same age, written by Piri Thomas. The story depicts how personal gain and self centeredness can not affect or destroy real and sincere friendship.

Antonio Cruz and Felix Vargas, the seventeen year old teenagers were so close friends and they felt themselves to be brothers. By appearance Antonio was fair, lean and tall, while Felix was dark in complexion, short and husky in texture. While Antonio's hair was always falling over his eyes, Felix wore his black hair in a natural Afro style. By the external appearances they may seem to be two strangers but with their internal bonding they lived like brothers. Nothing hindered their friendship and they spend their time together. They slept, ate, enjoyed music and dreamed together. Both of them had a dream- of someday becoming a light weight champion of the world and worked hard to achieve their dreams.

Fortunately or unfortunately one day they came to know that they were to fight each other in the division final of the Golden Gloves Championship Tournament. They decided to part themselves at least until the bout is over. Felix decided to go to his

aunt's house at in Bronx, while Antonio stayed at his own place. Both of them tried hard not to think about the other but they were not able to forget the other. At the day of the bout both the fighters were welcomed cheerfully to the ring by their admirers. The bell rang signalling the beginning of the fight. Felix and Antonio turned and faced each other squarely in fighting pose. The audience rose in roar and the intensity of their cheerfulness shook the window pane of the nearby buildings. The second round and the final round also witnessed intense fighting and even neither the audience nor the referee was confused to decide who the winner is. They fought toe-to-toe. The sound of their blows was loud in contrast to the silence of the crowd. The crowd became completely silent and even the referee was stunned by their savagery.

Even after the bell rang signalling the end of the fight, Felix and Antonio were past hearing. Their blows continued to pound on each other like hail stones. At last the referee parted them each other by force and poured cold water up on their head in order to bring them to their senses. As they got their sense back they looked round and then rushed toward each other alarming that the boxing match is going to be a fight to death. But quiet contrary to their fear the two amigos embraced each other and left the ring without waiting for the declaration of the result. They once again proved to the world that nothing is greater than real friendship. Their act of leaving the ring by arm in arm is a clear declaration that they are ready to scarify any personal benefits for the sake of their friendship.

a) Antonio Cruz and Felix Vargas

- ◆ They were both seventeen years old.
- ◆ They were so together in friendship.
- ◆ They felt themselves as brothers.
 - ◆ They had their childhood expereince in the same building.
 - ◆ Antonio was fair, lean and lanky.
 - ◆ Felix was dark, short and husky.
 - ◆ Antonio's hair was always falling over his eyes.
 - ◆ Felix wore his black hair in a natural Afro style.
 - ◆ Each youngster had a dream to become the light weight champion of the world.
 - ◆ Both of them are hard working.

e) Announcement before the boxing match

Ladies and gentleman,
Good afternoon to all.

It is the golden moment we have all been waiting for the main event between two fine young fighters. In one corner, weighing 134 pounds., Felix Vargas, and in the other, weighing 133 pound, Antonio Cruz. It will be a great fight. A wonderful experience for all. The winner will represent the Boy's club in the tournament of Champoins, the Golden Gloves. Please support the boxers with the true spirit of the game.

**f) 'Arm in arm, the Champions had already left the ring'.
write five points for and against the action of Amigo brothers.**

Points in favour

- ◆ Participation is important than receiving a prize.
- ◆ Friendship is greater than any prize.
- ◆ They both considered themselves as champions.
- ◆ Receiving a prize by one person will make other person unhappy.
- ◆ Performance is greater than result.

Points against

- ◆ This action is against the rules and regulations of a game.
- ◆ Their action destroyed the beauty of the game.
- ◆ They make the game incomplete.
- ◆ Their action destroyed the status of a referee.
- ◆ Their action was against the wish of the audience.

The Hour of Truth

Percival Wild

Percival Wild's play, "The Hour of Truth" is an intense psychological study on the corrupting influence of money on people. This play shows how easily people forget their morals and values before fortune.

The two main characters in this play are Robert Baldwin, the secretary of a powerful bank and his boss Mr. John Gresham, the bank President. Mr. Baldwin represents an everyday American man who works for a living. But his salary is really insufficient to support his family. Gresham, who is charged with the misappropriation of money begs Mr. Baldwin, the only one witness in this case to say three words "I don't remember" during his examination on trial. As a reward, he offered him one hundred thousand dollars. It was really an amazing amount of money at the time of the story. It is to be noted that money changes everything except the mind of Mr. Baldwin.

It's surprising to see that even his family changes from being virtuous and respectable. They compel him to say just those three words. He goes above the temptation and admits courageously that he cannot accept the bribe.

However, when his family finds out that Gresham offered Baldwin one thousand dollars all three, his wife Martha, his son John and his daughter Evie argue Baldwin to perjure himself in court. Both Martha and John further contend that John was named after Gresham and that by helping to send Gresham to jail, Baldwin would somehow be responsible for sullyng his own son's name.

Despite the pressure, Baldwin holds firm. It is his integrity and firmness brings Marshall, the president of Third National Bank to his house and he offers Baldwin a job in his firm. He tells the family that Gresham himself was so impressed by Baldwin's principles that he confessed his guilt without going to trial. On hearing this Baldwin sheds a few drops of tears of happiness.

a) Character of Robert Baldwin

- ◆ He is a noble man.
- ◆ He is a man of high integrity and honor.
- ◆ He is stubbornly against misrepresentation of any kind.
- ◆ He is a man of values and principles.
- ◆ He is a man of determination
- ◆ He is always against corruption.
- ◆ He is a best role model of honesty.
- ◆ He is pious and God fearing.

b) Seminar points against corruption

- ◆ Corruption is a cancer of a society.
- ◆ Corruption is destroying the concept of social justice.
- ◆ Corruption is against democracy.
- ◆ Corruption is against development.
- ◆ Corruption makes imbalance in the society.
- ◆ Corruption is a big crime.
- ◆ Corruption is an evil practice.

c) Points to prevent corruption in our society

- ◆ Conduct awareness programmes.
- ◆ Strict implementation of law.

- ◆ Use of advanced technology in government service.
- ◆ Establishment of fast track courts to handle corruption cases.
- ◆ Strengthening of vigilance department.
- ◆ Generate the culture of value based life.

UNIT. 3

CHALLENGES OF LIFE

A Three wheeled Revolution

Points to remember

Irfan Alam

Founder of SammaanN foundation.

World famous Social entrepreneur.

A man of innovative ideas.

He is hard working.

Always thinking about the welfare of the poor people.

He is with problem solving skill.

A man of great dreams.

i. Qualities of an entrepreneur.

Self confidence

Creative thinking

Vision

Courage

Leadership

Hard working

Patience

Perseverance

Determination

Innovation

Adaptive

ii. Activities of SammaanN foundation

Giving training on basic etiquette and traffic rules.

Making arrangements to get loan from banks.

Also giving accidental and health insurance.

Giving ID cards and uniform.

Giving education to the family members of rickshaw pullers.

Making rickshaws as a mini shop.

Write a letter to invite IrfanAlam for inagurating an entrepreneur club in your school.

Place

Date

From

Name,
Address

To

Irfan Alam,
SammaaN foundation,
Mumbai

Sir,

I am a student of ABC school, Malgudi. We are going to start an entrepreneur club in our school. We are inviting your great presence in the inagural function. Please give us a convenient date for it.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

s/d

Name

DIDI-
Shaheen Mistri.

i. Shaheen refers to Indian education system as 'bookish'. Comment on this.

- ◆ Indian education is bookish.
- ◆ Indian education is focussing on knowledge aquisition.
- ◆ Theory is getting more prominence than practical.
- ◆ Indian education is not providing more opportunities for creativity and emotional development.

ii. Objectives of Akanksha

- ◆ Providing learning opportunity for all.
- ◆ Providing special care for the underprivileged children's education.
- ◆ Providing a pleasant atmosphere for learning.
- ◆ Providing education in English, Maths, values ,self esteem and confidence.

iii. Write a Blog on the Teach India Movement of Shaheen Mistry

The Akanksha foundation of Shaheen Mistry

February 20,2019/Meenakshi

I am sure that anyone who goes through the life and activities of Shaheen Mistry cannot withstand oneself from becoming an activist. Her selfless service to humanity is unparalleled and worthy to be imitated. Shaheen Mistry is the founder of the Akanksha Foundation, an NGO for promoting education among the under privileged children in India. She is also the CEO of 'Teach for India' since 2008. Even as a little child she was very much interested in the affair of the poor and destitutes. She used to visit the orphanages in Jakarta while she was with her parents. Her occasional visits to the orphanage prompted her to think about those people who are being marginalized in the society.

During summer vacations she visited Mumbai where she volunteered at the 'Happy homes' and 'Schools for the Blind'. These visit to Mumbai, convinced herself the inequality prevailed among the people in India. One day, while in India she chanced to see the life of children in Mumbai who are forced to beg for a livelihood in the street. This incident prompted her to shift her activities to India.

She managed to obtain an admission in St Xavier's college, Mumbai as her parents demanded. She then started language and simple arithmetic classes for the children of the street. She approached the school authorities and gained permission to use the class rooms at evening for conducting classes. At the beginning its functioning was not so smooth, but later it gained wide acceptance from the ordinary people as well as the authorities. Now the Akanksha foundation grew to 58 centres and 6 schools with over 3500 students. The programme developed very organically, over years.

STAMMER

Satchidanandan

K. Satchidanandan is a renowned Indian English writer. He is well-known for his columns and articles in journals and News papers on issues related to human rights and environment. His poem is chiefly noted for its social criticism and satirical expressions. He was shortlisted for the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2011. Stammer is a beautiful poem that amazes the readers with its charm of expression.

The poem begins with a clashing statement. The poet says that stammer is not a handicap. It is only a mode of speech. He considers stammer as the silence that falls between words and its meaning. Just as lameness is the silence between words and deeds. Here the poet compares stammering in speech to lameness in walking. Just as lameness is a stammering in action and stammering is lameness in speech. When there is a disproportion between the word and the deed, it becomes stammering in action. Here the poet criticizes the disparity between man's word and deeds.

The poet doubts about the origin of stammer and he wonders whether stammer preceded language or succeeded it and whether stammer is a language or a dialect. He does not expect an answer for these questions and adds that even the linguists may not be able to find an answer to these questions.

According to the poet each time we stammer, we are really offering a sacrifice to the God of meaning. When we stammer, we will not be capable of expressing our idea properly and hence we are at the mercy of the hearer and the meanings of our words may be sacrificed. When the whole people stammer, it becomes more than a language. It becomes a mother tongue, just as it is with us now. He is of the view that even the God may have stammered when He created Man. He justifies his stand by saying that, that is why all words of man carry different meanings. The language of the poem is simple but impregnated with multiple interpretations.

Poets observation on stammer

- ◆ Stammer is not handicap. It is a mode of speech.
- ◆ It is the silence that falls between the word and its meaning.
- ◆ It is the silence that falls between the world and the deed.
- ◆ Stammer becomes a social phenomenon when a whole people stammer.
- ◆ Each time we stammer, we are offering a sacrifice to the God of meaning.
- ◆ When a whole people stammer, stammer becomes their mother tongue.

Unit- 4

Live and Let Live

WHENA SAPLING IS PLANTED

Wangari Maathai

i) What is sustainable development?

Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present, with out compromising the ability of future generations to their own needs.

It is eco- friendly development

It is always keeping the bio-diversity in all its diversity, beauty and wonder.

ii) What are the advantages of tree planting?

Tree planting is simple, attainable and gurantees quick successful results within a reasonable amount of time. It also sustains interest and commitment.

iii) What are the objectives of 'Green belt movement'?

- ◆ To provide clean drinking water.
- ◆ To provide enough fire wood.
- ◆ To provide balanced diets.
- ◆ To provide shelter.
- ◆ To ensure a minimum income.
- ◆ To keep the bio diversity.

iv) What are the negative effects of mismanagement of nature?

- ◆ Wide spread destruction of ecosystem.
- ◆ Climatic instability.
- ◆ Contamination of the soil and water.
- ◆ Starvation and poverty.
- ◆ Diseases.
- ◆ Riots.

v) What is bio-diversity?

It is the variety of all forms of life which make a balanced environment.

vi) Ways to keep bio-diversity

- ◆ Planting of trees.
- ◆ Focus on sustainable development.
- ◆ Cultivate the habit of eco-friendly living.
- ◆ Conducting awareness programme related to it.

RICE

Chemmanam Chacko

Rice is a satirical poem written by Chemmanam Chakko. In the poem Rice the poet ridicules our farmers tendency to abandon paddy cultivation for cash crops. The poem throws light upon man's tendency to acquire money even at the cost of his life itself. The poet, returning from north India after completing his four years of research in making toys out of husk dreams of eating a full meals of 'athikira rice' at his home. He was fed up with eating chappathis and hence very much eager to reach home as early as possible. He also imagines how things will be going on in his house and visualizes how he will be welcome by his father, mother and his little brother. The very thought of his home makes the poet impatient and longs to reach home early and pleads the train to run fast and let him to reach home quickly to eat his food.

But when he reaches his home town he is startled to see the changes occurred in his village. Now he cannot see the palm- thatched house which stretched near the paddy field. His vision is also restricted with rubber plants which grown twice of his height. It also replaced the vellaran and modan, the favourite varieties of rice used to be sown in the paddy field. The entire field is cultivated with commercial crop like areca nuts and deal woods. The sound of the plough, the commotions of the people engaged in the act of cultivation and the chirping of bird, all are disappeared.

His father also abandoned rise cultivation and resorted to rubber planting. To him only fools will turn to rise cultivation for gain, as the farmers gain nothing from it. He also believes that rubber planting is more profitable and not risky as rice cultivation. It is also profitable and hence he considers it as better money.

The poet also ridicules our act of demanding more rations from the centre after abandoning rice cultivation for the sake of the 'better money'. He too appeals to the chief minister who dashed above him in the aeroplane to the centre to bring him some

husk for making toys. Even though he is not sure about the availability of husk, he raises some what a rhetorical question;-

i) Ways to improve paddy cultivation in kerala.

- ◆ Providing support price to farmers.
- ◆ Providing subsidy to farmers.
- ◆ Providing pension to farmers.
- ◆ Give training to farmers.
- ◆ Providing technology to farmers.
- ◆ Giving seed and fertilizers to farmers.
- ◆ Starting of paddy based food industries.

ii) Negative impacts of commercialisation of farming

- ◆ Food crisis.
- ◆ Threat to eco- friendly living.
- ◆ Possibility of diseases.
- ◆ Water scarcity.
- ◆ Poverty and starvation.
- ◆ Erosion of cultural values.
- ◆ Economic imbalance.

iii) " Only fools turn to rice farming for gain" comment.

◆ Rice is a super satire by Chemmanam Chacko, the master Satirist of malayalam. The poem throws light upon man's tendency to acquire money even at the cost of his life itself. The father abandoned rice cultivation and resorted to rubber planting. Rubber planting is more profitable and not risky as rice cultivation. Hence he considers it as better money. The government gives rice to gives these who have no paddy fields. Here the poet triggers against the greed self centredness of modern man.

DANGERS OF DRUG ABUSE

Dr. Hardin. B. Jones

The word “Drugs” here means “sensual drug”, not a medical drug. A medical drug is a chemical which is used to cure disease. But sensual drug is a chemical which the body does not need. It activates the pleasure centres in the brain. Thus the person who takes the drug experiences an increased sense of pleasure. Sensual drugs are stimulants and it stimulates the pleasure centres to create a fake sense of joy.

A person who takes the drug once or twice takes it again and again in order to experience the heightened sense of pleasure. It leads him to addiction. He finds that he cannot live without the drug. More over continued use of the drug has weakened his brain. He loses his sense of morality and loses the ability to discriminate right and wrong. It destroys him morally, physically, mentally and economically. They are also compelled to engage in unlawful activities for earning money and hence turn to a social nuisance

Indiscriminate and continued use of the drugs affects the brain badly resulting depression and other such mental disorder. It also leads to severe disease like cancer, heart attack etc. Great care should be taken to rescue the people especially the young generation from the fatal hands of the drugs. Effective steps should be taken to prevent the tendency to use drugs indiscriminately.

i. Impact of drug abuse

- ◆ It is destroying our Health
- ◆ It is destroying our wealth.
- ◆ It is destroying our future.
- ◆ It is destroying our creativity.
- ◆ It is destroying the peace and harmony of our society and family.
- ◆ Drugs are the real villain of destruction.

ii. Ways to avoid drug abuse

- ◆ Conducting awareness programme.
- ◆ Including the inputs related to the bad effects of drug abuse, in our curriculum.
- ◆ Strict implementation of law.
- ◆ Implementation of a better rehabilitation policy.
- ◆ Establishment of guidance and counselling centres.

Unit 5

THE LIGHTER SIDE

POST EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS

R. H. Wood

Post Early for Christmas is a humorous one act play written by R H Wood, the British playwright. The play centered on a parcel booked in a village post office during a Christmas season. The play takes place in a country post office where a placard is exhibited stating ‘Post Early for Christmas’

The play opens with a description by the postal assistant. She tells the strange experience she had in the previous day. The present day also was not an exception. An old gentleman with hearing impairment approaches her for his old age pension. When she asks him whether he brings his book he replies that he did not bring his ‘cook’ mistaking ‘book’ for ‘cook’. He also gets irritated when she says him that she thinks that he did not get what she said. The old man also mistakes ‘said’ for ‘Ted’ and declares his name is not Ted but Sam. When the Assistant becomes successful in convincing the matter he says that he thought that she was deaf.

An old lady approaches the assistant to get advice for treating her cats for some ailment, mistaking the post office for the veterinary clinic. She complains that, her cat has not been taking food for the last few days as its paw got hurt. The assistant convinces her that she is in a wrong place and advises her to go to the nearby veterinary clinic. The old lady leaves the post office buying two penny half penny stamp as a compliment.

The Farmer, a strange but an interesting character enters the post office. His words and deeds decide the course of the play considerably. He enquires directly to the Assistant whether she has found any bomb in the post office. His words literally

make her panic. To their great surprise he reads the news paper report of discovering a time bomb in the London post office, disguised as a Christmas gift parcel. The report also instructs the people to report the police, if any suspicious looking parcels are found in the post office.

A foreign tourist enters the post office to book a parcel. He eagerly enquires about the safety of the parcel he booked and the assistant assures him that everything will be safe with them. Satisfied in her dealings he leaves the post office forgetting his gloves in there. Bertie the naughty son of Mrs Higgins finds that a funny notice is coming from the parcel booked by the tourist. Taking the advantage of the confused situation the farmer declares that it is nothing but a time- bomb and suggests calling the police. On seeing the people try to hide themselves behind the table and other places to escape from the bomb, the old gentle man enquires whether they are playing hide and seek. A policeman comes to the scene and directs the Assistant to fetch a bucket full of water to diffuse the bomb. When the police man begins to uncover the parcel, the Tourist enters the post office to take his gloves which he left there. The policeman questions him about the parcel and says him that he is going to undo it. Without waiting for his explanation the policeman throws the parcel in to the water and everybody dives for cover but the tourist. Astonished in their act, the tourist rushes to the bucket and takes the parcel out of it and holds up a large clock. He laments in the damage occurred to the clock which he carefully brought from Switzerland as a Christmas gift for some one. Infuriated by this the Tourist burst out that he will never post anything in this country and declares that he is going to meet the Postmaster General to complaint against this injustice. Fed up with all this the Assistant leaves the office abandoning her job in the post office to join at the animal dispensary as she thinks it is better to serve the animals rather than the foolish people.

i. Prepare a character sketch of the postal assistant.

She is the central character in the play 'Post early for christmas'. She is very polite and dutiful public servant. She patiently hears what the customers and replies them sincerely and does whatever she can for them. Even though some people disturb her with their foolery, she never gets agitated. She exhibits posts early for christmas in the post office in order to avoid last minute rush and related issues. She also assure the customers about the safty of their parcels. Her desetion of the job in the post office is also an example of her setting the matter at her cost.

ii. Bring out the humour in the play

There are many humorous situations in the play.

- ◆ Somebody coming to the post office and asks where he can get stamps.
- ◆ Another person demands for a pint of beer.
- ◆ The deaf man hears book as cook, bed and ted.
- ◆ An old lady coming to get medicine for her cat.
- ◆ The 'time-bomb' episode is another example.

iii. Announcement

The literary club of your school decides to enact the play ' Post early for Christmas' in connection with the school anniversary. Prepare a script for announcing the programme.

Dear friends,

A golden opportunity to watch a beautiful one act play ' Post early for Christmas' by the great dramatist R. H. Wood. It will be staged in school auditorium at 2 pm, on wednesday, the 22nd of January 2020. It is a humorous play on a parcel containing beautiful clock is misunderstood to be a time-bomb. Some strange experiences in a village post office. Please come and celebrate the moments of big humour. Thank you all

THIS IS GOING TO HURT JUST A LITTLE BIT

Ogden Nash

‘This going to hurt just a little bit’ is a satirical poem written by Ogden Nash, the well known American poet. This poem is a humorous graphic description of the experience of the poet while sitting in a dentist’s chair. Sitting in a dentist chair is the thing the poet dislikes the most in the world. The pain exerted by a dentist is not only physical but mental too, as it also harms one’s self esteem. In his opinion, it is not possible to sit calm in the dentist’s chair because even the slightest movement of the dentist alter one’s life line, love line and other such important lines in the palm.

The poet compares the patient’s mouth with the part of the road that is being worked on. Almost all works take place while mending the road like concreting, drilling, rolling, stone crushing etc. are also happening in the dental treatment. He also believes that our tooth is actually being demolished in the guise of polishing. The most dangerous thing

in the dental treatment is that all these are done with the help of a mirror. The poet fears that the doctor may mistake the right for left and left for right as the mirror reflects like that. Another pathetic aspect of the dental treatment is that the patients are compelled to visit the dentist persistently for regular check up. Poet also compares the dentist with a female bear, Ursa, for his ability in holding the victim forcefully. Nobody can escape from the fatal clutches of the dentist once get in to it.

The poem is noted for its simple and loosed style and language. The end rhyming and words pun like 'hope hopen' gives the poem a special charm and beauty. The use of similes, exaggeration and metaphors makes the poem more convincible and interesting. Lines like "And your mouth is like a section of road that is being worked on" and "Because the dentist may be a bear,....." are examples of simile and metaphor respectively.

Identify three poetic devices used in the poem.

1. Exaggeration- And your mouth is like a section of road that is being worked on.
2. Metaphor- Because the dentist may be a bear.
3. Simile- And your mouth is like a section of road that is being worked on.

What is the meaning of benignity?

Favourable circumstances

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

R. K. Narayan

Crime and punishment is a humorous short story written by R. K. Narayan. This story tells about the comical situation between a teacher and his student. When the teacher asks the student to multiply sixteen and three, the student purposefully

makes mistakes several times. Infuriated in this, the teacher slaps on the student's cheek. The youngster threatens the teacher to report the matter to his parents. He demands him to stop the class and play with him. At last the teacher acted as the station master as the boy demanded to do so. When the engine got stuck he asks the teacher to repair it, the teacher reveals that he has no technical knowledge. Then he demands the teacher to tell him stories. He tells several stories. At last the teacher decides to reveal the entire thing to the child's parents. But when his father enquires the teacher about the boy's progress in arithmetic, the student begs the teacher not to tell the truth. The teacher protects the child. The face of the child then filled with gratitude to the teacher bids good night to him cheerfully.

i. Points against corporal punishment in the classroom

- ◆ It is against the natural way of learning.
- ◆ It is against the principles of learning .
- ◆ It is against child psychology.
- ◆ It will destroy the normal rhythm of class room activities.
- ◆ It will make damage on teacher learner relation.
- ◆ There is possibility of casualty in classrooms.
- ◆ It is against the concept of self discipline.

ii. Is it a strong satire on over parenting?

Crime and punishment is a story written by R. K. Narayan. It can be read as a satire on over- parenting. The parents in the story are experts in child psychological theories. They are against any type of punishment on their child. They built a nursery and made all infrastructure arrangements for better learning. They insist that the child should not be repressed in any way. They want their child to get full score in class test and double promotion. But the boy is not ready to learn. But the economical condition of the teacher is very bad. That is why the teacher is forced to act to the wish of the learner. The story is really highlighting the negative impacts of over parenting.

The story satirises the attitude of the parents to train or mould the children in accordance with their whims and fancies. They actually confine the child in huge building in the name of special training. Even though they have knowledge of child psychology, they are utter failure in its practical application. The child actually needs not a teacher but a playmate. The story makes us remember that like curricular activities, co- curricular activities also have its own importance in education. It also throws light to the pathetic condition of a teacher who suffers in the hands of whimsical parents and over pampered child.

Personnel letters/Formal letters/Letter to the editor

Point to remember

- 1, Heading (sender's address and date)
- 2, Salutation or greetings { My dear father, My dear mother etc. (for relatives).
Dear Mr. john, Dear Miss. Mary etc. (for friends). 'My dear' is to be used only for intimate friends.. Dear sir/ madam, sir/ madam etc. (for officials))
- 3, Body of the letter (write what you have to say.. should be brief ...divide into paragraphs.)
- 4, Subscription { should be polite... should be depended up on the relationship. Eg. Yours affectionately, With love etc (for relatives)... yours sincerely, Your sincere friend, etc (for friends).. Yours truly, Yours faithfully, etc (for officials) }

Refer the example of official letter given below

JOB APPLICATION AND RESUME

Reply to an advertisement for job

From

Name:.....

Address.....

To

.....

Sir/Madam,

I am writing this letter in reply to your advertisement in today'snews paper for the post of

I am twenty one years old. I have just passed B.com from the University of Kerala. I know computer programming and have passed DCA from C-Dit govt of kerala.

I am enclosing true copies of my B.com mark list, certificates and other testimonials as per the advertisement.

I offer myself as a candidate for the post ofin your company. I assure you that I will discharge my duties to the best of my abilities if I am selected for the post.

Yours faithfully,

Name:

Superscription on the envelop

The Manager

,.....

Resume

Current Address Name:..... Permanent Address..... E-mail.....
.....

Objectives: To work in a firm where I can utilize my abilities for its overall development.
Education: B.Com First Class University of Kerala 2014
DCA First class C-Dit 2014 Plus Two
Full A+ DHSE Govt of kerala 2011 SSLC Full
A+ Govt of Kerala 2009
Experience: Name of organization: Hi –Tech publishers, Trivandrum Name of post: Data entry operator
Period: 2014-2015
Activities: event management, team leadership, ect.
Achievements: list out achievements relevant to the post
Skills: data entry,

soft ware development.	Languages:	Reading	writing	speaking
1 Malayalam	Malayalam	Malayalam	2 English	English
English	3 Hindi	Hindi	4 ———	—

TamilInterests: reading, watching cinema, playing cricket.

News Paper Report

NEWSPAPER REPORT WRITING - SAMPLE

102 children among 314 killed in mudslide

BOGOTA

More than 102 children were among 314 people killed in the mudslide that slammed into the southern Colombian town of Mocoa last week, the Government has said. The mudslide hit a week ago after rains caused three rivers to flood, sending a sea of mud and debris crashing into the town. In the latest toll report, the National Disasters Risk Management Unit said 332 people were injured and at least 4506 had been made homeless.

TIPS to write a newspaper report:

- Title in simple present usually to report an incident
- Check if you have used the past participle form of the verb if the subject is a victim.
(‘Children’ in the title of the news above is followed by ‘killed’)
- Note the expressions like ‘ the government has said’. See how time and place are given. ‘Yesterday’ is not written in newspaper reports usually.

Notice Making/ Announcement

Points to include

- 1, Write an appropriate title
- 2, Write the date of issue of the notice on the top left or right of the notice, it should be below the title
- 3, In the body of the letter date and time of the programme should be mentioned clearly

4, Mention the name and designation of the issuing authority at the left bottom of the notice

5, Should follow a specific format

6, Use clear and simple language.

**GOVT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL MANATHAVADY
NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME NOTICE**

FOOD FESTIVAL

3rd September 2019: A food festival of the ethnic food prepared by the selected students of our school will be conducted on 8th September 2019 as part of the Onam celebrations. Those who are interested to participate in the festival with their food products should register their name on or before 15th September 2019 with the NSS programme office. A detailed recipe of the food should be exhibited at the time of exhibition. Name...

Programme officer, National Service Scheme.

LITERARY TERMS

Alliteration: The repetition of the same consonant in adjoining words is alliteration

Assonance: The repetition of identical middle vowel sounds in a sequence of syllables.

Eg. Deep— steep, make—take, like—hike

Ballad: A poem or song that tells a story of the heroic or tragic deeds of heroes in simple words.

Blank verse: poetic line composed in unrhymed iambic pentameter.

Comedy : A drama with happy ending.

Dirge: a funeral song.

Doggerel: A comic, silly and abusive poem.

Elegy: A poem of mourning or lamentation.

Epic: A long narrative poem in an elevated style celebrating heroic persons or their deeds.

Fable: A short humorous play in which plot and incidents are exaggerated.

Hyperbole: Exaggerated or over statement beyond natural bound, for the sake of emphasis or comic effects.

Imagery: Visual imagery for sight: Auditory imagery for hearing:...Tactile imagery for touch:...Gustatory imagery for taste:...Olfactory imagery for smell

Irony: the use of words or situations to convey the opposite of what is really meant.

Limerick: A popular form of nonsense verse.

Lyric: A simple and subjective poem.

Metaphor: A comparison in which the identity rather than likeness is stressed. Eg. My love is a red-red rose.

Metonymy: A figure of speech in which the name of an attribute is applied to that of the thing meant. Eg. The Bench –for judiciary, The crown—for the king.

Monologue: A poem or story spoken by one character or performer.

Ode: A short lyrical poem in the form of an address or calling something. Eg. Ode to Nightingale.

Oxymoron: The combination of two contradictory terms in one expression. Eg. Fearful joy.

Rhythm: refers to the regular and measured flow of sounds.

Rime Royal: A seven line iambic Pentameter rhyming ab ab bb cc.

Simile: Two things or action re likened for clarity or poetic beauty using ‘as’ or ‘like’. Eg. My love is like a red-red rose.

Sonnet: A poem of 14 lines. First eight lines are called octave rhyming abba abba and the last six are called sestet rhyming cde cde or cd cd cd. Shakespearian sonnets have a different pattern of abab cdcd efef gg.

Synecdoche: A figure of speech in which the whole stands for part or part stands for the whole.

Terza Rima: A three line stanza form in iambic pentameter rhyming aba, bcb, cdc.

Trenodly: A poem of lamentation.