PROSE 1st Year (Intermediate)

1. Two Sides Of Life (Booker.T.Washington)

8. Match any eight of the following words in Column A with their meaning in column B. [8x ½ = 4 Marks]

| 1. accomplish | achieve something |
|-------------------|--|
| 2. appreciating | valuing something highly |
| 3. overcast | cloudy, dark gloomy |
| 4. mud-puddles | small muddy waterproof |
| 5. disconsolate | extremely sad, gloomy, unhappy |
| 6. unpalatable | hard to accept, not tasting good |
| 7. dwell upon | to think or talk a lot about something |
| 8. recite | read aloud |
| 9. Daniel webster | An American lawyer and statesman (1782-1852) |
| 10. seize | grab or catch hold of |
| 11. woe | Sadness, Grief |
| 12. disposition | character, nature, temperment |
| | |

1. Annotate the following in about 100 words each [2x 4 = 8 Marks]

a) In thought in talk, in action, I think you will find that you cam separate life into these two divisions the dark side and the bright side, the discouraging side and the encouraging side

b) Education is not what a person is able to hold his head, so much as it is what a person is able to find

c) They are the people who never go forward. They never suggest a line of activity. They live simply on the negative side of life

d) Do not be satisfied until you have put yourselves into that atmosphere where you can seize and hold on very highest and most beautiful things that can be got out of life.

3. Answer the following in about 100 words each [2x 4 = 8 Marks]

a. How do the two types of persons react to an overcast morning?

b. How does Booker T Washington advise the teacher trainees to develop frankness and honesty in their teaching?

c. Why does the speaker feel it unfortunate about the students who fail in assessing and honey in their teaching?

d. The whole speech on human traits. Comments with reference to Booker T Washington has two sides of life.

Introduction: These lines are taken from the lesson Two Sides of Life written by Booker.T.Washington

About the author: Booker Taliaferro Washington was born an African- American. He founded Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Industries in 1881 and the National Negro Business League two decades later .

Context: Booker T Washington discusses the two sides – the bright side, the dark side of life – Like the two sides of life, even people are of two classes those who see only the bright side that is only the positive, the morning appears beautiful in all aspects; the others who see only the dark that is the negative, the morning appears gloomy, dully and muddy water.

Both are likely to make mistakes by seeing only one side . Both teachers and students make mistakes. But it is good to see the strengths. It is good to see the happier side more and spread cheer all around.

Conclusion: Thus they are the bright side of life and the dark side of life or the discouraging side and the encouraging side.

OR

Introduction: These lines are taken from the lesson "Two Sides of Life" written by Booker.T.Washington

About the author: Booker.T.Washington was an American educator, author, orator, and advisor who became one of the most prominent leaders of the African American community. He founded Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute and the National Negro Business League. His life and industry are the hallmarks of his personality. Two Sides Of Life is a speech from his popular book called " Character Building ", from his observation and experiences.

Context: Booker.T.Washington's speeches have had much to do with building up of the character. First, he classifies humans into two groups. They are optimistic and pessimists. Optimists always look upon the bright side of life. While the pessimists look upon the dark side of life. Life is a mixture of joys and sorrows. Then only life runs smoothly and peacefully. Washington says that education is neither what a person is able to hold in his head, nor what a person is able to find. Education is such training that will make a student know where to go and get facts.

The author further talks about teachers. The teacher who is franked and fair is always appreciated. All are supposed to make mistakes, and teachers are no exception. However, admitting their mistakes openly adds something character. Like the two sides of life, even people are of two classes those who see only the bright side, the other who only see the dark. Those who look on the dark side of life make the whole atmosphere unpleasant everything that comes from their mouth is unpleasant. They make their life miserable and others' life as well such persons are surely undesirable Students who are always fault finding and criticizing their teachers get no benefit at all, one has to see strong and beautiful things in one's teacher. This is how one drives oneself in the right direction one should always see the best things in life.

One who cultivates the habit of seeing the brighter side, nine cases out of ten are highly regarded individuals and the world seeks advice from their intelligence. He advised the students, "Don't compromise in your life to achieve the best things and you deserve to be the best in your life".

Conclusion: Thus, it is good to see the happier side more and spread cheer all around. Positive thinking encourages and negative thinking discourages. Encouragement always leads to progress and prosperity. Discouragement always pushes into dark dungeons.

2. Father, Dear Father (Raj Kinger)

8. Match any eight of the following words in Column A with their meaning in column B. [8x ½ = 4 Marks]

| 1. transgression | Doing wrong violation of a code |
|-----------------------|--|
| 2. Pythagoras | Greek philosopher and mathematician |
| 3. Pythagoras Theorem | Square of hypotenuse of right-angled triangle is equal to sum of square on the two sides |
| 4. muse | Reflect, think over |
| 5. ancillary | Secondary, additional |
| 6. fibbing | Telling a trival life |
| 7. Tospy-Turvy | Upside down |
| 8. highly strung | Nervous and easily upset |
| 9. nervy | Nervous, rude |
| 10. harbinger | Something that foretells the coming of something |
| 11. cross | annoyed, angry |
| 12. Hypotenuse | term used in geometry |
| 13. prattles | repeats meaninglessly |
| 14. traverse | travel across |
| 15. adamant | unyielding, inflexible |
| 16. atstake | at risk to be lost |
| 17. anguished | expressing great mental pain |

1. Annotate the following in 100 Words. [2x 4 = 8 Marks]

a) Yes, my rank slipped to second.

b) But in your Departmental store, do you apply Pythagoras's Theorem of Newton's Gravity?

c) And she was cross, she said go ask the guy who keeps gardening things.

d)This was only to lighten my overburdened heart.

3. Answer the following in about 100 words [2x 4 = 8 Marks]

a. What does the boy think of his grandparents in his letter?

b. Write a paragraph on the present-day education system as described in Rahul's letter?

c. What is the attitude of teaches towards learners as illustrated in Father Deer Father?

d. What is the significance of the postscript to the text in Father Deer Father?

Introduction: This line is taken from the lesson Father, Dear Father written by Raj kinger

About the author: Raj Kinger writes for the press. "Father, Dear Father" is an article published in the English daily, The Hindu.

Context: Rahul is a schoolboy. he is the class topper. his first rank slips to the second. He write a letter to his father raising several questions about our education system he believes that education should give a feel of life to the learners and enable them to live a complete life rather they are letting life pass by. He says that his grandfather had a carefree and beautiful childhood. he enjoyed in the mango and guava gardens and playing marbles on the river bank. Rahul's grandmother is semi literate yet she was a happy compared to his educated mother.

Conclusion: Thus, this letter is a request to a Father, who lost his first rank.

Introduction: This line is taken from the lesson "Father, Dear Father" written by Raj kinger

About the Author: Raj kinger writes for the press, Father, Dear father is an article published in the English daily the Hindu.

Context: Father, Dear Father is an effective thought-provoking on the commentary on the education system prevailing now. It highlights the defects in the mindsets of parents, learners, teachers, and government bodies. The short write-up is in the form of a letter to a father.

Rahul is a class topper in his school. The son explains to his father that whatever he learns in school has no practical application. The word comma 'think' makes him reflect on several issues including many pitfalls in our education systems. As his rose plant almost died, he asked his biology teacher what he should do, to save it and she was cross. The teacher did not think Rahul's question relevancy in her class, so she asked him to approach the gardener for advice. Rahul says " We learn about pesticides, but we do not know to use them". Rahul's fears is that if he were to meet Newton face to face, he would fail to recognize him, as he is so busy in learning about him.

Rahul finds his grandfather's outlook appealing and agreeable. According to his grandfather education is through his experience of life. His grandfather has a carefree and beautiful childhood. Days are spent plucking the mangoes and guavas from their orchards. Rahul's grandmother is semi-literate, she is not very much educated as his own mother, yet his grandmother was a happy one further Rahul says that the essence of life is not taught to him for Rahul, practical education matters more than theoretical. Classroom knowledge should come in handy in our day-to-day life.

Conclusion: Thus, this letter is his anguished plea to his father who scolds him for losing his first rank, Rahul expresses his emotions through a letter.

3. The Green Champion by Thimmakka (Adopted from the internet)

8. Match any eight of the following words in Column A with their meaning in column B. [$8x \frac{1}{2} = 4$ Marks]

| Word | Meaning |
|-------------|---|
| saalumarada | A row of trees (in Kannada language) |
| Conceive | to become pregnant |
| saplings | young trees |
| stretch | an area or extent of land |
| respite | a short period of relief from something difficult or unpleasant |
| pails | buckets |
| invariably | without fail |
| onset | a beginning |
| conferred | awarded a degree, title etc |
| incredible | difficult to believe, extraordinary |
| massive | exceptionally large |
| patrolled | went round an area to check that it was safe and there was no trouble |
| facet | a particular aspects |
| captured | caught animals and kept them in confined spaces |
| foster son | adopted son |
| tending | looking after/ caring for |

1. Annotate the following in about 100 words each [2x 4 = 8 Marks]

a. At the age of 40, she wanted to end her life as she could not conceive.

b. Though the trees grown by her worth several crores of rupees today, her life has no respite from poverty

c. One might think that growing trees is not a big deal but one would know the reality of it only when they do it on their own.

d. Her intentions are evidently good as she has planted trees rich in biodiversity

3. Answer the following in about 100 words each [2x 4 = 8 Marks]

a. All great things have humble, small beginnings. Justify the statement based on the life and work of Thimmakka.

b. Why did Thimmakka and her husband decide to plant trees? Describe how hard they tried to succeed in their mission.

c. Who is taking the noble mission of Thimmakka forward and how?

d. Why was Thimmakka called Salalumarda?

Introduction: These lines are taken from the lesson The Green Champion Thimmakka. It is a biographical piece taken from the Internet.

Context: Thimmakka was born poor. she wasn't educated. she walked as a coolie. Her married life wasn't happy because she couldn't become a mother till she was forty. Her husband was very cooperative the couple started planting trees in that village in a stretch of 4 km. They not only planted them but tender them to maturity. Thimmakka foster son, Sri Umesh. B.N. Umesh has been plating and tending to trees along the roads, in schools, public places, and on the mountain and hilltops. He is also successfully running the PRITHBI BACHAO Movement.

Conclusion: Thus Thimakka started her life and work in a humble manner. got name through a tree-planting mission.

Introduction: These lines are taken from the lesson "The Green Champion Thimmakka". It is a biographical piece taken from the Internet.

Context: The Green champion-Thimmakka, Thimmakka a women more than 100 years in age from Karnataka, has been praised globally as the green champion for her tree planting mission.

Thimmakka was born poor. She was not educated, she worked as a coolie. Her married life was not happy because she could not become a mother even after twenty-five years of their married life. She was dishearted and thought to end her life, but she realized soon the true purpose of her life, so she changed her decision.

Her husband was very cooperative. The couple Thimmakka and Chikkayya, started planting trees in their village in a stretch of 4kms. They planted 10 banyan saplings in the first year and increased the number year after year. Both of them used to carry four buckets of water for a distance of 4 Kms to water the saplings. Now, there are around 400 banyan trees in the area. They not only planted them but tended them to maturity, apart from banyan trees, she planted over 8000 other trees in over 80 years.

She had become the international icon for the conservation of the environment. She won many awards and brought international recognization for the Indians, but she has remained poor and living on her Rs 500 pension. The U.S environment organization changed its name as "Thimmakka's Resources For Environmental Education" in honor of Thimmakka. She had good intentions and responsibilities toward the well-being of the environment as well as society.

Thimmakka's foster son, Shri Umesh B.N Umesh has been planting and tending trees along the roads, schools, public places, and on the mountains and hilltops. He is also running successfully "PRITHVI BACHAVO" movement. He has his own nursery and distributes plants to the famous who are interested in growing plants. Thimmakka received many awards, including the Padma Shri.

Plant and protect the trees. They will protect you and your environment. Thimmakka says," Even one sapling each, could make the world a better place for our children"

Conclusion: Thus, Thimmakka started her life and work in humble manners, got name through her tree planting mission.

4. The First Four Minutes (Roger Bannister)

8. Match any eight of the following words in Column A with their meaning in column B. [$8x \frac{1}{2} = 4$ Marks]

| 1. persuade | convince: make somebody believe that something is true |
|------------------|--|
| 2. fluttered | moved lightly and quickly |
| 3. Shaw | George Bernard Shaw, the well-known English |
| 4. Saint Joan | a play written by Bernard Shaw |
| 5. desperate | beyond hope, extreme |
| 6. lull | a period of less movement |
| 7. Brasher | Christopher Brasher, a famous English athlete |
| 8. tremendously | greatly, extremely |
| 7. resistance | refusal to obey, opposition |
| 8. propelled | moved, pushed forward |
| 9. kept his head | remained cool and balanced |
| 10. pace | speed |
| 11. penetrated | entered or passed through |
| 12 stampfl | Fraz Stampfl, Bannister's Austraian coach |

| 13. Chataway | a famous runner who later ran mile under four minutes |
|------------------|--|
| 14. barely | to a very limited extent |
| 15. perceptible | observable |
| 16. pounced | jumped suddenly on |
| 17. anguish | suffering, agony |
| 18. compellingly | forcefully |
| 19. extinction | disappearance, loss, death |
| 20. impelled | forced to do something |
| 21. exhausted | tired |
| 22. haven | safe place |
| 23. chasm | gap, wide difference |
| 24. engulf | surround, cover |
| 25. exploded | burst out |
| 26. surged | increased suddenly, moved like waves |
| 27. vice | a device with two jaws used to hold an object firmly; while work is being done on it |
| 28. scampered | ran or skipped about briskly |
| 29. spontaneous | natural, on the spot, reflexively |
| 30. ventured | entered |
| 31. eclipsing | declined, shadowed |

confused

32. bewildered

1. Annotate the following in about 100 words each [2x 4 = 8 Marks]

- a. No one tried to persuade me. The decision was mine alone.
- b. A voice shouting 'Relax' penetrated into me above the Noise of the crowd.
- c. The physical overdraft came only from greater willpower.
- d. No words could be invented for such supreme happiness, eclipsing all other feelings

3. Answer the following in about 100 words each [2x 4 = 8 Marks]

- 1] How did Roger Bannister feel in the first lap of the race?
- 2] Why did DR Bannister feel that the moment of the lifetime had come?
- 3] What gave DR Bannister strength in the final spurt?
- 4] Describe the feelings of DR Bannister after the race was over?

Introduction: These lines are taken from the lesson The First Four Minutes written by Roger Bannister.

About the Author: Dr. Roger Bannister was an English athlete as well as a Medical Professional. He was the first man to run the race of one mile in 3 minutes 59.4 seconds. He did this at Oxford in England on May 6th, 1945.

Context: Bannister was the first man to run the race of 1 mile in 3 minutes 59.4 seconds. during the first lap of the race Banister looked at the flag as lined up for the start. He felt complete silence on the ground. When the gun fired for the second time Brasher went into the lead and he slipped in behind. He understood that he was going very slow. He himself shouted 'faster' but with all his friends he could succeed.

Conclusion: Thus he says that there was no force from anyone to make him participate in this 4-minute running. The decision was entirely his own. **Introduction:** These lines are taken from the lesson "The First Four Minutes" written by "Roger Bannister".

About the author: Dr. Roger Bannister was an English athlete as well as a medical professional he was the first man to run the race of one mile in 3 minutes 59.4 seconds. He did this at Oxford in English on May 6th, 1954

Context: "The First Four Minutes", the speech is a revelation of the stress and strain Dr. Baninister underwent in achieving this record. Roger Bannister, the first man to run the mile in 3 minutes 59.4 seconds, narrates his eventual victory of the race in the essay. He says that failure is as exciting to watch as success. This is possible only when the player exhibits his sport genuinely and completely. He is of the opinion that the spectators do not understand the mental pain that a sportsperson or an athlete passes through before he enters the field. He says that there was no force from anyone to make him participate in this four-minute running.

The decision was entirely his own. During the first lap of the race, he felt complete silence on the ground. It seemed like a false start. He felt angry. When the gun fired for a second time, Brasher, the pacer went into the lead and he slipped in behind him. He realized that he was going very slowly. He was very much excited. His worry increased when he heard the first lap time, 57.5 seconds. At this juncture, he overheard his coach saying " relax" He obeyed. He felt relaxed.

Bannister was running at a faster pace. He ran the half mile in 1 minute 58 seconds. Now, Chataway went in to the lead. The crowd were roaring. He had to run the lap in 59 seconds. Bannister was on full swing. He punched post Chataway, his pacer. The air he breathed in filled his heart with high spirits. The noise he heard of the Oxford crowd was faithful. Their hope and encouragement gave him good strength. Bannister was running at a faster pace. He was almost reaching the tape. He leaped and collapsed almost unconscious. The announcement came in the roar of excitement.

Bannister grabbed Brasher and Chataway, and together they scampered round the track. He felt free of the burden of athletic ambition. His dream came true. Words couldn't describe such supreme happiness.

Conclusion: It is true that an athlete undergoes lots of mental agony before he can give his maximum effort. His story is interesting and inspiring to anyone who puts a pair of running shoes in competition.

5. Box and Cox (John Maddison Morton)

8. Match any eight of the following words in Column A with their meaning in column B.

| Word | Meaning |
|----------------|---|
| 1. box and cox | an arrangement where space or facilities are shared by different persons in strict shifts |
| 2. cropped | cut |
| 3. protuberant | bulging outward |
| 4. bolster | a large round pillow |
| 5. wobble | move unsteadily |
| 6. lor | short form of 'lord' |
| 7. cheroots | cigars |
| 8. Havanas | cigars of a famous brand from Cuba |
| 9. mantelpiece | a shelf affixed to the wall above a fireplace |
| 10. fender | a low metal framework in front of a fireplace |
| 11. hob | an iron shelf at the side of a fire grate |
| 12. emulating | imitating |
| 13. capital | excellent |
| 14. ledge | a narrow shelf |
| 15. leaders | pieces of writing in newspapers giving the paper's opinion, editorials |
| 16. acquaint | inform |
| 17. divesting | removing something one wears |
| 18. attic | a space or room just below the roof of a house |
| 19. brims | bottom parts of hats that stick out |

| Word | Meaning |
|-----------------------|---|
| 20. naps | soft surfaces of leather or fabric with threads turned into one direction |
| 21. parish | a civil subdivision of the village |
| 22. deprive | deny: take away something from someone |
| 23. get rid of | dismiss, become free, remove |
| 24. indulging | satisfying one's wishes: letting oneself do that one enjoys |
| 25. horizontal | level, flat, parallel to the plane |
| 26. rasher of bacon | a strip slice of meat or a pig |
| 27. purloins | takes the property of others |
| 28. gridiron | an iron grate used for boiling fish, meat etc over coals |
| 29. impregnated | infused |
| 30. herrings | a type of small, oily fish |
| 31. sneaking | moving in stealthily |
| 32. benevolence | charitable kindness |
| 33. goodness gracious | expressing great surprise |
| 34. curb | control, check, restrain, rein in |
| 35. Indignation | Anger |
| 36. vengeance | revenge, payback |
| 37. zounds | expresses anger surprise |
| 38. confound | dam, destroy, ruin |
| 39. frightful | horrific, dreadful, awful |
| 40. contemptible | hateworthy, deserving disgrace |

2. Annotate ANY TWO of the following in about 100 words each. [2x 4 = 8 Marks]

a] It is not the case only with the coals, Mrs. Bouncer, But I've lately observed a gradual and steady increase of evaporation among candles, wood, sugar, and matches.

b) It was a capital idea for me- that it was!

c) It's quite extraordinary that trouble I always have to get rid of that venerable female.

d) "Cox, I shan't want you today- you can have a holiday"

4. Answer any two of the following questions in about 100 words each. [2x 4 = 8 Marks]

a) Box and Cox, is regarded as the best farce of the 19th century. Supports the statement with illustrations from the Play.

b) Sketch in a paragraph, the character of Mrs. Bouncer.

c) ".... So that I'm getting double rent for my room, and neither of my lodgers is any wiser of it," say Mrs.Bouncer. Is she right in her estimate of her lodgers? Support your answer with details.

d) Box and Cox fulfill all the characteristics of a one-act play. Explain.

Introduction: These lines are taken from the lesson 'Box and Cox' a humorous oneact play written by John Maddison Morton. It is considered the best play of the 19th century

About the Author: John Maddison Morton was born in England. His plays won him fame and lots of wealth.

Context: Mrs. Bouncer gave the room on weekly rent to two different persons, who were of different professions. The tenants are unaware of this deceptive tactic of Mrs. Bouncer.

Explanation: Mr Bouncer, a greedy land lady, rents out her room to two person at the same time, without letting anyone of the other person. They are Mr.Box, the printer who works all night and lives here only during the day. The other man, Mr.Cox is employed in a hat shop, where he spends all day. Thus Mrs.Bouncer manages to ensure that they do not meet each other in the room. But, they suspects something is wrong there. They notice their thinks being used up by others. At the end, Mr.Box and Mr.Cox recognizes each other as an other acquittance and they agree to share the room together.

Conclusion: Thus, the play proof itself to be farce of rare quality.

Introduction: These lines are taken from the lesson 'Box and Cox' a humorous one-act play written by John Maddison Morton. It is considered the best play of the 19th century

About the Author: John Maddison Morton was born into a well-known dramatist family in England. Following in his father's footsteps, he took to writing plays. His plays won him fame and lots of wealth. He died in London on 19th December 1891.

Context: Mrs. Bouncer gave the room on weekly rent to two different persons, who were of different professions. The tenants are unaware of this deceptive tactic of Mrs. Bouncer.

Explanation: Mrs. Bouncer rented her room to Mr. Box, a printer who worked at his press all night and only utilized the place during the day. While Mr. Cox, a hatter, was at work during the day and only used the room at night, Mrs. Bouncer seized the chance, thinking it was a "capital idea", practically nobody can imagine such things.

One day Mr. Cox accuses Mrs.Bouncer of allegedly using the stuff. Mr. Cox has noticed a constant decrease in his candles, wood, sugar, and matches.

Mr. Box purchased a leg of chicken before coming to his room. In an unhappy state of mind, he placed the gridiron on fire. Mr. Cox came in as well, and he wanted to start the fire. He was astonished to find the fire lit as well as the chicken. He was enraged.

Both of her tenants accuse her of stealing, but she ignores their insults in order to ensure that she receives double rent for a single room.

This works for a while until Mr. Cox oversleeps and Mrs. Bouncer enables Box to go upstairs thinking he has gone. He stumbles into bed and is astonished to see that it is already occupied. After a fight Mr. Box kicks Mr. Cox downstairs. He complains to Mrs. Bouncer, who after accompanying Mr. Cox upstairs admits that she had rented the room to the two of them. Mr. Box, who had not spotted Mr. Cox until now, recognizes him as an old acquaintance, and they agree to share the room together, Re- established all old relationships.

Conclusion: Thus, the language Mr.Box and Mr.Cox use is to verbose that it invokes lots of laughter! Thus the play proves itself to be a farce of rare quality.