

# THE NOVICE

## VOLUME V

### 1998



BY

National Certificate in English (Day)  
for  
Commerce, Industry and  
Further Education

**TECHNICAL COLLEGE,**

BROWN ROAD,

JAFFNA.

University of Jaffna

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# கல்லூரிக் கீதம்

வாழ்க வாழ்கவே வளமார் எமது  
தொழிற் கூடம் வாழ்க வாழ்கவே...

இலங்கைத் தீவின் இலங்கு யாழ்நகரின்  
கலங்கரை விளக்கமாய் கலங்கிருள் துடைத்து  
நிலவும் கோயில் நிறையா ஏழையும்  
நலம் பெற உதவும் நமது கல்லூரி

வாழ்க வாழ்கவே

நேயமிகு நியூஷிலாந்து நிதியுதவ நம்மவர்  
ஓபாத உழைப்புதவ, உருவெடுத்த நங்காய்  
ஆயிரம் தொளாயிரம் ஐம்பதும் எட்டும்  
தோயும் ஆண்டு தோன்றிய தங்காய்

வாழ்க வாழ்கவே

கணிதம் மின்சாரம் கட்டடம் தட்டெழுத்து  
வணிகம் லோகம் வாய்ந்த சுருக்கெழுத்து  
அணிபெறும் எந்திரம் ஆய நற்கலைகள்  
அணி செய்யும் எங்கள் தொழிற் கல்லூரி

வாழ்க வாழ்கவே

வேலை பெற்றிட வீடு ஒங்கிட  
வாலிபர் நங்கையர் வந்து பணிந்திடும்  
சோலக் கலைகள் கொடுத்து உதவிடும்  
சீலக் கோவில் செந்தமிழ் வளத்துடன்

வாழ்க வாழ்கவே

ஆக்கியோன், சு. சுந்தரம்பிள்ளை B. O. L.

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## MESSAGE FROM ACTING PRINCIPAL

I am extremely happy to give this message to our N.C.E. students who are launching this magazine "NOVICE".

It is a symbol that they are persevering in learning English and have achieved their target. This is a magazine which has the requisite articles for secondary and tertiary level students.

I must congratulate the students of N.C.E. for publishing this magazine eventhough we are in a time of vicissitude.

S. Senthilnathan,  
Acting Principal.



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I am extremely happy to give this message to our N.C.E. students who are launching this magazine.

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S. Sankaranarayanan  
Acting Principal



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MESSAGE

## MESSAGE FROM OUR HEAD OF COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

It is a pleasure to write a message for "NOVICE" Volume V of the NCE students of 1998. This book is an attempt to answer and promote the NCE students' needs in English. The students valiant efforts have produced this invaluable magazine.

In spite of the heavy financial crisis they face to make this launch a success the students have done invaluable work copying adding, checking, rewriting and compiling.

My thanks are due to the students and Editorial Board of the English Literary Circle of NCE day class.

S. Jayarajah,  
Head of Commerce Department,  
Technical College,  
Jaffna.

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## FROM THE EDITORS' PEN

It gives me great pleasure in presenting this on behalf of the Editorial Boards of the fifth issue of "The Novice".

Comparing with the earlier numbers, we are very proud for more than one reason. It has blossomed with a more attractive appearance; it is coming out as a result of the availability of better technological know how in Jaffna and we have brought it out within an unbelievably short time.

In fact to confess, "The Novice" has successfully come to this point in spite of tough and challenging circumstances in many respects. This would not have been possible if not for the many helping hands in the background. We are fortunate that some had always been generous, understanding and patient providing us with all the moral courage and guidance.

All the members of the N.C.E. Literary Association for their genuine interest and contributing in different ways towards "The Novice".

We do hope that "The Novice" would continue to grow with a wider scope in the years to come and Occupy a permanent place among the outstanding activities of the technical college.

"I have forgotten what I saw,  
I don't remember what I heard, But,  
What I did remains"

So goes a Chinese saying. Thus remains this issue as proof of what the N.C.E. for science, Technology and further Education Course (Day) students are capable of.

Thank you.

The Editor,  
"The Novice"  
November 1998.

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# THE PROBLEM OF LEARNING ENGLISH IN THE NORTH

English language is an international language today. It is a very useful language to improve and increase our knowledge. Especially for higher studies it is a must. In short we can say it is a language of knowledge. It has been made as a compulsory subject for the G.C.E.(O/L) Examination too.

In this situation the children have to face a problem in learning English as a subject. Because there is an acute shortage of suitable teachers in schools. For the name sake there are part-time English teachers. Most of them are retired people from other departments. They are not specialised or trained in this field. So the children cant expect much from them. Most of the principals and teachers dont talk in English and they dont consider it as an important subject. Nowadays the children dont have the habit of reading books. The children are not interested in reading their text books even. This sort of habit is not cultivated in schools. Suitable books are not available in the school

libraries. It is also one reason. They find no other encouragements or facilities in the schools to take interest in the subject. Only a very few children take part in the English activities for their English Day competition. Majority of them are neglected. There are varieties of activities. So most of the children from each class can be trained in different activities according to their abilities. In such a way they will have the liking towards the subject.

Some people make use of this situation and try to teach English as a money making business. In the last G.C.E. (O/L) examination the results were very poor in English not a single student could get an ordinary pass in so many Mahavidyalayas. It shows the standard of English in the north. So it's the time to take the necessary steps to improve this situation.

**"How long did you work at your last job? Asked the prospective employer."**

**"Thirty year sir."**

**"How old are you?"**

**"Twenty - five"**

**"How could you work for thirty years when you're only twenty - five?"**

**"Overtime."**

# OBEDIENCE TO PARENTS

The first and foremost duty of every boy and girl is to obey their parents. Obedience to them consists in the willingness to carry out their commands without waiting to judge whether the order has been rightly or wrongly given. Infact, obedience to parents is a sacred duty. Every religion commands that parents should be obeyed and honoured. The Hindu shastras enjoin that the father should be looked upon as a god and the mother as a goddess. In the Bible, the very first of the Ten commandments of God is "Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long in the land. Which the lord thy god giveth thee." The violation of this sacred duty, there for, is a sin and is visited with appropriate punishment both in this world and in the next.

Parents are the best friends of man. They are every watchful to see what is good for their children and their wider experience of the world makes them the best advisers of their children. We owe our parents the highest debt of gratitude which it is not possible to repay in a single life. It is for them that we have seen the light of the world. It is they who feed us, clothe us and give us education it may be at immense sacrifice to themselves. Our happiness and welfare is their first and foremost consideration and rather than see us unhappy or in want, they

would forego their own happiness and comfort. If such be the nature of parents what should be our duty towards them? To make some return at least for the innumerable benefits that we daily receive from them and to show our gratitude to them, we should, if unable to do anything else, implicitly obey them. Nothing gives more delight to parents than the consciousness that they have obedient and dutiful children. Young men and boys should not be carried away by the idea that implicit obedieece to parents is the same thing as servility and that such a thing is injurious to one's individuality. They should bear in mind that servility is mean submissiveness to a person irrespective of the fact whether he is superior to us or not. Obedience to parents cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be considered to be such. It must be admitted that parents, though they may sometimes be found to err, are nevertheless wiser than their children by reason of their wider experience of the world, and obedience to them cannot be mean submissiveness.

Disobedience to parents is ingratitude of the worst sort. Nothing wounds their Feelings so much as ingratitude and disobedience from their children for whose upbringing they shed their life blood, so to say. Loving parents, whose only concern is the happiness and welfare of their children, find no peace and consolation if their children are disobedient and the wrath of God falls upon these ungrateful children. Moreover, one who gets into the habit of disobeying his

parents, is more often than not, led astray. He associates with wicked people disregarding the advice of his parents and in course of time turns out to be a moral wreck.

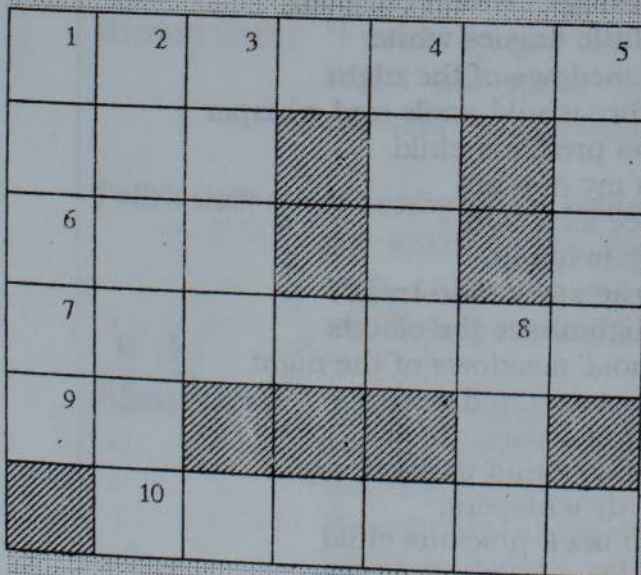
The story of the boy Cassabianca is probably the best illustration of obedience to a father. Cassabianca was the son of a French admiral and was with his father in a ship the latter commanded. He was asked by his father to remain at a certain post and not to leave it till commanded by him to do so. The admiral was killed in the course of the fight and the ship soon

caught fire. Cassabianca was unaware of this and when he saw that the ship was in flames which were gradually coming in his direction, he called aloud to his father for permission to leave the place. But as no reply came, he remained where he was and perished in the flames. He embraced death rather than disobey his father.

The lives of great men reveal to us that they were all dutiful and obedient children. So, if a person wants to be a universally respected and to win the favour of God, he should be obedient to his parents.

**Miss. S. Srigowry.**

### A CROSSWORD PUZZLE



#### Clues Across

- 1) A long period with no rain
- 6) Be in debt
- 7) A number of different kinds
- 9) Short form of Elizabeth Rex
- 10) Mend clothes (Past tense)

#### Clues Down

- 1) Past Tense to drive
- 2) Something given for good work
- 3) Above (preposition)
- 4) A strong wind
- 5) The plural of she, he
- 8) Part of foot

To see answers  
Turn to page 20

# ON MOTHER'S DAY

When chill winds blow  
 and the blues hit hard  
 I beat a hasty retreat  
 down memory lane and  
 escape into those carefree  
 days of being just a decade old  
 When life held such sweet promises  
 of fun and frolic forever.  
 Sleep blissful dreams, sweet  
 nights of warm milk with honey  
 and bed time stories :  
 mother of mine was always there  
 to hug kiss and gently tuck me  
 into bed ;  
 The last thing I saw was her  
 sweet face and often the night  
 sky would be ablaze with a  
 Zillion little stars a merry  
 twinkly overhead.

And even as my eyes grew heavy  
 and my child's mind began its already  
 poetic wanderings I would christen,  
 those stars little daisies white  
 that dot the meadows of the night  
 and my mother would smile and whisper  
 sweet dreams precious child.  
 And often in my dreams  
 I could fly free as a bird  
 just like fairy twinkles  
 in my favourite story time-treat.  
 I would fly high above the clouds  
 and reach those meadows of the night  
 just as a lady sweet and fair  
 comes to gather daisies there :  
 We chat we dance and make merry  
 until she gently whispers,  
 it's time to go back precious child  
 suspiciously like mother of mine.

Back on terra firma and fresh  
 as a daisy in the morning light I rise,  
 to see not a star left in the skies  
 remembering the nights dream.  
 I would think another poetic thought

out loud could my friend have  
picked them all and dropped them down  
into the meadows of the town.

Three decades and a half later  
I wish my grown up dreams could be similar  
but who inspired the dream lady sweet and fair  
it was my mother beyond compare.  
Throughout the years she was always there  
to comfort me in my darkest hour  
and on this special day adored  
mother of mine,

I pray we will continue to meet like this  
until the end of time.

**Abilini. A.**

### **Forms of taking the OATHS by witnesses in courts in different countries**

- French Oath :** "I swear to speak without hate or fear; to state the truth; all the truth, only the truth"
- German Oath :** "I swear by god the almighty and Omniscient that I will speak the whole truth and will withhold and add nothing."
- Polish Oath :** "I hearby swear before god the almighty that I will speak before the court nothing but the truth, concealing nothing of what is known to me. So help me god A men."
- Russian Oath :** "I (giving name in full), a citizen of the soviet socialist republic, summoned as a witness at this trial, promise and swear in the presence of the court, to tell the court nothing but the truth about everything I know in regards to this case."

- The Lifco Dictionary.

# MAKING FRIENDS

One of the greatest gifts we can possess is the ability to make friends. If we do not have this ability, we will be lonely, unhappy and isolated figures. Aptitude for friendship can be defied as quickness to respond to other people, willingness to see their point of view and eagerness to do them services. Selfishness and self-interest are deadly enemies of friendship.

If we want to make friends we must first examine and understand ourselves. If we assume that we are perfect and take only ourselves into consideration then we cannot get the right view of ourselves. We must not look at others with prejudiced eyes. Our desire for friendship must not be selfish people who use their friends for a selfish purpose and then discard, usually end by being friendless. If we desire a worthy friendship, we must stop being suspicious, jealous, deceitful and uncharitable.

If we want to be good friends, we must be loyal. We must be able to stand by our friends, in all ups and downs, we must like them for themselves in spite of their faults and turn a deaf ear to rumours or outside criticism.

An important point to note when making friends is our manners. Manners are important because they are the first thing people notice. If we create an unfavourable impression, it will not go a long way in our favour. During a conversation, it is a breach of good manners to ignore any one of the people present. We should make sure not to make anyone uncomfortable or feel hurt. The most important aspect of good manners is to make every one we

meet, feel 'at home' with us. If we treat everyone with kindness courtesy, we will easily make friends.

Opportunities of making friends are greater if we take an active interest in life and people. Adherence to routine destroys the chances of meeting new people. If we make our circle of acquaintances as wide as possible, we have more chances of meeting more people. Therefore we should devote some of our time in making us available to meeting new people and hence making new friends. We must be cautious and not nervous of strangers and we must use our commonsense to safe-guard and guide us.

One sure way to make friends is to be a good listener. We should not try to monopolise a conversation. If we want to remain friends we must always try to gauge the feelings and reactions of others during conversation.

It is not how making friends that counts, but cherishing that friendship is most important. If life long friendship is not to be shattered we must be honest about our own defects. By recognising that we are ourselves difficult at times, and by being tolerant when others seem difficult, we will gain the reputation of being understanding.



Hence, in this way, we gain and retain friendship.

If we like to make friends we can follow the advice given above. It will take time and perseverance to break those

obstacles of friends. But if we are determined to break these barriers between our friends and ourselves, than we can have friends.

**Sharmilla Sebestin.**

### CROSSWORD PUZZLE

#### Across

- 1) These letters are generally used at the beginning of a sentence.
- 7) This can be obtained from fish, trees and the earth.
- 8) Past tense of the verb "eat"
- 9) A spider does this to insects with its cobweb.
- 11) This is used for catching fish.
- 12) Doctors have to do this when we want to disagree.
- 17) This word is used at the beginning of some questions.
- 18) The words "close to" in the following sentence can be replaced with this word :- The post - office is close to the hospital.

#### Down

- 1) Fibre round the seeds of this plant is used for making cloth.
- 2) It is made up of various gases, and we are surrounded by it.
- 3) This is not an animal, but it grows.
- 4) The tongue helps us to do this.
- 5) This little word has been left out in the following sentence :-  
The train leaves the station ..... 10.30 a.m.
- 6) The words "allow to" in the following sentences can be replaced with this word sifa's father did not allow her to go on the trip.
- 10) The words "for each" in the following sentence can be replaced with this word :- The book seller gets two rupees as profit for each book he sells.
- 13) The words "Anno Domini" are shortened this way.
- 14) Any plathing that is used by children.
- 16) This word has been left out in the following sentence :-  
Schools in Sri Lanka are shut ..... Saturdays and Sundays.

1 C	2 A	3 P	I	4 T	5 A	6 L
7 C	T	L		8 A	T	E
9 T		A	10 S			T
		11 N	E	T		
		12 T	T	E	13 A	14 T
15 W	16 D				17 D	D
	18 N	E	A	R		Y

To see answers  
Turn to page 14

உங்கள் இல்லங்களில் நடைபெறும் மங்களகரமான  
நிகழ்வுகள் எதுவானாலும்  
கலர் படம் பிடித்திட  
இன்றே நாடுங்கள்

PHOTO SATKUNAM



உங்கள் சேவையே எங்கள் சேவையாகக்  
கருதுகிறோம்.

PHOTO SATKUNAM

Old School Lane,  
Kalvayal,  
Chavakachcheri.

Vani Tex,  
No. 11, New market,  
Chavakachcheri.

வாணி ரெக்ஸ்

இல. 11, நவீன சந்தை உட்புறம்  
சாவகச்சேரி

இல. 05, மேல்மாட  
சாவகச்சேரி

வா  
ணி  
ரெ  
க்  
ஸ்

இன்றைய தலைமுறையினருக்கு ஏற்ற  
தீருமணப்

- பட்டுச் சேலைகள்
- பட்டு சீவட்டிகள்

ரவிக்ளைத் தூண்களுக்கும்  
மற்றும்

- சீசட்டிங்
- சூட்டிங்

வெளிநாட்டில் இருந்து  
இறக்குமதி செய்த  
றெடிமேற் ஆடைகள்  
அனைத்திற்கும் நாடவேண்டிய ஸ்தாபனம்

V  
A  
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NO. 11, NEW MARKET  
CHAVAKACHCHERI

VANI TEX

NO. 05, UPSTAIR  
CHAVAKACHCHERI

# AN IDEAL STUDENT

An ideal student is one who is fully conscious of his duties and aware of his responsibilities. He paves the way for the younger generations to tread on. Every student should endeavour to be an ideal one. Students of today are the leaders of tomorrow. A nation can prosper and reach the zenith of glory if it has a disciplined army of students.

A student who is well up in studies and capable of passing examinations, may not necessarily be an ideal student. Such students, though having a brilliant record throughout their school and college life prove utter failures when they enter the field of practical life.

An ideal student is intelligent and simple. According to Gandhiji, he should have the quality of "simple living and high thinking". A student should be fearless and bold enough to face the trials and tribulations of

An ideal student lives in accordance in the strict rules of conduct and discipline. This is the time life when the foundation of character is laid. It is said "wealth is lost, nothing is lost; if health is lost some thing lost; but if character is lost, every thing is lost" Similarly without a rudder, the ship sails adrift and never comes safe to harbour. He must obey the rules of schools and

colleges and the dictates of his teachers and professors.

He uses his discerning insight while selecting his companions. When is fully conscious of ensuring that not even a single evil force will tempt him. He knows well that a single rotten apple spoils all the apples in the basket.

As we owe duty towards the members of the family, an ideal student tries to understand how much he owes to his ponents, brothers and sisters. It is his duty to realise that he is under heavy debt of his parents. The modern friend is that, students, after completing their studies forget their parents. As soon as they are married they to separate themselves from the parents and thus forget those days of handship which the parents had suffered for the healthy growth of their children. An ideal student is not mis-guided in this manner.

An ideal student is a servant of humanity. He should share the worries and other problems of life with the members of his family. He should also take keen interest in social work wherever possible. He should be active in finding out solutions for various complicated problems of the society.

An ideal student must possess the above cited qualities. This will also help the nation in the of the prosperity of the country.

**Miss. Sujatha Paramsothynathen.**

# WHAT IS POLLUTION?

Pollution means the change of the environment - air water and land with harmful wastes from human activities. The industrial revolution growth of cities and use of motor vehicles are the main causes of pollutions. Environmental pollution not only damages plant and animal life but also interferes with the normal cycles in nature.

Most of the air pollution is caused by burning fuels in the factories houses and motor vehicles the sewage of the factories farms and homes which go to the rivers the industrial discharges wastes of human and animal pollute the water.

Much of the land pollution is effected by pesticides or other chemicals in many places. Noise is a major problem, to pollute the air. Radiation is another dangerous pollutant.

Today this problem becomes an international one if this is allowed to continue it will certainly have the damaging effects on our environment in all sorts of ways. Our building ancient monuments our plant life our crops even our lives may be in the greatest danger.

At this time I am reminded of  
an ancient Indian saying that sums up. Our future  
only when one last tree has died .....  
Add the last river been poisoned .....  
And the last fish been caught .....

Will we realize that we can't eat money.

**K. Suganthini**  
**N.C.E. (day).**

One day I read in my child - development book that a three - year - old should be able to stand on one foot for a few seconds, sure that my two - year - old daughter must be above the norm, I called her over and told her stand on one foot, "which one?" She asked.

I explained that it didn't matter. With a perplexed expression. She said, 'Okay, Mom,' and promptly stepped on my right foot.

# PUNCTUATION ENRICHES OUR LANGUAGE

Punctuation is very important for a language. It modifies the style of a language. The wrong way of punctuation sometimes change the meaning. Here are some hints to use punctuation in a correct way.

- (1) The capital letter.
  - a) To begin a sentence.
  - b) To write all proper nouns.
  - c) To write the pronoun "I".
  - d) To write abbreviations. (U.N.O., B.Sc., Dr. ....)
  - e) To write a title or the heading of a book or topic. (A Handbook of Physics)
  
- (2) The fullstop or Period. (.)
  - a) At the end of every sentence.
  - b) In degrees and abbreviation (B.A, J.P)
  - c) When a long word is shortened. (Rs., Dr., Hq.)
  
- (3) The comma (,)
  - a) After yes or no (yes, I am)
  - b) Before and after a noun in apposition. (Kala, the Artist, is my friend)
  - c) In writing dates and addresses. (3, ~~may~~, 1998)
  - d) In a series of verbs nouns, adjectives and adverbs. (One, two, three, go!)
  - e) In phrases. (Once upon a time)
  - f) In a subordinate clause. (Unless it rains today, I shall go to temple)
  - g) When a sentence begins with a conjunction. (I know him; but, he is not a thief)
  - h) In reported speech - before the quotation marks begins. (John said, "I met him yesterday")
  
- (4) Semi - colon (;)
  - a) In clauses. (Many got the news; only a few came; those who came, did not stay for long; the meeting ended in a simple note.)
  
- (5) Colon (:)
 

Expresses something that follows. (The speaker remarked :)
  
- (6) Mark of exclamation (!)
  - a) To express feelings. (Good Luck:, Fine !)

(7) Hyphen ( - )

- a) In compound words. (Passer - by, by - law)

(8) Dash ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

- a) As an explanation. (All attended his funeral \_\_\_\_\_ the rich, the learned, the illiterate as well as the poor.)

(9) Inverted commas or quotation marks ( " \_\_\_\_\_ " , ' \_\_\_\_\_ ' ) John said, "All are equal before law and Lincoln's 'concept of quality' surpasses everything."

(10) Apostrophe ( \_ ' )

- a) In possessive cases. (Ladies' College)  
b) To shorten a verb. (I'd - I would.)

(11) Caret mark ( ^ )

- a) When a word is left out. (When I saw him)

**Miss. Tharmila Thurairajah.**

### CROSSING PROBLEM

"It's very simple," said Jones (who always knows everything). "Three children take up the same room in the boat as two adults."

"But I still don't see how that helps us to get everybody across the river," said Booth (who never knows anything). "The boat only holds three adults and one child, and there are four adults and seven children to get across. Also, only the adults can row the boat."

"We can manage", said Jones confidently. "After all, we can leave the boat on the far side when we're all across. So the smallest number of trips from this side to the other is \_\_\_\_."

Unfortunately, a passing jet plane drowned his last word. What was the word, and how could Jones have arranged the crossing to make his answer correct?

To see answers  
Turn to page 32

# ATOMIC BOMBS

Though atom is small, it is the biggest problem in the present world. Our televisions, radios and other communicative media never fail to give us news about atomic explosion tests held in almost every corner of the world, every day. Thus atomic bombs are a big threat to the world today.

These days man has to face a lot of other problems caused by atomic explosion. One of them is pollution when a bomb blasts, the environment is polluted by radiation. It is this radiation which affects the ozone layer. When the ozone layer is affected, the ultra violet rays from the sun will reach the earth, and that would be the end of man's long history.

Chemicals and poisonous gases spill into the air when an explosion takes place. This causes a lot of changes in man both physically and mentally. A person who inhales this air may get intestinal disorders, ulcers, cancer, skin diseases ect.

We all know how hard government and private institutions are trying to build-up their country's economy. We know that it requires a lot of time, wealth and effort. But all these endeavours ploughed to the development of the country is destroyed by atomic explosion in seconds, through it may have taken a lot of time to be created.

There is a big competition going on among countries in manufacturing arms and ammunitions. Most countries spend more money in defence than in the basic necessities. Thus the basic

needs of most developing countries are not fulfilled. Let us take Sri Lanka for instance. We'll compare our nation with an infant. Food is the basic need of a baby. When the baby is not fed well, how can we expect the baby to grow healthy? Like that, a country's basic need is much more important than any other necessity.

Man is a special creation of God, he has his own ideas of what is good and bad. But why is he still leading himself in the path of destruction and disaster? "It happened in 09.08.1945 when I went shopping. It was the day the two cities of Japan - Hiroshima and Nagasaki were bombed. I felt pain all over my body when it happened. My pretty green dress was changed into black. "When I turned to see", says Mrs. Massayo Nako. "My husband and children were dead by my feet". This is the sad story of a woman Mrs. Massayo Nako who was nearly killed by one of the world's worst destructions. Even after hearing all this man's attention towards atomic bombs has not decreased. But this should have a solution, for we surely don't want to face another world war. We have had enough in our own country : Hadn't we?

# THE VAGABOND

Give to me the life I love  
Let the love go by me  
Give the jolly heaven above  
And the byway nigh me  
Bed in the bush with stars to see  
Bread I dip in the river  
There's the life for a man like me  
There's the life for ever.

Let the blow fall soon or late  
Let will be O'er me;  
Give the face of earth around  
And the road before me.  
Wealth I seek not, hope nor love,  
Nor a friend to know me :  
All I seek, the heaven above  
And the road below me.

Or let autumn fall on me  
Where a field I linger,  
Silencing the bird on tree,  
Biting the blue finger,  
White as meal the frosty field \_  
Warm the fireside haven \_  
Not to autumn will I yield,  
Not to winter even!

Let the blow fall soon or late,  
Let what will be O'er me;  
Give the face of earth around,  
And the road before me.  
Wealth I ask not, hope nor love,  
Nor a friend to know me;  
All I ask, the heaven above  
And the road below me.

**Shobana Bakthedeivan.**

## Answer - Cross word Puzzle (page 7)

### ACROSS

- 1) Cap
- 7) Oil
- 8) Ate
- 9) Traps
- 11) Net
- 12) Treat
- 17) Do
- 18) Near

### DOWN

- 1) Cotton
- 2) Air
- 3) Plant
- 4) Taste
- 5) At
- 6) Let
- 10) Per
- 13) Ad
- 14) Toy
- 16) On



# ராகம்ஸ்

யு.சே.  
கோலை

24, நவீன சந்தை,

யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

உங்கள் இல்லங்களில் இடம் பெறும்  
சிறப்பு நிகழ்வுகளை சிறப்பிக்க  
ஆடைத் தெரிவு அவசியம்  
ஆதலினால்  
ராகம்ஸ் தேடி தேர்ந்திடுவீர் கோடி  
ராகம்ஸ் தேடி போய் மகிழ்ந்திடுவீர் கூடி  
முகூர்த்தப்பட்டுப் பிடவைகளுக்கு  
பெயர் பெற்ற ஸ்தாபனம்

# RAAHAMS

## PAADDUSOLAI

NO. 24, NEW MARKET, JAFFNA

## WHO IS A GENTLEMAN?

A gentleman is one who never inflicts pain. This description is both noble and, as far it goes, accurate. He is mainly occupied in merely removing the obstacles which hinder the free and unembarrassed action of those about him; and he concurs with their movements rather than takes the initiative himself. His benefits may be considered as parallel to what are called comforts or conveniences in arrangements of a personal nature like an easy chair or a good fire, which do their part in dispelling cold and fatigue, though Nature provides both means of rest and animal heat without them.

The true gentleman in like manner carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or a jolt in the mind of those with whom he associates, all clashing of opinion, or collision of feeling, all restraint, or suspicion, or gloom, or resentment, his great concern being to make everyone at their ease and at home. He has had his eyes on all his company; he is tender towards the bashful gentle towards the distant and merciful towards the absurd; he can recollect to whom he is speaking; he guards against unreasonable allusions, or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome. He makes light of favours while he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring. He never speaks of

himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a mere retort, he has no ears, for slander or gossip is unwilling to impute motives to those who interfere with him? and interprets every thing for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes unfair advantages, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments, or insinuates evil which he dare not say out.

From a far - seeing prudence, he observes the maxim of the ancient sage that we should ever conduct ourselves towards our enemy as if he were one day to be our friend. He has too much good sense to be affronted at insults; he is too well employed to remember injuries, and too tolerant to bear malice.

He is patient, for bearing and resigned, on philosophical principles; he submits to pain, because it is inevitable, to bereavement, because it is irreparable, and to death, because it is his destiny. If he engages in controversy of any kind, his disciplined intellect preserves him from the blundering discourtesy of better, perhaps, but less educated minds, who like blunt weapons, tear and hack instead of cutting clean, who mistake the point in argument, waste their strength on trifles, misconceive their adversary, and leave the question more involved than thus find it.

He may be right or wrong in his opinion, but he is too clear - headed to be unjust; he is as simple as he is forcible, and as brief as he is decisive. Now here

shall be find greater candour, consideration, indulgence; he throws himself into the minds of his opponents; he accounts for

their mistakes. He knows the weakness of human reason as well as its strength, its province and its limits.

## Riddles

- 1) My face is marked;  
My hands keep moving;  
I've no time to play  
I must run all day  
What am I?
- 2) What is it that you can't  
See but is always before you?
- 3) Why is "two plus two equals  
Five" like your left foot?
- 4) If you threw a gray rock into  
the sea, what would it become?
- 5) Why are you tired on April 1<sup>st</sup>?
- 6) What come down but never  
goes up?
- 7) What question can't be  
answered by yes?
- 8) What is end of every thing?
- 9) What belongs to you but it  
used by other people?

To see answers  
Turn to page 23

# MONEY MAKES THE WORLD GO ROUND

## ..... OR DOES IT?

What is your attitude to money? Answer the question below, and find out.

01. How would you describe your parent's attitude to money?
  - a) Very carefull
  - b) Sensible
  - c) Generous
  - d) Extravagent
02. At the end of the week / month, have you usually.
  - a) Spent all your money.
  - b) Borrowed some money.
  - c) Got a little left?
  - d) Got a lot left?
03. How often do other people ask you to lend them money?
  - a) Often
  - b) Some times
  - c) Rarely
  - d) Never
04. You lent a friend some money a long time ago. But the friend has not paid the money back. You think your friend has forgotten about it. Do you.
  - a) Remind the friend?
  - b) Forjet about it, too?
  - c) Feel too embarrassed to say anything?
  - d) Decide he / she isn't a friend anymore?
05. It you receive a sum of money as a present, do you
  - a) Spend it on something you really want?
  - b) Save some and spend the rest?
  - c) Put it all in your bank or savings account?
  - d) Spend it on a party for all your friends?
06. When your friends have birthdays, do you
  - a) Ask them what they'd like as a present?
  - b) Just send them a birthday card?
  - c) Buy some thing you know they want?
  - d) Buy the first thing you see, however much it costs?

## How to score

(1)	a) 4	b) 3	c) 2	d) 1
(2)	a) 2	b) 1	c) 3	d) 4
(3)	a) 1	b) 2	c) 3	d) 4
(4)	a) 3	b) 1	c) 2	d) 4
(5)	a) 2	b) 3	c) 4	d) 1
(6)	a) 3	b) 4	c) 2	d) 1

What your score means.

6 - 10

You love spending money and you are generous, even extravagant. Are you trying to buy friendship? Remember true friends like you for yourself, not for your money.

11 - 15

You are every generous, and you really enjoy life. You will probably never be rich, but you will be happy. you find it very difficult to save.

16 - 20

You organise your life carefully, and you are very sensible with money. When you go out with friends you always share the bill. You will always be able to buy the things you really want.

21 - 24

You are very careful with money. Infact, you hate spending money. You will be able to buy lots of Ehings, bat perhaps you would enjoy life more if you thought about moneyless. Remember that possessions aren't everything - your friends are very important, too.

A Stranger in town stopped to look over a campus. Meeting a student, he asked, "What's the name of this school?" "Sorry Sir"said the boy politely. "I'm just a foot ball player here."

# ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

In suspense stories. Secret agents sooner or later spot the persons who are following them to spy upon their activities and limit their effectiveness.

Similarly nouns and verbs are words that are often accompanied by other words that limit their meanings. Adjectives limit or modify the meanings of nouns. Adverbs do the same for verbs.

In the paragraph below. Some nouns are underlined once and some verbs are underlined twice. Can you spot the adjectives that modify the underlined nouns? Find the adverbs that modify the underlined verbs.

After he looked to the right and to the left. Ramana carefully entred the hotel. He closs the empty lobby and walked directly to the stairs. The elevators were too risky. The fewer people he saw, the better. He quickly reached his single room and inserted the key in the lock. He opened the door very slowly and he cautiously entered the room. Then he stopped suddenly and stared at the lifeless body on the floor.

Rate yourself as a secret agent. If you stopped 5 adjectives 7 adverbs for a total score of 12, your rating is supper - that is, if you didn't make a mistakes. (The correct answers are up-side-down below) Subtract for every error. Have are the ratings.

12 - supper . 8-11 - Good. 5-7 - Fair. 0-4 - Unsatisfactory  
Unsatisfactory means you are in need of further training.

Bonus - Try to spot the adverb that medifies the adjective risky or the adverb that modifies another adverbs, slowly, in the example paragraph.

## Answer

Adjectives - empty, risky, fewer, single, lifeless.  
Adverbs - carefully, directly, quickly, slowly, cautiously, then, suddenly.

### Answer - Cross word puzzle (page 3)

#### ACROSS

- 1) DROUGHT
- 6) OWE
- 7) VARIETY
- 9) ER
- 10) DARNED

#### CLUES DOWN

- 1) DROVE
- 2) REWARD
- 3) OVER
- 4) GALE
- 5) THEY
- 8) TOE

# WORD PUZZLE

## 01. Jumbled presidents :

This will test your knowledge of famous American Presidents, so it may prove too easy for readers on the west side of the Atlantic 1.

Consider the names SMITH and JONES, neither of which is a Presidential name, but both of which have five letters. A third five letter name, JOITS, can be made up from them, like this :

smIth  
JOnes  
JOITS

See how it's done? The two original names are written down one exactly underneath the other, and the third name is made up of a combination of letters taken from them both and selected from left to right. Now here are four names made up in the same way. In each case, the two original names were surnames of Presidents of the U.S.A. (having the same number of letters, of course). Can you name all the eight Presidents?

- 1) CORVER
- 2) LEN CODY
- 3) JO O'FEREOT
- 4) W.I. SENNOTOR

## 02. Word ladder 1 :

Here is another word ladder, with the name rules as before; the difference this time is that these are words of six letters.

This time you start with word number 1, which is GRAPHS, and end with word number 6, which is your favourite animal. I hope 1

- 1) GRAPHS
- 2) For wine - making, or for invalids.
- 3) Final resting places.
- 4) American Indian warriors
- 5) More courageous
- 6) ????????

## 03. Word ladder 2 :

This time, word number 1 is ZERO, and I hope you recognise word number 6, something Beavers make well!

- 1) ZERO
- 2) Brave man
- 3) Belonging to her
- 4) Edges of garments
- 5) They are good to eat
- 6) ????

04. You start with word number 1, which is LITRE, and end with word number 6, which is your favourite school subject - well, let's saying guess at your favourite subject.

- 1) LITRE
- 2) Thin and wiry
- 3) A machine for 'turning' on
- 4) A seaside activity
- 5) Use these when you need washing allover!
- 6) ?????

05. Here are two short ladder - or should I say number ladders? can you change FIVE into NINE with only one step in between? And can you change SIX into TEN with only two steps in between?

#### ANSWERS

01. 1) HOOVER and CHRITER  
 2) LINCOLN and KENNEDY  
 3) JAFFERSON and ROOSEVELT  
 4) WASHINGTON and EISENHOWER

02. 1) GRAPHS  
 2) GRAPES  
 3) GRAVES  
 4) BRAVES  
 5) BRAVER  
 6) BEAVER

03. 1) ZERO  
 2) HERO  
 3) HERS  
 4) HEMS  
 5) HAMS  
 6) DAMS

04. 1) LITRE  
 2) LITHE  
 3) LATHE  
 4) BATHE  
 5) BATHS  
 6) MATHS

05. 1) FIVE  
 2) FINE  
 3) NINE

- 1) SIX  
 2) SIN  
 3) TIN  
 4) TEN

**N. Suganthy.**

My 15 - year old son came bounding in from school and found me in bed. "Don't you feel well, Mom?" he asked with concern. "No, I don't," I said. "Well, don't you worry about dinner," he reassured me. "I'll Carry you down to the stove."



# POSTAL PUZZLE

Our local sub-post master is a friendly man, who shares my interest in numbers. The other day, as we were chatting, he said : "Look at these packets which I'm getting ready for the postal collection. There's some weighing 5kilograms, some weighing 1 kilogram and some weighing one-tenth of a kilogram. Now here's the funny thing. There are 60 packets in all, and they weigh exactly 60 Kilograms!

He beamed delightedly at me, so I showed suitable enthusiasm. Afterwards, I tried to remember how many packets of each weight there were. I suppose we could work it out, couldn't we? What do you think were the numbers of each weight?

ANSWER

5 kilograms - 9 packets ; 1 kilogram - 11 packets; 1/10 kilogram - 40 packets.

Believe it or not

If these rather odd statements are true :

- 1) Some wallabies are grandfathers.
  - 2) All grandfathers love honey.
  - 3) No creature who loves honey has green ears.
- Then one of the following results must be true, one must be untrue, and one could be either true or untrue.
- A. All grandfathers have green ears.
  - B. Some wallabies love honey.
  - C. Wallabies who are not grandfathers either love honey or have green ears.
- Which result must be true, which must be untrue, and which could be either true or untrue?

ANSWER

A must be untrue, B must be true and C could be either true or untrue.



## Answer - Riddles (page 17)

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1) A clock                              | 2) The future       |
| 3) Because it isn't right               | 4) Wet              |
| 5) You have just had a March of 31 days |                     |
| 6) Rain                                 | 7) Are you a sleep? |
| 8) The letter "G"                       | 9) Your name        |

# QUOTATIONS

**A**n angry man is always full of poison

- Confucious.

**B**elieve nothing and be on guard against everything

- A Latin Proverb

**C**ompetition is the very life of science

- H. M. Kellen

**D**esire is the very essence of man

- Benedict Spinoza

**E**veryone is his own enemy

- St. Bernard

**F**ace is the image of soul

- Cicero

**G**od is patient because he is eternal

- German Proverb

**H**istory is the science of man in time

- Bloch

**I**dleness is only the refuge of weak minds

- Earl of Chesterfield

**J**ustice discards party, friendship and kindred and is therefore represented as blind.

- Joseph Addison

**K**now thyself

- Socrates

**L**ife is too short to be little

- Disraeli

**M**an - nature's sole mistake

- W. S. Gilbert

**N**ature has always more power than education

- Voltaire

**O**aths are but words and words but winds

- Samuel Butler

**P**unishment is a sort of medicine

- Aristotle

**Q**ueer street is full of lodgers, just as present

- Charles Dickens

**R**eason is mistress and queen of all things

- Cicero

**S**ilence is one great art of conversation

- Hazliti

**T**o think is to live

- Cicero

**U**ndergraduates owe their happiness chiefly to the consciousness that they are no longer at school. The nonsense which was knocked out of them at school is all put gently back at oxford or cambridge.

- Max Beerbohm

**V**ariety is the soul of pleasure

- Aphra Behn

**W**hat is bad? All that proceeds from badness

- Friedrich Nietzsche

**X'**mas Eve, and twelve of the clock. 'Now they are all on their knees,' An elder said as we sat in a flock. By the embers in hearth side ease.

- Thomas Hardy

**Y**outh is a blunder; manhood a struggle, old age a regret

- Benjamin Disrareli

**Z**eal of God, but not according to knowledge

- Romans.

**Miss. S. Shirlyn Minoja,  
N.C.E. (day) 1998.**

# THE COMPUTER



One of the most important inventions of this century is the computer. The computer is an electronic device which can solve complicated mathematical problems at high speed.

Although primarily a calculating machine, the modern computer can like the human brain store up a vast mass of information. It can be programmed to carry out 'Logical' operations, such as transferring certain information from one part of the machine to another, sorting this information and comparing it with other pieces of information.

In fact, computers do not have brains and they cannot really think for themselves. They are primarily machines for solving mathematical problems. They are automatically controlled and do the work of many human beings at fantastically high speeds, but the really important thinking is done by the humans who feed them with information and program them to perform particular operations with the information they are given.

The main parts of a Digital computer.

A computer system consists of several different units which have their own special function.

## a) Input Unit

This reads the information to be stored in the machine and converts it into an electronic impulse form which can later be used in arithmetical calculations.

## b) Control Unit :

All the computer functions are co-ordinated by this unit, which

interprets and carries out the instructions contained in a program

## c) Arithmetic Logic Unit :

The actual operational unit where the calculations are performed and where the logical processes of selecting, sorting and comparing of information take place.

## d) Internal Memory :

This is a high speed storage device.

## e) Output Unit :

This presents the results of a computer operation, very often in printed form as on a pay slip, or on magnetic tape, disk, drum, or card, or even on a television screen.

Human beings cannot remember every thing that enters their brains and their general knowledge is limited. One of the most important features of a modern computer system is its ability to hold a vast amount of information which can be drawn upon when required. There are several types of storage system in use, most of them are magnetic.

A set of instructions given to a computer is known as a program.

# கல்யாணி

# கிறீம் ஹவுஸ்

கஸ்தூரியார் வீதி,

யாழ்ப்பாணம்

\* ஐஸ்க்ரீம் வகைகள் \*

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| * ஸ்பெசல் ஐஸ்க்ரீம்    | * நடஸ் ஐஸ்க்ரீம்     |
| * புருட்சலட் ஐஸ்க்ரீம் | * ஜெல் ஐஸ்க்ரீம்     |
| * வெனிலா ஐஸ்க்ரீம்     | * சொக்கலட் ஐஸ்க்ரீம் |

கவைத்து மகிழுங்கள் கல்யாணி ஸ்பெசல் ஐஸ்க்ரீம்

மற்றும் சகலவிதமான களியாட்ட  
வைபவங்களுக்கான

\* ஐஸ்க்ரீம் \*

குளிர்மான சீற்றுண்டி வகைகள்

\* கேக் வகைகள் \*

குறித்த நேரத்தில் ஓடர் செய்து பெற்றுக் கொள்ள  
யாழ்நகரில் சிறந்த இடம்

# KALYANI

# CREAM HOUSE

73, Kasthuriar Road,

Jaffna.

வாழ்க  
வாயடை

காலாயடை

வாழ்ப்புறம்

காலாயடை

\* வாழ்க்கை வாழ்க்கை \*

- வாழ்க்கை வாழ்க்கை
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# LORD KRISHNA

The annual festival of the temples dedicated to Lord Krishna has commenced with the hoisting of the flag and will conclude with the water cutting ceremony at the sacred tank, Theerthak Kerni.

According to historians, 3000 years before the birth of Jesus Christ Sri Krishna took a Divine birth in the Indian city of Madurai Hindu scriptures call him "Purna Avatara", that is, the full manifestation of God Lord Krishna was a teacher and lover of mankind.

He is most accessible to the pure hearted who have cultivated true love for him. The simple, rustic cowherd boys and girls took liberties with Sri Krishna who enjoyed his sport in their company.

Sri Krishna is the greatest Karma Yogin of all times. He was the friend of the poor whom he protected from the oppressors. He was the embodiment of humility. His immortal teachings and Karma Bhakthi and Gnana Yogas have no parallel in religious literature.

The Bhagavata Purana, the Vishnu Purana and the Mahabharatha proclaim that there was none to match Sri Krishna in beauty, in wisdom and perfection. His exchanting form with the flute in one hand is worshipped by millions

all over the world, particularly in India and Sri Lanka.

Sri Krishna was the towering genius of his age. He embodied in himself all the great qualities of the head, heart and hand. Every word of his teachings and every act of his life is full of sublime lessons to humanity. He was an excellent statesman and also a teacher. He was a charioteer to Arjuna in the Mahabharatha. As a master musician he gave lessons to Narada in the art of playing the Veena. Lord Krishna is considered to be the preserver of the universe, the embodiment of the quality of mercy and goodness. He is represented as sleeping on a coiled serpent, sheshan floating on the water.

As the preserver of the Universe, Lord Vishnu is the object of devotion. He descended to earth as a great hero to save mankind. Vishnu's first incarnation was in the form of a gold fish; the second as a tortoise; the third as a boar; the fourth in the form of Narasingha; in the fifth incarnation, Lord Vishnu was Vamana; in the sixth he was born as Parasurama; and, in the Seventh he was born as Rama. The object of the eighth Avatara as Krishna Avatara was in order to destroy the wicked demons, to take the leading part in the great war. Fought in a battle field where he delivered his wonderful message of the Bhagavad Gita. May Lord Krishna lead us all to a prosperous life.

**Miss. Tharmila Thurairajah**

Conductor :- "Children under 12 may ride half-fare. How old are you little girs?"

Girl :- "Eleven."

Conductor :- "And when will you be 12?"

Girl :- "As soon as I get off the bus."

# JESTINGLY

01. Do you know these "cities". Can you discover what they are?
- The city that will give you a shock
  - The city that is fast
  - The city that is wise
  - The city that is truthful
  - The city that is eloquent
02. Do you know these "uses". Can you discover what they are with the help of the clues.
- It saved a lion from a trap
  - Dwelling place
  - Decline or Reject
  - To bame
  - To tickle the fancy
  - To awaken
  - Husband or wife
  - Jacket
  - Apply to wrong use
  - To hesitate
  - Wide acclamation
  - Throw into disorder
  - Read throw, carefully

## MAN

- If a man speaks too much, he is talkative  
 If he speaks too little, he is reserved  
 If he spends too much he is a spend thrift  
 If he spends too little he is a miser  
 If he advances too much he is way ward  
 If he lags behind he is laggard  
 If he insists too much he is obstinate  
 If he insists too little he is fickle  
 If he is accommodating he makes himself cheap  
 If he remains stiff he is proud

## JESTINGLY - ANSWERS

01. a) ELECTRICITY  
 b) VELOCITY  
 c) SAGACITY  
 d) VERACITY  
 e) LOGUACITY
02. a) MOUSE  
 b) HOUSE  
 c) REFUSE  
 d) ACCUSE  
 e) AMUSE  
 f) AROUSE  
 g) SPOUSE  
 h) BLOUSE  
 i) MISUSE  
 j) PAUSE  
 k) APPLAUSE  
 l) CONFUSE  
 m) PERUSE

# SMILE PLEASE

01. Worried wife describing her husband's symptoms to the doctor, "It's his head. He's had it on and off all day."
02. When Mrs. Albert Einstein was asked whether she understands the theory of relativity, she replied staunchly, "No but I know my husband and I know he can be trusted"
03. A certain country minister posted this notice on the church door. "Brother Smith departed for Heaven at 4.30 A.H."
04. As patient from the country walked the city - hospital corridor with his wife he attempted to interpret the various signs for her; "Pharmacy - that's the drugstore. Paediatrics - that's for babies and children. Oral surgery - that's where they talk you out of it."
05. A clerk sent the following congratulatory note on his master's marriage, "Sir with reference to your marriage of the 10<sup>th</sup> instant, please accept my heartiest congratulations. P.S. May God grant you son at his earliest convenience."
06. A fellow went to his doctor and said, "Doctor, I'm very worried. I keep thinking I'm a packet of biscuits." "A packet of biscuits?" queried the doctor. "Those little square ones?"  
 "Yes"  
 "With lots little holes in them?"  
 "Yes"  
 "Then, 'concluded the doctor, 'you must be crackers."
07. On Doctor's Door : "On vacation In emergency write to your newspaper's medical column."
08. When the telephone rang insistently at 3.30 in the morning, a weary doctor rolled out of bed to answer it. "Yes?" he croaked into the receiver. A loud voice crackled : "Doctor, sorry to bother you at this hour, but I have a terrific case of insomnia"  
 The doctor demanded, "Well, what are you trying to do - shart an epidemic?"
09. Patient :- What should a man do when he is run down?  
 Doctor :- He, should take down the number of the vehicle.
10. A new lady clerk at the foreign travellers cheques encashment counter slapped a customer who came for encashment. REASON : He asked her innocently "What are your rates for today?"
11. My friends, When I came here this evening only God and myself knew, what I was going to say to you.  
 And now only God knows.

12. Judge, "How could you cheat a man who trusted you completely?"  
"Be reasonable, your Honour." Pleaded the defendant, "How could I cheat him, if he didn't trust me."
13. Did you have any difficulty with your friends in Paris?  
"No, but the French people did."
14. I'm sorry, the manager isn't in. Said the clerk to the PIMPOUS individual who turned in "Is there any thing I can do for you?"  
No. "Snapped the visitor." "I never deal with underlings. I'll wait till the manager returns"  
About an hour later, the proud fellow became impatient.  
"How much longer do you think the manager will be?" He demanded  
"About two weeks." was the reply. He just left on his vacation.

**Miss. Theepa Sivabalsundaram**  
**N.C.E. (day)**

**Answer – Crossing problem (page 12)**

The word was 'three'.

Since 3 children = 2 adults, the boat could hold:

either 3 adults + 1 child

or 1 adult + 4 children (replacing 2 adults by 3 children)

or 2 adults + 2 children (replacing 1 adult by 1 child only)

So a possible solution for Jones (numbers showing adults first then children) would be :

On near bank	In the boat	On far bank
4 + 7		0 + 0
1 + 6	3 + 1 (going)	0 + 0
1 + 6	1 + 0 (returning)	2 + 1
1 + 2	1 + 4 (going)	2 + 1
1 + 2	1 + 0 (returning)	2 + 5
0 + 0	2 + 2 (going)	2 + 5
0 + 0		4 + 7

So three trips to the far bank are necessary.

மித்ஷணம், மித்ஷணம்

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# SHARE MARKET STRUCTURE

Under the financial Market structure, there are two divisions. They are the money Market and the capital Market. Money Market Institutions give short term loans to people who are in need to it and documents used. There are five sections in the money Market. The capital Market Institutions issue average and long term loans to work enterprices. There are several sections in the capital Market. Among these the share Market plays an important.

In Sri Lanka share structure was established in 1890 under the name of share Brokers Association. The share Market deals with the sale and purchase of the quoted public companies. Share Market structure is in quick progress. Not only in Sri Lanka but also at the International level. It is noteworthy that the share Market business is fast advancing in the developed countries like Japan, America and singapore in a special manner. In Sri Lanka, The Colombo Stock Exchange ltd. has been established incharge of the share Market activities. This was established in the year 1990. It facilities purchase and sale the shares in business. It carries out the Grade I share Market activities.

The share Market consists of two sections. They are grade I share Market and the grade II share Market. If one wants to sell or purchase a share he sould select a share Investment Broker and through him he could exchange his shares. This is how the share Market is functioning. Nominating a Broker is called 'Nominating right'. This is divided into two. One is 'Purchase Nomination right' and the other is 'Sale Nomination right'. The 'Purchase nomination right' means the agreement between the share Investment Broker and the purchaser of the shares. 'Sale nomination right' means the agreement between the seller of the shares and the

share Investment Broker. As per this, agreement Purchaser of the shares sould pay the money to the share Broker within five days from the day of sale of the share. It is show as T + 5. Likewise the money should be paid to the seller of the share on the seventh from the day of the sale. The Transactions of the shares are entered according to the accounting system. Finally the details of the share certificate are sent to the proper person. A computerised central Dipository system is introduced in order to avoid the delays in the transactions of the shares.

There are two types of parties taking part in the share Market. They are called "Bulls" and the 'Bears'. The 'Bulls' buy new shares anticipating an increase in the price of the shares. The 'Bears' sell their shares expecting a decrease in the price and sell them.

The prices of the shares are decided in the share Market according to the competition in the demand of the 'Bulls' and the supply of the 'Bears'.

When considering the progress of the Sri Lankan share Market Board we can see the establishment of the central depository system. The transactions are being registered successfully by an institution with the help of the computers. It is norteworthy, that by this system delays in transactions are eliminated and speedy transactions are done.

Sri Lankan share Market has reached international standard by the introduction

of the computerised central Depository system. It is remarkable that Sri Lanka is one of the eight countries engaged in computerised transactions.

Further, considering the development, Sri Lanka has introduced as a new one in the capital Market. Through this money is collected from the small investors are deposited in several other documents and the profit is shared among the owner of such money. Owners and the investors will not face any danger of losing the income relating to their investments. Through this Institution investors will be

able to get together the increase of the investment and the dividends.

The share Market is a resource giving an important income to the people in this manner. Today we see the youths between the age of eighteen and twenty participating in the share purchase and the sale. In this way the share Market has become a not to be forgotten one in the minds of all in the world.

**N.Uthayanan**

### PHOTO TIPS

- \* Carry a camera everywhere you go. Don't miss the moment.
- \* Test a trial roll before leaving home.
- \* Take extra fresh batteries with you.
- \* Pack more than enough any (Kodak, Konica, etc.) film. Travellers often take 36 - exposure rolls so they won't have to stop and change film often.
- \* Request a visual inspection at the airport rather than sending the camera through x-ray machines. Some X-ray exposure can be tolerated, but excessive amounts may result in fog and shadow images on film. Hand - carry your film in a clear plastic bag to speed up the inspection.
- \* Get your film processed as soon as possible upon returning from your trip.



# ALL IN A DAY'S WORK

01. I once worked in a department store's service booth, at which customers could buy tickets for concerts sporting events and theatrical productions. One day, a woman approached the window where I was on duty. Pushing several packages a time she said "I need three shirt boxes, one tie box and a box big enough for a casserole dish"

"You'll have to go to 'Gift Wrap' for that, "I explained politely.

Stepping back to better view the sign above me, the woman shouted, "Don't give me the runaround, young lady. That sign says, 'Box office', and I want my boxes now".

02. A colleague was having a hard time operating her desk - top computer. It was apparent that she had reached the end of her patience when she muttered at the screen, "I know one thing. If I had a glass face like you do, I'd sure behave better.
03. My friend's father as a locksmith in a new Jersey resort town. Once he saw a group of beach - goers park near his shop and dump trash from their car onto his property. As soon as they were out of sight, the locksmith picked the lock on their car door, put the garbage back inside and relocked the car!
04. I am a Disc jockey, and one night when I was at the controls, a record began to skip. Before I could reach, the needle scraped across the entire song leaving me with "dead - our" silence, a Disc jockey's worst enemy. I grabbed the mike and shouted over the air "All right - which one of listeners at home just bumped your radio and made my record skip?" After my little face - saving joke, I played another song.

A few minutes later the switch board operator came into say that three people had called to apologize.

05. As a 'secret shopper' for a speciality shop, my sister interacted with sales clerks throughout the store and then reported back to supervisors on the clerks' Performance. Soon after she had begun, my mother asked her how she liked the job.

"I love it," my sister replied "I'm getting paid for doing two of my favorite things in life-shopping and criticizing people."

06. At the bank where I used to work, we tellers were constantly cautioned either to know the person who wanted to cash a check or to request proper identification. One time a young man, who minutes before could produce no ID, returned to my window with what he considered the perfect identification. Tucked under his arm was his high. School year book opened to his class picture I cashed his check.

**Suthajini. P.**

# STORY

## FIRST LOVE

After the violence and excitements of war and the lesser conflicts of the school room. We turn to more tender feelings. In this extract the hero of the novel falls in love for the first time.

One evening he came to the river and was loafing along it. When he saw a girl, about fifteen years old, playing with her younger sister on the sands. Chandran had been in the habit of staring at every girl. Who sat on the sand but he had never felt before the actual interest he felt in this girl now. He liked the way she sat; he liked the way she played with her sister; he liked the way. She dug her hands into the sand and threw it in the air. He paused only for a moment to observe the girl. He would have willingly settled there and spent the rest of his life watching her dig her hand into the sand. But that could not be done. There were a lot of people about.

He passed on. He went forward a few paces and wanted to turn back and take another look at the girl. But that could not be done. He felt that the scores of persons squatting on the sand were all watching him.

He went on his usual walk down to Nallapp'a Grove, crossed the river, went up the opposite bank and away into the fields there; but he caught himself more than once thinking of the girl. How old was she? Probably fourteen might be even fifteen or sixteen.

If she was more than fourteen she must be married. There was a touch of despair in this thought. What has the use of thinking of a married girl? It would be very improper. He tried to engage it in his favourite subject - his trip to England in the coming year. If he was going to London how was he to dress himself? He had better get used to tie and shoes and coat and hat and knife and frock. He would get a first class degree in England and come back and marry. What was the use of thinking of or married girl? Probably she was not married. Her parents were very likely rational and modern people, who abhorred the custom of rushing a young child into marriage. He tried, to analyse why he was thinking of her. Why did he think of her so much? Was it her looks? Was she so good - looking as all that? Who could say? He hadn't noticed her before. Then how could he say that she was the most beautiful girl in the world? When did he say that? Didn't he? Its not, why was he thinking of her so much? Chandran was puzzled, greatly puzzled by the whole thing.

He wondered next. What her name might be. She looked like one with the name of Lakshmi.

Quite a beautiful name the name of the Goddess of wealth, the suppose of God Vishnu Who was the protector of creatures.

That night he went home very preoccupied. It was five o'clock. That he had met her, and at nine he was still thinking of her.

## Points to remember when writing a story

- 1) Before you start, make sure you know what the main point or CLIMAX of your story is.
- 2) Time is short, so make sure you reach this objective map out your route to it in terms of SCENES and linking passages.
- 3) Plan your ENDING
- 4) Action is important but DESCRIPTIONS of places, Peoples, thoughts and feelings can all come in

- ❁ A good story is often based on a problem or conflict.
- ❁ Action and dialogue move the plot along while showing what the characters are like.
- ❁ The setting in a story adds convincing physical details.
- ❁ A simile makes a comparison and usually uses the words like or as. A metaphor makes a comparison without these words.
- ❁ Before writing a story make notes telling who the main characters are, what the conflict is and how the plot develops.
- ❁ Revise the first draft of your story to improve it.
- ❁ You can write poetry to present your feelings and ideas in a fresh.

### HOW TO KNOW THE DAYS IN A MONTH?

30 days has September  
April, June and November.  
All the rest has 31 excepting  
February alone which has 28  
days and 29 in each leap year.

## THE PATROL

This story is set during a later war the early stages of the long conflict in Vietnam, when the French army were fighting the vietnamese guerrillas in the lasos. The person telling the story, is an English journalist who accompanies a french patrol which has been sent forward to investigate a report of an enemy force in some farm buildings. They cross a canal full of corpses and - as this passage opens - pause in the ruined farm, expecting to encounter the enemy.

So much of war sitting around and doing nothing, waiting for some body else. With no guarantee of the amount of time you have left it doesn't seem worth starting even a train of thought. Doing what they had done so often before. The sentries moved out. Anything that stirred ahead of us was enemy. The lieutenant marked his map and report our position over the radio. A noonday hush fell: Even the mortars were quite and the air was empty of planes. One man doodled with a twig in the dirt of the farmyard. After a while it was as if we had been forgotten by war. I hope that phuong had sent my suits to the cleaners. A cold wind ruffled the straw of the yard, and a man went modestly behind a barn to relieve himself. I tried to remember whether I had paid the British council in Hanoi for the bottle of whisky he had allowed me. Two shots were fired to our front and I thought, This is it. Now it comes. It was all warning I wanted; I awaited, with a sense of exhilaration, the permanent thing.

But nothing happened. Once again I had 'over - prepared the event'. Only long minutes after wards one of the sentries entered and reported something to the lieutenant. I caught the phrase, 'Deux civils'.

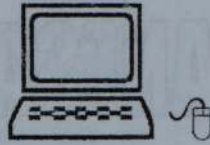
The lieutenant said to me, 'we will go and see' and following the sentry we picked our way along a muddy, overgrown path between two fields. Twenty yards beyond the farm buildings, in a narrow ditch, we came on what we sought: a small neat clot of blood on the woman's forehead, and the child might have been sleeping. He was about six years old and he lay like an embryo in the womb with his little bony knees drawn up. 'Mal chance' the lieutenant said. He bent down and turned the child over. He was wearing a holy medal round his neck, and I said to myself, 'The juju doesn't work, there was a gnawed piece of loaf under his body. I thought, 'I hate war'.

The lieutenant said, 'Have you seen enough? Speaking savagely, almost as though I had been responsible for these deaths. Perhaps to the soldier the civilian is the man who employs him to kill, who includes the guilt of murder in the pay - envelope and escape responsibility. We walked back to the farm and sat down again in silence on the straw, out of the wind, which liked an animal seemed to know that dark was coming. The man who had doodled was relieving himself and the man who had relieved himself was doodling. I thought how in those moments of quiet, after the sentries had been posted, they must have believed it safe to move from the ditch. I wondered whether they had lain there long - the bread had been very dry. This farm was probably their home.

The radio was working again the lieutenant said wearily; they are going to bomb the village. Patrols are called in for the night we rose and began our journey back, punting again around the shoal of bodies filing past the church. He hadn't gone very far, and yet it seemed along enough. Journey to have made with the killing of those two as the only result.

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தங்க, வைர நகை வியாபாரம்

கண்டி வீதி,

சாவகச்சேரி.

# WHAT IS SAARC?

With the tenth south Asian summit held in Colombo to mark the golden jubilee of independence, the time is appropriate to know why this regionalism was launched a decade ago, what is it? and what is its aim.

South Asian Association for Regional co-operation (SAARC) comprises Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. It is a regional organisation whose basic aim is to accelerate the process of economic and social development in the member states through joint action in certain agreed areas of co-operation.

SAARC is a manifestation of the determination of the people of south Asia to co-operate regionally, to work together towards finding solutions to their common problems in a spirit of friendship, trust and understanding and to the creation of an order based on mutual respect, equity and shared benefits.

The idea of a regional association in south Asia was first mooted in November 1980. Following consultations amongst the countries of the region foreign secretaries of the seven countries met for the first time in Colombo in April 1981. This was followed a few months later by the meeting of the committee of the whole which identified five broad areas for regional co-operations. The foreign ministers in their first meeting in New Delhi in August 1983 formally launched the integrated programme of action through the adoption of a declaration on SAARC. South Asian Association of Regional Co-operation (SAARC) was established at the Dhaka summit held on 7<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> December 1985.

The objectives of the association are to promote the welfare of the people of South Asia and to improve their quality of life, to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the

region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and the realise their full potentials, to promote and strengthen collective selfreliance among the countries of South Asia, to contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems, to promote collaboration and mutual assistance in economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields; to strengthen co-operation with other developing countries and co-operation within the framework of the association is based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity. Political independence, non - interference in the internal affairs of other states and mutual benefits.

SAARC'S current activities cover the following areas, Agriculture and forestry, health and population activities, meteorology, rural development, telecommunications, transport, science and technology, postal services, sports. Arts and culture, Women in development and finally drug trafficking and abuse.

The highest decision making authority in SAARC rests with the heads of state or government. They meet once a year or more often as and when necessary. The council of ministers meets twice a year and is responsible for formulation of the programmes, besides identifying new areas of co-operation and preparation of projects.

**G. Iynkaran.**

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அண்ணா தொழிலகம்

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மொத்தமாகவும் சில்லறையாகவும் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளலாம்.

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கிளை : இல. 4 சிறப்பு அங்காடி, யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

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சுபமுகூர்த்தப் பட்டுப்புடவைகள்

மற்றும் துணி வகைகளிற்கும்

கைராசியான ஒரே இடம்,

சீமாட்டி புடவைக் கடல்

122, மின்சார நிலைய வீதி,  
யாழ்ப்பாணம்.



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நீதான விலை

# ஜி.எஸ்.லிங்கநாதன் அன் கோ

13 - 14, பெரியகடை

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செய்து பெற்றுக் கொள்ள நாடுங்கள்,

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# NOVICE

## ESSAY:-

### CONFLICT RESOLUTIONS

Conflict Resolution has become an important idea in Sri Lanka. It is now occupying the front pages of all newspapers, because it is relevant to the present scene in Sri Lanka. There can be various types of conflicts. Conflict means a very strong disagreement between two groups. Resolution means finding a solution to satisfy both sides.

There is an ongoing civil war in our country at present. The war is like a cat and dog fight both sides are not going forward and both sides are not going backward. There fore stationary that is they are not moving the country and the people are suffering grievously. Our natural resources are being damaged. Loss of life both human and other wise cannot be counted. Destruction of property and loss of human limbs have been very great. The attention of most countries have turned towards Sri Lanka.

We must now search for methods of solving this conflict. Too people at war cannot speak to each other or look at each other, with smiles. How ever, they had to come to a common table to discuss the problems. A third person in necessary to bring them together, to identify their problems to compromise and find an acceptable solution. This third person is called a mediator. He has some powers but only arranges a meeting is called a facilitator. There for one of these two persons is very essential to reach a conflict resolution. The idea of compromise means that certain claims are given

up by both sides. This is done in order to find a solution on important matters.

There are differing techniques of arriving at a resolution. How ever the most important technique is discussion. The mediator must create in their minds a desire and willingness to find common grounds.

The mediator must also make both sides to forget their personal feelings and put the interest of the country in the forefront. Interests can be permanent or temporary. Temporary interests must take a back seat. In other words temporary interests should be disregarded. It is also necessary to forget past grievances and sufferings. This is one of the most important tasks of a mediator. Talking about the past would only poison, the future. It is of no use. People say there are no permanent friends and permanent enemies. This is true not only for individuals but also for the country. Furthermore, the feelings of each side should be respected by the other side. Love should replace hatred.

It is hoped that this article would be regarded as a good approach to the ongoing conflict between two races. This conflict is called "Ethnic conflict". This term is missleading. There is only one ethnic group in Ceylon. According to students of sociology both Sinhalese and Tamils belong to the same ethnic group of south India. The story of "Mahavamsa" is now thought of as a creation. Which has no supporting facts.

Let us hope and pray that the conflict will be resolved soon.

**Arunasalam Rohini**

# DO DREAMS FORETELL THE FUTURE

If we tried to assemble all the superstitious beliefs that have existed about dreams since the beginning of time, we could fill a library! Most of those superstitions have to do with a "meaning" of dreams, and the "meanings" usually has something to do with the future. Primitive people believed that dreams foretold the future. Ancient Europeans claimed they could read a person's future from his dreams. Even today there are people who buy dream books that are supposed to help them foretell their future, from their dreams.

What does Science today believe about the content of our dreams? Why do we dream and what we dream and what does it means? For one thing science does not accept the idea that dreams are 'message' to us from any source, foretelling the future.

The subjects of our dreams comes from any of several sources. The subject may also come from our store of past experiences or something we are interested in or some strong urge we feel. Sometimes in the dream we repeat past experiences almost exactly as they happened. At other times events are rearranged in our dream. But the subject of our dream is a result of our past experience, and not a fore shadowing of the future.

**Miss. S. Sujitha,  
N.C.E. day.**

Grandpa was celebrating his 100<sup>th</sup> birthday, and everyone was complimenting him on how well he looked.

"I'll tell you the secret," he said. "My wife and I we re married seventy-five years ago. On our wedding night we made a pledge that whenever we had a fight, the one who was proved wrong would go out and take a walk. I have been in the open air continuously for the past seventy-five years".

நாளைய நாகரிகத்தினை இன்றே சிற்முகம் செய்பவர்கள்

# சிற்றி ரெயிலர்ஸ்

(ரவுசர் தினுசுகளின் சங்கமம்)

ஆள்பாதி ஆடைபாதி என்பார்கள்.  
அந்த ஆடைபாதியை அழகுபடுத்த  
யாழ்நகரில் நவீன கட்டிங் அமைப்புடன்  
எடுப்புற தைத்துப் பெற்றுக் கொள்ள  
\* நீங்கள் \*

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மங்கையர் விரும்பும் புத்தம் புதிய  
டிசைன் சாறிகள்  
ஸ்கேட் அன் பிளவுஸ்  
பஞ்சாபிகள்  
மற்றும் அனைத்து ரக  
புடவைத் தினுசுகளுக்கும்  
யாழ்நகரில் நாட வேண்டிய  
கைராசியான ஸ்தாபனம்

## சிற்றி ரெக்ஸ் & ரெயிலர்ஸ்

73, பெரியகடை,

யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

# யாழினி வீடியோ சென்ரர்

புதிய பழைய CD பிரதிகள் வாடகைக்கு  
பெற்றுக் கொள்ளவும் பதிவு செய்து தருபவர்களும்

யாழினி வீடியோ சென்ரர்,  
259, பாங்ஷால் வீதி,  
குருநகர்,  
யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

- \* சகல விதமான  
மணிக்கூட்டுகள், கல்குலேற்றர்கள் திருத்துதலும்,  
ரேடியோ திருத்துதலும்.
- \* மணிக்கூட்டு பற்றறி,  
கண்ணாடி - பட்டி என்பன பொருத்துதலும்.
- \* மணிக்கூட்டுகள் விற்பனையாளரும்.

# கல்வியே செல்வம் நீடு ரியூசன் சென்ரர்

ஸ்ரேசன் நோட், கோண்டாவில்

ஆண்டு 4 முதல் ஆண்டு 11 வரை

அனுபவம், ஆற்றல், திறமை வாய்ந்த ஆசிரியர்களின்  
ஒருங்கிணைந்த சேவை.

# கலை வர்த்தக வகுப்புக்கள்

A/L 99, 2000.

99 மீட்டல் வகுப்புக்கள்  
நடைபெறுகின்றது.

ஆண்டு 4, 5

புலமைப் யரிசில் 1999

# THE DOWRY SYSTEM IN CEYLON

It is indeed a horrible idea that any young man should calculate how much money he can get from the girl whom he wishes to marry. The ideal of marriage should be the union of souls. Marriage should never be contemplated from a mercenary point of view. Is dowry - hunting in Ceylon so widespread that it must be stamped out by legislation?

A young man gets married; and his father-in-law gives him a dowry, of his own free-will. Let us say that father-in-law can afford to give that dowry, and gives it in the hope that the additional wealth would serve as a contribution towards the charges of the new married state. Everyone must admit that there is nothing intrinsically wrong in that giving or in that taking.

On the other hand, let us say that another young man demands a large dowry which he gets, and his father-in-law is put to hard straits to provide it. Everybody will admit that there is something gravely wrong there.

But, how is it that the dowry which was naturally good in the one case became gravely wrong in the other? The answer is; the circumstances were different. Then, the circumstances must be altered.

Instead of blaming dowry-giving and dowry-taking, we must really blame that attitude of the individual, his vulgar and mercenary outlook, his lack of a paper and sound education.

He is a fool who give more than he can afford to; he is a Knaves who keeps on asking for more than he can really get. And fools and knaves will continue to exist, with or without the dowry system.

Against the dowry system, it is often stated, because of the inability to provide a good dowry, many Ceylon girls languish in their homes, unable to cotract a proper marriage. If this is true, surely the manifestation of greed on the part of the dowry-hunter must be considered a real protection for our girls. It is far better that a girl's marriage should be delayed, or that she should not marry at all, than that she should become the victim of one who wants her money and not her heart.

Extremes must not meet, even in a marriage. It is reasonable that a young man of wealth and good social position should expect to get married to a girl of the same status.

The dowry system in Ceylon has stood the test of time and custom. It has, no doubt, been abused by uneducated and semi - educated people. The solution is, not to abolish what has proved of immense benifit to hundreds of families, but to give all out people a wider education and raise them to a higher sense of values.

**Yasotha Kumarasamy**

## COFFEE ICE CREAM

1½ pints custard  
¾ pint strong coffee

sugar  
vanilla flavouring

Mix the custard and coffee together, sweeten to taste, add the flavouring and freeze.

# HOW TO MAKE A GOOD SPEECH

"The mind is a wonderful thing. It starts working the minute you are born and never stops until you get up to speak in public."

A poll some years ago indicated that of all the things to fear in life, people more feared in public speaking. But stage fright is only half the challenge. First you have to figure out what you are going to say. Many people freeze and hold back by the idea that speeches are magic, and show business that cannot be achieved.

Speeches are not magic. A speech is in fact a combination of information and opinion written on paper and spoken. If you can have a thoughtful conversation, you can probably write and give a thoughtful speech.

Here are some guides to make a good speech :

## 1) A speech should not continue for more than twenty minutes.

In a speech the most important thing is the message in a less time required to say it. Keep in your mind that a former U.S.A. president was advised by his wife, "A speech is to be immortal and it need not be boundless."

## 2) Focus on one topic.

We are humans and we have lots of thoughts, more opinions and ideas. You have to separate it down. Stick to one subject, the club's future or why an association budget needs to be increased. Avoid external or not essential details. Include only those, explain and support your point of view.

## 3) Choose your words carefully.

It's important to remember that your words must be hearable and comprehensible the first time out. A lot of words sound similar when spoken from twenty yards away.

Often context will make things clear, sometimes not. Read your speech aloud to your family or friends and ask them to stop you, if they get confused. If they do, you can stick with the word you want to use; if you feel it's right; but, make it more understandable by adding a clarifying phrase if it does not give the desired effect.

The speech should persuade the audience and try to make or help listeners think. A good case well argued and well said is inherently moving.



Politicians often tell "I want to be really moving, I want a lot of music and poetry." People today think a good speech has to make the audience cry. But nothing dries up the tear ducts like a speech that commands you to weeper.

#### 4) Humour is necessary.

Every speech needs it and you need it too. A joke at the beginning of a speech helps to get a quick victory of laughter. It helps the speaker relax and also helps the audience relax. This process can take time so start it as soon as you begin thinking about the speech.

When you prepare a speech you must consider where you are speaking, what your subject is, who is in the audience. Think about the timing of the speech. Is there a big sporting event on TV at the same time, refer to the event and say something humorous about it.

#### 5) Don't forget to say thanks.

The old idea is that you should always thank the people who invited you at the top of the speech. Now the new idea is boring and predictable.

But saying thanks at the top has a practical purpose. While you are thanking, the audience gets to daydream and settle down. Because they are going to daydream at some point anyway, it may be before you get to the heart of your remarks.

Say your thanks in the manner or after a compliment or a word. I think this may help you to make a good speech.

ARTIE, SAM and JOE were sitting on a park bench contemplating their passing into a better world. Said Artie, "I'd like to be buried beside John Greene."  
 "Why?" asked Sam. Because people who see his grave will say, "The man next to him" – that's me – "must have been a fine man too, or they wouldn't have put him next to the great philanthropist".  
 "Gentleman", said Sam, "I want them to lay me next to William stone, who put his fortune into housing for the poor. Then folks will say I was good because I'm lying next to him."  
 "I'd like to be placed beside my neighbour, Mrs. Burns", Joe piped up. "Hold on", said Artie. "Mrs. Burns isn't dead".  
 "I know!" exclaimed Joe. "Neither am I!"

# USING THE DICTIONARY AS A SPELLING AID

- A dictionary is an important aid to good spelling.

Sometimes you hear a word and learn to use it, but don't know how to spell it. You can use the dictionary to find the correct spelling.

A word usually begins with the letters you expect. For example, if you wanted to spell dredge correctly, you would hear the initial sound / dr / and look under the d entries a dictionary.

Some times words do not begin as you might expect and you need to look further. Suppose you didn't know how to spell the word gnu, the name for a large African antelope. The word sounds as though it begins with an n, but you will not find it listed under n in the dictionary. The sound of /n/ can be spexed kn, gn, or pn, and you will find gnu listed with the gn entries. Many dictionaries contain a list of Variant Spellings for each sound in English.

Some times you make a spelling error because you do not pronounce the word correctly. You may omit or add a syllable. The dictionary can help you because it divides every entry into syllables. The dictionary also provides you with pronunciation key so that you can check your pronunciation for accuracy.

- Drowned is a one - syllable word. Did you ever hear anyone pronounce it drown - ded?
- Appreciate is a four - syllable word. Did you ever here anyone pronounce it with three syllable?
- Do you pronounce all four syllable in temperature?

## DICTIONARIES AND GLOSSARIES

Glossaries and dictionaries are reference tools that you can use to check word meanings : Study the difinitions below. The first is from a glossary. The numeral in parentheses refers to the page where the term first appeared. The second entry is from a dictionary. Either entry may give a sample sentence in which the word that is difined is used. Look carefully at the parts of both entries.

### GLOSSARY

Ecology, the study of the relation of living things to their community and to each other (C542)

## DICTIONARY

Ecology (ˈ ɛ k ɔ l ɔ j ɪ ), n. 1 branch of biology that studies the effect of environment upon the form habits, and range of animals and plants and of their relation to each other : water planners must study the dam. 2 branch of sociology that deals with the relations between human beings and their environment. (<German *ökologie* < Greek *Oikos* house *-logia* study of)

- ❁ A glossary of a book gives a brief description of how a word is being used in that particular book. A dictionary defines the words in a language.
- ❁ Several of Maturer's people I know, and, then know me - I feel for them a transport of cordiality.

## SYNONYMS AND OTHER RELATED WORDS

- ❁ Synonyms are words that have the same or nearly the same meaning. Other words are related in their ideas but often have important differences in meanings.

Choose your words carefully so that your writing is accurate. Suppose you are writing about a rock concert. You enjoyed the music, so you wrote the two sentences below.

The noise produced by the lead guitarist was exciting.  
The sound produced by the lead guitarist was exciting.

- ❁ Which is the better sentence to express how you felt?

The words noise and sound are often said to be synonyms, but using the word sound is better here. Musically it means something pleasant to hear. On the other hand, noise usually refers to something unpleasant to hear.

There are two reference sources you can use to check the differences in meaning between synonyms and other related words. One source is the dictionary. Many dictionary entries include a synonym study. Read the synonym study for noise which follows.

Syn - n 1 Noise, din, uproar mean loud, confused sound. Noise applies to any disagreeably unmusical or loud sound : The noise on the street kept me awake. Din applies to a prolonged and deafening confusion or clanging or piercing noises : The din of machines and factory whistles hurt my ears. Uproar applies especially to the shouting and loud noises of a crowd and the wild excitement that causes such noise : You should have heard the uproar when officials caused back the touch down.

Other dictionary entries may refer you to a synonym study. Find that reference as you read the following entry for din.

din (din), n.v., dinned, dinning. - n. a continuous, loud, confused noise. See noise for synonym study. - v. i. make a din - v. t. 1 strike with a din. 2 say over and over again ; repeat in a tire some way. (old English *dynn*)

Another source of synonyms and related words is the thesaurus. A thesaurus lists words in group according to the idea or concept they have in common. Study the thesaurus entries below.

- Noise - Noise can be any sound, but especially it can be a loud and irritating sound.
- Murmur - A murmur is a soft sound that is hard to hear. Often it is a continuous sound. You have to listen closely to hear the murmur of the trees on a windy day.
- Rumble - A sound that is low - pitched and continuous is called a rumble. Just one rumble of thunder sent my cousin atie scurrying under the bed.
- Roar - A roar is also used to mean other loud, low sounds, as a roar of laughter or the roar of the window.

## WORKING WITH IDIOMS

- An idiom is a phrase or expression whose meaning cannot be understood just by knowing each of the words.

If you say that you have just run into an old friend, you probably don't mean that you and your friend have just hit each other. Like most speakers of American English. You would know that you and your friend have just have a sudden meeting. That is the most common meaning of the idiom run into. It is a meaning however, that doesn't really come from the separate meanings of the words run and into, until they are put together this way.

The dictionary lists the meanings of the most common idioms in our language. They are found in the dictionary entry for the main word in the idiom. Study the Idioms below for run.

run across, U. S. meet by chance.

run away with win easily over others.

run down a) stop working or going.

run forit, run for safety.

run in, a) SLANG arrest and put in jail

run into, a) meet by chance

run up - INFORMAL a) make quickly

b) pursue till caught or killed.

b) pay a short visit.

b) crash into

b) collect.

Some idioms are so new to our language that they are still considered to be slang. Slang expressions are new words or meanings in the language. They usually disappear in a short time but sometimes they become a permanent part of the language.

## FIGURES OF SPEECH

A figure of speech is an expression that creates a picture in your mind. Similes, metaphors, and personification are figure of speech you should know.

How many different things can you say about snow?

Snow is as light as a feather.

Snow's icy cold fingers tickle my nose.

Snow is cottony dandelion seeds blown by the wind.

White velvet snow drifts lazily from the clouds. Snow donces like a white whirlwind.

Simile, metaphor and personification are three kinds of figures of speech. A simile is a statement that tells how one thing is like another and usually uses the words like or as.

As light as a feather like a white whirlwind.

A metaphor also compares one thing to another. It does not use the words like or as but implies that one thing is another.

Snow is cottony dandelion seeds white velvet snow.

Personification is giving the qualities of a person to something that is not alive.

Snow's icy cold fingers.

Look again at the sentences about snow. In each one, snow is compared to something - to a dandelion puff to soft velvet, to a whirlwind. Do you understand these comparisons? The pictures on this page will help you understand the comparisons.

## WORDS ROOTS

Some of the most common English words are based on roots from Latin and Greek.

If you learn some Latin and Greek roots, the meanings of many unfamiliar words will be easy to figure out. The following charts show ten common Latin roots and five common Greek roots. There are many more from both languages which are used in English words.

### LATIN

#### ROOT

anima  
Capio  
Creatum  
duco  
facio  
frango  
manus  
Miffo  
Scribo  
Venio

#### MEANING

breath, life  
take, seize, hold  
made produced  
lead, get, take on  
make, do, build  
break, weaken  
hand  
send, let go  
write, draw  
come, go

#### ENGLISH WORD

animal  
capture, reception  
create  
conductor, reduce  
fact, factor  
fragment, fraction  
manicure, manual  
dismiss, commit  
prescribe, subscription  
invent, convention

## GREEK

### ROOT

autos  
graphe  
hudro  
pathos  
phone

### MEANING

self  
write, draw  
water  
suffer, feel  
sound, voice

### ENGLISH WORD

automobile  
graph, telegraph  
hydrant  
pathetic  
telephone

## PREFIXES

Knowing the meanings of common prefixes will help you build words and determine the meanings of unfamiliar words.

A prefix is a letter or a group of letters added to the beginnings of a word to change its meanings. You use words with prefixes every day in your speech and writing. A simple prefix, such as un -, can change the meaning of a word and sometimes the meanings of an entire sentence.

Look at these sentences :

- George was happy when his friend won the prize.
- George was unhappy when his friend won the prize.

In the second sentence.

The prefix un - gives a negative meanings to the word happy. The prefix un - means "not" or "the opposite of". Knowing this, you can begin to figure out the meanings of other words.

What is the meaning of undone? unclean? untied?

Some common prefixes and their meanings are given in the chart.

### PREFIX

anti  
extra  
fore  
in-,im-,ir

mid  
mis  
non  
over  
pre  
re  
sub  
un

### MEANINGS

against, opposited to  
beyond, more than  
before, in front of  
not, opposite of  
im - before b, m, p  
ir - before r  
middle  
badly, wrongly  
not, opposite of  
too much, above  
before in time  
again  
under nearly  
not, opposite of

### EXAMPLE

antifreeze  
extra ordinary  
foresight  
inactive  
impossible  
irregular  
mid summer  
misunderstood  
nonfiction  
over extend  
preview  
reread  
submarine  
untie

## ENGLISH LONG LONG AGO

Many of the everyday words you use have their beginnings in old English.

Language grows and changes. The English that was spoken in Britain many centuries ago is not like the English spoken today. Old English is what we call the English that was spoken before the year 1100. It is made up of words from many different languages.

The celts were some of the earliest settlers in Britain. Their language was influenced by the Latin and Greek spoken by earlier conquerors. Around the year 400, Germanic tribes invaded Britain. These tribes included two large ones known as the Angles and Saxons. They pushed the Celts back into the mountains and settled in an area that became known as Angle - is Land, or England. Many of the short common words in English, such as of, the, short, and words, come from these tribes.

Viking pirates also invaded England. They spoke a North Germanic language and as they settled into the land. So did some of their words. These included egg, gate, take, skirt, and sky.

Old English words make up a basic Vocabulary bank from which we draw today. Although most old English words have changed through the centuries, you can still recognize their similarity to modern English words.

### OLD ENGLISH

mus  
soeton  
daeg  
cnawan  
feawe

### MODERN ENGLISH

mouse  
seven  
day  
know  
few

Teacher :- lyngaran, give me a sentence with a direct object?

lyngaran :- Teacher, everybody thinks you're beautiful.

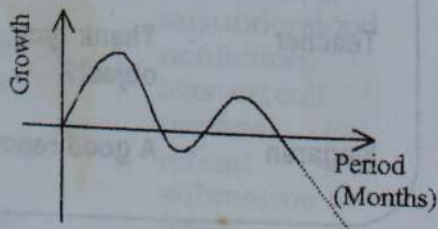
Teacher :- Thank you, lyngara, but what is the object?

lyngaran :- A good report card!

# BIO DATA

FULL NAME	:- N.C.E. (day) (No Chance for English)
AGE	:- 10 Months only
ADDRESS	
i) PERMANENT	:- 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Technical College
ii) TEMPORARY	:- Under the Tree, Near the Canteen
NUMBER OF CHILDREN	:- About 60 [Including English Teachers, Engineers, Doctors, And Mostly Actresses]
AVERAGE ATTENDANCE	:- 05 - 20 Per Day.
LEAVING TIME	:- Any Time.
SEX	:- Fe <u>Male</u>
MOTHER TONGUE	:- English.
MEDIUM	:- Tamil.
LIKE	:- Free Periods.
DISLIKE	:- Talking in English.
PREFER	:- Gossiping.
RECENTLY RECORD	:- Nothing But Sometimes Celebrating Birth Days.
LONG STANDING RECORD	:- Wasting The Time Of Children
LECTURERS	:- Fair Sex.
EXECUTIVES	:- Innocent Boys.
AMBITION	:- Encourage The Students To Hate English

GROWTH GRAPH





# லிங்கன் கிறீம் ஹவுஸ்

119, கஸ்தூரியார் வீதி,

யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

சுகாதார முறைப்படி தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட  
ஸ்பெஷல் ஐஸ்கிரீம்  
சொக்லெட் ஐஸ்கிரீம்.

நட்ஸ் ஐஸ்கிரீம்  
ஜெலி ஐஸ்கிரீம்

புருட்சலட் ஐஸ்கிரீம்  
வெனிலா ஐஸ்கிரீம்

மட்டன் நோல்

பட்டர் கேக் வகைகள்

மிக்ஸர்

லட்டு

மஸ்கட்

அங்கர் பட்டர்

ஸ்பெஷல் பீடா

## LINGAM CREAM HOUSE

119, Kasthuriar Road,

Jaffna.

WITH BEST COMPLIMENTS FROM

### ஸ்ரீரங்கன் ஆடையகம்

## SRIRANGAN TEX

Palaly Road,  
Thirunelvely.

பலாலி நோட்,  
திருநெல்வேலி.

WITH BEST COMPLIMENTS  
FROM

# GANESHAN CENTRE

THAVADY NORTH  
KOKUVIL

# அஜந்தாஸ்



23377

54

பெரியகடை

யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

மங்கள  
வைபவங்களுக்கேற்ற  
கூறைச்சேலைகள்  
காஞ்சிபுரம்  
பட்டு வேட்டிகள்  
சேட்டிங், சூட்டிங்  
கோவில் பட்டுக்குடைகள்  
மற்றும் பல  
பிடவைத் தினுசுகளையும்  
உங்கள் எண்ணம் போல்  
தெரிவு செய்ய சிறந்த ஸ்தாபனம்

# AJANTHAS

# TEXTILES

54, Grand Bazaar.

Jaffna.

# TAKING TESTS

I "forgot everything I knew as soon as I saw the test."

"That test didn't cover anything I studied"

## FACING THE TEST!

Students aren't the only people who take tests. Others who must pass tests include adults qualifying for jobs, teen-agers applying for driver's permits and doctors and lawyers seeking licenses. It's helpful to approach any test, whether school or out of school, with a positive attitude.

Once you know what must be done on a test, skim all parts of it and plan your time. Sometimes you may even find helpful information in another item on the test. For example, a question in one part may include an answer needed elsewhere.

## HOW TO BEGIN A TEST:

- 1) Be confident that you know the subject. If you prepared by using the LEARNER study system, for example, you do know your subject.
- 2) Read all the directions with these two questions in mind. "What must I do?" and "How must I do it?"

## HOW TO USE YOUR TIME :

- (i) Budget your time. Estimate how much time you will have for each item.
- (ii) Glance through all the items. First answer all those which you find easiest. This will give you a sense of progress.
- (iii) If you find yourself spending too much on one item, leave it and go on to others. If you have time, return to the one you left.

## HANDLING SHORT - ANSWER TESTS:

The most common kinds of tests require a short answer. Below are four different patterns.

For a true-false test you will have to read sentences and decide whether each one is true or false.

- False 1) All the gods of ancient Greece lived on mount olympus.  
 True 2) Poseidon was the god of the sea.

For a multiple choice test you will have to choose words or phrases to make statements correct and complete.

- a) (1) The ancient Greek god of the sea was .....  
 a) Zeus c) Prometheus  
 b) Poseidon d) Apollo
- b) (1) The ancient Greeks - invented gods for all but one of these reasons.  
 a) To explain natural happenings.  
 b) To teach their children.  
 c) To honor their friends.

For a completion test you will have to write words or phrases to complete items on the test.

- 1) The ancient Greek god of the sea was Poseidon  
 2) One reason the ancient Greeks invented god was to explain natural happenings.

For a matching test you will have to match items from one list to items in another.

### God or goddess

- c) 1) Poseidon  
 a) 2) Zeus  
 d) 3) Hera  
 b) 4) Athena

### Symbol

- a) a thunderbolt or an eagle.  
 b) an olive tree or an owl  
 c) a trident  
 d) a peacock

## HOW TO READ A TEST :

- 1) On true - false test beware of words like always, never, everyone, no one. Statements containing these words are more often false than true.
- 2) On multiple - choice tests beware of phrases like "All but one .....". "This may mean that you must choose the one that seems wrong".
- 3) On matching tests see if the two columns have the same number of items. If they do not. You may not have to use all the items in one of the columns. Match the items you find easiest. Then cross-out the ones you used. This will make it easier to match the others.

Activity :- Answers are given below for a matching test. Notice that each numbered item has two correct responses. Use this information to complete the other test questions on the separate sheet of paper.

Monetary Unit	Country
b, f 1) franc	a) Bolivia
a, e 2) peso	b) France
c, d 3) pound	c) Great Britain
	d) Lebanon
	e) Mexico
	f) Monaco

- 1) Write true or false before each sentence.
  - (i) The monetary unit of Mexico is the peso
  - (ii) The franc is the monetary unit of Bolivia.
- 2) One country using the pound as its monetary unit is .....
- 3) ..... and ..... use the franc as a monetary unit.
- 4) Make up other questions, using the information above, that could be used on a true - false, multiple - choice, or completion tests.

## ANSWERING ESSAY TESTS :

An essay test requires that you write a complete answer. The answer may be a paragraph or even longer. Many people think this kind of test is the most difficult. However, there are some ways to make it easier.

First, read each question or direction. Look for such key words as describe, explain, compare, or identify. These words tell you what to do. Second, on scrap paper or in your mind, list facts that will answer the question or direction. Do not write sentences at the point. Just list information.

Third, get started as quickly as possible. One good way to get started is to turn the question or direction into a statement which will open your answer.

Read through the following items as an essay test and the possible beginnings for answers.

- 1) Why did the ancient Greeks invent gods?  
These are some major reasons that the ancient Greeks invented gods.
- 2) Each Greek god had at least one symbol.  
Describe the symbols of any four Greek gods and explain what each symbol stood for. Zeus, Hera, Poseidon and Athena had meaningful symbols.

## HOW TO START AN ESSAY TEST :

- 1) Be sure of what your answer must include a description, explanation, or comparison, for example.
- 2) Turn the question or direction into a statement as a beginning for your answer.

# LISTENING FOR MEANING

Almost every minute many different sounds are competing for your attention. For example, while you're talking on the telephone, a good television program may be on, the dog may be barking to go out, and someone may be asking you to do something. What do you do when this happens? Do you know the secret of active listening?

## How to Listen Actively

- 1) Figure out what you need to listen to. Tune in strongly to those words or sounds.
- 2) Figure out what you don't need to hear. Tune out completely to all those words or sounds.

Activity :- Do you listen actively as you move along in your daily life? Try this quiz. Answer each question always, usually, or seldom. To tabulate your score, give yourself 3 points for each always, 2 points for each usually, and 1 point for each seldom.

- 1) Can you repeat the names of three or four people shortly after they've been introduced?
- 2) Can you accurately repeat a set of directions for getting some where?
- 3) Do you follow directions exactly when completing a school assignment?
- 4) Can you give the important details from telephone message?
- 5) Do you listen for keywords that hint that an important point will follow?
- 6) Do you visualize a scene being described to you?
- 7) Can you immediately tell whether a bell or buzzer signals a fire drill, the end of a class period, or something else?
- 8) Can you accurately retell a story you have heard?
- 9) Do you look at a speaker's hands and face for messages?
- 10) Can you tell whether a speaker's tone of voice means anger, Surprise, Sarcasm, or humor?

Rate yourself according to this chart.

- 28 - 30 → you listen actively  
25 - 27 → you don't miss much  
20 - 24 → you can be a better listener with practice  
under 20 → you need the hints on the following pages

## LISTENING TO REMEMBER

If you listen actively, you should be able to recall and apply what you hear. Have you ever been introduced to some people then almost immediately forgotten their names? Have you ever turned in assignment that wasn't prepared the way your teacher said it should be?

You can handle these and other situations more easily by listening actively. Read through the check lists that follow. Apply these suggestions as you try the activity described.

### How to Remember Directions

- 1) Listen for key terms that indicate distance (three blocks, one mile) direction (right, straight) landmarks (the next traffic light, a little yellow house)
- 2) Repeat the directions.
- 3) If possible, jot down the directions.

### Listening with your Ears and Eyes.

Speakers use more than words to convey meaning. They use facial expressions, gestures, and intonation. Active listeners pick up these signals for a clearer understanding of the speaker's message.

Notice how different two messages can be even though the words used are exactly the same.

### How to interpret Feelings and Attitudes

- 1) Watch the speaker's facial expressions.
- 2) Notice when hand and body gestures are used.

### How to recognize intonation

- 1) Listen for words that are stressed.
- 2) Notice pauses between words or sentences.
- 3) Listen for changes of pitch in the speaker's voice.

### Listening to Evaluate

How actively do you listen when a commercial similar to this in on?

In a recent tests of seven leading brands KRUNCHIES was judged best in taste. And with milk, Fruit, toast and cheese, KRUNCHIES gives you total nutrition. Enjoy the mmmm crunchiness of KRUNCHIES. Good taste! Good nutrition! that's why more athletes include KRUNCHIES in their breakfast than any other leading brand.

If you listen actively, you question claims made and opinions given. For example; don't you wonder who conducted the test mentioned above? The commercial makes several claims in an attempt to persuade you to buy krunchies. It offers no proof to support those claims.

When you ask questions about claims and opinions, you are critically evaluating what you've heard. You are asking for proof.

### How to Evaluate and opinions

- 1) Decide on the speaker's main purpose.  
Is it to inform you?  
Is it to persuade you to do something, buy something, or feel a certain way?  
Is it to entertain you?
- 2) Identify claims and opinions.
- 3) Listen for supporting facts or other evidence.

## SPEAKING

### Practicing the Basics

To communicate effectively with listeners, speakers learn certain skills and practice them. You may need to develop some of these skills so that you can speak clearly and easily before a group.

### Preparing an oral Presentation

Knowing what you are going to say and how you are going to say it will give you the confidence you need to communicate with your audience. Most speeches require planning and many speakers "Practice" before delivering speech.

The first step is to choose a subject of interest to you and your audience and then to limit that subject to a specific topic. Keep in mind the amount of time you'll have for your speech.

After you gather the information you need, select the details most important to your talk. Organize the details and write them on note cards. Later as you are speaking, you can glance at your notes to recall specific details.

If possible, prepare visual aids or demonstrations. You might sketch diagrams on the chalk board, set-up a display of photograph, show pictures from a large book, or have some charts ready to show. Visual aids will help your audience understand and enjoy your talk. They will also help you remember what you intended to say.

### How to plan a speech

- 1) Choose a subject of interest to you and your audience.
- 2) Gather the information you need. Select the details important to your talk.
- 3) Organize the details. Write them on note cards.
- 4) Prepare a visual aid or demonstration, if possible.



## Speaking with Confidence

Successful speakers deliver their talks with confidence in themselves. They know their subject. They pronounce words clearly they speak with expression. They project their voices to all audience, they use attention - getting devices.

To capture the attention of your audience, plan an interesting opening. Avoid starting out by saying, "my talk is going to be about ....." Instead, begin with an interesting or amazing fact or relate something light and humorous about the topic.

If you use a visual or demonstrate something, be sure that you face your audience so that they can hear what you are saying.

Try to think of an ending that listeners will enjoy and remember. Tell a joke or give last demonstration. Ask whether any one has question about your topic.

## How to Deliver a speech

- 1) Prepare an interesting, attention - getting opening.
- 2) Remain poised, not slouched. Look at your audience.
- 3) Plan an ending that you audience will remember.

### BUTTER CAKE

x lb flour	x lb eggs
x lb soft sugar	x teaspoonful baking powder
x lb butter	2 teaspoons essence of vanilla

Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the yolks of eggs and the flavouring and beat all well together. Whip the whites of eggs to a stiff froth, and sieve the flour with the baking powder. Add alternately a little flour and a little white of egg to the mixture until all is lightly blended together. Pour the mixture into a papered cake tin and bake in a moderate oven for about 2½ hours or until well risen and cooked through.

நீதான வீலை

தரமான

புடவைகளைத் தெரிவு செய்ய

பருத்தி மா நகரில்

நீங்கள் நாட வேண்டிய ஒரே ஸ்தாபனம்

கூசில் புடவையகம்  
(சிவாஸ்)

பிரதான வீதி,

பருத்தித்துறை.

# TESTIMONIALS

Testimonials are "Certificates of conduct character or qualification" and "gift or money presented to persons especially in public as mark of esteem in acknowledgement of service, etc". They are "written statements describing the merits of a person or thing".

Employers and other drafting testimonials and certificates should be careful in their wording. They should not be long and verbose. They should contain the full name of the person for whom the person for whom they are issued.

It is always an advantage if the length of the writers acquaintance with the person is mentioned in the testimonial it may then be followed by a statement about his character and conduct. Brief testimonials are effective.

Sometimes testimonials and certificates are issued to underserving persons. Employers have to be careful in evaluating testimonials.

The following are some of the testimonial and certificates for different type of individuals.



## CERTIFICATE OF CHARACTER ON LEAVING SCHOOL

This is certify that P. Tamilvanan, son of Sir. R. Pirapagaran, was a pupil under me in the technical College Jaffna, for one year. He appeared for the NCE Examination 1997 and was declared eligible for College course. He was a hard working and well behaved pupil. He bears a good character. He deserves every help.

.....  
The Principal,  
Technical College,  
Jaffna.

## TESTIMONIALS GIVEN TO CLERKS & ACCOUNTANTS ALI CO LTD

### CERTIFICATE

Mr. Elavan was in our service as an Accounts clerk form 1<sup>st</sup> may 1988 to 31<sup>st</sup> October 1997. We found him Sincere and hard working and his conduct was satisfactory. At the time be left our service, he was drawing a basic salary of Rs.2500 and a dearness allowance of Rs.750 per month.

.....  
Managing Director.

## TESTIMONIAL GIVEN TO A YOUNG MAN ABOUT TO MAKE A CAREER - BY .A. RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN.

I have known Mr. P. Ellavanthan almost from his infancy. He is an intelligent and industrious young man. He has recently acquired a high accountancy qualification and has completed his practical training under a leading firm of Auditors.

He bears an excellent character and he comes of a very respectable family his father being an Accounts officer of the central Government.

I have no hesitation in commending him to a post requiring a high degree of administrative ability in which his qualifications and training are lively to be of considerable use.

### BIRTHDAY CAKE

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking powder
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar	1 teaspoon essence of vanilla
6 oz butter	Candied cherries
6 eggs	

Cream the butter, add the sugar and then the eggs and flour by degrees, beating the mixture well after adding each egg. When it has been well beaten add the flavouring and then the baking powder at the last. Pour the mixture into a lined cake tin and bake in a moderate oven for about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours. When quite cold coat the cake with Water Icing coloured green, and ornament with candied cherries.

### CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pints custard	Sugar to taste
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Chocolate	Vanilla flavouring
3 tablespoons water	

Grate the chocolate and dissolve to a smooth paste with the water. Then stir it into the custard, sweeten to taste, and flavour with vanilla. Freeze in the usual way.

## GATHERING THE NEWS

Interviewing is one way reports gather information for newspaper articles.

Good reporters know that interview questions should make clear exactly what kind of information is wanted. Good questions are specific. If a question does not ask for the exact fact the interviewer wishes to learn. The answer may be vague and not satisfactory.

The best question usually contain specific information. They leave no doubt about what the reporter wants to know. Which of these sets of questions will get better information from the fire marshal?

What happened?                      What started the fire?                      Who was involved?  
 Who was injured and how?      When did it happen?                      When was the alarm called in?

Why is "what started the fire?" a better question than "What happened?"

Why are the questions on the right better than the questions on the left?

The answer to "What happened?" may be "a fire started; but the answer for "What started the fire?" May give more specific information such as "faultry wiring" or "a gas explosion".

Conducting interviews is not the only way a reporter gathers news. The reporter also looks up facts in libraries and checks public records and document for facts.

## WRITING A NEWS ARTICLE

A news article reports the facts about an, event clearly and accurately.

The purpose of a news article is to give the reader a quick understanding of an interesting event. The most important facts in a news articles. Read lines writers use as few words as possible, usually omiting all articles (a, an, and, the)

The first paragraph of a news articles is called the lead. It contains the essential information. A good lead contains answers to most if not all of the 5 Ws: **who**, **what**, **when**, **where** and **why**.

- Who** said or did something?
- What** has happened to the who?
- When** did this event happen?
- Where** did this event happen?
- Why** did this event happen?

# USING THE LEARNER STUDY SYSTEM

Following a system will help you to learn more in less time than studying without plan. The **LEARNER** study system is a planned orderly way to study and learn. Here are the steps.

**Listen** in class for details of the assignment.

**Examine** the material you must study.

**Ask W** and **H** questions that should be answered in the material.

**Read** to find answers to the **W** and **H** questions.

**Note** details that answer the **W** and **H** questions.

**Ease** off from one subject before you study another.

**Review** your notes some time after you have studied.

## RIDDIES

01. I have teeth but I don't bite. Tell me what am I?  
(You are a comb)
02. I can fly but I am not bird, I have tail but I haven't wings tell me what am I?  
(Kite)
03. What has four fingers and a thumb but lacks flesh or bones?  
(A glove)
04. What tables can we eat?  
(Vegetable)
05. What kind of dog has tail?  
(Hot dog)
06. Tired people like me, I have legs but I can't walk. Tell me what am I?  
(Chair)
07. I am very thin. I have one ear what am I?  
(Needle)
08. I can run but not move that place, also I can noise well what am I?  
(Clock)
09. What does what you do and follow you where you go?  
(Shadow)
10. I have body and head but I haven't legs and hands what am I?  
(Matches)
11. What part of a fish weighs the most?  
(The scales)
12. What musical instrument should we never believe?  
(A lyre)

- Mary : When is the Pongal, this year?
- Anusha : On the 14th of January, if I remember right. That is on the first day of January according to the Tamil calendar.
- Mary : Won't you make Pongal this year?
- Anusha : No, because my sister is blessed with a son - last week.
- Mary : Why do only Hindus celebrate Pongal?
- Anusha : They do it as a gratitude to the Sun - God. Really, it's a festival soon after harvesting.
- Mary : What do you mean?
- Anusha : The farmers express thanks and celebrate it. They want to thank the Sun-God for helping them to grow their paddy and reap a good harvest ..... so, after the harvest, they make the first Pongal on an auspicious time and after it to God, perform "Poojas" and share this with friends and relatives.
- Mary : Is it the reason for celebrating Pongal?
- Anusha : Yes.
- Mary : Why do they do it on the first of January according to the Tamil calendar.
- Anusha : They wish to do it on the first day of the year - begin with the new yield.
- Mary : Is it so? Thank you very much for explaining all this to me.

*Always be smiling*

Miss. Agalya T.



OF SEEING THE CINEMA

Sumathy :- Uncle, I want to go for a show.

Uncle :- No. Your exam is approaching, remember?

Sumathy :- I have prepared all my lessons, Uncle.

Uncle :- I shall never allow you, my dear Sumathy. .... now, there is no use in the cinema. There is nothing, but sex. What a waste of time, money and how bad for children!

Sumathy :- Excuse me, Uncle, I don't agree with you.

Uncle :- Why?

Sumathy :- I'd say the cinema is very useful to the modern students. It helps us in many ways - how to deal with various people in various situations in life. In fact, we have to be prepared for surprises in life!..... It makes us feel the effect of good and bad habits. .... From the cinema, we can have knowledge of the realities of life - in all aspects.

Uncle :- M'm..... I find, you have a good talent to argue! Hence, I allow you to go.

Sumathy :- Thank you very much, my sweet Uncle. I'll study much harder and bring good results. Rest assured - Nothing to worry.

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AN APPLICANT SEEING AN OFFICER

Officer :- Yes, Who are you, and what do you want?

Applicant :- Sir, I understand that there is a vacancy for a Store-keeper in your Office. I request you may be kind enough to confer it on me.

Officer :- I have already received many applications for it. Well,..... your qualifications?

Applicant :- Sir, I studied Commerce and Finance for the Advanced Level. I got two B's and two C's. I am very poor. I Couldn't read further.

Officer :- Have you got any certificates to show?

Applicant :- Yes sir, I have five.

Officer :- Well do you speak English and Sinhala?

Applicant :- Yes. I know a little of it, but I am a Tamil.

Officer :- Have you got conduct certificates?

Applicant :- Yes, I have about two or three of them.





Officer :- Can you produce them all?

Applicant:- Yes, I can do so. I have also brought a letter for you from Mr. Kumaramohan, the Accounts Clerk of the Irrigation Department, Kandy.

Officer :- Is it so? Let me see it then.

Applicant:- Here it is, Sir. You can see it.

Officer :- Oh! I see, how do you know him?

Applicant:- I've known him for about five years. He took pity on me and gave it, Sir.

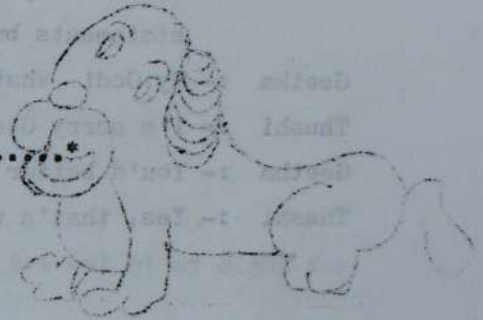
Officer :- Well, then you will have a chance. Put in an application and I will favourably consider it.

Applicant:- Thank you, Sir.

Officer :- O.K. You may leave.

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A ROBBERY



Thushi :- Geetha, do you know what happened near our house last night?

Geetha :- No Thushi. What happened?

Thushi :- Well, our neighbours, Mr and Mrs. Rashia, their house was burgled.

Geetha :- A burglary? Tell me about it. Where were the occupants? At what time did it happen?

Thushi :- No, the Rashia's were there alright. It was 12.30 midnight. They were watching television.

Geetha :- But they have a big dog, don't they? Didn't it bark?

Thushi :- No. It didn't. The thieves must have drugged the dog, they say.

Geetha :- Well, they seem to have laid their plan carefully. How did they enter the house?

Thushi :- Through the back door.

Geetha :- How very careless of your neighbours to have left a door open at that time of the night?

Thushi :- Yes, they usually close the door, just before they go to bed.

Geetha :- Did they lose anything of great value?

Thushi :- Yes, some money and Mrs. Rashia's valuable jewellery.

Geetha :- When did your neighbours find out what had happened?

Thushi :- When one of the burglars flashed the torch on to Mrs. Rashia's face - by accident.

- Geetha :- Oh! goodness! What did she do?  
 Thushi :- She suddenly screamed. That's what she did.  
 Geetha :- This sounds like something out of a mystery story. Did you hear the noise?  
 Thushi :- My parents did. They thought our house was being burgled!  
 Geetha :- You couldn't have slept through it all, surely?  
 Thushi :- Of course not. We all called them asking what the matter was. Father and brother rushed to them.  
 Geetha :- Did the police come?  
 Thushi :- Yes, Mr.Rashia telephoned to the police. The police came immediately but the burglars had escaped. They recorded the statements but so far no one has been identified.  
 Geetha :- My God! What a pity? Thushi you are yawning?  
 Thushi :- I'm sorry Geetha, I feel so sleepy.  
 Geetha :- You'd better go home and get some sleep then! Bye!  
 Thushi :- Yes, that's what I'll have to do. Bye, Geetha.

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### A TRIP TO NAINATIVU



- Son :- Good morning, father.  
 Father :- Good morning, my dear sonna. What's the matter?  
 Son :- Er..... er.....  
 Father :- What do you want my dear son?  
 Son :- Tommorrow, my friends going on a trip to Nainativu. May I join them?  
 Father :- Don't worry son.  
 Son :- Tommorrow you, mum and I can go there, all three of us.  
 Son :- Dad, I am ninteent! My friends go alone wherever they want to.  
 Father :- Oh! dear,so ..... Do you think that I don't like it?  
 Son :- No dad, but most of my friends like to take me with them.  
 Father :- Your mum doesn't like it. You must ask your mum, then you can go. O.k?  
 Son :- O.k. dad. Mummy ..... Mummy..... Only for this, you please promise me to give what I ask.  
 Mother :- What happened my dear son?

- Son :- Mum, mum..... My friends are going on a trip to Nainathivu.  
May I join them? Please Mummy.
- Mother :- What? What do you talk? Do you know the situation?
- Son :- Please Mummy! only this time.
- Mother :- O.k. but be careful, specially when you get into and out of the  
boat. Remember, you are not to go swimming.
- Son :- Of course! I'll be very carefully. How nice to go with my friends!

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AT THE SCOUT TRAINING CAMP

- Suresh :- Hello! Mohan, Good morning.
- Mohan :- Good morning!
- Suresh :- Where are you going in a hurry? You are out of my sight for  
the past two days!
- Mohan :- I have been to a scout training camp and now too, I'm going  
to move from that place. If you like, you may come there.  
Then, you can get much knowledge about scouting.
- Suresh :- Really Mohan? I'll also come with you, sure. Scouting is very  
interesting and I wasn't to know about scout activities.

(At the Training Camp) →

- Mohan :- May I come in Sir?
- Scout Master :- Oh! Good morning Mohan. Please come in.
- Suresh :- Good morning Sir. I'm Suresh.
- Sc.Mast. :- Glad to meet you. Please be seated.
- Mohan :- He is my friend. He is employed in the Commercial Bank and  
he's very interested in scouting.
- Suresh :- Yes, Sir. I'm very interested in scouting and including it in  
real life situations is very helpful now-a-days. Please Sir,  
can you tell me about scouting and camp training?
- Sc.Mast :- Yes sure. First, we shall see the camp side. Then, you  
can get a lot of information. Look there, some scouts are  
cooking. But, they do it, without vessels. That too, is a  
training. Some of them have already put up temporary tents;  
others are making meals.

- Mohan :- Our scouts did those themselves. These are very useful in their life.
- Suresh :- I suppose, in school very efficient scouts do obtain high awards like the President scout; do they?
- Sc.Mast.:- Yes, correct. I think, you know every thing about scouting.
- Suresh :- I had been in scouting many years ago. But, my bad time, I couldn't continue that. These days I feel sorry for that. What to do? If you don't mind Sir, may I ask some questions?
- Sc.Mast.:- With pleasure.
- Suresh :- May I know, when scouting began in the world?
- Sc.Mast.:- Scouting began in Browencyland in England, in 1907 and the founder of the movement was Lord Baden Powel. After that, scouting entered in Sri Lanka in 1912.
- Suresh :- When and where in Jaffna did it begun?
- Sc.Mast.:- It was in 1916, and at first, it was in Jaffna Central College that they started. Now, the Jaffna Central College Scout Troup is called, first Jaffna scout troup in the Jaffna district.
- Mohan :- In villages too, we can see scouting.
- Sc.Mast.:- Yes. Scouting is a growing world wide youth movement. There are more than sixteen million members in one hundred and fifty countries.
- Mohan :- Scouting is a voluntary, non-political and educational movement, open to all.
- Suresh :- I suppose, in scouting, we have many kinds. They are Air scouts, Land scouts, Sea Scouts and cubs etc.
- Sc.Mast.:- Yes, scouters can get much experience in many ways.
- Mohan :- So, everybody has some skill or experience. That is they get a chance to offer help and gain experience.
- Sc.Mast.:- Scouting gives us experience in administration, training in various skills and a wide range of in-door and out-door activities. Hereby, many of us say scouting makes life worth living for any person.
- Suresh :- By coming here, I've got enough useful information about scouting. I think you are very lucky because you are enjoying life. But most of us are always very busy. So, we are only leading a mechanical life. I can't thank you enough for your kindness and patience.
- Good bye!
- Sc.Mast.:- Good bye!

Oh! Call Back yesterday. Bad time Return

DRUGS AND THEIR EFFECTS

Daughter :- (In the drawing room) Ah Dad, what is the headnews in the "Observer"?

Dad :- Come. Come my dear child. The head news .....

Daughter :- Yes Dad,....., Head news.

Dad :- Drugs and their effects.

Daughter :- What? What do you mean, Dad?

Dad : Drugs. Okay..... I'll explain that. Drugs are of two different kinds.

Daughter :- Two? What are they?

Dad :- One is dangerous and the other is not dangerous.

Daughter :- What do you mean 'not dangerous', Dad?

Dad :- Yes..... that is not dangerous to human beings and their behaviour.

Daughter :- Oh..... then..... what are these dangerous drugs?

Dad :- Er.....Er..... Another name for dangerous drugs are 'Narcotics'

Daughter :- You see Dad?

Dad :- Er.... yes..... I see two or more kinds.

Daughter :- How many kinds did you use Dad?

Dad :- Naughty girl. These are very dangerous to human beings.

Daughter :- In which way?

Dad :- Some parts of the body will be very badly affected by these dangerous drugs - mainly lungs, liver, brain, blood ..... and tongue.

Daughter :- Sad to hear, Dad.

Dad :- Yes. Yes..... but users don't heed.

Daughter :- In which ways are these parts affected?

Dad :- Lungs won't function with the same frequency. The lungs will loss their witness. Then liver cells will die. Another, brain cells will be damaged, the main disadvantage is that damaged brain cells can't be reproduced.

Daughter :- My God!

Dad :- Yes. So this effect will be badly felt. Even the change, to a great extent! The blood cells are affected and the blood too is impurified. Persons getting addicted to Narcotics, even loose their temper and go on in a rampage in murdering other innocent people.

Daughter :- But..... Does the Government give permission to import these drugs?

- Dad :- Er..... Some of these are permitted by the Government.
- Daughter :- What?
- Dad :- Yes, girl. A few of these are permitted by the Government - such as arrack and cigarettes.
- Daughter :- Bad stage,..... Dad.
- Dad :- Private companies do advertise through the radio, T.V. newspapers, magazines, attractive notices, and posters are put up in public places. So, users without knowing their bad side-effects, use them freely.
- Daughter :- Dad! other than arrack and cigarettes?
- Dad :- Yes. Some dangerous drugs are banned by the Government. But these are smuggled into the country. Some are taken by injection. Some are taken orally. Some are taken by fixing on the body as models of drug stickers.
- Daughter :- Oh! Intelligent users! Very expensive?
- Dad :- Oh yes! They are all very expensive!
- Daughter :- One minute please. Does the Government take measures to control these problems?
- Dad :- Main point..... The Government arranges committees to find ways and means to stop these. But, the Government is unable to stop smuggling and people their using.
- Daughter :- Excuse me, by the way, the other kinds of drugs.
- Dad :- Yes, what about the kinds of drugs? Am I right?
- Daughter :- That's right. Okay continue Dad.
- Dad :- That includes toxide, antibiotics.
- Daughter :- Wait Dad! But, why are these items called "Drugs"? These are basically, to protect people from diseases? Confusing me, Dad.
- Dad :- Wait child, consider deeply. Yes..... you are correct these are to protect people from diseases but some of these toxides, antibiotics are stored in body. So, these affect the human beings in many ways less than dangerous drugs do. So, these are called "not dangerous drugs".
- Daughter :- Okay, thank you Dad. I have forgotten Mum said that, Milk is on the cooker, and to off the cooker. When is it to be ready.
- Dad :- Oh! My God. Naughty girl,

( So now, both are running to the kitchen.)

THE PEOPLE IS A GRATE BEAST.

AT THE OFFICE

Mr.Petres :- Good morning. I have an appointment to see Mr.Velu at 10.30.

Secretary :- Your name, please?

Mr.Petres :- Petres - Peter Petres, actually.

Secretary :- I'm afraid there's no note of an appointment with you in Mr.Velu's diary.

Mr.Petres :- Oh, but there must be. I arranged it two weeks ago - by telephone. His secretary was absolutely charming.

Secretary :- I am Mr.Velu's secretary.

Mr.Petres :- Then it must have been you I spoke to. Don't you remember? We had a bit of a laugh about my name.

Secretary :- I've only been here a week. Mr.Velu's last secretary was rather careless, I understand.

Mr.Petres :- Well, any way, perhaps you'd tell him I'm here. I got up at crack of dawn so as to avoid the traffic, but even so, I got stuck up in a jam on the Hospital Road.

Secretary :- I'm sorry. Mr.Velu doesn't see anyone without an appointment.

Mr.Petres :- But I have an appointment, I told you. Just because it isn't written in his diary, it doesn't mean to say he's not expecting me. Be a good girl and just tell him I'm here, will you?

Secretary :- I'm rather afraid, that's quite out of the question - Mr.Velu has an important meeting with the Manager of our Colombo Branch.

Mr.Petres :- But I'm the Manager of the Colombo Branch. Now, will you tell him I'm here.

Secretary :- I'm very sorry, Sir. I didn't know who you are until you told me. My apologies, if I have given you any pain of mind. You may walk right in. Mr.Velu is in Room Number Two to the left. Well, follow me Sir.

(At the Velu's room)

Secretary :- Good morning Sir. He is Mr.Peter Petres, Manager of Colombo Branch Sir.

Mr.Velu :- Good morning Mr.Peter Petres. How are you?

Mr.Petres :- Good morning. I'm fine. Of course, your secretary could not make me out as I walked in. That's all.

Mr.Velu :- I'm extremely sorry that I didn't tell her that you will be meeting me today. I hope, she didn't keep you waiting long?

Mr.Petres :- No. Not at all.

Mr.Velu :- Well, here we are. Now, let's plunge into our work.

Mr.Petres :- Very well.

AT THE BUS STOP

Ragavan :- Hello! Good morning.

Kavitha :- Good morning.

Ragavan :- I'm Ragavan. May I know your name please?

Kavitha :- Certainly. My name is Kavitha.

Ragavan :- Have you been waiting long?

Kavitha :- Yes. Very long. I am waiting for the bus No. 764.

Ragavan :- I also want that bus.

Kavitha :- The buses should observe the proper time. They have a irregular bus service.

Ragavan :- That's true. At least if one knows the time schedule one can get here in time. The buses never run on time.

Kavitha :- Not only that; the buses are fewer here. In the other parts of our country, there are quite a lot.

Ragavan :- Yes. You are correct. If I'm not inquisitive, where are you going?

Kavitha :- To the University.

Ragavan :- Are you an internal student or working there?

Kavitha :- I am an internal student.

Ragavan :- Which course do you follow?

Kavitha :- I follow medicine.

Ragavan :- Oh! Great. You will be a doctor one day. May I come to you when I fall sick?

Kavitha :- (Laughing) Sure.

Ragavan :- In which year are you studying there?

Kavitha :- Final year. Next year I am to finish my University studies; with that I am to work in the Hospital. What are you doing now?

Ragavan :- I'm an engineer. I am working in Colombo.

Kavitha :- Oh! I see. Now where are you going?

Ragavan :- I'm going home. I live at Thirunelvely. Where do you live?

Kavitha :- I live at Point Pedro. Now I am staying at 4th cross street. Where do you stay in Colombo.

Ragavan :- I stay at Wellawatte. I came on just a short holiday. Oh! Our bus is coming. Not bad It's not very crowded. Thank you for carrying on the conversation.

Kavitha :- Thank you. You may get in.

Ragavan :- It's o.k. You step in first; I'll follow.



AN INTERVIEW

Youth :- Good morning, Sir.

Gentle man :- Good morning, Lad. Have you come in answer to my advertisement for a clerk?

Youth :- Yes, Sir. The advertisement appeared in the New Star paper yesterday.

Gentle man :- Well, your name?

Youth :- Inthiran Kandasamy, Sir.

Gentle man :- How old are you?

Youth :- I'm twenty four years old, Sir.

Gentle man :- What sort of education have you had?

Youth :- I passed the G.C.E (Advanced Level) last year. I did Commerce, Sir.

Gentle man :- Good. Have you brought certificates from your school?

Youth :- Yes, Sir. Here is one from the Principal.

Gentle man :- (Reading) Conduct satisfactory..... intelligent..... hard-working..... trust worthy and honest..... a good athlete. Well, so far, so good. Now have you had any experience of office work?

Youth :- A little Sir. I was employed as a temporary clerk in the Local Urban Council Office for a year and a half.

Gentle man :- Why did you leave that post?

Youth :- It was only a Temporary job, Sir. Here is a testimonial from the Chairman.

Gentle man :- I see. Do you write a good hand?

Youth :- Yes, Sir. (writes)

Gentle man :- Quite good. Can you type?

Youth :- Yes, Sir. I can. I was a typist clerk in the Urban Council Office.

Gentle man :- Are you good at figures?

Youth :- Yes, Sir. I passed in Commercial Arithmetic in the G.C.E. examination.

Gentle man :- Very good. I want a Junior clerk for correspondence work. The salary is Rs.2000/- per month, rising to Rs.2500/- I shall take you on a month's probation and if you satisfy me, I shall confirm you in your post.

Youth :- Thank you Sir.

Gentle man :- Look here! I want good work. You must be regular and punctual and hard-working. Will you?

Youth :- Most certainly, Sir! I'll do my very best to give you complete satisfaction. When shall I start work, Sir?

Gentle man :- Why, from tomorrow?

Youth :- Thank you Sir. Good bye!

Gentle man :- Good bye!

AT THE HOSPITAL.

Doctor :- What's the trouble with you?

Patient :- I have an acute pain in the left side of my chest doctor.

Doctor :- When did it develop?

Patient :- Last night, doctor.

Doctor :- Did you strain your-self doing any hard work, yesterday?

Patient :- No, I didn't doctor.

Doctor :- Did you take anything unusual or special for your meals?

Patient :- I had the usual meals of stringhoppers and rice and curry, doctor.

Doctor :- Is it the first time you are suffering from this pain?

Patient :- Yes, this is the first time, I have it, doctor.

Doctor :- Do you have any trouble other than this?

Patient :- I'm short of breath. But I think it's because of the chest pain, doctor.

Doctor :- Did you have a fall previously?

Patient :- I was hit by a motor cycle a few months before and I fell off my bicycle.

Doctor :- In which part of the body were you affected?

Patient :- Here, just below the shoulder. (indicating the spot)

Doctor :- Was it a hard hit?

Patient :- No, not so hard.

Doctor :- Did you have a fracture?

Patient :- Luckily no fracture, doctor. But there was a dislocation in this part.

Doctor :- Where were you treated for the injuries?

Patient :- At the General Hospital, doctor.

Doctor : There's nothing to worry. Let me give you an injection now. This will relieve you of your pain soon.

Patient :- Can't you treat me for my breathing difficulty, doctor?

Doctor :- Breathing difficulty is associated with your chest pain. So soon after the chest pain is cured, the breathing trouble will disappear.

Patient :- Should I see you again doctor?

Doctor :- See me after a week. I'll give you some tablets and an ointment also for external application on the painful area.

Patient :- Thank you very much, doctor.

## IN A HOTEL

- Stranger :- Good evening.
- Receptionist :- Good evening Sir, What can I do for you?
- Stranger :- I would like to stay here for a few days.
- Receptionist :- Welcome Sir. May I know your name?
- Stranger :- S.Nimal.
- Receptionist :- Where from?
- Stranger :- From India.
- Receptionist :- What's your occupation?
- Stranger :- I am an Accountant.
- Receptionist :- What kind of accomodation do you need?
- Stranger :- A bed room and a drawing room.
- Receptionist :- On the ground floor or on the upper floor?
- Stranger :- I'm not particular. What do you charge?
- Receptionist :- Ninety rupees for boarding and lodging per day.
- Stranger :- That is too much....
- Receptionist :- No, Sir. A modern bath is also attached.
- Stranger :- May I see the room?
- Receptionist :- Yes, Sir. We provide efficient service, When would you like to have break fast, lunch and dinner?
- Stranger :- Break-fast at 7 a.m, lunch at 12 noon and dinner at 10 p.m.
- Receptionist :- Would you like to give any special instructions?
- Stranger :- No, thanks.
- Receptionist :- We have a special programme in the evening. I hope you will like to see it.
- Stranger :- Thanks. When does it start?
- Receptionist :- At 5.30 in the evening.
- Stranger :- Thank you for telling me. I shall try to turn up in time.
- Receptionist :- We hope you will be happy with your stay here.
- Stranger :- Thank you.
- Receptionist :- Wel-come.

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Pray For Us Now And At The Hour  
of our Birth

SPEAK THE TRUTH

IN THE CLASS ROOM.

- Student :- Excuse me, may I come in?  
 Teacher :- Wel-come! Come in and sit in the first row.  
 Student :- Sorry teacher, I'll sit here.  
 Teacher :- As you like, why are you so late?  
 Student :- Sorry teacher.  
 Teacher :- You come late every day, don't you?  
 Student :- Yes teacher, it's the bus teacher.  
 Teacher :- And, yesterday you didn't come here?  
 Student :- Yes. I'll come in time from tomorrow.  
 Teacher :- Right. Are you ready for your speech?  
 Student :- Oh. I forgot **all** about it.  
 Teacher :- You have always been telling me so.  
 Student :- Sure, I'll do it next time.  
 Teacher :- You don't seem to value time.  
 Student :- I do. Please excuse me, teacher. I am really sorry.  
 Teacher :- All right. You may sit now.  
 Student :- Thank you teacher.

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IN OUR CLASS ROOM

- Kumutha :- Hello, Good morning! Are you new to this class?  
 Renuga :- Good morning. Yes, I'm new to this class.  
 Kumutha :- Wel-come to our class. We give a warm wel-come to you.  
 What's your name?  
 Renuga :- Thank you, I am Renuga.  
 Kumutha :- That's a fine name. I'm Kumutha.  
 Renuga :- Could you please tell me about our class?  
 Kumutha :- Sure. In our class the majority of the students are girls, only fifteen are boys. They are shy to occupy the front rows. All the members of our class are very intelligent. One of them is a very good artist and a teacher. He always draws pictures during class time. Be careful! He might even draw your picture.  
 Renuga :- O.k. I'll be careful. Now please tell me about the subjects.  
 Kumutha :- We have five subjects. They are Book Skills, Meeting Skills, Further Reading and Writing Skills, Basic Oral and Basic Reading and Writing. Basic Oral is taught by two teachers. For our exam we have to face two written papers and an Oral Exam.

- Renuga :- May I know about the teachers, I like to know about them too.
- Kumutha :- M.... M..... well, first you will be ragged by all the teachers!
- Renuga :- What? What are you talking?
- Kumutha :- No, I was just joking. Don't be afraid. They all are very nice teachers. First, all the teachers will ask you to introduce your self. That's why, I told you they will rag you.
- Renuga :- Oh! I was really frightened.
- Kumutha :- Oh! That was a silly joke. We'll go back to our talk.
- Renuga :- O.k.
- Kumutha :- Meeting Skill is taught by Miss. Sabaratnam. She likes us. Because we are quiet in the class, she always tells us "Silence is golden".
- Renuga :- Oh! That's a good proverb. What about Further Reading and Writing?
- Kumutha :- That's taught by Mr.Jeyarajah, he only came a week ago. I think he is a very strict person. He always likes to frighten the students. Because on the first day of his class, he raised his tone and said "Boys I can't waste my energy, please come to the front rows". The boys were frightened and rushed through the desks and chairs and came to the front row.
- Renuga :- Ha..... Ha..... That's very interesting!
- Kumutha :- Don't disturb me in between the talk, our Book Skill teacher is Mr.Karunanithy. He is always very kind. He will never scold us, if we make a mistake in writing or speech. But he will some how or other make us give the correct answer.
- Renuga :- Oh, that's very good, if I make a mistake I won't feel shy.
- Kumutha :- Our Basic Orals is taught by Mr.Kobalakrishnan. He always likes us to speak in English. He will give us topics, and we must go to the front of the class, and speak about them. The other Basic Orals teacher Mr.Rasiah is a good actor. He'll make our lessons very clear by acting them out.
- Renuga :- Oh! How exciting. Tell me some thing about the Basic Reading and Writing.
- Kumutha :- Well. It is taught by Mr.Sivakumar. He won't write on the black-board. But he usually gets one of us to write the questions on the board. Then he tells us that we will turn out to be good teachers if we write on the board! Well, that's all about our teachers.

Renuga :- Oh, everything is marvellous. I think I'm going to enjoy my class.

Kumutha :- Certainly, you will. That's enough. Our teacher Miss. Sabaratnam is coming. Let's stop our chatting o.k?

Renuga :- O.K. Thank you very much for your interesting information.

Kumutha :- It's a pleasure.

\*.....\*

IDENTIFYING PEOPLE.

Visitor :- Hello, Good morning.

Receptionist:- Good morning. Can I help you?

Visitor :- Yes. Can I see Miss. Pumkin.

Recpt. :- Er..... Which Pumkin do you want to see?

Visitor :- I want to see Miss.S. Pumkin.

Recpt. :- Oh! Both are S. Pumkins.

Visitor :- I don't know her surname. Ah..... she usually wears a saree.

Recpt. :- Excuse me! Both of them wear sarees.

Visitor :- Oh no, she comes from Welisara.

Recpt. :- But, both of them come from Welisara.

Visitor :- It's fascinating. But my friend is very tall and fat.

Recpt. :- You see, both of them are tall and fat!

Visitor :- Oh, then how can I identify?

Recpt. :- Let me see. Has she blue eyes?

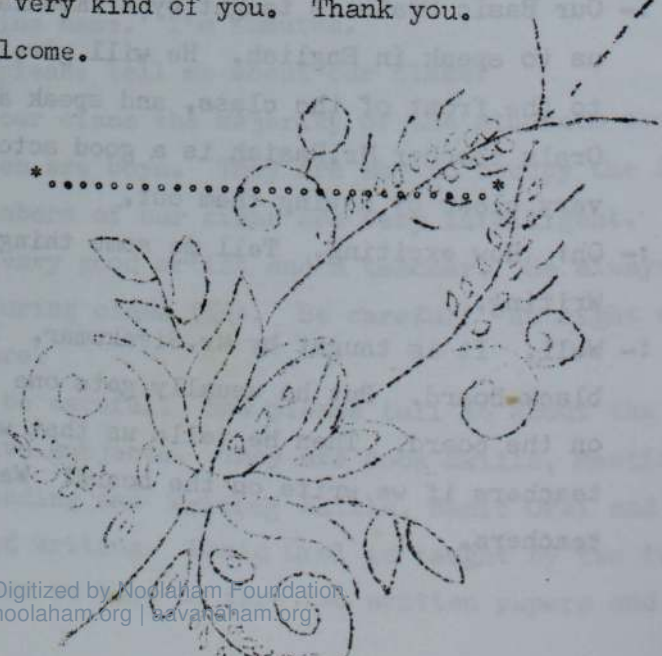
Visitor :- Well..... no. She has black eyes.

Recpt. :- Yes. There is one 'black eyes' Pumkin. Her name is Shantha Pumkin. I'll call her. Please take your seat.

Visitor :- Oh. It is very kind of you. Thank you.

Recpt. :- You are welcome.

\*.....\*



IN A VILLAGE TEN YEARS AGO

The people of Jaffna penninsula are familiar with the war situation.

Mother :- Kids! Be careful! They are going to start shelling I can hear the buzzing sounds of vehicles along the Main Road.

Thas :- Don't worry ma, they are only playing with the children's trolley.

Siva :- Yes mum, they are silly fools. Don't be afraid.

Mother :- Kids! Please stop joking! Early this morning a sea-plane flew over our area.

Siva :- That's true, every day they are shelling and bombing!

Mother :- I think today something is going to happen here. All right Kids, time up, go and get ready to school.

Siva :- Where's my pencil box? It's not here and not there..... no..... under the table or near the book-shelf,,....., mmm where is it?

Thas :- You would've lost it at school.

Siva :- Hey! What are you talking? I brought it yesterday evening.

Thas :- I..... don't know. But, I doubt you did!

Siva :- I think, you have stolen it, yesterday morning you said, it was prettier than yours, remember?

Thas :- Oh no! Ma..... Ma.....! Siva has lost his new pencial box.

Siva :- Hey! Why are you shouting? (He is hitting Thas, he is running out and Siva is pursueing him)

Thas :- Oh! Siva look! Look here!, there is an Avro plane gliding down.

Siva :- Yes, it's coming towards us. (Both of them are lying down and saying their prayers)

Thas/  
Siva :- Ma..... Ma! An Avro is gliding down....., towards us.

Mother :- Go to the bunker.

Siva :- Ma, please lie down. Oh! it is leaving a parcel.

Thas :- It's black in colour. It's coming further down towards us.

Mother :- Please, hurry to the bunker.

Thas :- It'll blast before we get into the bunker.

Siva :- Ma..... It's falling..... ah..... going to blast.

Thas :- Yes Ma, please lie down and close your ears.

Siva :- Why? We can't hear the sound of the bomb blast so long?

Thas :- Oh! What happened to the bomb? Shall we go and make out?

- Siva :- That's good, let's go.
- Mother :- Children be careful.
- Siva :- Look! There is the bomb. It didn't blast. Praise the Lord -  
Oh God has been so merciful.
- Thas :- I suppose it might have fallen on the mango tree, turned up  
side down and failed to blast.
- Siva :- Yes, your guess is right, I suppose.
- Mother :- Thank God, God has saved us.

\*.....\*

### MEETING A FRIEND

- Mala :- Hello, Good morning!
- Seetha :- Good morning, nice to meet you after a long time.
- Mala :- Same with you. I couldn't meet you after our A/L exam. What  
are you doing now?
- Seetha :- I was not here. I returned from Colombo yesterday. I followed  
the CIMA course and Computer course there. I got the entrance this  
year. It will start in July. What about you?
- Mala :- The Aggregate is not enough for the entrance. I follow the  
N.C.E. course at the Technical College.
- Seetha :- What's the course? I haven't heard about it earlier.
- Mala :- It is National Certificate in English for Business, Commerce and  
Further Education. It is a one year course.
- Seetha :- What subjects do you have?
- Mala :- We have five subjects. They are Book Skills, Further Writing,  
Basic Oral Skill, Basic Reading Writing and Meeting Skill.
- Seetha :- Oh good, do you have any text book?
- Mala :- No, we don't have. There is a particular syllabus for every  
subject. At the end of the course we have a written and an  
oral test. Did you finish the CIMA course?
- Seetha :- No, I passed only two parts of the course. If I get the Colombo  
Campus I will continue the course. I can't change my campus.
- Mala :- Don't worry about it. After you complete the degree you can  
finish the rest of the course. I think it is enough for your  
job or you can finish the rest of the course while you are  
working.



Seetha :- Oh, that's right. How is your family?

Mala :- They are all right. Will you please have lunch with me today?

Seetha :- Thank you. I must get back before twelve. I'll come some other day.

Mala :- Nice to have met you. Good bye.

Seetha :- Good bye.

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TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Man :- Hello! 416745.

Kamal :- Hello! Is that "The Gayan Watch Repairers"?

Man :- Yes, who is speaking?

Kamal :- I'm Kamal, from Kokuvil.

Man :- Yes, Mrs.Kamal, what can we do for you?

Kamal :- Look, I am not a lady, I'm Mr.Kamal. I gave you my wall clock for repairs.

Man :- Sorry, Mr.Kamal. Your voice sounded like a lady's. May I please know your job number?

Kamal :- Well, young man, no one has ever said before that my voice was like a lady's. My job number is K 146.

Man :- Just a minute, please..... I am looking up the book. Ah, here it is. Yes, Mr.Kamal your clock is being repaired. It will be ready next week.

Kamal :- What? Is it still be.....ing repaired? Now look here! It was brought to you for repairs nearly a month ago. I have telephoned three times already. Each time, you say that it is being repaired. First I was told that it was being dismantled. Then you said that some new parts were being fitted. Later you said it was being oiled. Then I was told it was being tested. Last week I was told it was being polished. And now you tell me it is being repaired! What's the meaning of this? I think I'm being fooled.

Man :- Just a minute, please Mr.Kamal. Did you say the Job Number was K 156?

Kamal :- Look here young man, my Job Number is K 146. 1-4-6.

Man :- Sorry, Mr.Kamal, I have looked up the wrong number. Just a second, please.

- Kamal :- What's the matter with you, young man? First you thought I was a lady and now you change my number.
- Man :- Sorry, Mr.Kamal. It's one of those bad days I suppose. K-1-4-6. Ah! here it is. Oh yes, your clock is almost ready, Mr.Kamal.
- Kamal :- What do you mean almost ready?
- Man :- Well, the repairs were completed last week. Then it was tested. But it was not keeping the exact time. So some adjustments were made and now it is being tested again. It is keeping correct time now. We want to satisfy you to the best of our ability.
- Kamal :- All right, all right..... when will the work be completed? Please don't cheat me every time with some excuse or other.
- Man :- No, Sir. The work will be completed the day after tomorrow you may rest assured. Shall I telephone you then, Mr.Kamal.
- Kamal :- No, no, don't worry. I shall call over in the evening, on my way home.
- Man :- Thank you, Mr.Kamal. Good bye!
- Kamal :- See you this evening. Bye!

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WHEN TWO FRIENDS MEET AFTER A LONG TIME

- Ratha :- Good morning Usha. How do you do?
- Usha :- Very good morning and how do you do! Glad to meet you.
- Ratha :- Why are you so lean Usha, may I know?
- Usha :- I see. You have become a very fat girl! And so, you imagine I have become lean.....!
- Ratha :- Now, you've become very jovial.
- Usha :- Thank you very much for your comments. Well..... what are you doing now? Where were you during the 'evacuation' period from Jaffna.
- Ratha :- What do you mean, my dear. From the time, I met you last or during that unforgettable time of.....
- Usha :- (Laughing...) I am anxious to know how you managed, I know you were a keen student. But, your education was disturbed.
- Ratha :- I'll tell you. Now I am studying at the Technical College, Jaffna. My course is National Certificate in English. Before this I had gone to Colombo. Now, you.....

- Usha :- Yes. I am working as a typist clerk at Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College. Also my family is in Jaffna. Fortunately I didn't go to Colombo like you. Don't you remember - I used to say that I don't like city life for many reasons. First of all people don't respect our traditions.
- Ratha :- You speak like my grand mother. I disagree with you. Don't be angry with me, Usha.
- Usha :- Not at all Ratha. You let me go my way. Now, you tell, something about your College.
- Ratha :- Oh! I am very happy and proud. My classmates do not come regularly; they do not stay for the evening classes. They are very busy pupils! Whenever they all stay in the class, they are very silent; do not ask any doubts and never complain. I think they haven't any doubts or complaints, at all! They are all happy go lucky types. In this class, most of them are girls: they sit on the right side and boys sit on the last row of the left side. Our Principal is a good person and our subject teachers are good. How do you like my life?
- Usha :- Wonderful class! I want to see your class one day.
- Ratha :- Yes. You come and see. I know, your school is not like my College. I have to go to College. See you leisurely. Your address please.....
- Usha :- Mm..... here.
- Ratha :- Thank you. Good bye!
- Usha :- Good bye.

\*.....\*

WHERE'S THE EAU-DE-COLOGNE

- David :- (In the bathroom) Mummy! Mummy! Bring the towel.
- Mother :- Wait. Where's the towel.
- David :- I hope the towel is in the garage.
- Mother :- Oh! Clever boy. Let me go to the garage and get it.
- David :- Please, mummy. In haste. I'm freezing in the bathroom.
- Mother :- Here is the towel. Do you have a brain to freeze?
- David :- Sorry mummy. I have lent it to my monkey friend recently!
- Mother :- Stupid! Come on, be quick. It's too cold. Apply the eau-de-cologne on the chest and the back. Don't disturb me. I'm going to the kitchen.
- David :- O.K. mummy. I shall try to disturb you again.
- Mother :- Oh! What a nuisance you are!

- David :- Yeah..... I won't disturb you. I'll go to the dressing room. By the way, in the Technical College the N.C.E students stage an English drama at 4 p.m. The name of the drama - "Cindrella", a benifit performance. May I go to the drama? Mummy, please.....
- Mother :- O.K. You go to the drama but you must be here before 6 p.m., mind you?
- David :- Thank you my dear mummy. All right! I'll go to my dressing room'n get ready.  
(In the dressing room)  
Oh! Where's my eau-de-cologne? In the almyrah? Oh..... no..... isn't here. In the suitcase.....? Oh..... no..... isn't here. On the dressing table..... oh ..... no .....isn't here. Where is my eau-de-cologne? Oh! my God! My eau-de-cologne! Mummy..... Mummy please come in quickly. (He shouts)
- Mother :- What? What's the matter? What the hell?
- David :- Mummy, my eau-de-cologne is not here. Please, mummy could you find it?
- Mother :- Wait. Did you see on the dressing table?
- David :- Yes. But isn't on the dressing table.
- Mother :- Did you see on the table?
- David :- Ah! No mummy. I'll look for it at the table. Mummy! Oh the cologne bottle is here! But..... mummy, the eau-de-cologne bottle is open. Here mummy! Look.
- Mother :- Oh! Where's the bottle cap my clever son?
- David :- Oh! the cap is here! But mummy, where's the cologne?
- Mother :- All the eau-de-cologne had evaporated. Why did you not keep the bottle closed tight?
- David :- For the liquid to evaporate! All right. Time up and have to rush to school now and after school, in the evening, I shall try to catch the evaporated eau-de-cologne.

BE POLITE WHEN YOU SPEAK TO OTHERS

HOME IS THE BEST POLICY

38

## REPORTERS (FROM THE BBC) MEET THE NCE (DAY) STUDENTS

When the London BBC news reporters came to the Technical College, Jaffna, they inquired some of the NCE students - 1998 Batch.

Reporter I :- Good morning, young ladies and gentlemen!

Students :- Good morning.

Reporter I :- We are from the London B.B.C. We like to ask some questions about your N.C.E. course.

Students :- O.K. very well. You may ask.

Reporter II :- Thank you. When did you start this NCE course?

Student I : This course started on 15th, February, 1998.

Reporter I :- For how long will this course be?

Student II :- About one year as two semesters, with that we have to take the final examination in November.

Reporter I :- Good. How many students are following this course?

Student III :- Approximately 65 students.

Reporter II :- Oh! 65 students! If so, why is the students' attendance very poor?

Student IV : Er..... that is.... some students are going to sit the G.C.E. (A/L) 1998 August, that is why.

Reporter I :- Do the teachers allow it?

Student V :- The teachers or the Principal, the administration rather, don't permit students to follow two courses simultaneously. However we do not care. In order to gain more education with in short period, students, specially we who are affected very much by the war, strain every nerve to gain a good quality education.

Reporter II :- Oh! that's a good idea. After the exam, could those N.C.E. students continue the N.C.E. course and manage the examination? I mean is it easy?

Student IV :- It's not impossible for the hard workers. If they have an eye they could reach their target. In the past there had been many such successful cases!

Reporter I :- Why have you selected this course when many other employment courses are here?

Student I :- Why do you separate the N.C.E. course from other employment courses, as it were? It is also an employment course. It is helpful in many ways to get job. It involves Reading & Writing skills, Letter writing, Report Writing, Making speeches, Problem solving skills Administration Guidance etc. In addition, we get enough knowledge of English. As you know a good knowledge of English is an important of communication in the world. For these reasons we had selected this course.

Reporter I :- What are the benefits you hope to gain by studying this N.C.E. course. That is to say, what more would you like to say about the course?

Student I :- English is the main commercial language; it's an international language too. It links the different nationalities of the world. By means of English we can communicate effectively with all and impress ourselves well on people who matter. We may widen our leisure time activities and enjoy more films and T.V shows, and, read more books and periodicals. When we travel Overseas, we are readily understood. We can understand the latest text books and other sorts of books. All in all, our social life improves and we can get on better in all subjects. We are studying the language under six areas as skills. The course is a full time course in the English medium with great scope for practical learning activities. Further the N.C.E. Certificate, holds great value when we seek employment in any field.

Reporter :- Thank you very much students. All the best.

Students :- Thank you Sir, and good bye.

\*.....\*

### AT A BANK

Customer , Bank Manager

Customer: Excuse me, sir! May I come in?

Manager : Come in. Er..... Take your seat, please.

Customer: Thankk you. I want to open a fixed-deposit account in your Bank, sir.

Manager : You are welcome. You can open a fixed-deposit account by depositing a minimum amount of Rs.1000/-.

Customer: Any limit for the maximum amount for deposit?

Manager : No. There is no limit for the maximum amount for deposit. But, if your income is more than our Government tax income limit, you'll have to pay the tax payment.

Customer: Can I open this account with my cousin brother?

Manager : Certainly. You can open this account with any person. But in case you wish to close this account, both of you have to come and sign.

Customer: What is the rate of interest payable by your bank for this account, sir?

Manager : That is 9% But if your deposit is automatic renewal fixed deposit, the interest earns interest.

Customer: Can I withdraw money from this account whenever I need, sir?

- Manager :- Certainly. You deposit only in your name, you can withdraw after a year from the date of opening the account. But, if you want to withdraw before the end of the period, you'll lose interest as specified - say, one year or three months, as the case may be for that period.
- Customer :- Then, please let me have the necessary forms to open this account, Sir.
- Manager :- Here you are. Fill in this form and return it together with the money you want to deposit.
- Customer :- Thank you. Er.....Er..... If you won't mind, what are the other other types of accounts that can be operated in your bank, Sir?
- Manager :- Well, the savings account and the current account are there.
- Customer :- Could you tell me about the savings account, Sir?
- Manager :- The savings account can be opened with a minimum deposit of Rs.500/=. Withdrawals can be made frequently, but the minimum amount is Rs.500/=. should be maintained for this account.
- Customer :- May I open this account jointly with any person?
- Manager :- Certainly.
- Customer :- What are the benefits in holding this account, sir?
- Manager :- The interest payable for your deposit is attractive. The account holder will be provided with a pass book. Whenever a transaction takes place, the details of such transaction will be duly any instantly entered and the balance in your account shown precisely in the pass book.
- Customer :- So, the customer is convinced of the accuracy of the accounting system in the bank, at all times.
- Manager :- You are right.
- Customer :- How does the current account differ from the other types of account, Sir?
- Manager :- The current account holder will receive a cheque book from the bank and the account holder can facilitate his or her own cash dealing by drawing a cheque. But we don't pay the interest for this account.
- Customer :- Can I deposit a cheque drawn in favour of some one else's name to be credited to my current account, Sir?
- Manager :- Certainly you can. All you have to do is to make an endorsement on the reverse of the cheque and produce it together with a slip at the bank counter.

- Customer :- The banks protect the public money. They encourage the saving habit among the people.
- Manager :- The banks offer various loan facilities also. Nowadays, banks have introduced advanced computerised systems for the betterment of services.
- Customer :- Thanks a lot for all your useful information, Sir.
- Manager :- That's all right. We are here to serve you.
- Customer :- Good bye, Sir!
- Manager :- Good bye!

\*.....\*

### ABOUT AN ACCIDENT



- Ravi :- What happened? Why is there such a crowd?
- Bala :- Don't you know what the matter is?
- Ravi :- What's the matter, any accident?
- Bala :- Yes, you have guessed right.
- Ravi :- How did it happen?
- Bala :- Two boys came on a motor bike in high speed toward the junction.
- Ravi :- Did they fall down on the road or any break down?
- Bala :- No, an army vehicle came too fast by the next road.
- Ravi :- Then the vehicle dashed against the motor cycle?
- Bala :- Yes, the motor cyclist couldn't slow his bike immediately. The other driver couldn't either.
- Ravi :- Oh! I see!
- Bala :- While they approached taking the turn at the junction, there was a terrible collision. The boys, both the boys were thrown away.
- Ravi :- Were they seriously injured or.....?
- Bala :- No, the boy at the back fell on the spot. But the other one - the rider had been thrown with the bike.
- Ravi :- So, what really happened?
- Bala :- The motor cyclist was in a blood pool!
- Ravi :- Were they taken to hospital at once?
- Bala :- Yes, they were taken by the same vehicle almost immediately. Some one said he passed away on the way to hospital,
- Ravi :- What a tragedy! How is the other one?
- Bala :- He too has not gained consciousness. He is in the emergency ward still!
- Ravi :- Whose mistake, do you think, caused this accident?



- Bala :- Both made mistakes, I should say. Neither of them could control his vehicle.
- Ravi :- The driver of the vehicle arrested?
- Bala :- No, but the people noted the vehicle's number.
- Ravi :- Do you think that he would be arrested by hook or by crook?
- Bala :- As you know, there is a civil administration office. They will deal with it, I think.
- Ravi :- Prevention is better than cure! However good we may be, we'll have to be very cautious when we ride. See the tragedy now. How sad. This tragedy will surely affect the whole family. Let me get along. May his soul rest in peace. O.K. Bye!
- Bala :- Bye!

\* .....

#### A VISIT TO THE MUSEUM.

- Sarath :- How was the trip, Nimal?
- Nimal :- It was fine, Sarath.
- Sarath :- Did you visit the Museum?
- Nimal :- Yes, we did. I expected to be bored. But I found it fascinating!
- Sarath :- I've found the place interesting too. But I've never had time to look at all the sections.
- Nimal :- Did you see the weapons that were used by the warriors of ancient Lanka?
- Sarath :- Yes, they looked quite dangerous.
- Nimal :- What about the agricultural tools that people had used in the past?
- Sarath :- I remember seeing that section. But I couldn't understand what some of them were used for.
- Nimal :- There are written explanations about each of them. Didn't you read them?
- Sarath :- I'm afraid not, Nimal, but I did look carefully at the clothes worn in the olden days, especially by the Royalty.
- Nimal :- I noticed the texture of some of the materials. They must have been heavy with all the beads and thread work.
- Sarath :- Weren't you taken up by the antique jewellery and ornaments?
- Nimal :- I lingered a long while in that section, studying each one - they are so intricately designed in gold, silver and precious stones.
- Sarath :- Each piece must be worth a fortune!

- Nimal :- Many of them have been handed down through generations.  
They must be priceless.
- Sarath :- It's odd to think that some of our ancestors must have worn those kinds of clothes and jewellery.
- Nimal :- You're right, of course. And Sarath, did you see the relics of King Sri Wickrema Rajasinghe?
- Sarath :- The last King of Kandy? Yes. I did - the throne he sat on and the clothes worn by the King and Queen.
- Nimal :- You feel as if you're reliving history, when you see some of these things, don't you?
- Sarath :- How true! That's exactly how I did feel.

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AT THE BANK

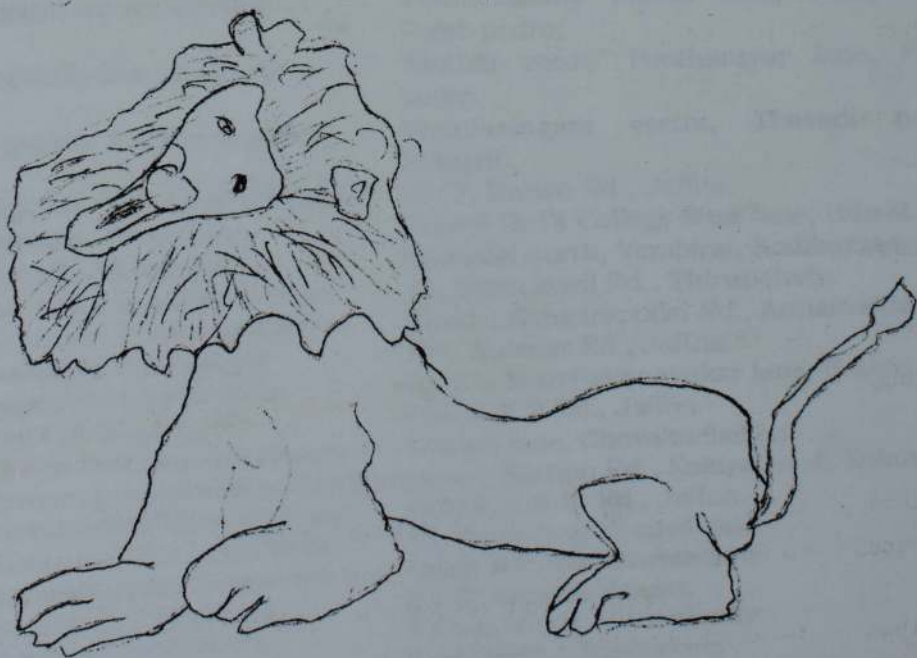
- Gobihan :- Good morning! After a very long time, we are meeting!
- Krishnan :- Yes, I'm very happy to meet you now. How are you? Are you still in service or retired?
- Gobihan :- I have already retired and am a pensioner now. Tell me about your life.
- Krishnan :- I'm a farmer. One of my children is in U.K.
- Gobihan :- My son too is in U.K, and he is getting married in London.
- Krishnan :- Who is he marrying? A Tamil girl or a European girl?
- Gobihan :- No, he is marrying a Tamil girl of Sri Lanka who is staying with her brother in London.
- Krishnan :- By the way, what brought you here.
- Gobihan :- I have come here to open a savings account in this bank. Can you help me with the procedure of opening an account?
- Krishnan :- Of course, I'll definitely help you. Come and let's go to the counter to get the necessary forms.
- Gobihan :- O.K., I will do as you instruct.
- Krishnan :- Here are the forms. Let me know whether you like to open a joint account or an individual account, and tell me the amount you like to deposit.
- Gobihan :- I like to open a joint account with my wife.
- Krishnan :- Now, the forms have been filled as you wish. Come, let's go to the counter and tender the application at the counter.
- Gobihan :- Anything else I have to do?
- Krishnan :- That's all. But, we have to wait for sometime to get the pass book. In the meantime, shall we go and have some tea at the canteen?

- Gobihan :- Alright. One hour has passed and shall we go and get the savings book.
- Krishnan :- Yes, it is already too late and I am in a hurry to go home.
- Gobihan :- Here is the book. You may sign the acknowledgement receipt.
- Krishnan :- Here it is duly signed. Shall I handover the acknowledgement receipt at the counter.
- Gobihan :- You may do it as you say.
- Krishnan :- Done. I am very much grateful for the help you have done to me today and I have to hurry up to get the bus to my place.
- Gobihan :- It was a pleasure to help my old friend!

\*.....\*

## TO BECOME A GOOD CONVERSATIONALIST

- 1) Express your views freely.
- 2) Think well before you speak
- 3) Use polite words
- 4) Avoid bad humour.
- 5) Be thorough with the subjects.





## N.C.E. (DAY) - 1998

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 01. Agalya Thamotharampillai        | Kachcheri Rd., Chavakachcheri.                             |
| 02. Ahilini Ariyaratnam             | Murugan Rd., Urumpirai East.                               |
| 03. Aingaran Thiruvillangam         | Puthullavoo, Ealalai west, Ealalai.                        |
| 04. Doreen Tharsana Alosius         | 7/1, Annasathira lane, Kanthermadam.                       |
| 05. Ganeshkumar                     | Potpathi veethi, Kondavil.                                 |
| 06. Gnanenthiran Mahadeva           | 56, Poonari lane, Kokuvil west.                            |
| 07. Hariharan Sockalingam           | Inuvil west, Inuvil.                                       |
| 08. Iynkaran Sitsabesen             | Uduvil west, Chunnakam.                                    |
| 09. Iyngaran Ganeshan               | 11, 2 <sup>nd</sup> lane, Borwn Rd., Jaffna.               |
| 10. Jasinta Sabanadesan             | 166, Ramalingam rd., Thirunelveli east.                    |
| 11. Kausala Rajesegaram             | Madduvil north, Chavakachcheri.                            |
| 12. Kirushanthu Kasinathan          | Suthumalai south, Manipay.                                 |
| 13. Kowsala Nageswaran              | 'Srinivash', Nunavil, Kalvayal Rd., Chavakachcheri.        |
| 14. Mehala Nadarajah                | IdaiKurichchi, Varani.                                     |
| 15. Minoja Somasuntharam            | 67, Kachcheri Nallur Rd., Chundikuli.                      |
| 16. Moreen Nishanthini Thangarajah  | 47, Martin lane, Jaffna.                                   |
| 17. Nilani Balasingam               | 10, Sivan Rd., Thirunelvely.                               |
| 18. Nimalan Selvarajah              | 218, Chemmani Rd., Nallur.                                 |
| 19. Pakeerathan Aerampamoorthi      | Pannalai, Thellipalai.                                     |
| 20. Pramashanthu Paramachandran     | 12, Jamuna veethi, Nallur.                                 |
| 21. Rageena Kanagasuntharam         | Navaly south, Manipay.                                     |
| 22. Rohini Arunasalam               | 26/2, Sangam lane, Sangathanai, Chavakachcheri.            |
| 23. Sahitha sivapalasingam          | Kokuvil east, Kokuvil.                                     |
| 24. Saseetharan Chinniapillai       | Meesalai west, Meesalai.                                   |
| 25. Selvarajah Senthan              | 218, Chemmani Rd., Nayanmarkaddu.                          |
| 26. Shakeela Selvarajah             | 'Selvagiri', 3 <sup>rd</sup> mile post, K.K.S Rd, Kokuvil. |
| 27. Sharmilla Selestin              | Navaly south, Manipay.                                     |
| 28. Shobana Bakthedevan             | Sthumalai east, Manipay.                                   |
| 29. Srigowry Srijagaradchagamoorthy | 'Sripathy', Barathy veethy, Pathamaney, Atchuwely.         |
| 30. Suganthini Kesavanambi          | Thambaniddy manal lane, Palaly west, Point-pedro.          |
| 31. Suganthy Nanthagopal            | 'Methai veedu' Pootharayar lane, Point-pedro.              |
| 32. Suganthy Saravanapavan          | Vanniasingam veethi, Thavadi north, Kokuvil.               |
| 33. Sugatha Paramsothinathan        | 99/7, Brown Rd., Jaffna.                                   |
| 34. Sujeevini Thevarajan            | Uduvil Girl's College West lane, Uduvil.                   |
| 35. Sumathi Nadarajah               | Meesalai north, Vembirai, Kodikamam.                       |
| 36. Sutharjini Sundareswaran        | 36, Sivan kovil Rd., Thirunelvely.                         |
| 37. Sutharjini Ponnampalam          | Navaly, Sangarappilai Rd., Annaicoddai.                    |
| 38. Tharmilla Thurairajah           | 203, Navalar Rd., Jaffna.                                  |
| 39. Tharmini Navaratnum             | 66/31, Moorthavinayakar lane, Nallur.                      |
| 40. Tharsini Nagarajah              | 616, K.K.S Rd., Jaffna.                                    |
| 41. Theepa Sivapalasintharam        | Station lane, Chavakachcheri.                              |
| 42. Shanmugasuntharam Thirukumaran  | Station Rd., Kokuvil east, Kokuvil.                        |
| 43. Thevambikai Thevivendram        | 465/A, K.K.S. Rd., Jaffna.                                 |
| 44. Theivayani Thayanathan          | 43, Press lane Kokuvil east.                               |
| 45. Pathmanathan Thusanthan         | Palaly Rd., Kantharmadam.                                  |
| 46. Nadarajah Uthayanan             | IDI Kurichchi, Varany.                                     |
| 47. Yasotha Kumarasamy              | Sivankovilady, Sithankerny.                                |
| 48. Yasothini Paranchothy           | Inuvil west, Chunnakam.                                    |



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