

# 6

## TESS BUYS A MIRACLE

### 1. WARMER

1. *Have you ever seen lucky things that happen to you or to someone known to you? Talk about them to the class.*
2. *Can you make lucky things happen whenever you want? If yes, what good things will you like to happen in your life?*



One day eight-year-old Tess overheard her parents talking about her little brother Andrew. She came to know that Andrew was very sick and that her parents didn't have enough money for his treatment. Tess heard her father say: "Only a miracle can save him now."

Tess started thinking about what she had heard. She went to her room and took out a jar from her cupboard. There were some coins in it. She counted the money carefully.

Then Tess put the money into a purse and made her way to a drugstore. The chemist saw her but didn't pay her any attention. When Tess continued to stand before the counter, he said to her, sounding rather annoyed, "What do you want? I'm talking to my brother who has just arrived from Chicago!"

"I want to buy a miracle," said Tess. "My brother Andrew is really sick. He has something bad growing inside his head and my father says that only a miracle can save him now. Can you tell me how much miracle costs?"



The chemist's brother, a well-dressed man, had heard the conversation between his brother and the little girl. He turned to Tess and asked, "What kind of miracle does your brother need?"

"Don't know," replied Tess, her eyes full of tears. "He's really sick and Mummy says he needs an operation. But Dad can't pay for it, so I want to use my own money."

"How much money do you have?" asked the well-dressed man.

"One dollar and eleven cents," replied Tess.

"Wonderful!" said the man, smiling. "A dollar and eleven cents - that's the exact price of a miracle for your little brother." He took Tess's money in one hand and held her hand with the other, saying, "Take me to your house. I want to see your brother. Let me see if I have the kind of miracle you need."

The chemist's brother was Dr Carlton Armstrong, a famous neurosurgeon. He had Andrew admitted to hospital, where he operated on him. Within a few weeks Andrew was back at home and was doing well.

One day Tess's mother said to her husband, "I wonder how much Andrew's surgery cost. Dr. Armstrong wouldn't take any money from us!"

On hearing this, Tess smiled to herself. She knew exactly how much a miracle cost. One dollar and eleven cents ..... plus the faith of a little child.

## GLOSSARY AND NOTES

sick(adj):	ill	बीमार
treatment(n):	cure, remedy, healing	इलाज, उपचार
miracle (n):	something wonderful/lucky	चमत्कार
drugstore( compound noun):	medical store/shop	औषधालय, दवाखाना
chemist(n):	one who prepares and sells medicines	औषधि निर्माता एवं बिक्रेता
annoyed(v):	felt angry, disgusted	परेशान, तंग
conversation(n):	talking, chatting	बात-चीत, बार्तालाप
surgery(n):	operation	शल्य चिकित्सा

faith(n):

trust

विश्वास

**1. LET'S COMPREHEND****B.1. THINK AND TELL****B.1.1. Answer the following questions:**

1. Who was sick?
2. How did Tess know that her brother was sick?
3. Who operated on her brother?
4. Which words, in your opinion, describe the character of Tess?

**B.1. 2. Say whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False':**

1. Tess's parents were very hopeful that their son would recover from his illness.
2. Tess believed that miracles are things that one can buy.
3. Tess didn't want to use her own money to buy a miracle to save her brother.
4. Tess's brother needed a surgical operation.
5. The chemist's brother wanted to help Tess.
6. Dr. Armstrong made Tess believe that it was possible for her to buy the miracle she needed.
7. Tess's parents had to spend a lot of money on Andrew's operation.
8. Dr. Armstrong was not a kind and sympathetic man.
9. Tess's parents saved Andrew's life.

**B.2. THINK AND WRITE****Tick (✓) the right option:**

1. Tess went to the drugstore

- (a) to buy a miracle
- (b) to meet the chemist
- (c) to meet the chemist's brother

**2. The doctor was impressed by**

- (a) Tess's concern for her brother
- (b) Tess's way of speaking
- (c) Tess's love for her parents

**3. Only a miracle could save Andrew's life because**

- (a) the disease was incurable
- (b) his parents hadn't enough money to bear the cost of his treatment
- (c) there were no good doctors available at that place

**B.2.2. Answer the following questions:**

1. How much money did Tess have? How do you think she got this money?
2. Did Tess know what a miracle is? Give reasons for your answer.
3. What is your opinion about Dr. Armstrong?
4. How did Tess come to know that her brother was sick?
5. What did Tess want to know from the chemist?
6. Who, in your opinion, helped Andrew recover from his illness?

**C. WORD STUDY**

**C.1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the box:**


**drugstore, Chicago, miracle, operated, coins, back**

1. Within a few weeks Andrew was ..... at home.
2. My brother has just arrived from.....
3. Dr. Armstrong ..... on her brother.
4. Tess made her way to.....
5. Only a ..... can save him.
6. There were few ..... in the jar.

### C.2. Words ending in '-ist'

Words that end in **'-ist'** such as guitarist, artist and receptionist indicate people's profession or their specialised area of work.

Study the words in column A indicating professions and match them with what they do given in column B:

- | A  | B   |
|--|---|
| 1. Dentist   | a. a person who grows or sells flowers.   |
| 2. Physicist   | b. a person who is qualified to treat people's teeth.   |
| 3. Florist   | c. a person who studies science.  |
| 4. Scientist  | d. a person who studies physics.  |
| 5. Biologist   | e. a person who prepares and sells medicines.   |
| 6. Chemist   | f. a person who studies different types of food and advises people on what they should eat in order to stay healthy and fit.        |
| 7. Economist   | g. a person who carries out a scientific study of the life and structure of plants and animals.                                     |
| 8. Nutritionist  | h. a person who studies economics, a field which deals with how a society organises its money, trade, industry and other resources. |

**C.3.** Given below are groups of words. Identify and circle in each group the word that does not belong to the rest. One has been done for you.

1. disease, doctor, treatment, confident, diagnosis.
2. medicine, cupboard, table, chair, stool
3. annoyed, irritated, loving, angry, cross
4. wife, husband, daughter, son, friend
5. well dressed, smart, elegant, unkempt, well-known

## **D. GRAMMAR**

### **Direct and Indirect Speech**

You can speak or write the words or sentences of another person in two ways:

- (a) By repeating the words or sentences of the other person as they were.
- (b) By stating the meaning of the words or sentences of the other person in your own words.

Suppose Amrita speaks the words, "I am tired." Any person other than Amrita can express her words in the following ways:

- (a) Amrita said, "I am tired."

OR

- (b) Amrita said that she was tired.

In the sentence (a), the exact words of the speaker, that is, "I am tired." are quoted within the quotation marks("....."). This is called the **direct speech**.

In the sentence (b), we have reported what Amrita (the speaker) said, that is, *she was tired* without quoting the exact words. This is called the **indirect speech**.

Here, you will also observe the following facts:

- The first sentence gives Amrita's words as they were spoken by her. So they have been kept within double inverted commas or quotation marks.
- The second sentence uses the relative word **that** in order to connect Amrita's words with those of the reporting person.

We use reported speech when we want to repeat what someone had previously said.

Let's look at the difference between direct speech and reported speech:

**Direct**

**Paras said = 'I am tired.'**

**Reported Speech**

**'Paras said (that) he was tired.'**

Indirect speech (sometimes called reported speech), doesn't use quotation marks to enclose what the person said and it doesn't have to be word for word.

When reporting speech, the tense usually changes. This is because when we use reported speech, we are usually talking about a time in the past (because obviously the person who spoke originally spoke in the past). The verbs therefore usually have to be in the past too. In reported speech, we need to use the past tense form of the verb. In direct speech the present tense is used. As you can see, in the above sentence 'am' changes to 'was' when we use reported speech.

## Tense change

Direct speech	Indirect speech
<b>Present simple</b> She said, "It's cold."	<b>Past simple</b> She said (that) it was cold.
<b>Present continuous</b> She said, "I'm teaching English."	<b>Past continuous</b> She said (that) she was teaching English.
<b>Present perfect simple</b> He said, "I've done all my work."	<b>Past perfect simple</b> He said (that) he had done all his work.
<b>Present perfect continuous</b> She said, "I've been teaching English for seven years."	<b>Past perfect continuous</b> She said (that) she had been teaching English for seven years.
<b>Past simple</b> She said, "I taught Hindi yesterday."	<b>Past perfect</b> She said (that) she had taught Hindi the previous day.
<b>Past continuous</b> She said, "I was teaching earlier."	<b>Past perfect continuous</b> She said (that) she had been teaching earlier.
<b>Past perfect</b> She said, "The lesson had already started when he arrived."	<b>Past perfect NO CHANGE</b> - She said (that) the lesson had already started when he arrived.
<b>Past perfect continuous</b> She said, "I'd already been teaching for five minutes."	<b>Past perfect continuous NO CHANGE</b> - She said (that) she'd already been teaching for five minutes.

**Modal verb forms also sometimes change:**

Direct speech	Indirect speech
<b>will</b> She said, "I'll teach English tomorrow."	<b>would</b> She said (that) she would teach English the next day.
<b>can</b> She said, "I can teach English."	<b>could</b> She said (that) she could teach English.
<b>must</b> She said, "I must have a computer to teach English."	<b>had to</b> She said she had to have a computer to teach English.
<b>shall</b> She said, "What shall we learn today?"	<b>should</b> She asked what we should learn that day.
<b>may</b> She said, "May I open a new browser?"	<b>might</b> She asked if she might open a new browser.

**Note:** There is no change to *could*, *would*, *should*, *might* and *ought to*.

You can use the present tense in the reported speech if you want to say that something is still true. For example, my name has always been and will always be Aniket so:

Direct speech	Indirect speech (not exact)
"My name is Aniket"	He said (that) his name was Aniket. or He said (that) his name is Aniket.

You can also use the present tense if you are talking about a future event.

Direct speech (exact quote)	Indirect speech (not exact)
"Next week's lesson is on reported speech", she said.	She said (that) next week's lesson is on reported speech.

### Time change

If the reported sentence contains an expression of time, you must change it to fit in with the time of reporting. For example, we need to change words like *here* and *yesterday* if they have different meanings at the time and place of reporting.

Today	+ 24 hours - Indirect speech
"Today's lesson is on past tense."	She said that yesterday's lesson was on past tense.

### Expressions of time if reported on a different day

this (evening)	that (evening)
today	Yesterday/that day
these (days)	those (days)
now	then
(a week) ago	(a week) before
last weekend	the weekend before last / the previous weekend
here	there
next (week)	the following (week)
tomorrow	the next/following day

In addition, if you report something that someone said in a different place to where you heard it you must change the place (here) to the place (there).

*"How long have you worked here?"*

She asked me how long I'd worked there.

### Pronoun change

In the reported speech, the pronoun often changes;

- Pronouns of the first person change according to the person of the subject of the reporting verb.
- Pronouns of the second person change according to the person of the object of the reporting verb.
- Pronouns of the third person never change.

*He said, "I am a teacher."* = *He said (that) he was a teacher.*

*She said to me, "Where are you going?"*

= *She asked me where I was going.*

*He said to you, "Are you a student?"*

= *He asked you if you were a student.*

*They said to me, "He must help her."*

= *They told me that he must help her.*

### Reporting Verbs

1. *Said, told* and *asked* are the most common verbs used in indirect speech.
2. We use *asked* to report questions: *I asked Anil what time the lesson started.*
3. We use *told* with an object: *Anil told me he felt tired.*
4. We usually use *said* without an object: *Anwesha said she was going to teach English.*
5. If *I said* is used with an object we must include *to*: *Anwesha said to me that she had never been to Patna.*

**Note:** We usually use *told*: *Anwesha told me that she had never been to Patna.*

There are many other verbs we can use apart from *said*, *told* and *asked*. These include:

accused, admitted, advised, alleged, agreed, apologised, begged, boasted, complained, denied, explained, implied, invited, offered, ordered, promised, replied, suggested and thought.

Using them properly can make what you say much more interesting and informative.

*He asked me to come to the party* may be changed into:

**He invited me to the party.**

**He begged me to come to the party.**

**He ordered me to come to the party.**

**He advised me to come to the party.**

**He suggested I should come to the party.**

**D.1. Rewrite the following sentences into indirect speech:**

1. Father said, "Only a miracle can save him now."
2. "My brother is really sick," said Tess.
3. Mother said to her husband, "I wonder how much Andrew's surgery cost."
4. The chemist said to Tess, "What do you want? I am talking to my brother who has just come from Chicago".
5. The chemist's brother said to Tess, "What kind of miracle does your brother need?"
6. "How much do you have?" asked the well dressed man.
7. She said to me, "How is your brother now?"
8. He said to her, "What do you want?"
9. Tess replied, "He is really sick and he needs an operation".

**D.2. Report the following in direct speech:**

1. The shopkeeper asked me what I wanted.
2. I requested my brother to help me in Chemistry.
3. The old woman told us that she could not see clearly.
4. They say that they are very thirsty.
5. She will say that the letter is to come tomorrow.
6. He says that we will reach there early morning.
7. She said that she had been learning Hindi for about two years.
8. Ayesha said that she would leave for her village the following day.
9. Anil said that he had not seen her for a long time.

**E. LET'S TALK**

The teacher will assign some students the role of a doctor and rest of them to enact the role of a patient. He/she will give them certain situations like having fever, having stomach upset, having an injury etc. The students will role play as the doctor and the patient.

**F. COMPOSITION**

On the basis of the discussion in E. **Let's Talk**, write a dialogue between a doctor and a patient.

**G. TRANSLATION**

**Translate the first three paragraphs into Hindi or your mother tongue.**

**H. ACTIVITY**

- H.1.** Collect some newspaper clippings and pictures showing how cleanliness should be maintained at your homes, in classrooms and the surroundings where you live. Paste the pictures on a chart and display on the Class noticeboard.

