**1. The Fun They Had**

**BEFORE YOU READ**

- The story we shall read is set in the future, when books and schools as we now know them will perhaps not exist. How will children study then? The diagram below may give you some ideas.

- In pairs, discuss three things that you like best about your school and three things about your school that you would like to change. Write them down.

- Have you ever read words on a television (or computer) screen? Can you imagine a time when all books will be on computers, and there will be no books printed on paper? Would you like such books better?

1. **Margie** even wrote about it that night in her diary. On the page headed 17 May 2157, she wrote, “Today Tommy found a real book!”

   It was a very old book. Margie’s grandfather once said that when he was a little boy his grandfather
told him that there was a time when all stories were printed on paper.

They turned the pages, which were yellow and crinkly, and it was awfully funny to read words that stood still instead of moving the way they were supposed to — on a screen, you know. And then when they turned back to the page before, it had the same words on it that it had had when they read it the first time.

2. “Gee,” said Tommy, “what a waste. When you’re through with the book, you just throw it away, I guess. Our television screen must have had a million books on it and it’s good for plenty more. I wouldn’t throw it away.”

“Same with mine,” said Margie. She was eleven and hadn’t seen as many telebooks as Tommy had. He was thirteen.

She said, “Where did you find it?”

“In my house.” He pointed without looking, because he was busy reading. “In the attic.”

“What’s it about?”

“School.”

3. Margie was scornful. “School? What’s there to write about school? I hate school.”

Margie always hated school, but now she hated it more than ever. The mechanical teacher had been giving her test after test in geography and she had been doing worse and worse until her mother had shaken her head sorrowfully and sent for the County Inspector.

4. He was a round little man with a red face and a whole box of tools with dials and wires. He smiled at Margie and gave her an apple, then took the teacher apart. Margie had hoped he wouldn’t know how to put it together again, but he knew how all right, and, after an hour or so, there it was again, large and black and ugly, with a big screen on which all the lessons were shown and the questions were asked. That wasn’t so bad. The part Margie hated
They had a teacher... It was a man.
“Sure they had a teacher, but it wasn’t a regular teacher. It was a man.”
“A man? How could a man be a teacher?”
“Well, he just told the boys and girls things and gave them homework and asked them questions.”
“A man isn’t smart enough.”
“Sure he is. My father knows as much as my teacher.”
“He knows almost as much, I betcha.”
Margie wasn’t prepared to dispute that. She said, “I wouldn’t want a strange man in my house to teach me.”
Tommy screamed with laughter. “You don’t know much, Margie. The teachers didn’t live in the house. They had a special building and all the kids went there.”
“And all the kids learned the same thing?”
“Sure, if they were the same age.”
“But my mother says a teacher has to be adjusted to fit the mind of each boy and girl it teaches and that each kid has to be taught differently.”
“Just the same they didn’t do it that way then. If you don’t like it, you don’t have to read the book.”
“I didn’t say I didn’t like it,” Margie said quickly. She wanted to read about those funny schools.
They weren’t even half finished when Margie’s mother called, “Margie! School!”
Margie looked up. “Not yet, Mamma.”
“Now!” said Mrs Jones. “And it’s probably time for Tommy, too.”
Margie said to Tommy, “Can I read the book some more with you after school?”
“May be,” he said nonchalantly. He walked away whistling, the dusty old book tucked beneath his arm.
Margie went into the schoolroom. It was right next to her bedroom, and the mechanical teacher was on and waiting for her. It was always on at the same time every day except Saturday and Sunday,
because her mother said little girls learned better if they learned at regular hours.

The screen was lit up, and it said: “Today’s arithmetic lesson is on the addition of proper fractions. Please insert yesterday’s homework in the proper slot.”

10. Margie did so with a sigh. She was thinking about the old schools they had when her grandfather’s grandfather was a little boy. All the kids from the whole neighborhood came, laughing and shouting in the schoolyard, sitting together in the schoolroom, going home together at the end of the day. They learned the same things, so they could help one another with the homework and talk about it.

And the teachers were people...

The mechanical teacher was flashing on the screen: “When we add fractions $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\ldots$”

Margie was thinking about how the kids must have loved it in the old days. She was thinking about the fun they had.
Thinking about the Text

Activity

Calculate how many years and months ahead from now Margie’s diary entry is.

I. Answer these questions in a few words or a couple of sentences each.
   1. How old are Margie and Tommy?
   2. What did Margie write in her diary?
   3. Had Margie ever seen a book before?
   4. What things about the book did she find strange?
   5. What do you think a telebook is?
   6. Where was Margie’s school? Did she have any classmates?
   7. What subjects did Margie and Tommy learn?

II. Answer the following with reference to the story.
   1. “I wouldn’t throw it away.”
      (i) Who says these words?
      (ii) What does ‘it’ refer to?
      (iii) What is it being compared with by the speaker?
   2. “Sure they had a teacher, but it wasn’t a regular teacher. It was a man.”
      (i) Who does ‘they’ refer to?
      (ii) What does ‘regular’ mean here?
      (iii) What is it contrasted with?

III. Answer each of these questions in a short paragraph (about 30 words).
   1. What kind of teachers did Margie and Tommy have?
   2. Why did Margie’s mother send for the County Inspector?
   3. What did he do?
   4. Why was Margie doing badly in geography? What did the County Inspector do to help her?
   5. What had once happened to Tommy’s teacher?
   6. Did Margie have regular days and hours for school? If so, why?
   7. How does Tommy describe the old kind of school?
   8. How does he describe the old kind of teachers?

IV. Answer each of these questions in two or three paragraphs (100–150 words).
   1. What are the main features of the mechanical teachers and the schoolrooms that Margie and Tommy have in the story?
   2. Why did Margie hate school? Why did she think the old kind of school must have been fun?
3. Do you agree with Margie that schools today are more fun than the school in the story? Give reasons for your answer.

Thinking about Language

I. Adverbs

Read this sentence taken from the story:

They had once taken Tommy’s teacher away for nearly a month because the history sector had blanked out completely.

The word complete is an adjective. When you add –ly to it, it becomes an adverb.

1. Find the sentences in the lesson which have the adverbs given in the box below.

awfully sorrowfully completely loftily
carefully differently quickly nonchalantly

2. Now use these adverbs to fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

(i) The report must be read ______________ so that performance can be improved.

(ii) At the interview, Sameer answered our questions ______________, shrugging his shoulders.

(iii) We all behave ______________ when we are tired or hungry.

(iv) The teacher shook her head ______________ when Ravi lied to her.

(v) I ______________ forgot about it.

(vi) When I complimented Revathi on her success, she just smiled ______________ and turned away.

(vii) The President of the Company is ______________ busy and will not be able to meet you.

(viii) I finished my work ______________ so that I could go out to play.

Remember:

An adverb describes action. You can form adverbs by adding –ly to adjectives.

Spelling Note: When an adjective ends in –y, the y changes to i when you add –ly to form an adverb.

For example: angr-y → angr-i-ly
3. Make adverbs from these adjectives.

(i) angry ___________ (ii) happy ___________
(iii) merry ___________ (iv) sleepy ___________
(v) easy ___________ (vi) noisy ___________
(vii) tidy ___________ (viii) gloomy ___________

II. If Not and Unless

- Imagine that Margie’s mother told her, “You’ll feel awful if you don’t finish your history lesson.”
- She could also say: “You’ll feel awful unless you finish your history lesson.”

Unless means if not. Sentences with unless or if not are negative conditional sentences.

Notice that these sentences have two parts. The part that begins with if not or unless tells us the condition. This part has a verb in the present tense (look at the verbs don’t finish, finish in the sentences above).

The other part of the sentence tells us about a possible result. It tells us what will happen (if something else doesn’t happen). The verb in this part of the sentence is in the future tense (you’ll feel / you will feel).

Notice these two tenses again in the following examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Future Tense</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There won’t be any books left unless we preserve them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You won’t learn your lessons if you don’t study regularly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tommy will have an accident unless he drives more slowly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the following conditional sentences. Use the correct form of the verb.

1. If I don’t go to Anu’s party tonight, ___________
2. If you don’t telephone the hotel to order food, ___________
3. Unless you promise to write back, I ___________
4. If she doesn’t play any games, ___________
5. Unless that little bird flies away quickly, the cat ___________

Writing

A new revised volume of Issac Asimov’s short stories has just been released. Order one set. Write a letter to the publisher, Mindfame Private Limited, 1632 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi, requesting that a set be sent to you by Value Payable Post (VPP), and giving your address. Your letter will have the following parts.
• Addresses of the sender and receiver
• The salutation
• The body of the letter
• The closing phrases and signature

Your letter might look like this:

Your address

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

Date ______________ (DD/MM/YY)

The addressee’s address

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

Dear Sir/Madam,

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

Yours sincerely,

Your signature

Remember that the language of a formal letter is different from the colloquial style of personal letters. For example, contracted forms such as ‘I’ve’ or ‘can’t’ are not used.
Speaking

In groups of four discuss the following topic.

‘The Schools of the Future Will Have No Books and No Teachers!’

Your group can decide to speak for or against the motion. After this, each group will select a speaker to present its views to the entire class.

You may find the following phrases useful to present your argument in the debate.

- In my opinion ...
- I/we fail to understand why ...
- I wholeheartedly support/oppose the view that ...
- At the outset let me say ...
- I’d/we’d like to raise the issue of/argue against ...
- I should like to draw attention to ...
- My/our worthy opponent has submitted that ...
- On the contrary ...
- I firmly reject ...

False science creates atheists; true science prostrates Man before divinity.

Voltaire
The Road Not Taken

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,  
And sorry I could not travel both  
And be one traveller, long I stood  
And looked down one as far as I could  
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, just as fair,  
And having perhaps the better claim,  
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;  
Though as for that the passing there  
Had worn them really about the same.

And both that morning equally lay  
In leaves no step had trodden black.  
Oh, I kept the first for another day!  
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,  
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh  
Somewhere ages and ages hence;  
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I —  
I took the one less travelled by,  
And that has made all the difference.

ROBERT FROST
GLOSSARY

diverged: separated and took a different direction
undergrowth: dense growth of plants and bushes
wanted wear: had not been used
hence: here, in the future

Thinking about the Poem

I. 1. Where does the traveller find himself? What problem does he face?

2. Discuss what these phrases mean to you.
   (i) a yellow wood
   (ii) it was grassy and wanted wear
   (iii) the passing there
   (iv) leaves no step had trodden black
   (v) how way leads on to way

3. Is there any difference between the two roads as the poet describes them
   (i) in stanzas two and three?
   (ii) in the last two lines of the poem?

4. What do you think the last two lines of the poem mean? (Looking back, does the poet regret his choice or accept it?)

II. 1. Have you ever had to make a difficult choice (or do you think you will have difficult choices to make)? How will you make the choice (for what reasons)?

2. After you have made a choice do you always think about what might have been, or do you accept the reality?

Time is not measured by the passing of years
but by what one does, what one feels, and what one achieves.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU