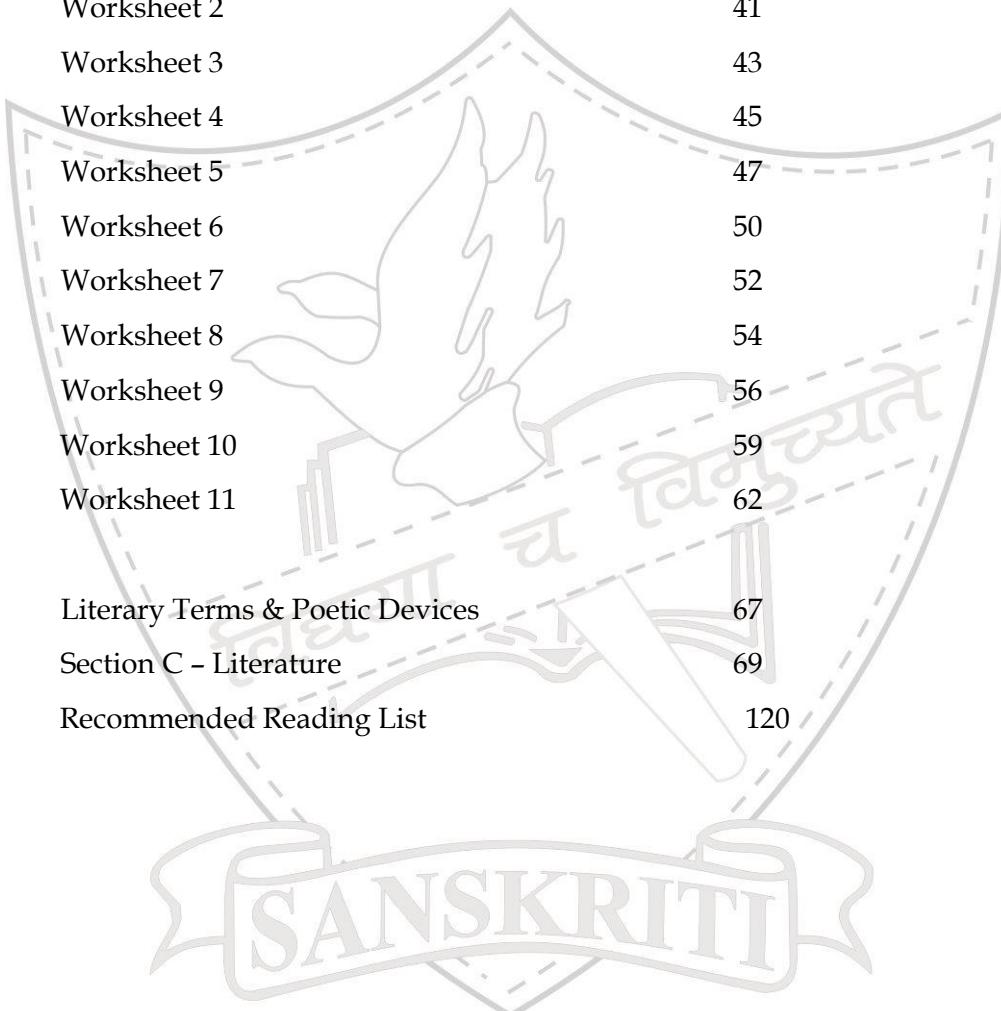


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SANSKRITI
THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

Class X: Internal Assessment- 2020-21

Following are the contents to be included in the Portfolio:

1. Index
2. Collage on Glimpses of India
3. Timeline on Nelson Mandela
4. The Book that Saved the Earth- diagrammatic representation of all the characters (physical attributes) with character traits. To be done on A4 sheet, Hand drawn or printed.
5. Certificates of Appreciation
6. Reflection Sheet- self appraisal
7. Choose any one tenet of Lord Buddha, with a picture of Lord Buddha or any icon/symbol related to his philosophy and write a short paragraph of 150 words as to how it resonates with your own feelings.
8. Formal Letter- peer checking

My Checklist

Dear Students

Before you hand in your work please check the following:

- Index is on the first page
- Date is on the top left
- Name of the chapter is underlined
- Questions and answers are numbered properly
- Adequate space is left between two answers
- Diagrams are drawn and labeled properly

You will be assessed on your notebooks according to the following rubric:

Marks	Parameters
1	Regularity -Submission on time
1	Neatness and Presentation (as per the checklist given above)
1	Content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of work • Independently completed task • Correction and follow up work after every task
2	Subject Specific Parameters (For e.g. English: Right formats, Cohesion in answers, Accuracy of Language, Adherence to word limit)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE (Code No. 184) Course (2020-21)
CLASS - X Textbooks

Prescribed Books: Published by NCERT, New Delhi

- FIRST FLIGHT – Text for Class X
- FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET – Supplementary Reader for Class X

Literature Reader (First Flight)	
PROSE (First Flight)	
1. A Letter to God	7. Glimpses of India
2. Nelson Mandela	8. Mijbil the Otter
3. Two Stories about Flying	9. Madam Rides the Bus
4. From the Diary of Anne Frank	10. The Sermon at Benares
5. The Hundred Dresses -I	11. The Proposal
6. The Hundred Dresses -II	
POETRY	
1. Dust of Snow	7. Animals
2. Fire and Ice	8. The Trees
3. A Tiger in the Zoo	9. Fog
4. How to Tell Wild Animals	10. The Tale of Custard the Dragon
5. The Ball Poem	11. For Anne Gregory
6. Amanda	
SUPPLEMENTARY READER (Footprints without Feet)	
1. A Triumph of Surgery	6. The Making of a Scientist
2. The Thief's Story	7. The Necklace
3. The Midnight Visitor	8. The Hack Driver
4. A Question of Trust	9. Bholi
5. Footprints without Feet	10. The Book that Saved the Earth

THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

SECTION A- READING**1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

The death of Dr Christian Barnard, the famous transplant surgeon, has occurred at a time when many of his modern counterparts are facing difficulties. Many of the early problems, such as tissue rejection, have, to a great extent, now been solved, thanks to the introduction of new drugs. However, there remains a major problem. The people in need of transplant surgery far exceed the number of available organs. The shortage of organ donors has caused several doctors to call for urgent improvements to be made in the system by which organs are donated. Many countries, such as Britain, have waiting lists of people whose lives could be saved by being given a kidney, lung, heart, or liver transplant. Sadly, many of them die before they reach the top of those lists. Under the present British scheme, people are asked to carry donor cards, and/or put their names on the national donor register. Thus, if they lose their lives suddenly, for example, in a traffic accident, they have given permission in advance of their deaths for their organs to be donated. If they have not done so, surgeons are faced with the task of asking the distraught next-of-kin for permission to use the organs of the deceased. Of course, often the relatives are too upset even to think of such a thing until it is too late. Organ transplants have to take place quite soon after the death of the donor. Dying and donating organs is not something most of us like to think about, and only about 14% of people have registered. Now, it has been suggested that, instead of the present register, there should be a register of people who wish to opt out of having their organs removed for transplant surgery. Increasing the number of donors is made more difficult because it is such an emotive issue. Just recently, an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association showed that half of the families in the United States refused when asked for permission to use the organs of their loved ones.

Based on your reading of the passage answer the following questions briefly: (1x8=8 marks)

(a) Name the doctor who conducted the first successful organ transplant surgery.

(b) What is the greatest problem encountered by the contemporary doctors in transplant surgery?

(c) How are the modern surgeons able to solve the problem of tissue rejection?

(d) How is carrying donor cards helpful in transplantation of organs?

(e) Why do many people not want to donate organs?

(f) Why do many patients who need organ transplant eventually die?

(g) Why in Britain only 14% people responded to the organ donation request?

(h) How did the families in the US respond when the organ donation request was made to them?

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Coca-Cola and PepsiCo sold soft drinks containing pesticides harmful to human health and misled India's 1 billion people over claims that their products were safe for human consumption, Indian MPs concluded yesterday. Their report recommended stringent new regulations for fizzy drinks which would "seek complete freedom from pesticide residues [in] aerated beverages". An estimated seven bottles of cold drinks are sold to every Indian each year in a market worth £900m. Coca-Cola and PepsiCo account for more than 80% of the market. The row between soft drink makers and campaigners erupted last summer when a Delhi-based environmental group, the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), claimed that Coca-Cola and PepsiCo products manufactured in India contained toxins far above the norms permitted in the developed world.

Tests by campaigners showed Pepsi's soft drinks had 36 times the level of pesticide residues permitted under EU regulations and Coca-Cola's had 30 times the level. The CSE said that, in all 12 of the soft drinks it tested, toxins including lindane and DDT were found. If ingested over long periods, these chemicals could lead to cancer and failure of the immune system. Similar tests on US colas found no such residues. MPs said yesterday that five laboratories had confirmed, but not replicated, the results on Indian colas. "We did not find exactly the same level of pesticides or the same quantities but this was because they were not exactly the same samples. For example, the batches were different, the manufacturing was different. But all contained pesticides," said Sanjay Nirupam, a member of India's upper house who sat on the joint parliamentary committee. Mr Nirupam added: "The consumer has to be sure if what they are buying is safe. You do not find US colas with pesticides, so why force us to drink pesticides?"

The cross-party committee has been convened only three times before, and experts believe it is inconceivable that India's government would not act on its findings. Evidence to the committee suggested that even the toughest safety requirements would cost companies less than half a penny for each bottle sold. Coca-Cola and PepsiCo have contested the claims, even wheeling out the Bollywood stars Amir Khan and Shah Rukh Khan last year to reassure consumers. Yesterday both companies said they were "reviewing" the report. In a statement PepsiCo reiterated its claim that the company has "always produced beverages in India that are absolutely safe and made according to the same high quality standards we use around the world".

2.1. On the basis of your reading of the above passage answer the following questions briefly:

(2 x 4 = 8 marks)

(a) How did the Coca-Cola and PepsiCo mislead the consumers in India?

(b) What was the conclusion of the CSE?

(c) What were the harmful toxins found in these drinks? What would be the harmful effects of consuming these drinks?

(d) What was the stand taken by PepsiCo on this issue?

2.2. Answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate options:

(1 x 4 = 4 marks)

- (a) The phrase 'stringent new regulations' means _____,
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (i) lax new laws | (ii) strict new laws |
| (iii) harsh new laws | (iv) Both (i) & (ii) |

(b) Pick out a word from the following which means the opposite of 'inconceivable'.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (i) unthinkable | (ii) unimaginable |
| (iii) incredible | (iv) credible |

(c) Find a word from the following which means 'a substance used for destroying insects or other organisms harmful to cultivated plants or to animals'.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (i) replicated | (ii) campaigners |
| (iii) pesticides | (iv) manufacturing |

(d) Find a word from the following which means 'customer'.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (i) visitor | (ii) shopper |
| (iii) consumer | (iv) friend |

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

MONA LISA'S ENIGMATIC SMILE

For nearly 500 years, people have gazed at Leonardo da Vinci's portrait of Mona Lisa with a sense of bafflement-first she is smiling, then the smile fades, a moment later it returns, only to disappear again. Now scientists claim to have uncovered the secret of how Leonardo produced the optical effects that created Mona Lisa's enigmatic smile.

A team in Europe has found that the artist managed to achieve his trademark smoky effect, known as sfumato, on the painting by applying up to 40 layers of extremely thin glaze, thought to have been smeared on with his fingers.

The glaze, mixed with subtly different pigments creates the slight blurring and shadows around the mouth that give Mona Lisa the barely noticeable smile that seems to disappear when looked at directly. Using X-Rays to study paintings, the scientists were able to see how the layers of glaze and paint had been built up to varying levels on different areas of the face. The Sunday Telegraph reported,

"With the drying time for the glaze taking months, such effects would have taken years to achieve."

The scientists at the Laboratoire du Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France and the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility also claim that Leonardo used his fingers to apply the glaze to his painting, as there are no brush marks or contours visible on the paintings.

Writing in scientific journal *Angewandte Chemie*, Philippe Walter, who led the team, said "The perfection of Leonardo da Vinci's painting technique has always been fascinating. The gradation of colours from light to dark is barely perceptible. Above all, the way the flesh is rendered gives rise to many comments because of its crucial role in the fascination exerted by Leonardo's portraits.

The thinness of the glaze layers must be underlined-it confirms the dexterity of the painter to apply such thin layers. Moreover, the measured slow and regular evolution of the thickness of the glaze layers implies that numerous layers have to be applied to obtain the darkest shadows. Even today Leonardo's realization of such thin layers still remains an amazing feat.

The scientists believe that the artist experimented by creating different types of glaze and with different pigments to perfect the sfumato effect.

Francis Ames-Lewis of Leonardo da Vinci society said, "Leonardo was concerned with producing smooth tonal gradients from light to dark without any perceptible change like we see in real life, and sfumato was essential to this. In the Mona Lisa, he captures an ambiguous and complex personality and conveys it with the help of sfumato."

On the basis of your reading, now answer the following questions:

1. Why do the people look at Mona Lisa's painting with a sense of bafflement?

2. What is the secret behind Leonardo's optical effects?

3. How does Sfumato work?

4. The technique used by Leonardo required a lot of individual effort. Point out any two examples that show this.

Find words from the passage that mean the same as:

a. great skill: _____

b. unclear: _____

c. mysterious: _____

d. delicately: _____

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

LANGUAGE FOR ALL SEASONS

People the world over have realized the significance of English as a language of communication. Indeed, it serves as a link between one part of the world and another, and so the non-English speaking countries have shown ample enthusiasm to ensure that their citizens pick up the language.

India adopted English more by chance than anything else, having spent a lot of time under the Britishers' rule. This adoption proved to be a boon in disguise, because a liberated India can interact with the rapidly developing Western societies with ease today. The urban Indian's knowledge of English proved to be one of the main reasons why the nation became the leader of the third world nations. The process of accepting English as a language of communication hasn't been free from obstacles.

It cannot be denied that English is the language of the world and the mother tongue of almost 350 million people today. Apart from that is the population that uses it as a second language or a foreign language. At a time when people in a quarter of the world use English in their daily activities, any endeavour to deny its relevance is useless to the extent of being dangerous. As time

goes on, the significance of English continues to enhance. It is English that can give us access to heightened levels of technology from abroad, and also help us in picking up the latest in educational developments. Unlike several other languages like French, it is easy to learn too. The syntax doesn't pose problems, the alphabet can be mastered easily and it can be understood even if spoken in variety of ways.

In all the advanced countries, the emphasis is on learning English as a foreign language. In India too, it is possible that the language can be taught in a similar manner. Besides, the average Indian's familiarity with the language in some indirect way can make the process of learning much easier. After all, doesn't even an illiterate person know at least a few words of English today?

Moreover, the resources to learn the language are available and the cost of learning is the lowest. The nation has a large number of teachers, and they need to be utilized properly. Any kind of cynicism towards the study of English is meaningless. Why it is so can be explained very easily. At a time when communication defines the very basis of our lives, learning the language makes a lot of practical sense.

On the basis of the reading of the passage, answer the following questions:

a. Which two factors led to the popularity of English language in India?

b. How are the efforts to deny the relevance of English not only useless but also dangerous?

c. How can we say that learning the English language in India is easy?

d. What does the author disapprove?

Find words from the passage that mean the same as:

- enough or more than enough (1)
- something that hinders/prevents (2)
- efforts, exertion (3)
- intensity of something (3)

5. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

CHOCOLATE

1. Chocolate -- there's nothing quite like it, is there? Chocolate is simply delicious. What is chocolate? Where does it come from?

2. Christopher Columbus was probably the first to take cocoa beans from the New World to Europe in around 1502. But the history of chocolate goes back at least 4,000 years! The Aztecs, who lived in America, thought that their bitter cocoa drink was a divine gift from heaven. In fact, the scientist Carolus Linnaeus named the plant Theobroma, which means "food of the gods."

3. The Spanish explorer Hernando Cortez went to America in 1519. He visited the Mexican emperor Montezuma. He saw that Montezuma drank cocoa mixed with vanilla and spices. Cortez took some cocoa home as a gift to the Spanish King Charles. In Spain, people began to drink Cortez's chocolate in a drink with chili peppers. However, the natural taste of cocoa was too bitter for most people. To sweeten the drink, Europeans added sugar to the cocoa drink. As a sweet drink, it became more popular. By the 17th century, rich people in Europe were drinking it.

4. Later, people started using chocolate in pastries, like pies and cakes. In 1828, Dutch chocolate makers started using a new process for removing the fat from cocoa beans, and getting to the center of the cocoa bean. The Dutch chocolate maker Conrad J. van Houten made a machine that pressed the fat from the bean. The resulting powder mixed better with water than cocoa did. Now, some call van Houten's chocolate "Dutch chocolate."

5. It was easy to mix Dutch chocolate powder with sugar. So other chocolate makers started trying new recipes that used powdered chocolate. People started mixing sweetened chocolate with cocoa butter to make solid chocolate bars. In 1849, an English chocolate maker made the first chocolate bar. In the 19th century, the Swiss started making milk chocolate by mixing powdered milk with sweetened chocolate. Milk chocolate has not changed much since this process was invented.

6. Today, two countries - Brazil and Ivory Coast - account for almost half the world's chocolate. The United States imports most of the chocolate in the world, but the Swiss eat the most chocolate per person. The most chocolate eaten today is sweet milk chocolate, but people also eat white chocolate and dark chocolate.

7. Cocoa and dark chocolate are believed to help prevent heart attacks, or help keep them from happening. They are supposed to be good for the circulatory system. On the other hand, the high fat content of chocolate can cause weight gain, which is not good for people's health. Other health claims for chocolate have not been proven, but some research shows that chocolate could be good for the brain.

8. Chocolate is a popular holiday gift. A popular Valentine's Day gift is a box of chocolate candies with a card and flowers. Chocolate is sometimes given for Christmas and birthdays. Chocolate eggs are sometimes given at Easter. Chocolate is toxic to some animals. An ingredient in chocolate is poisonous to dogs, cats, parrots, small rodents, and some livestock. Their bodies cannot process some of the chemicals found in chocolate. Therefore, they should never be fed chocolate.

1. Who was the first European to discover cocoa beans and in which year?

2. Who was Montezuma? How did he like his cocoa beans?

3. What name did Linnaeus give to the cocoa plant? Why?

4. How did cocoa drink gain popularity over the years in Europe?

5. Explain how van Houten created the famous Dutch chocolate.

6. What other varieties of chocolate became popular in Europe? What other purposes were chocolates used for other than as a drink?

7. How is chocolate harmful for animals?

8. What are the health benefits and disadvantages of cocoa beans for humans?

9. Choose words from the passage which have a similar meaning to the following words:

- a) Holy (para 2)
- b) Process (para 4)
- c) Famous (para 8)
- d) Poisonous (para 8)

6. Read the passage given below carefully:

DAIJA

It was Monday morning when the phone rang. It was my mother. After talking for a minute she said, "I am giving the phone to someone. Talk to her."

"Hello," came a familiar voice and I immediately knew who was at the other end. I was very happy to hear that voice. It had been too long.

"Daija! How are you? When did you come there?"

"Just yesterday. I am fine. How are you?" said Daija.

Daija was my grandparents' helping hand for many years. She came to work for them for almost 51 years ago. My mother was just seven years old then. Daija came unannounced. She had heard that my grandparents were looking for a maid and she travelled for two days to apply for the job. She was around 20 years old then.

Daija was puny. She frequently laughed out aloud. Her husband had left her for another woman but this had not embittered her about life. Slowly, she became part of the family. Her real name was Kamlaben but my mother would call her "Daija" affectionately and it stuck to her for the rest of her life. Her personality was such that she became the life of every festival and get-together. She was a good dancer and though she did not have a good voice, she enjoyed singing too.

When my mother was married and moved to another town, Daija cried more than my grandmother. When my mother was pregnant, she came to live with her. Every winter, we used to go to our grandparents' place for holidays and she became our playmate. She would hide some special food from my grandmother to give us later.

My grandmother could not do without her. When my grandfather died 10 years ago, she became my grandmother's sole companion. They had disagreements but that didn't bother either of them.

But once grandfather was gone, Daija started feeling insecure. My grandmother, who was six years older than Daija, was also not keeping well. Daija would take care of her but who would take care of Daija? She was already 72. One day, she came to my mother and took out about Rs 6,000, which she had saved. She said, "Kamala, please secure a place for me in an old age home. I may not be staying here for a long time." My mother dismissed her but that act remained in her mind. Sometimes, she would discuss Daija's future with my father.

Daija, too old by now to do everything herself, had other maids helping her. She was now the task manager. At times, we could not differentiate her from our grandmother. She was as influential.

Then, one day after 45 years, without warning, her husband came to visit her. She had no feelings. She had not seen him for all these years. The other woman had passed away leaving her grown-up son, who was earning a decent life for himself. The husband himself had made a name in palmistry. Now he was expecting her to come back. She was not sure. He left without an answer. It took her a long time to decide. She finally decided to go. The day she left, a vacuum was created in our lives. There was no one to take her place. Today, we miss her laughs, her unconditional love and her spontaneity. She still visits my grandmother on every festival. These days, Daija has been travelling around with her husband, and his son takes care of her. Some people like Daija leave a void in our lives, and are always remembered.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, complete the following statements briefly:

1. Daija came to their house _____

2. Daija's personality was _____

3. Her husband had _____

4. The narrator could not differentiate between Daija and her grandmother because _____.

Answer the following questions briefly:

- a. What was Daija's husband doing?

- b. For how long did Daija serve the family of the writer?

Find words from the passage which mean the same as the words given below:

- a. space: _____

- b. avoided: _____

7. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Downfall of the Lobster

Despite the popularity of the langouste (or the spiny Lobster) as it is often called all over the world, Indian chefs continue to be embarrassed about putting it on the menu, arguing that it is "only a crayfish and not a real lobster." In the process, all of us lose out. The distinctive character of the lobster, for me, has always been that it is a fish that is comfortable with its size. I am not a fan of the giant prawns that restaurants in India (and much of the far East) like serving because they always seem to have no real taste. They remind me of normal size prawns that have been zapped with some dangerous gamma ray till they mutate bizarrely and grow to a terrifying size. Given a choice, I will always take small prawns over big.

With the lobster, on the other hand, size is not necessarily a disadvantage. While baby lobsters can be delicate and delicious, even the largest lobster can have a sweet and tasty flesh.

A bad chef will use the lobster in prawn recipes and thereby gain nothing from substitution. But a good chef will stick to dishes that show up the sweet flesh of the lobster to the best advantage. In classic French cooking they use butter, cream, mornay sauce, veloute sauce or béchamel.

- (a) Indian chefs are embarrassed at putting the langouste on the menu because:

- (i) it is not popular
- (ii) it is not tasty
- (iii) it is difficult to cook
- (iv) they think of it as cray fish, not lobster

- (b) Lobsters are:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (i) big in size | (ii) medium sized |
| (iii) tiny | (iv) enormous |

- (c) The writer considers large prawns:

- (i) oversized and bizarre
- (ii) unappetizing
- (iii) delicious
- (iv) rare

- (d) The writer would rather have:

- (i) small or big prawns
- (ii) small and big prawns
- (iii) small prawns than big ones
- (iv) big prawns than small ones

- (e) "all of us lose out." "All" refers to :
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (i) the diners | (ii) the chefs |
| (iii) the waiters | (iv) the children |

8. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

This aversion to noise I should explain as follows: If you cut up a large diamond into little bits, it will entirely lose the value it had as a whole; and an army divided up into small bodies of soldiers, loses all its strength. So a great intellect sinks to the level of an ordinary one; as soon as it is interrupted and disturbed, its attention distracted and drawn from the matter in hand; for its superiority depends upon its power of concentration – of bringing all its strength to bear upon one theme, in the same way as a concave mirror collects into one point all the rays of light that strike upon it. Noisy interruption is a hindrance to concentration. That is why distinguished minds have always shown such an extreme dislike to disturbance in any form, as something that breaks in upon and distracts their thoughts. Above all have they been averse to that violent interruption that comes from noise. Ordinary people are not much put out by anything of the sort. The most sensible and intelligent of all nations in Europe lays down the rule, Never Interrupt! as the eleventh commandment. Noise is the most impertinent of all forms of interruption. It is not only an interruption, but also a disruption of thought. Of course, where there is nothing to interrupt, noise will not be so particularly painful. Occasionally, it happens that some slight but constant noise continues to bother and distract me for a time before I become distinctly conscious of it. All I feel is a steady increase in the labour of thinking – just as though I were trying to walk with a weight on my foot. At last I find out what it is.

1. Complete the following statements as briefly as possible. Write your answers against the correct blank number.

- i) The superiority of a great intellect depends on _____
- ii) The eleventh commandment laid down, specifies _____
- iii) The steady interruption of noise makes the author _____
- iv) The author tries to investigate where the _____

2. Find words in the passage which have similar meanings:

- i) dislike –
- ii) rule –
- iii) barrier –
- iv) aggressive –

3. The author uses similes to explain his point of view. Quote and explain a simile that he uses in the passage. _____

4. Explain "a steady increase in the labour of thinking."

9. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The New Year is the time for resolution. Mentally at least most of us compile formidable lists of 'do's and 'don'ts'. The same old favourites recur year in and year out with the children, do a thousand and one job about the house, be nice to people we don't like, drive carefully, and take

the dog for a walk every day. Past experience has taught us that certain accomplishments are beyond attainment. If we remain deep rooted liars, it is only because we have so often experienced the frustration that results from failure.

Most of us fail in our efforts at self-improvement because our schemes are too ambitious and we never have time to carry them out. We also make the fundamental error of announcing our resolution to everybody so that we look even more foolish when we slip back into our bad old ways. Aware of these pitfalls, this year I attempted to keep my resolution to myself. I limited myself to two modest ambitions, to do physical exercise every morning and to read more in the evening. An overnight party on New Year's Eve provided me with a good excuse for not carrying out either of these new resolutions on the first day of the year, but on the second, I applied myself assiduously to the task.

The daily exercise lasted only eleven minutes and I proposed to do them early in the morning before anyone had got up. The self-discipline required to drag myself out of bed eleven minutes earlier than usual was considerable. Nevertheless, I managed to creep down into the living room for two days before anyone found me out. After jumping about in the carpet and twisting the human frame into uncomfortable positions, I sat down at the breakfast table in an exhausted condition. It was this that betrayed me. The next morning the whole family trooped in to watch the performance. That was really unsettling but I fended off the taunts and jibes of the family good humouredly and soon everybody got used to the idea. However, my enthusiasm waned.

The time I spent at exercises gradually diminished. Little by little the eleven minutes fell to zero. By January 10th I was back to where I had started from. I argued that if I spent less time exhausting myself at exercises in the morning, I would keep my mind fresh for reading when I got home from work. Resisting the hypnotizing effect of television, I sat in my room for a few evenings with my eyes glued to a book. One night, however, feeling cold and lonely, I went downstairs and sat in front of the television pretending to read. That proved to be my undoing, for I soon got back to the old bad habit of dozing off in front of the screen. I still haven't given up my resolution to do more reading. In fact, I have just bought a book entitled 'How to Read a Thousand Words a Minute'. Perhaps it will solve my problem, but I just have not had time to read it.

Q.1 Why do most of us fail in our efforts for self-improvement?

Q.2 Why is it a basic mistake to announce our resolution to everybody?

Q.3 Why didn't the writer carry out his resolution on New Year's Day?

Q.4. Find out the words in the above passage which convey the similar meaning to the following:

- (1) Overwhelming: _____
- (2) Drawbacks: _____
- (3) Decrease: _____

10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

1. The doctors clamouring against reservations for OBCs have demanded that merit be the sole criteria for admission to medical and engineering colleges. Then, how is it that they haven't objected either to the NRI quota or candidates who procure admission on the basis of capitation fee? Does this not affect quality? Reservation was introduced in the Kolhapur State as early as in 1902 and in the State of Mysore in 1921. In Tamil Nadu, where the human health index is much better than in other states, there is as much as 69 per cent reservation. Let us take for a moment that upper caste doctors are meritorious. But is this of any help to the nation when many of them use elite institutes as springboard to go abroad for higher wages. Nearly 70 per cent of doctors from AIIMS go abroad. How are these elite institutes, under such circumstances, serving the interests of the common people? On the other hand, it has been in Tamil Nadu that a good number of SC/ST/OBC doctors, who procured admission into colleges due to the reservation policy, stick to their state or hometown, resulting in better healthcare services.
2. Reservation is not a phenomenon exclusive to our country. The American MNC, IBM, voluntarily introduced reservations for Blacks in 1930. In Malaysia there are reservations not just in jobs but also in contracts, licenses and company shares for Malays. Reservation for the depressed and weaker sections exists in many countries like Brazil, South Africa, Japan, Netherland and Ireland. There is 50 per cent reservation for Blacks and women in the medical faculty of Harvard University. And the Whites have never made an issue of being eligible only for 50 per cent of the seats. In fact, it is the handful of anti-reservationist doctors, who talk of disintegration of society on account of reservation, who are really responsible for creating dissension and obstacles in the ways of social justice of the OBCs. The media have, of course, played a negative role. But it is a reality that Indian society is constituted on caste lines. If the anti-reservations are so concerned about the disintegration of society on caste lines, they should first lead the struggle against social discrimination.
3. Reservation assures a job or admission even if they get less percentage of marks. In one of the cases, a person was in Indian Revenue Service. He saw that candidates getting high marks in a competition were not necessarily successful in the field. Merit, as it is being presently understood, does not include honesty, hardwork and patriotism. In the American school system, besides the syllabus, students have to undergo practical training in social services, etc. and marks are added in the certificate based on performance in this area. The only people talking of merit today are those who have studied in public schools or whose children study in such schools.
4. The expenditure incurred on education in public schools in 50 to 100 times more than those of corporation/ government schools. There is a vast difference in quality between the teachers of public and government schools. Parents who can afford to send their children to public schools are mostly educated. They not only teach the children themselves at home but also provide coaching for them. On the other hand, parents who send their children to corporation/ government schools are mostly uneducated. These children have to lend a helping hand to their parents after school hours. Under such circumstances, what is wrong if such students ask for concession of a few marks?
5. Reservation will bring unity in society. Reservation in elite institutes will enable people from different social strata to come together and establish bonhomie among them. It is true that reservation is not a permanent solution to the vexed problem of our society. As and when equal and compulsory education is introduced in the country, Dalits and OBCs will not stake their claims to reservation.

6. Reservation is not a panacea for the economic backwardness of the country. For this purpose, the government has already launched many schemes. Reservation is only a concession given to socially and educationally backward people, so that they may integrate with the mainstream.

On the basis of your reading the passage, answer the following questions:

(a) Why were the Indian doctors clamouring against reservation?

(b) What ideas do you know about reservations in Malaysia and Harvard University?

(c) What do the Indians and the Americans think about merit?

(d) What solution has been suggested in the passage about reservation?

On the basis of reading the passage, find words that are similar in meaning to the following:

(a) to get hold of (para-1)

(b) discord (para- 2)

(c) acquired (para- 4)

(d) annoyed(para -5)

11. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

So often these days we hear and speak of the conquest of Nature, the taming of a river, the war against insects, and so on. these phrases are often used without consciously attaching any value to the, but they have an underlying attitude of hostility towards Nature and Nature's creatures, a view point which seems to assume Nature as an enemy that needs to be vanquished.

Alternatively, Nature is seen merely as a resource to be exploited, take the maximum out of it, regardless of what this does to the natural processes and to the creatures which depend on these processes. It is this attitude which views fellow human beings as a resource to be exploited, or other human communities as enemies to be conquered.

There is a growing lack of sensitivity and respect for our fellow creatures. This attitude is being drilled into a child by social forces, which can only be countered by environmental education. Yet, sadly, in most cases this is not done. What is done is to talk about the food web and the energy cycles and ecological balance and how removal of any element disrupts the whole system, and how this can affect human beings too.

What this approach lacks is the essential interaction with Nature and with other human beings. Indeed, in many environmental activities the opposite takes place. A classic example of this is the making of a herbarium, or even worse, an insect collection, as common in both formal and non-formal education in India. A child is often encouraged to pluck leaves and flowers and run after butterflies with a net, and is part of a large group of children similarly marauding a patch of

nature. It is even worse when the activity is also competitive, that is, who collects the maximum. A lot of knowledge may be gained, but this knowledge emphasises exploitation and conquest, not sensitivity and respect. Learning under a tree rather than a classroom, is far more effective and long lasting.

The alternative is to take up activities where ecological balance, ecological diversity, animal behaviour, human plurality and other such concepts and systems are introduced with the stress on their intrinsic worth. Materials, processes and living beings do not exist only for human use, they are worthwhile in themselves.

1. Based on your reading of the passage, complete the following sentences:

- Man's attitude towards Nature shows _____.
- Human beings exploit Nature without _____.
- Environmental education can help people _____.
- Modern education emphasises on _____.
- Education is not practical and does not _____.
- Ecological balance implies _____.

2. Find words in the passage that mean the same as:

- lack of sympathy: _____
- inherent: _____

12. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

By the time a child is six or seven she has all the essential avoidances well enough by heart to be trusted with the care of a younger child. And she also develops a number of simple techniques. She learns to weave firm square balls from palm leaves, to make pinwheels of palm leaves or frangipani blossoms, to climb a coconut tree by walking up the trunk on flexible little feet, to break open a coconut with one firm well-directed blow of a knife as long as she is tall, to play a number of group games and sing the songs which go with them, to tidy the house by picking up the litter on the stony floor, to bring water from the sea, to spread out the copra to dry and to help gather it in when rain threatens, to go to a neighbouring house and bring back a lighted faggot for the chief's pipe or the cook-house fire. But in the case of the little girls all these tasks are merely supplementary to the main business of baby-tending. Very small boys also have some care of the younger children, but at eight or nine years of age they are usually relieved of it. Whatever rough edges have not been smoothed off by this responsibility for younger children are worn off by their contact with older boys. For little boys are admitted to interesting and important activities only so long as their behaviour is circumspect and helpful. Where small girls are brusquely pushed aside, small boys will be patiently tolerated and they become adept at making themselves useful. The four or five little boys who all wish to assist at the important, business of helping a grown youth lasso reef eels, organize themselves into a highly efficient working team; one boy holds the bait, another holds an extra lasso, others poke eagerly about in holes in the reef looking for prey, while still another tucks the captured eels into his lavalava. The small girls, burdened with heavy babies or the care of little staggerers who are too small to adventure on the reef, discouraged by the hostility of the small boys and the scorn of the older ones, have little opportunity for learning the more adventurous forms of work and play. So while the little boys first undergo the chastening effects of baby-tending and then have many opportunities to learn effective cooperation under the supervision of older boys, the girls' education is less comprehensive. They have a high standard of individual responsibility, but the community provides them with no lessons in cooperation with one another. This is particularly apparent in the activities of young people: the boys organize

quickly; the girls waste hours in bickering, innocent of any technique for quick and efficient cooperation.

Choose the correct option.

1. The primary purpose of the passage with reference to the society under discussion is to
 - a) explain some differences in the upbringing of girls and boys
 - b) criticize the deficiencies in the education of girls
 - c) give a comprehensive account of a day in the life of an average young girl
 - d) delineate the role of young girls
 - e) show that young girls are trained to be useful to adults

2. The word 'brusquely' (line 22) most nearly means
 - a) quickly
 - b) gently
 - c) nonchalantly
 - d) abruptly
 - e) callously

3. The list of techniques in paragraph one could best be described as
 - a) household duties
 - b) rudimentary physical skills
 - c) important responsibilities
 - d) useful social skills
 - e) monotonous tasks

4. It can be inferred that the 'high standard of individual responsibility' (line 38) is
 - a) developed mainly through child-care duties
 - b) only present in girls
 - c) taught to the girl before she is entrusted with babies
 - d) actually counterproductive
 - e) Weakened as the girl grows older.

5. The expression 'innocent of' (line 42) is best taken to mean
 - a) not guilty of
 - b) unskilled in
 - c) unsuited for
 - d) uninvolved in
 - e) uninterested in

6. It can be inferred that in the community under discussion all of the following are important except
 - a) domestic handicrafts
 - b) well-defined social structure
 - c) fishing skills
 - d) formal education
 - e) division of labor

7. Which of the following if true would weaken the author's contention about 'lessons in cooperation' (line 39)?

- I Group games played by younger girls involve cooperation
 - II Girls can learn from watching boys cooperating
 - III Individual girls cooperate with their mothers in looking after babies
- I only
 - II only
 - III only
 - I and II only
 - I, II and III

8. Which of the following is the best description of the author's technique in handling her material?

- Both description and interpretation of observations.
- Presentation of facts without comment.
- Description of evidence to support a theory.
- Generalization from a particular viewpoint.
- E. Close examination of preconceptions.

13. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

1. Have you ever failed at something so miserably that the thought of attempting to do it again was the last thing you wanted to do?

2. If your answer is yes, then you are "not a robot." Unlike robots, we human beings have feelings, emotions, and dreams. We are all meant to grow and stretch despite our circumstances and our limitations. Flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true is great when life is going our way. But what happens when it's not? What happens when you fail despite all of your hard work? Do you stay down and accept the defeat or do you get up again and again until you are satisfied? If you have a tendency to persevere and keep going then you have what experts call, grit.

3. Falling down or failing is one of the most agonizing, embarrassing, and scariest human experiences. But it is also one of the most educational, empowering, and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life. Did you know that perseverance (grit) is one of the seven qualities that have been described as the keys to personal success and betterment in society?

The other six are: curiosity, gratitude, optimism, self-control, social intelligence, and zest.

Thomas Edison is a model for grit for trying 1,000 plus times to invent the light bulb. If you are reading this with the lights on in your room, you know well he succeeded. When asked why he kept going despite his hundreds of failures, he merely stated that what he had been not failures. They were hundreds of ways not to create a light bulb. This statement not only revealed his grit but also his optimism for looking at the bright side

4. Grit can be learned to help you become more successful. One of the techniques that helps is mindfulness. Mindfulness is a practice that helps the individual stay in the moment by bringing awareness of his or her experience without judgement. This practice has been used to quiet the noise of their fears and doubts. Through this simple practice of mindfulness, individuals have the ability to stop the self-sabotaging downward spiral of hopelessness, despair, and frustration.

5. What did you do to overcome the negative and self-sabotaging feelings of failure? Reflect on what you did, and try to use those same powerful resources to help you today.

[Adapted from http://www.huffingtonpost.com/debbie-lyn-toomey/grit_b_12768724.html (396 words)]

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any four of the following questions in about 30-40 words each. (2X4=8):

i. According to the passage, what are the attributes of a human?

ii. What is perceived as grit?

iii. How is 'failing' an educational and empowering part of human life?

iv. In what ways can grit be developed?

v. How does mindfulness help?

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any four of the following: (1X4=4)

i. While inventing the light bulb, Thomas Edison had failed _____
a. 1000 times b. 10000 plus times c. 1000 plus times d. 10000 times

ii. Failure is a part of _____ life.
a. normal b. common c. human d. ordinary

iii. In paragraph 2, _____ means continue.
a. robots b. satisfied c. persevere d. flourishing

iv. In paragraph 3, the synonym of distressing is _____.
a. embarrassing b. scariest c. agonizing d. failing

v. _____ helps in preventing individuals from going down the lines of despair.
a. success b. fear c. doubt d. mindfulness

SECTION B- WRITING & GRAMMAR
FORMAL LETTER

Word Limit: 150-200 words

Marks: 10

IMPORTANT POINTS

- Formal Letter is written in formal language. Sentences should be short and to the point.
- Use Passive Voice where possible.
- State the purpose clearly and concisely.
- Be positive and polite.
- Write one idea in one paragraph.
- Always plan your letter. State the reason for writing the letter clearly and present the facts in logical order.
- Subject should be brief.
- Adhere to the word limit.

AVOID THESE COMMON ERRORS

- Don't write Your's instead of Yours.
- Don't write the entire letter in one paragraph.
- Don't ask the editor to do something about a problem. Students fail to realise that letters are meant to draw the attention of the concerned authorities to a particular problem.

FORMAT OF FORMAL LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF A NEWSPAPER

SENDER'S ADDRESS

DATE

RECEIVER'S ADDRESS

SUBJECT: _____

DEAR SIR

PARA 1 - STATE THE PROBLEM (Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper....)

PARA 2 - CAUSES OF THE PROBLEM AND RESULTS OF THE PROBLEM.

PARA 3 - SUGGESTIONS/ HOW TO COMBAT THE PROBLEM

PARA 4 - CLOSING STATEMENT (I hope you will publish this letter in your newspaper and bring this problem to the attention of the concerned authorities.)

YOURS SINCERELY

SIGNATURE

(NAME)

7 Hemkund Towers
Secundrabad

14 May 2017

The Editor
The Secundrabad Times
M.G. Road
Secundrabad

Sub: INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF WATER DURING SUMMER MONTHS

Dear Sir

Through the columns of your newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of the civic authorities to the inadequate supply of water to our colony during summer months.

It is unfortunate that the concerned authorities have failed to provide this basic amenity despite constant reminders. During the summer months water supply becomes erratic and is often supplied for only an hour in the morning. Also, the water is unfit for drinking purposes and the residents have to buy the expensive distilled bottled water which is a strain on our finances in these times of global recession.

The government should ensure that more water purification plants are set up to cater to more people across the city. Also, steps like rain water harvesting can ensure that enough water is stored

to meet the needs of the people during the peak of summer. The Jal Board should ensure that the water pipes are in good condition and repair the leaks to minimize the wastage of water.

I hope you will publish this letter in your newspaper and bring this issue to the attention of the concerned authorities.

*Yours sincerely
Rakshita/ Mohit*

1. We are now hearing more and more cases of Dengue and Malaria, not just during the monsoon season but in other seasons too. Write a letter to the Editor of a leading national daily, telling him what you think about these medical issues and what should be done to prevent them.

2. Gauri saw the following information regarding an exciting discovery. She decides to write a letter to the editor of a national daily about the advancement in science and its effect on our lives. Write the letter in 120 words.

DOWNSIZING TRANSMITTERS

A radio transmitter as small as your thumb could be used to replace the gigantic mobile telephone masts. This will definitely change the structure of the world of telecommunication. This gadget has been designed by an electronics expert at Leeds university, England.

3. It is said "You educate a man; you educate a man. You educate a woman: you educate a generation". But you recently visited a village in Haryana and were shocked to see the condition of women. Men dominate and ill treat them. They are not even given the basic facilities and have no say in the family decisions. The reason according to you and others is illiteracy because girls are not allowed to get education and hence no nothing about their rights.

Write a letter to the Editor of a leading national daily, telling him what you think about the condition of women and illiteracy and what should be done to set things right.

4. The discrimination on the basis of Caste and class is a major hurdle for National Integration of India. The people engaged in weakening the unity of the country tried desperately to create divisions and rifts in the name of caste, creed and culture.

Write a letter to the Editor of a leading national daily highlighting the significance of national integration.

5. In a world which is rapidly getting digitised, people depend on computers and related technologies for their entertainment too. This has led to a sharp decline in reading habits of children as well as adults. Write a letter to the Editor of a leading newspaper highlighting the 'Joys of Reading'.

6. India is a highly populated country. People lack in maintaining proper sanitation and hygiene as a result they suffer from various diseases. India has a serious sanitation challenge; around 60 per cent of the world's open defecation takes place in India. Poor sanitation causes health hazards including diarrhea, particularly in children under 5 years of age, malnutrition and deficiencies in physical development and cognitive ability. You are Nitish /Nikita, head boy/girl of Anand Public School, Jaipur. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily, highlighting the problem and suggesting practical ways to ensure public sanitation and the right to dignity and privacy. (100-120 words, 8 marks)

Formal Letter for placing an order

Sender's address

(e.g. 4/49
ABC Colony
New Delhi)
(leave a line)(date)
20 November 2017
(leave a line)

Addressee's address

The Manager (designation)
Action Sports Store (name of the company)
New Delhi (address)
(leave a line)Dear sir/madam
(leave a line)

SUBJECT: brief (6/7 words), state the purpose clearly, highlight/underline (e.g. Placing an order for sports goods)
(leave a line)

- (paragraph 1) You may give reference (with reference to your advertisement in The Times of India, dated, October 10, 2017, I would like to place an order for...on behalf of my school).

You can also begin with acknowledgment of previous conversation (with reference to your reply to the letter of enquiry dated/with reference to our telephonic conversation dated...)

- Then generally talk about your order. (Thank you for your prompt response to the our letter of enquiry/thank you for the quotation and samples/your products match our requirement/are suitable for our requirement)
- (Paragraph 2) We would be placed to place an order/a bulk order/ with your company/we would like to place an order as per details given below/as per specifications given below. State all product details such as catalogue number, quantity, price (with discounts), shipping instructions and so on.
- In case of bulk orders, it is advised that you place the order in tabular form, stating all the details clearly, such as the serial number, number of items, types/titles, model numbers, colour/size/material/finish preferences (if any) and so on. E.g.

THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

S.No	Name of item	Brand	Quantity
1	Cricket bats	Reebok	1 dozen
2	Volleyballs	Cosco	6
3	Volleyball nets	Cosco	3
4	Volleyball nets	Cosco	3
5	Badminton Racquets	Yonex	1 dozen

- You may also say: kindly ensure that a discount of 20 per cent is given on the entire purchase as it is a bulk order/for a long-lasting business relationship.
- (Paragraph 3) clearly mention the date by which you want the order to be delivered. If you need the order urgently or by a particular date, state it clearly. You may need the order in a hurry and maybe willing to pay for the extra cost for it. (e.g. Please ensure that the above-mentioned items are safely delivered latest by December 1, 2017)
- Please mention/discuss the mode of payment (cheque/COD/money order) or seek information about the same. (e.g. Kindly find enclosed a demand draft of _____ as advanced payment. The remaining amount will be paid at the time of delivery/Kindly let us know the mode of payment)
- Mention the address on which you would like the products to be delivered. (You can say that it should be delivered to the address mentioned/given)
- Complimentary Close: Looking forward to a prompt and safe delivery. /Hoping to hear from you at the earliest.

(leave a line after the closing statement)

Yours sincerely
(signature)
(name in caps)

Letter of Complaint

Format of a Letter of Complaint

Sender's address

Date

Receiver's Address

Dear Sir

Subject:

Structure your letter so that you include a heading – which identifies the issue and name of product, service, with purchase or reference number if applicable.

Para 1: State the simple facts, with the relevant dates and details clearly. Make sure you include all the necessary facts that will justify why your complaint should be resolved. For example: "The above item number 1234 was delivered to xyz address on 00/00/00 date and developed abc fault on 00/00/00 date.

Para 2: Explain how this caused inconvenience. For example: This put our firm in a difficult position, as we had to make some emergency purchases to fulfill our commitments to all our customers. This caused us considerable inconvenience.

Para 3: Next state what you'd like to happen – a positive request for the reader to react to. For Example: *I am writing to ask you to please replace the defective items immediately and to ensure that such errors do not happen again.*

Include also, (as a sign-off point is usually best), something complimentary about the organization and / or its products, service, or people. For example: *"I've long been a user of your products/services and until now have always regarded you as an excellent supplier/organization.*

Closing: For example: *I have every faith therefore that you will do what you can to rectify this situation. / I look forward to prompt action.*

Complimentary close

Sample Letter of Complaint - 1

Raven Organics
7, Orchard Road
Mumbai-21

15th December 2017

The Marketing Manager
Tirupati Stores
Nampalli
Hyderabad

Dear Sir

Subject: Complaint about defective 'VIP' washing machine

I had purchased a VIP automatic washing machine on 1st April 2017, model no. G 29 and the invoice no. is 2489.

Last week it started giving us trouble. It is not cleaning the clothes at all. In fact, the clothes remain dirty even after the mechanical operation is completed. It is also making an unbearable noise. This has created a lot of inconvenience for us.

Please send your technician to repair it and if needed get it replaced as it is within the guarantee period.

Hope to get an early response.

Yours sincerely
Karishma

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Letter of Enquiry

We write an enquiry when we want to ask for more information concerning a product, or service. These letters are often written in response to an advertisement that we have seen in the paper, a magazine, a commercial on television when we are interested in a product, but would like more information before making a decision. (e.g. joining CAT coaching classes with TIME)

Important:

- Start with: Dear Sir or Madam
 - Giving Reference: With reference to your advertisement in...
 - Requesting a Catalogue, Brochure, Etc.: After the reference, add a comma and continue-.... , would (Could) you please send me...
 - Requesting Further Information: I would also like to know...
- Could you tell me whether ...
- Yours sincerely

A Sample Letter of Enquiry

Write a letter to the Director asking to detailed information on the course, duration, fees, assignments, local contact programs. Request for a prospectus and enclose a self-addressed envelope.

25A, XYZ Colony
New Delhi -11

12 March 2017

The Director
Indian school of Homeopathy
Pune

Dear Sir

Subject: Enquiry about Homeopathic Postal Class

This is with reference to your advertisement in the Times of India dated 10th March 2017 about postal homeopathic courses. I am interested in joining the complete course but would like some more information.

Please let me know the duration of the courses as well as the total fees. I would like to know if any contact program is held in Delhi and if so what its duration would be. Kindly send a prospectus to me at the above address. I am enclosing a self-addressed envelope for the purpose.

Hope to get an early response.

Yours sincerely
Signature
Name

1. You are Anil Roy, Sports Incharge of Bloom Public School, New Delhi. Write a letter to Sportsking limited, asking for the price list, catalogue and a copy of the terms and conditions for certain sports equipment required by your school.

2. You are Sohail/Soha , Senior librarian at Peace Public School. Draft a letter to Teksons bookstore, Khan Market, New Delhi placing an order for a few fiction titles for the library.

3. You are Hema of 108, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi. Recently you purchased a music system from Sangam Electronics, Yusuf Sarai, New Delhi. Only after a week from the date of purchase, the system has started giving you trouble. It has poor sound quality and other issues. Draft a letter to the dealership asking them to rectify it or replace the set.

4. Arpit of 65, Raj Enclave purchased a HP Laser Jet Colour printer for home use from Ganesh Electronics, Karol Bagh. The printer started giving trouble only after a month of purchase. Draft a letter to the dealer asking him to resolve the issue.

5. You are Smriti /Sumit a class X student. You want to learn a foreign language during your summer holidays. Draft a letter to the Director of the institute of Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, asking about short term foreign language courses for school students through correspondence.

6. As Krishna Kant of B-9/234 Vasant Kunj, you had employed the services of Decent Packers, 69, Mahipalpur, New Delhi to pack and transport your household goods and car to Chennai. Complain to the manager about the damage caused to some of the goods and a much delayed delivery.

7. You are Sujal /Sujata of Pragya Public School, Nagal ,Punjab who had arranged a trip for fifty students to Nanital in summer vacations for ten days with 'Mount Travels and Tourism' The arrangements done by the travel agency were far below standard .The accommodation and food facilities were inferior in quality .Write a letter of complaint to the director of the agency to stop duping tourists with false promises as it tarnishes the image of locals . (100-120 words 8 marks)

Analytical Paragraph

Word limit: 150-200 words

Marks: 10

Why do we write analytical paragraph?

An analytical paragraph not only presents information but analyses a given situation. In an analytical paragraph, information from a diagram, map, table, chart or illustration has to be decoded into a composition of about 150-200 words. Some visual stimulus will be provided as data which has to be interpreted.

Characteristics of a well-written Analytical Paragraph:

- A proper heading/ title. Title should catch a reader's attention and encapsulate the theme.
- The content should include all given points
- Important points of the data should be highlighted
- Comparisons/ contrasts should be properly focused
- Causes/ effects/ present state of things can be analysed from the given data
- Conclusion -**suggestions/ measures to improve the situation**, personal observations, predictions and summing up of the main points can be raised.
- The written piece should be well **organized, systematic and coherent**.
- Accurate expression
- Fluency
- Write **simple, short sentences** with emphasis on flow and connectivity.

- Pay attention to **grammar, vocabulary and spellings.**
- Read newspaper articles regularly and be in touch with what's happening around the world.
- Write within the **word limit.**

Solved example:

Given below is a table showing the sales record of a shop:

Note: Figures are in thousands

MONTHS	INDIAN FILM MUSIC		INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC		WESTERN MUSIC	
	Records	Cassettes	Records	Cassettes	Records	Cassettes
January	180	150	20	05	30	10
February	200	150	15	10	40	10
March	190	170	40	10	50	15

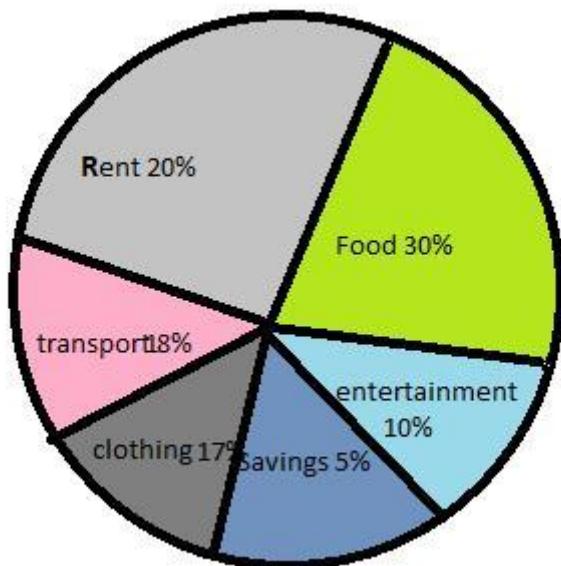
Write an analytical paragraph interpreting the above data.

Changing Tastes of Music Lovers

Classical music that had stood the test of time is losing its popularity. The sales record of the shop shows that Indian classical music is the least popular among music lovers. More records of classical music and western music are sold than the cassettes. Perhaps people deem records to be more stylish than regular cassettes. Western music holds a slight edge over classical music. It shows how people's taste in music is evolving. Its popularity increases in the month of March. Some researchers claim that our preference is shaped by the musical preference of people around us. The popularity portrayed by the media has a tremendous impact. Indian film music is loved the most by music lovers as is evident from the sale of records and cassettes in the three months under review. Despite the different genres making their foray into the music market, the melodious Hindi songs are still liked and loved by all. During January and February it was at least 13 times more popular than Indian classical music and 7 times more than Western music. However, in March the popularity ratio fell to 7 and 5 respectively.

Another example

The pie-chart shows the expenditure of Mr. Mebbin's family. Analyse the data in 150-200 words.



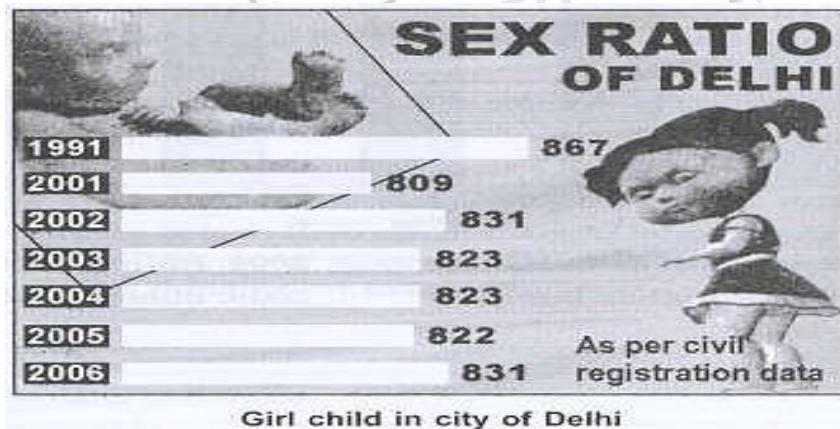
The pie-chart shows that Mr. Mebbin's family spends about 50% of the entire income on food and rent. Both these expenditures are for sustenance hence unavoidable. However it seems they reside in a big town where rent and food are costly. Money seems to be spent much on clothing which is almost incomparable with rent paid. An equitable amount is spent i.e. transport (18%) and on entertainment (10%). The most crucial aspect of the family is that they have very few savings that turn up to 5% of the income. It would definitely be unsafe for future. Measures should be taken to reduce the expenses to increase the saving. Mr. Mebbin could reduce their expenditure on clothing so that it would be possibly to increase saving.

Questions:

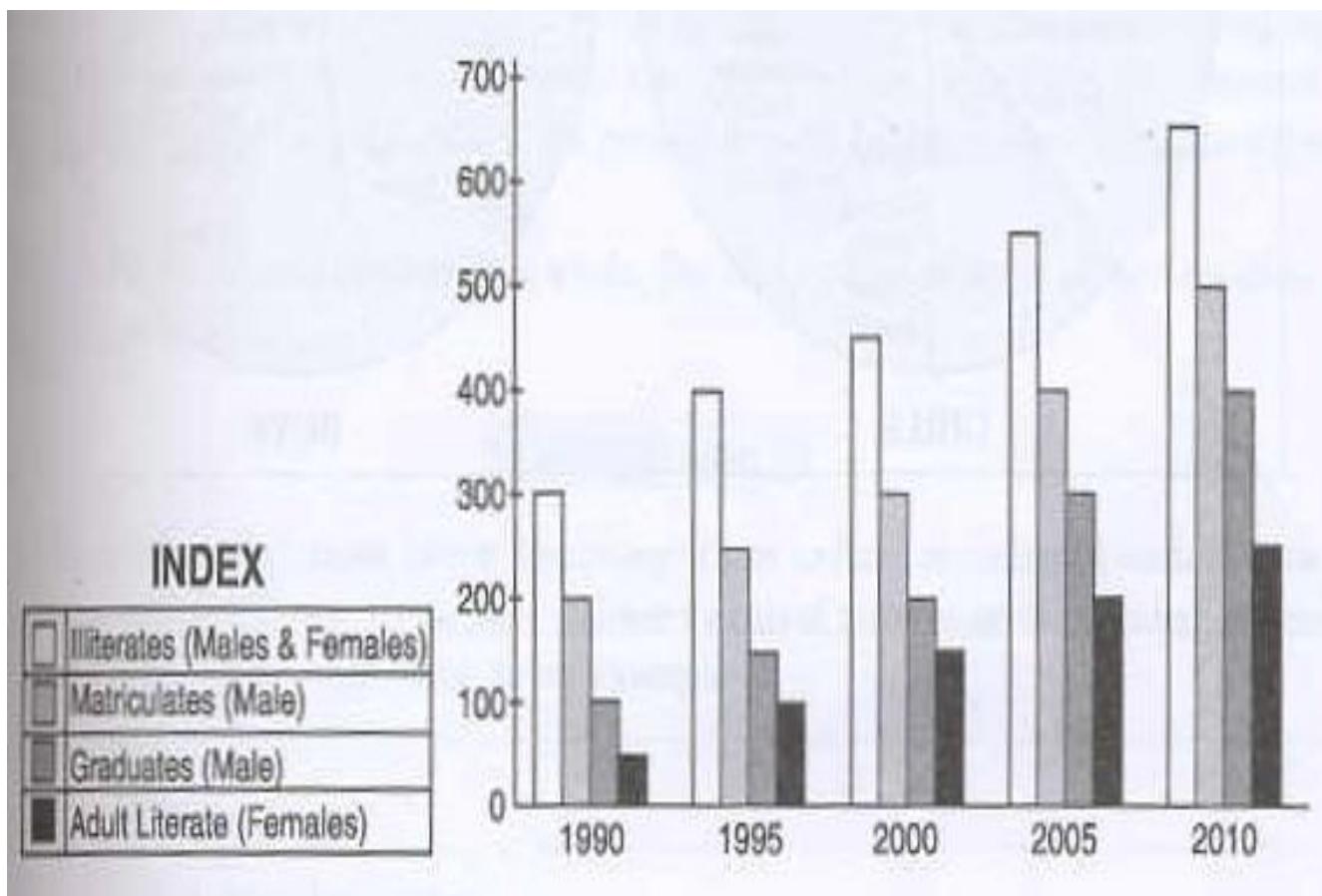
- 1) Look at this visual from a report on teenage problems. On the basis of the data, write an analytical paragraph in 150-200 words on the problems and stresses faced by Indian teenagers today.



- 2) The visual given below depicts the drastic decline in the number of female children since 1991 in Delhi. Write an analytical paragraph in 150-200 words on the declining number of females in Delhi.



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- 3) You came across the above graph showing the educational attainments of a small village over the last twenty years. On the basis of the data, write a paragraph stressing the importance of education. (150-200 words)

GRAMMAR

Rules

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Examine the following sentences:

1 Anu has broken the window. (active)

The window was broken by Anu. (passive)

2 The company is launching a new car this year. (active)

A new car is being launched by the company. (passive)

In the above sentences, there are two major changes to be noted. Primarily, the subject and the object have exchanged their places and secondly the verbs have undergone a change. In an active voice sentence, the subject is active and in a passive voice sentence the subject is passive or inactive.

If the subject in the active voice sentence is unknown or unimportant or obvious, 'by+object' is omitted from the sentence in the passive voice.

We make milk from butter.

Butter is made from milk.

When a sentence has two objects, only one of the objects is taken to the subject position. The sentence can be changed into the passive in two ways:

Prakash told me a story. (active)

I was told a story by Prakash. (passive)

A story was told to me by Prakash. (passive)

When the verb in a sentence is intransitive, it cannot be changed into the passive form:

Snow falls in winter.

He left for Mumbai yesterday.

The children are enjoying themselves.

SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

The verb always agrees with the subject in number or person

Lisa **loves** eating mangoes

They **love** playing chess

Here are some rules to remember:

- When the subject of a sentence is singular, the verb must also be singular. When the subject is plural, the verb must be plural.

Ex :Henry likes Deepak. (singular)

Henry and Deepak like Mary. (Plural)

- When the subject is of the phrase one of, followed by a plural noun, the verb is singular and agrees with one, which is singular.

Ex: one of the students in our class was praised by the teacher.

Priya is one of my best friends.

- When a sentence has two singular subjects joined by the conjunction and the verb must be plural.

Ex: Bishakha and Suman go to the same school

- When two or more nouns represent a compound name of one person or thing, then the compound is thought of as singular and takes a singular verb.

Ex: the horse and carriage is waiting at the door.

Slow and steady wins the race.

- When the subject is the introductory there, the verb agrees with the real subject that follows it.

Ex: there was a cruel king.

There are six teachers in our department.

- 'A lot of' and 'plenty of' take a plural verb when they denote number, they take a singular verb when they denote quantity or amount.

Ex: There is a lot of oil in Assam.

There are a lot of hill stations in our country.

Where are plenty of roses found?

There is plenty of water in the well.

- 'Both' always takes a plural.

Ex: both the hill stations were simply great.

- 'A number of' means 'several' or 'many' and is therefore always followed by a plural verb.

Ex: There have been a number of important incidents this year.

A large number of people are waiting to meet the prime minister.

- A singular collective noun like 'a herd of cattle', 'a team of players', 'a fleet of ships', 'a troop of soldiers' and 'a bunch of flowers' always takes a singular verb.

Ex: There was a herd of cattle in the middle of the road.

This is a lovely bunch of flowers.

A troop of soldiers is marching through the streets.

- A dozen takes a plural verb

Ex: there are a dozen shoes in the cupboard.

- A pair of when applies to things like scissors, shoes, trousers, where two components are always thought of together, takes a singular verb.

Ex: A pair of scissors is lying on the table.

- A plural word must take a plural verb.

Ex: The scissors are in the drawer.

His trousers were very fashionable.

- Class names such as clothing, footwear, scenery, crockery, fruit, hair, furniture, stationary are singular and must take a singular verb.

Ex: the furniture here is of the best quality.

Fruit is very good for health.

- News is always treated as singular so is advice, business and information.

Ex: the news is that the President will visit our school next week.

This is good advice.

- Names of certain diseases, sciences and branches of knowledge which end with s are also singular.

Ex: mumps is a painful disease.

Mathematics is my favourite subject.

- Some or half of take a plural verb if the reference is to number but a singular verb if reference is to amount or quantity.

Ex: some of the boys are dishonest.

Half of the books were sold.

- Many refers to number is thus plural; much refers to amount so is singular.

Ex: many of the apples were rotten.

Much of the truth was not told.

- People, poultry, repairs, clergy, studies, and cattle are always in plural.

Ex: the people of our town our very educated.

The clergy have arrived.

The cattle were grazing in the field.

- When a plural number applies to distances, weights, heights or amounts of money , it is taken as a whole and is therefore treated as singular. Thus it takes a singular verb.

Ex: thousand miles is a long distance.

One lakh rupees is a lot of money.

- If the title of a book or the name of a house or a hotel is plural it takes a singular verb since it is only one title or one building.

Ex: The Adventures of Tom Sawyer is an interesting book.

- If two or more singular subjects are preceded by either , either of, neither, neither of, each , each of, everyone, many a, none, none of, nobody are somebody, the verb is the singular

Ex: Either Neetu or her brother has won the prize.

Everyone is equal in the eyes of god

Each of the boys has worked well.

Neither of them comes on time.

Somebody has stolen my aunt's purse.

Nobody is to be blamed.

Reported Speech

Remember:

Speaker's words Reported statement changes

present simple ----- past simple

present continuous ----- past continuous

past continuous----- past perfect continuous

present perfect/ past simple----- past perfect

will-----would

shall -----should

is -----was

must -----had to
can -----could
tomorrow -----the next day/the following day
yesterday-----the day before
here -----there
this -----that
today -----that day
tonight ----- that night
last Tuesday -----the previous Tuesday
the day after tomorrow ----- in two days' time
ago ----- before/ previously



Dialogue Writing

The aim of the dialogue writing is to enable the students to elaborate upon the given inputs in a grammatical correct and meaningful conversation.

Points to remember:

- Punctuation
- Tense
- Subject-verb agreement
- Sentence type-declarative or interrogative
- Imperatives
- Contractions

Solved examples

Here is a conversation between a doctor and a patient. The patient has a problem getting sleepless nights.

Patient: Hello Doctor!

Doctor: Hello, what is your problem?

Patient: Doctor, I have a problem of not having proper sleep at night.

Doctor: I'll give you medicine.

Patient: Thank _____

Doctor: Just take _____

Patient: _____

Doctor: _____

Patient: _____

Doctor: _____

Key Vocabulary:

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To get a good night's sleep

- To take medicine
- To take a pill
- To stay calm

Solution:

Patient: Hello Doctor!

Doctor: Hello, what is your problem?

Patient: Doctor, I have a problem of not having proper sleep at night.

Doctor: I'll give you medicine.

Patient: Thank you Doctor. How often should I take the medicine?

Doctor: Just take one pill about 30 minutes before you go to bed.

Patient: For how long?

Doctor: For at least 30 days. Come back, if problem continues.

Patient: Anything else?

Doctor: Be composed at work.

Sample 2

Aman was caught by the traffic police inspector for breaking the rules of traffic. Report the dialogues between the Police inspector and Aman in any suitable way.

INSPECTOR: What did you do when they asked you to stop?

CAR DRIVER: I didn't know what to do. I was shocked to see some boulders at a distance. I slowed down the car.

INSPECTOR: And then

CAR DRIVER: Suddenly one of them pulled out a knife and threatened to kill me if I didn't stop driving. Then I stopped the car.

INSPECTOR: Then what happened?

CAR DRIVER: One of them caught hold of the lady and the other snatched the chain. They escaped on a bike.

INSPECTOR: Can you identify them if you see them again?

CAR DRIVER: Of course, I can. One was wearing a black shirt and black pants and the other was wearing a striped shirt and a dhoti. He had a thick moustache too.

INSPECTOR: OK, you can go now and you may have to come here whenever you are summoned.

WORKSHEET 1**I. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words:**

1. The outgoing manager will hand _____ charge to his successor.
2. Her request for a transfer was turned _____.
3. A man is known _____ the company he keeps.
4. Not all of us are alive _____ the threats arising from global warming.
5. The five players quarrelled _____ themselves.
6. He found himself _____ pressure to grant the request.
7. He proved himself equal _____ the task.

II. Rearrange the following to form meaningful sentences:

a. thirst- quenchers/ one/ of/ the/ best/ water melon/ in summer/ is

b. the/ cultivated/in/ 96 countries/ it is/ around/ world

c. grown/ about 5000 years/ first/ ago/ it/ in/ was/ Africa

III. Read the dialogue given below and complete the passage.

Interviewer: So, Why do you want to be a computer programmer?

Ravi: Well, I don't like working in a fast food restaurant and I want to make more money.

Interviewer: I see. Do you have any experience?

Ravi: No, but I am a fast learner.

Interviewer: What kind of a computer do you use?

Ravi: Computer? Uhm... let me see. I can use a Mac. I also used Windows 95 once.

Interviewer: We will get back to you.

Ravi Recently attended an interview for the selection for the post of computer programmer. At the interview he was asked _____. To this he replied that _____.

When the interview asked _____, he replied that _____.

Finally the interviewer wanted to know _____. Ravi replied that _____.

Finally the interviewer said that _____. .

IV. In the following passage there is an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheets.

The body could be consider a permanent furnace. _____

The food we take in is fuel, who the body burns up. _____

In these process, about 2500 calories are being used
 Every day in the body. Its enough heat to bring 23 litres
 of water to the boiling point! What happened to all
 this heat in a body? If there weren't temperature
 controls in the body, we could certainly think of ourself
 as hot stuff! But we all know that the heat of the
 body don't go up unless we are sick. We know
 that our body heat remains at a average temperature
 of 37 degrees centigrade. Perspiration are one of the
 ways to keep our body furnace in a normal temperature
 of 37 degrees centigrade.

V. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correct word against the correct blank numbers.

In July, 2012, Physicists with CERN in Switzerland announces the discovery of a new subatomic particle that looked like the Higgs boson. The discovery and confirmations of this particle is crucial for scientists as it helps them complete his model of how the universe was formed.

- (a) _____
 (b) _____
 (c) _____
 (d) _____
 (e) _____

VI Choose the best word from the options given below to complete the following passage:

Nasruddin returned (a) _____ the stable (b) _____ a long face. "I'm terribly sorry", he told Faruk but my donkey is psychic and she says the future doesn't bode well (c) _____ your relationship with her.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| (a) i. with | ii. from | iii. in | iv. by |
| (b) i. by | ii. from | iii. with | iv. for |
| (c) i. from | ii. for | iii. in | iv. To |

WORKSHEET 2

I. In the passage given below one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheets.

The idea of police system to protect a city originated London. In 1737, a law was passed creating a police system 68 men. But as the city grew poverty increased, looting and rioting were soon out control in London. In 1829, Sir Robert Peel formed London Metropolitan Police with headquarters in Scotland Yard.

This new force Peel had created was larger, better trained, and more highly disciplined any other police force ever been.

II. In the following passage there is an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheets.

The electric cooker is ready with
 (a) lid and inner plate. Then one cup rice
 (b) is washed in clean water. It is put the
 (c) cooker two cups of water. The cooker
 (d) is ready to switched on. The indicator
 (e) is set twenty minutes. After it is
 (f) switched, it is left to cool for
 (g) few minutes before opening the lid .Care
 (h) should be taken opening so that steam
 coming out of the cooker does not scald the hand

is kept ready

(a) _____
 (b) _____
 (c) _____
 (d) _____
 (e) _____
 (f) _____
 (g) _____
 (h) _____

III. Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences.

1. alarming/ is assuming/ pollution/ proportions/ noise

2. speeding car/ it/ the wail/ could be/ of a fire engine/ or/ of thunder/ of the brakes/ the screech/ the roar/ of a

3. pollute/ as much as/ noise/ smoke/ our environment/ foul water/ and /dirty air/litter

4. cause/noise/ mental/ and/ illness/can/deafness

5. as it causes/ danger/ a person/ the body/ even while/ sleeps/ to noise/ causing/reacts/ to his heart/ the blood vessels/ to expand

IV. Read the passage given below and fill in each blank with one word only.

Once upon a time, there lived a herd (a) _____ eighty thousand elephants (b) _____ the bottom of the majestic Himalayas. Their leader was a magnificent and rare white elephant who (c) _____ an extremely kind- hearted soul.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| (a) i. with | ii of | iii. for | iv. along |
| (b) i. in | ii. of | iii. at | iv. on |
| (c) i. is | ii. was | iii. are | iv. were |

V. In the following passage there is an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheets.

Finally, one day,Sunita ran out in patience.
 Enough was enough. She decide to confront Suruchi. She asked her why she was been nasty to her. She had done nothing to offend you. She knew the confrontation will mean the end of their relationship.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| (a) _____ | _____ |
| b) _____ | _____ |
| (c) _____ | _____ |
| (d) _____ | _____ |
| (e) _____ | _____ |

VI. Read the following dialogue and complete it.

Jasleen: Hello Eshana, where are you going?

Eshana: Hello Jasleen, I (a) _____

Jasleen: Has Raveena invited many people for her birthday party?

Eshana: I don't know, but (b) _____

Jasleen: No, I have not been invited. (c) _____

Eshana: It is bad to forget classmates on one's birthday.

Jasleen: I don't feel bad for not being invited.

Eshana: You have (d) _____



WORKSHEET 3

I. In the passage given below one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheets.

Cartoonists say that the cartoons make _____
 us laugh the most are fact the _____
 cartoons that are hardest make. Even _____
 celebrated cartoonists R K Laxman admit
 that a cartoon is not a piece of cake. Laxman
 says he has wait for over six hours
 which includes spending lot of time _____
 Scanning newspapers and TV channels before any idea strikes him.

II. Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences.

1. the/is/ world/ wrestling/ oldest sports/ in/ the/ one/ of

2. of/ Europe/ ancient/ people/ cave/ wrestling/ have/ been/ drawings/ in/ found

3. television/ amateur wrestling/ very different/ the/ from/ is/ professional/
 wrestling/ on/ seen/ the

4. sport/ not/ money/ amateur wrestlers/ do/ wrestle/ love/ for/ they /wrestle/
 for the /of the

5. the/ Olympics/ the top goal/ nearly/ at/ every/ of/ is/ to compete/ amateur
 wrestler

III. Fill in the blanks with one word only.

Four persons were injured (a) _____ the demonstration. Three (b) _____ them are students (c) _____ the university, the fourth is here for a holiday.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|----------|----------|
| (a) i. from | ii. at | iii. of | iv. on |
| (b) i. in | ii. of | iii. off | iv. at |
| (c) i. in | ii. at | iii. of | iv. into |

IV. Complete the following based on the conversation given below:

Suresh: Can I go for shopping now?

Shyam: No, you can't.

Suresh: Why do you stop me?

Shyam: Because you have not completed your home work.

Suresh: Oh! Completing the HW will take another 4 hrs.

Suresh asked whether (a) _____ Shyam said (b) _____
 _____ Then Suresh wanted to know (c) _____
 Shyam replied that he (d) _____

V. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correct word against the correct blank numbers:

Dolphins are highest intelligent marine mammals (a) _____
 and is a part of the family of the toothed (b) _____
 whales that including Orcas and pilot whales. (c) _____
 they are found worldwide, mostly inside (d) _____
 shallow seas of a continental shelves and (e) _____
 are carnivores, mostly eating fishes and squid. (f) _____
 Dolphin colouration varied, but they (g) _____
 are generally grey in colour of darker (h) _____
 backs than the rest of there bodies. (i) _____

VI. Complete the following passage by choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given below. Write the answer in your answer sheet.

When the first grey light (a) _____ the day came, I got up. Very slowly, I (b) _____ downstairs. Sometimes, a stair (c) _____ under me. 'Stop thief!' It seemed to say. At other times, it seemed to say, 'Wake up, Mrs. Joe!' I reached the (d) _____. This held more food than it usually did. This was because it was Christmas day and Uncle Pumblechook was coming for dinner.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| (a) | (i) off | (ii) of | (iii) with | (iv) by |
| (b) | (i) crept | (ii) creep | (iii) was creeping | (iv) go |
| (c) | (i) shrieked | (ii) shouted | (iii) squealed | (iv) creaked |
| (d) | (i) dormitory | (ii) latch | (iii) pantry | (iv) attic |

VII. Please complete the passage based on the conversation given. One has been solved as an example:

After the very first sip from his cup, a customer asked the waiter "Is this tea or coffee?"
 The waiter asked worriedly, "Is there any problem?"
 "It tastes like petrol!" replied the bewildered customer.
 "Oh, it is tea then. Our coffee tastes like grease."

A customer asked a waiter, (a) _____? The waiter inquired (b) _____. The customer stated that (c) _____. The waiter replied that (d) it was tea then. This was because their (e) _____.

WORKSHEET 4**I. Complete the passage by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate word:**

Thoughts are magnetic and thoughts (a) _____ a frequency. As you think those thoughts are sent out (b) _____ the universe and magnetically attract all like things that are there on (c) _____ same frequency.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|-------------|
| (a) i. are | ii have | iii. had | iv. will be |
| (b) i. into | ii. in | iii. to | iv. across |
| (c) i. the | ii. a | iii. all | iv. at |

II. In the following passage there is an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheets.

Most of us have experience prejudice for some way during our lives. It may have be name-calling, being left out in activities or bullying. Some of these incidents hurt but is soon forgotten. Others left the deep impression on our minds that affected us for much years. Others' attitude can make them difficult for a student to succeeding.

III. In the passage given below one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheets.

Children love picnics and outings of their parents though they are equally happier doing things with them around the house. A parent may make his child feels special by following some simple rituals. Bedtime stories, the game of cards or simply talking and laugh together before going to bed- some give children a wonderful sense of well being. They hardly ever forgot these moments and cherish them throughout these lives.

IV. Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences.

a. starts/the family/a/ is the/education/teacher/ from/of/ and/child/ mother/first

b. number/are/in India/of/illiterate/but/uncountable/women

c. their/in the /celebrated/the birth/daughter/never/early Vedic/people/of a/neglected/son/their/period/but

d. and/a/during/the daughters/the scene/burden/the later/were/burden/Vedic Age/considered/changed/social

V. Read the following conversation between a customer and a shopkeeper. Then complete the following passage in reported speech.

Customer: I want this gift to be wrapped
 Shopkeeper: I'm not a good gift wrapper. The woman who wraps the gift is on leave today.
 Customer: Could you please wrap it for me?
 Shopkeeper: It will be a great pleasure for me to wrap the gift for you
 Customer: Perfect, as now my mom will think I did it myself

The customer told the shopkeeper (a) _____. The shopkeeper replied that (b) _____ and the woman who wrapped the gifts was on leave that day. The customer asked him (c) _____. The shopkeeper replied that (d) _____ to wrap the gift for her. The customer said that it was perfect as then her mother would think she had done it herself.

VI. Edit the following passage by choosing the correct option from the ones given below.

The fiercely independent people of Coorg are possibly (a) for Greek or Arabic (b) decent. As one story goes, a part of Alexander's army moved south (c) by the coast and settled here when return became impractical. These people married (d) with the locals and their culture is apparent in the material traditions, marriage and religious rites, which are distinct from the Hindu mainstream.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) | (i) of | (ii) off | (iii) besides | (iv) from |
| (b) | (i) descend | (ii) descent | (iii) descended | (iv) had |
| descended | | | | |
| (c) | (i) through | (ii) off | (iii) along | (iv) besides |
| (d) | (i) between | (ii) amongst | (iii) to | (iv) by |

WORKSHEET 5**I. Fill in the blanks with one word only.**

1. South Asia is blessed with a _____ of perennial rivers rising _____ the Himalayas. The icy region has a _____ number of glaciers. These glaciers are the reservoirs, feeding the great _____ of South Asia. But due to global warming these _____ are melting and in the process may unleash devastating floods. The same process will _____ to the drying up of perennial rivers. It has also been _____ that in 40 years there will be no glaciers. Scientists have _____ that the glaciers in the Himalayas are retreating.
2. The joint family system has _____ drastic changes in recent times. Unlike the _____ when grandparents, uncles, their wives and the children used to live under _____ roof, now the system of _____ families has become the order of the day. _____ factors have led to the disintegration of the joint family system. The most _____ is urbanization. The employment opportunities for the youth are far _____ in the urban areas because of the setting up of the industries. Property disputes area another _____ for people's preference for settling away. Sour relations _____ mothers-in-law and daughters-in law have forced many people to opt for an independent _____. The people today are much more individualistic _____ they were earlier. As a result of the _____ of the joint family system, the aged have lost _____ traditional source of economic, moral and social support.

II. In the following passage there is an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheets.

Life was not as it seems to be.
 It is full of up and downs. The grass
 always look greener on the other side.
 We have a habit to grumbling.
 We are ever satisfied. We
 make our lives misery by
 expectation too much from everyone.
 This is what we face disappointment.
 So never expect nothing and be happy.

III. In the passage given below one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheets

She one of those pretty, charming
 young ladies, born, as if an
 error destiny, into a family of clerks.
 She no dowry, no hopes, no means
 of known, appreciated, loved and
 married by man either rich or
 distinguished; so allowed herself
 to marry a petty clerk the office
 of Board of Education.

IV. Rearrange the following group of words and phrases in correct order to form meaningful sentences

1. pose/the hazards/numerous/plastics/are

2. the unhygienic/scene/bag garbage/presents/the plastic/an ugly

3. in these bags/their way/the "Throwaway culture"/finding/drainage/results/in to the city/system

4. drains/the cost of/as a result/maintaining/get blocked/it increases/and

V. Read the passage given below and fill in each blank choosing the correct options given in brackets.

Indifference a) _____ (at, towards, to, with) the choice of books is, of course, a mistake but giving too much importance to it is equally wrong. We can't lay b) _____ (up, on, along, down) any hard and fast rules about reading, c) _____ (neither, either, never, nor) can always read according to a plan either.

VI. Complete the following passage by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones given below. Write your answers in the answer sheets against the correct blank number. Do not copy the entire passage.

The history of man is replete (a) _____ crime and folly. Wars between nations, religious prosecutions, ethnic cleansing and other forms of genocide (b) _____ a heavy toll of human lives. The Spanish conquest of South America was (c) _____ by the extinction of millions of 'natives' through killings and disease.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|--------------|------|-------------|
| (a) | (i) | with | (ii) | of |
| | (iii) | as | (iv) | at |
| (b) | (i) | have taken | (ii) | has taken |
| | (iii) | was taken | (iv) | taken |
| (c) | (i) | accomplished | (ii) | accompanied |
| | (iii) | associated | (iv) | allowed |

VII. The following paragraph has not been edited. One word had been omitted in each line. Write the omitted word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after in your answer sheet against the correct blank number as shown in the example.

The Braille system is one the
most widely used alphabet the blind.
had helped many blind people to enjoy
the pleasures reading and writing
In fact, today there are a hundred
Braille magazines newspapers.
There are 'Talking Books' the blind.
These are long-playing records books.
There also special 'Talking Books'.
for the blind children.

Before omitted after

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| e.g. | one | of | the |
| (a) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| (b) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| (c) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| (d) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| (e) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| (f) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| (g) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| (h) | _____ | _____ | _____ |

VIII. Complete the dialogue given below:

Nandini: Hello Niharika!

Niharika: Hi, What a pleasant surprise!

Nandini: It's been a long time since we met. Where (a)) have you been all these years?

Niharika: In Delhi. How about you? What (b) ----- nowadays?

Nandini: I'm a fashion designer looking for a job. Last time we met you were still studying.

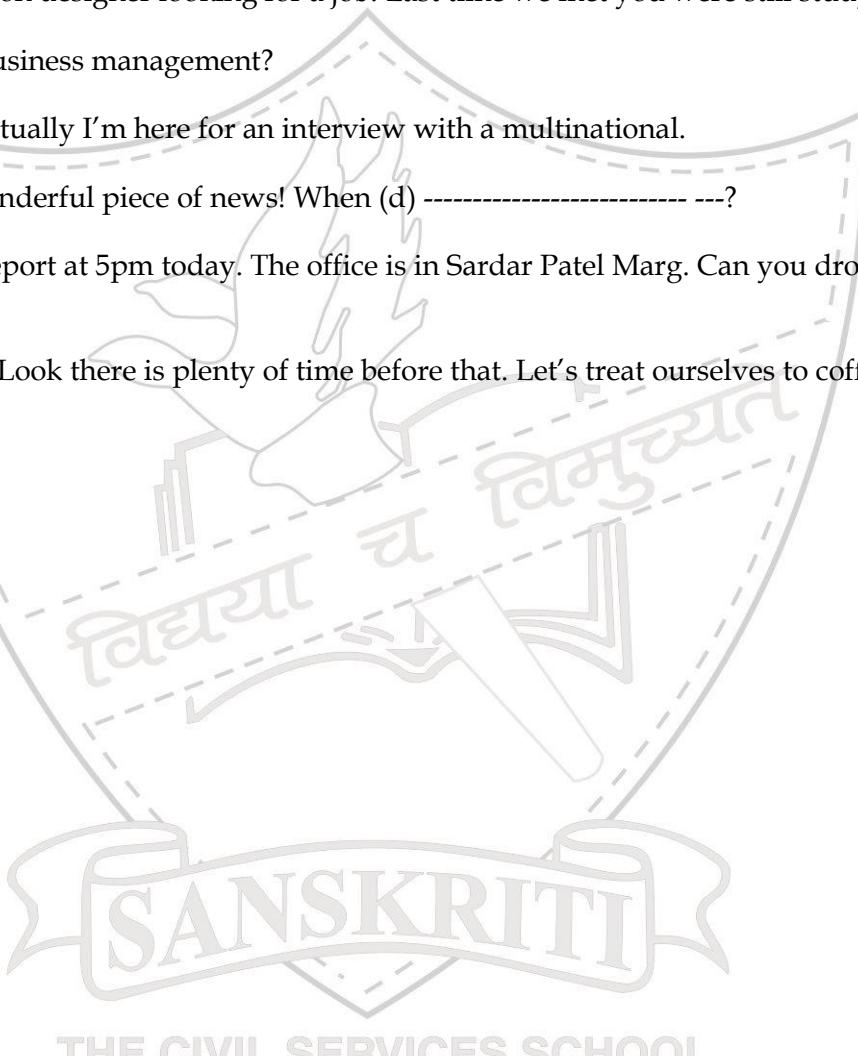
(c)-----business management?

Niharika: In 2001. Actually I'm here for an interview with a multinational.

Nandini: That's a wonderful piece of news! When (d) -----?

Niharika: I have to report at 5pm today. The office is in Sardar Patel Marg. Can you drop me there?

Nandini: Of course! Look there is plenty of time before that. Let's treat ourselves to coffee.



WORKSHEET 6**I. Read the following conversation and fill in the blanks to complete the passage given below:
(3 marks)**

Woman : Can I speak to Paul, please?

Peter : Paul has gone out. I don't know when he'll be back. Do you want to leave a message?

Woman : I'll try again.

A woman phoned at lunch time yesterday and asked (a) _____. Peter told her (b) _____ and he further (c) _____ but she said that she would try again later.

II. Complete the passage given below by choosing the correct alternatives:

There is no doubt that fish as food (a) ____ (am/ is/ are/ was) very good for us. Not only (b) _____ (does/ did/ do/ done) it contains proteins, important vitamins and minerals (c) _____ (and/ or/ but/ as) it is also low in fat and calories. In white fish (d) ____ (a/ an/ the/ there) fat content can be low as 15 or 25 and (e) ____ (an/ their/ that/ this) average serving provides at least one third of the daily recommended amount (f) ____ (in/ on/ of/ at) niacin which is vital for healthy skin.

III. In the passage given below, there is one error in each line. Write the mistake and the correct word in your answer sheet against the correct blank. The first one has been done for you.

Millions of birds who live in the planet have some sort of language through which they communicate. They dont have speech as we do but had particular sounds and action through which they convey their feelings to other birds. The laws of Nature our beyond humans understanding and have bestowed on every living being traits by which it can communicate.

Incorrect	Correct
who	which
a. _____	_____
b. _____	_____
c. _____	_____
d. _____	_____
e. _____	_____
f. _____	_____

IV. In the following passage there is an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheets.

All life on earth can ultimately been traced back on the sea. Creatures have limbs or fingers rather than fins has evolved from fishes about 335million years before, and this evolution still remain a mystery. The new fossil find in rock formation near Scotland provides one of the few clue to what has been happening on these 30 million years.

V. The following paragraph has not been edited. One word is missing in each line. Write the missing word along with the word which comes before and the word which comes after it. Underline the missing word. The first one has been done as an example.

Before	Missing	After
Buddha taught people many	e.g. people	in many
different ways. He taught children telling	(a) _____	
stories. He gave detailed explanations the	(b) _____	
path to the wise. To others, taught without	(c) _____	
speaking any words all.		

VI. Read the conversation given below and fill in the blanks that follow:

Anish: Where are we going to have our dinner?

Reena: Shall we go to the Smarat Hotel?

Anish: I'm afraid, I haven't got enough money to go to a five start hotel.

Anish and Reena were discussing their plan for dinner. Anish asked Reena (a) _____. Reena suggested (b) _____. But Anish hesitated saying (c) _____ to go to a five star hotel.

VII. Read the following passage. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word.

Kathy has penned (a) ____ book titled 'The Ashes of the Prey', a thriller novel (b) ____ a lawyer (c) ____ runs into piles of trouble after an accident.

VIII. Complete the dialogues given below :

Pravesh : Hello mother! Thank heavens, I (a).....

Mother : What happened? Why are you limping?

Pravesh : Our van had an accident. I (b).....

Mother : Oh God! How did it happen?

Pravesh : Our van hit against a tree.

Mother : (c)?

Pravesh : Thankfully no. No one was killed but (d).....

Mother : Thank God! Medical help was provided to you on time.

WORKSHEET 7**I. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with one of the given options:**

To achieve true happiness (a) _____ (of, for, at, in) work there are other things worth striving (b) _____ (at, for, of, in) besides a fat pay cheque. In a recent poll, one third (c) _____ (among, for, in, of) the workers said a flexible schedule (d) _____ (was, is, among, are) one of the most important factors (e) _____ (for, of, in, at) job satisfaction. Rank and title (f) _____ (may, also, will, would) make employees feel important and respected.

II. Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences.

1. closed seasons/ many communities/ follow/ traditional practices/ of forest dwellers/ of maintaining/ and fishermen
-
-

2. as no hunting/ the wildlife population/ its numbers/ or fishing/ during this time/ can recoup/ is allowed
-
-

3. have been/ and social customs/ because of/ many species/ centuries/ conserved/ such religious/ through the
-
-

4. of living beings/ conservation of/ large mammals/ to maintain/ will help/ the entire web
-
-

5. practices /these /can save/ the / from /traditional /disaster/environment/complete
-
-

III. Read the following conversation and complete the passage.

Patient: Doctor, I think I am going mad.

Doctor: Why do you think so?

Patient: I have started writing letters to myself.

Doctor: When did you write the last one?

Patient: Yesterday, doctor.

Doctor: What have you written in it?

Patient: I don't know! I haven't received it yet!

The patient told the doctor _____. The doctor asked _____.

_____. The patient replied _____.

_____. The doctor wanted to know _____.

The patient told him _____. The doctor enquired _____.

_____. The patient exclaimed _____.

IV. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correct word against the correct blank numbers:

Education provides a essential qualification (a) _____
 to fulfilling certain economic, political and cultural (b) _____
 functions and improves woman's socio-economic status. (c) _____
 it brings reduction of inequalities. If their (d) _____
 standard of living has improved, (e) _____
 they will indirectly uplift the level of the society. (f) _____
 if they are financially strongest, they will take proper (g) _____
 care of their children while provide them with good education. (h) _____

V. Read the following passage. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word. (1x 3 = 3 marks)

We all drink coffee (a) _____ pleasure. It is an inspirational drink that has become aspirational. Coffee (b) _____ us alert and therefore helps us perform (c) _____ reduce stress.

VI. Complete the following passage choosing the correct options given in brackets.

Indifference a) _____ (at, towards, to, with) the choice of books is, of course, a mistake but giving too much importance to it is equally wrong. We can't lay b) _____ (up, on, along, down) any hard and fast rules about reading, c) _____ (neither, either, never, nor) can always read according to a plan either.

VII. Expand the following headlines:

a) CHEMICAL IN PLASTICS AFFECTS INTESTINE

The chemical Bisphenol A used in plastic containers and drinking cans _____ as per a French study.

b) EXPERT HAILS INDIA'S NUCLEAR CAPACITY

Dr. Morris Rosen, an expert of the International Atomic Energy (IAEA), _____ while visiting the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board yesterday.

c) MANY CASES OF POLIO DETECTED IN INDIA

Despite serious efforts of the government many _____

VIII. Complete the following dialogues:

Neetu : Mom, (a) _____ to visit my friend, Veena?

Mother : (b) _____ your home work?

Neetu : No, not yet: I will complete it after I return

Mother : (c) _____ to go?

Neetu : I (d) _____ some notes from her.

WORKSHEET 8

I. In the following passage there is an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheets. ($\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ marks)

	Incorrect word	correct word
Contrary by the popular belief, the dreaded Aedes	by	to
i. mosquito, the carrier of the many feared Dengue	_____	_____
ii. virus, striken between dawn and dusk.	_____	_____
iii. Much conventional types strike usually at night.	_____	_____
iv. The Aedes mosquito must breed anywhere near	_____	_____
v. your home by tin cans, coconut shells, piles	_____	_____
vi. of garbage or even in your flower vase. Which	_____	_____
vii. is more important is that they breeds in fresh water	_____	_____
viii. and it can be stop from breeding by keeping the	_____	_____
surroundings of your house clean	_____	_____

II. In the passage given below one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheets.

To criticize means consider the merits and demerits something and judge it accordingly. Your judgement is prime importance critical writing. It involves a close analysis the topic in question, followed evaluation. One should try comment critically.

III. Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences. (1x3=3 marks)

(a) marshland/ ecosystem/ under/ urbanization/ Delhi's/ threat/ last/ is/ from

(b) dheerpur/ site/ north/ close/ located/ in/ the/ Delhi/ is/ Yamuna/ to/ the/ at

(c) wetland/ aquatic/ and/ birds/ that/ marshland/ plants/ attract/ have

IV. Read the conversation given below and complete the passage that follows:

Jatin: Will you come with me to watch a movie tonight?

Vikram: I would have but I need to finish my English homework.

Jatin: Then I shall ask Ravi.

Jatin asked Vikram (a) _____ . Vikram replied that he would have but (b) _____. Jatin then said (c) _____.

V. Rearrange the following to form meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example.

- a) every day / gives us / what / much more than / can buy / a / money / little mediation
-
- b) methods of mediation / different temperaments / so many / have been developed / wonderful / to suit
-

- c) With / by linking us / they / attain / our inner selves / equanimity / help us
-

VI. In the following report there is an error in each line. Write the mistake along with your answer against the correct blank number in your answer sheet. First one is done as an example: (3 marks)

New Delhi, Oct 24

A Madhya Pradesh Court in Monday sentenced a tantrik for death for the gruesome murder of a person under Ujjain six day ago. The tantrik had Killed Amit Jain's father which was a jeweller. After killing he the tantrik ran off with Rs. 2 lakhs. These case is referred to CBI by the local police.

Incorrect	Correct
in	on
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	
f)	

WORKSHEET 9**I. Read the following conversation and complete the passage.**

Scientist : God, we have decided we no longer need you. We can clone people, transplant hearts and do all kinds of things which were once considered miraculous.

God: All right, to see whether or not you still need me, why don't we have a man-making contest?

Scientist: Okay, Great!

God: We are going to do this just like I did it in the old days with Adam.

Scientist: That's fine. Let me scoop up a handful of mud.

God: Wait! Not so fast pal. Get your own mud.

The scientist approached God and told him _____ . God patiently heard him out and then suggested _____. The scientist agreed. God said that _____. The scientist accepted the challenge and said _____. Shaking his head in disapproval God told him _____ and _____

II. The following passage has not been edited. Find the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet. The first one has been done as an example: $(\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4 \text{ marks})$

Before Word After

The telephone there for your convenience, not for convenience of your callers. Yet, as soon as we hear the phone ring, we act if we are fire fighters rushing to a fire- alarm fire. We run pick it up as if our lives depended on the call being answered on I have seen people interrupt quiet family dinners, dedicated reading times meditation periods to answer those seemingly urgent phone calls, many which turn out to be ones could have been taken later.

III. In the passage given below one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheets

The television has always very controversial.

While the positive aspects the electronic

media innumerable, their negative impact children cannot be denied.

For new piece of information that a child learns the discovery or National Geographic Channel, are also unrealistic stunt shows parents dislike.

Computers and TV have students to lose interest studies.

IV. Compete the following conversation between a secretary and her boss in a suitable way.

Boss : Mary, why haven't you put away the files as yet ?

Mary : Sir, I am sorry. I was just going to do it today.

Boss : (a) _____ ?

Mary : I was waiting (b) _____ .

Boss : (c) _____ .

Mary : It was supposed to come this morning .

Boss : (d) _____ .

Mary : I will just call up and ask them.

V.Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences.

1. is it/ that / attracts/ so many/ to it/ about prayers/ people/ what/

2. offer/ peace/ of hope/ and/ of mind/ a lot/ prayers

3. anything/ the faith/ they give/ to believe/ can/ that/ happen/ you

4. an/ ought/ with/ honest/ heart/ offered/ prayers/ to be

5. modern /are losing/ prayers / interest in / people /world/ in the

VI. Complete the passage based on the conversation given. One has been solved as an example:

Customer at a restaurant: Waiter, will you come here please?

(The waiter comes up immediately.)

Customer: Waiter, what is this in my soup?

Waiter: I think it's a fly, sir

Customer: What is it doing in my soup?

Waiter: Looks like it's trying to swim, sir.

A customer at a restaurant pointed to a waiter and asked politely if (a) he would come there.

The customer then inquired to the waiter (b) _____. The waiter replied that (c) _____.

The customer then wanted to know (d) _____. The waiter looked at the soup carefully and answered that it (e) _____.

- (b) (i) what it was in his soup?
(ii) what that was in his soup
(iii) what is this in my soup
(iv) what was that in my soup

- (c) (i) I think it is a fly
(ii) that it was a fly
(iii) that he thinks it is a fly
(iv) that he thought it was a fly

- (d) (i) what it is doing in my soup
(ii) what it was doing in his soup
(iii) if it was doing something in the soup

- (iv) what it is doing in his soup
- (e) (i) that it looked like it was trying to swim
(ii) that it looks like it is trying to swim
(iii) it was trying to swim
(iv) it seems it was trying to swim

VII. Fill in the blanks with the correct option from the ones given below. One has been done for you as example:

We first met (a) _____ at _____ the National Institute of Sales (b) _____ New Delhi (c) _____ a conference. (d) _____ all the people who were part of the discussion, his was the most well-researched viewpoint. I admired him (e) _____ it.

- (b) (i) on (ii) at (iii) in (iv) by
(c) (i) besides (ii) during (iii) inside (iv) from
(d) (i) between (ii) among (iii) off (iv) since
(e) (i) of (ii) off (iii) for (iv) since

THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

WORKSHEET 10

I. Robotics is a branch of engineering dealing 1..... the design, construction, operation and application 2..... robots. Robotic technology deals with automated machines 3..... can replace humans 4..... Dangerous environments and hazardous manufacturing processes. Robotics is a fast growing field today and new robots 5..... every day. These robots are being used 6..... various purposes such as domestic, commercial and military. Robots are often 7 for performing dangerous jobs like defusing bombs and exploring shipwrecks. Fully autonomous robots 8..... a reality only in the second half of the 20th century. Unimate, the first digitally 9..... Robot 10..... in 1961 to lift hot pieces of metal.

1. a) with; b) for; c) in; d) for
2. a) for; b) of; c) on; d) with
3. a) that; b) who; c) whom; d) what
4. a) on; b) in; c) at; d) for
5. a) are creating; b) are being created; c) have created; d) have been created
6. a) in; b) for; c) with; d) to
7. a) using; b) use; c) used; d) been used
8. a) becomes; b) were becoming; c) has become; d) became
9. a) operating; b) operate; c) operated; d) operates
10. a) installed; b) was installing; c) was installed; d) has installed

II. Rearrange the following into meaningful sentences.

1. in / over females / many / Asian countries / is / considered / vital importance / and / male babies / are often / preferred / to be of / to the family / for cultural reasons / a baby's gender

2. pets / much/ are / for people / do not / who / alone / and / for older people / good companions / live / who / go out /

3. so / responsible / bad / pet / keep / clean and / owners / healthy / they / do not / smell / their pets

4. access / the internet / became / we / to the general / known / public / since / in the early 1990s, / it / has / the way / information / revolutionized

5. languages / according / to / all / an innate / human beings / have / ability / to learn / Chomsky

III. In the following passage one word has not been edited in each line .Write the incorrect word along with the correct word in the space provided.

	incorrect	correct
In Himalayas ,the desert is turning green .	e.g.	the
Climate change in a Indian region of	a)	a
Ladakh has shrunk glaciers or has made rainfall	b)	
and temperature unpredictable. Water has	c)	
needed to irrigating the fields .	d)	
Farmers may requiring aid from the government.	e)	

IV. Fill in any four of the blanks choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given in the box . Write the answers in your answer -sheet against the correct blank numbers.

1. Butterflies are abundant(a) _____ the Central African Republic .

2. It (b) _____ home to nearly 600 identified species.
3. Many butterflies are brilliantly coloured and small ____ (c) some are as big as saucers.
4. Farmer Philippe (d) ____ solace in collecting butterfly wings from his fields and turning them into works of art .
5. My favourite hobby , since my childhood, is _____(e) butterflies.
- 1.(a) (i) in(ii) from (iii) for (iv) into
- 2.(b) (i) has (ii) is (iii) was (iv) are
- 3.(c) (i) if (ii) therefore (iii) so (iv) while
- 4.(d) (i) find (ii) to find (iii) finding (iv) finds
- 5.(e) (i) catch (ii) caught (iii) catching (iv) has been catching

V. Rearrange any four of the following word or phrases to make meaningful sentences.

- i. enters / millions tons / the/ every year / of / ocean / plastic
- ii. are / waters/ sightings / junk - filled /of /common
- iii. population / middle-class / increasing / is / coastlines / along
- iv. trash/ increase/ has led / waste management/lack/of/in / to
- v. close/like/ others/ helping/my/friends



WORKSHEET - 11**I. Change the following into reported speech:**

1. He asked: "Where have you been Tom?"

He asked Tom _____

2. The teacher wanted to know: "Who discovered America?"

The teacher wanted to know _____

3. The referee asked: "How many players do you want to substitute?"

The referee asked _____

4. He asked: "What would you do if you were a celebrity?"

He asked _____

5. She wondered: " how much pay can I expect?"

She wondered _____

6. The captain asked: "When will we get to the coast, guide?"

The captain asked _____

7. The gardener inquired: "Why didn't you buy a new shovel?"

The gardener inquired _____

8. They wanted to know: "Who's that woman?"

They wanted to know _____

9. The zookeeper asked: "How much food did the lions eat last week?"

The zookeeper asked _____

10. The rock star asked: "Would you sing the song with me?"

The rock star asked _____

11. He wanted to know: "How long has Peter had his sports car?"

He wanted to know _____

12. The coach asked: "What is he doing now?"

The coach asked _____

13. The teacher asked: "Who were they travelling with yesterday?"

The teacher asked _____

14. The helper asked: "What time are you going to finish tomorrow?"

The helper asked _____

15. The people asked: "Where would he go if he had the money."

The people asked _____

16. The hired works asked: "When will we be paid?"

The hired workers asked _____

17. The fireman asked: "When is the fire engine going to be ready?"

The fireman asked _____

18. The player wondered: "How many goals will we score this week?"

The player wondered _____

19. Brother to sister: "Who are you going out with Jane?"

Jane's Brother asked her _____

20. They wanted to know: "Why weren't we allowed to park here last month?"

They wanted to know _____

II. The following dialogue between a student and a teacher is incomplete. Complete the dialogue in any suitable way.

Teacher: Why are you late to school?

Student: I got up late.

Teacher: _____

Student: _____

Teacher: _____

Student: _____

III. Complete the dialogue between Anju and Ravi.

Anju: -Did you see my brother yesterday?

Ravi: Yes, I met him.

Anju: _____

Ravi: _____

Anju:

Ravi:

IV. Complete the following dialogue:

Naveen: Hello, I am Naveen calling Is it the SPCA?

Voice: Yes, what.....?

Naveen: I've already informed you about the stray dogs in my neighborhood. I'm afraid I've got a complaint to make.

Voice:

Naveen: I'm sorry to say this, but these dogs are stoned and ill-treated by some children of our neighborhood.

Voice:

Naveen:

Voice: Definitely. We'll come in an hour

Naveen: Thank you!

V. Read the following passage and complete it by choosing the most appropriate option from those given below and writing it neatly in your answer sheet with the correct option number.

Having overheard that Mr. Markson usually (i) _____ for a walk in the evening, William tried to replace the figure in his headmaster's house in his absence. But it was Mr. Markson who opened the door for him, and spotted the Chinese figure, which William (ii) _____ hard to conceal. William said that his mother had sent it for him to keep. He asked William to place the figure next to the one he had and also (iii) _____ William to carry a letter to Mrs. Frank stating his desire to buy the third figure from her. Pocketing the figure again, William (iv) _____ down the road.

- | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| (i) | a) goes | b) was going | c) went | d) is going |
| (ii) | a) had tried | b) is trying | c) was trying | d) tried |
| (iii) | a) asked | b) was asking | c) has asked | d) had asked |
| (iv) | a) had dashed | b) were dashing | c) was dashing | d) dashed |

VI. Read the conversation given below and complete the passage that follows by choosing the most appropriate option from those given and writing it neatly in your answer sheet with the correct option number.

Lady : What a beautiful painting! Is it for sale?

Shopkeeper : No, madam. This painting is not for sale.

Lady : How about this one?

Shopkeeper : I'm sorry, madam. Both these paintings have already been sold.

A lady exclaimed with appreciation (i) _____ and enquired of the shopkeeper (ii) _____. The shopkeeper answered in the negative, informing the lady (iii) _____. The lady then asked about another painting (iv) _____.

- (i) (a) that that was a beautiful painting.
 (b) what a beautiful painting.
 (c) that is a beautiful painting.
 (d) that was a beautiful painting.
- (ii) (a) if that was for sale
 (b) if that one was for sale
 (c) if that is for sale
 (d) whether that one was for sale
- (iii) (a) that painting was not for sale
 (b) that painting is not for sale
 (c) those paintings were not for sale
 (d) that that painting was not for sale
- (iv) (a) if / whether that one was for sale
 (b) if / whether this one was for sale
 (c) if / whether that one were for sale
 (d) if / whether that one is for sale

VII. Read the following conversation carefully and complete the passage given below by choosing the most appropriate option:

Child : I want a balloon, which one can I release into the air?

Balloon man : Which colour balloon do you want?

Child : Which colour balloon will take me up with it?

Balloon man : It is not the colour of the balloon; it is what is inside that makes it go up.

A child told a balloon man that he wanted a balloon and further, he asked (a) _____. The balloon man asked him (b) _____. The child then asked him (c) _____. The balloon man replied (d) _____.

- (a) (i) which one can he release into the air
(ii) which one he could release into the air
(iii) which one shall he release into the air
(iv) which one he can release into the air
- (b) (i) which colour balloon he does want
(ii) which colour balloon did he want
(iii) which colour balloon he wanted
(iv) which colour balloon
- (c) (i) which colour balloon will take him up with it
(ii) which colour balloon would take him up with it
(iii) which colour balloon he should take up with him
(iv) which colour balloon could take him up with it
- (d) (i) it is not the colour of the balloon, it is what is inside that makes it go up
(ii) it was not the colour but what was inside that makes it go up
(iii) it was not the colour, it was what was inside that made it go up
(iv) it had not been the colour, but what is inside that had made it go up

Literary Terms & Poetic Devices

Imagery is the use of language to represent experiences of the senses --- what can be seen, heard, touched, tasted, and smelt. With vivid, skilful imagery, poets and other writers can evoke deeply felt responses from the reader.

When you find a reference to some person, character, or event—real or fictional, past or present—you have encountered an allusion. It can come from literature, myth, history or even any religious book. Have you heard of the expression ‘sour grapes?’ This expression refers to a fable in which a fox who could not reach a bunch of grapes said they were probably sour anyway.

A figure of speech, in which two basically unlike things are directly compared, usually with like or as, is called a simile. A writer sees and brings out the likeness in the two items in a fresh and clear way.

A metaphor is an implied comparison between things essentially unlike, often with no clue words. It does not use the words like or as. It is not always confined to poetry: it occurs even in daily conversation. You may refer to a studious classmate as a ‘bookworm’ and someone who is speechless may be called ‘tongue-tied’.

In poetry, exaggeration is called hyperbole. In advertising, similar exaggeration is called hype. For example you might read a claim that you can ‘recapture the magic of childhood’ by buying a certain collector’s doll that is a ‘big’ seven inches high. Another good example is ‘I’m so hungry I could eat a bear,’ or ‘He cried his eyes out.’

Alliteration is the repletion of initial and stressed sounds at the beginning of words or in stressed syllables of words. A common example is tongue twisters. Alliteration is popular in our language (safe and sound, rough and ready, through thick and thin) because it gives pleasure in itself. But it is also used, where possible, to echo the sense and provide emphasis. It creates melody, establishes mood, calls attention to certain words and points to similarities and contrasts.

Onomatopoeia is the use of words having sounds that suggest their meaning or which imitate the sound associated with them.

Tone is the author’s or poet’s attitude, stated or implied, towards a subject or audience. The tone can be serious, indignant, angry, sad, humorous.

Personification is when human characteristics are assigned to nonhuman things.

Irony is in general, a contrast between what really is and what appears to be. You have probably heard the expression ‘Thanks a lot!’ used sarcastically, spoken in a way to mean,

‘Thanks for – nothing.’ You might have come in from a snowstorm and remarked, ‘Nice day, uh?’ In each case you are saying one thing while meaning another, often emphasizing that meaning by the tone of your voice.

Identify what literary / poetic device the underlined words refer to:

a) Nothing is so beautiful as spring---

When weeds, in wheels, shoot long and lovely and lush
Thrush’s eggs look little low heavens....

- b) The Romeo whistled at the pretty girl. "Will you be my Juliet?" he called. _____
- c) He looked at her and gave his heart away. _____
- d) As he got out of his strawberry-coloured car, his immense fists looked like two slabs of slightly gnawed ham. He waddled over to the counter and snarled under his garlic-laden breath....

e) She pushes cloth
through a pounding needle, under,
around, and out,
breaks thread with a snap
against fingerbone.
Sleeve after sleeve, sleeve.
It is easy. The same piece.
For eight or nine hours, sixteen bundles maybe
250 sleeves to ski coats, all the same.
It is easy.

f) To him the moon was a silver dollar, spun
into the sky by some mysterious hand; the sun
was a golden coin...

g) The moan of doves in immemorial elms,
The murmuring of innumerable bees

h) Till last by Philip's farm I flow

SECTION C- LITERATURELesson 1: A Letter to God

– G.L.Fuentes

This story 'A Letter to God' is a story of extreme faith in God. G L Fuentes had tried to depict faith in God of a simple poor farmer. Lencho was an honest, hard working, but poor farmer. His ripe crop gets destroyed due to hailstorm in the valley. Lencho had great faith in God and decided to write a letter to God to seek financial help. The post master sees the letter and decides to help Lencho. He collects some money from all the people working in the post office and puts it inside the envelope. Lencho opens the envelope and counts the money and finds that it was less than what he asked for. He then writes another letter to God and asks him for the rest of the money, but tells Him not to send the money through post. According to him, they are a bunch of crooks who had stolen his thirty pesos from the hundred sent by Him.

Short Questions:

1. Who was Lencho? What were his main problems?
2. Do you agree with Lencho calling the people at the post office 'a bunch of crooks'?
3. What did Lencho compare the raindrops to and why?
4. How did rain affect Lencho's fields?
5. Who does Lencho have complete faith in?
6. "God," he wrote, "if you don't help me, my family and I will go hungry this year."
 - a) Why was Lencho upset?
 - b) What was he asking from God?
 - c) How did he contact God?
7. What was the effect of Lencho's letter on God and what does he decide to do?
8. Why does the post master sign the letter 'God'?
9. Why did Lencho not suspect the money given to him?
10. Explain the qualities of the post office employees? Why would you not agree with Lencho calling them 'a bunch of crooks'?

11. *It was during the meal that, just as Lencho had predicted, big drops of rain began to fall. In the North-East huge mountains of clouds could be seen approaching. The air was fresh and sweet. The man went out for no other reason than to have the pleasure of feeling the rain on his body.*
 - (a) What could be seen approaching in the North-East?
 - (b) Why did Lencho go out?
 - (c) Give an antonym of the word Big.
 - (d) Which word in the passage is a synonym of 'forecast'?

12. *Not a leaf remained on the trees. The corn was totally destroyed. The flowers were gone from the plants. Lencho's soul was filled with sadness. When the storm had passed, he stood in the middle of the field and said to his sons. "A plague of locusts would have left more than this. The hail has left nothing.*
 - (a) Describe Lencho's feeling as shown in the passage.
 - (b) What happened to the crop when the storm had passed?
 - (c) Find the word that means the opposite of 'restored' as used in the passage.
 - (d) What do you mean by 'hail' in the last line?

Long Questions:

1. Who was Lencho and what circumstances forced him to write a letter to God?
2. Give a character-sketch of Lencho.

Answer: Lencho was a simple man and a hardworking farmer. He worked as an ox in his field. Lencho's entire crops were badly destroyed by the hailstorm. So, he became very sad as he was worried about his family. He was an optimistic person. Although his only source of living was taken away, he didn't lose hope. He had his last hope in God. He was confident that God would help him in his distress. Lencho was an innocent atheist who didn't know that there was no such living person as God who could send him money. He had blind faith in God and sought solution of his problem from God only.

3. Sketch the character of the postmaster in the story 'A Letter to God'.
4. How do you like the character of the postmaster in the story 'A Letter to God?' Give reasons for your answer.
5. How did the postmaster and post office employees help Lencho? How did he react to their help?
6. "Humanity still exists", this is what we get to know after reading 'A letter to God' in which firm faith of a poor farmer in God and helpfulness of the post office employees are aptly depicted. Discuss this in great detail.

Lesson 2: Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

-Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela

Nelson Mandela was one of the greatest moral and political leaders of our time: an international hero whose lifelong dedication to the fight against racial oppression in South Africa won him the Nobel Peace Prize and the presidency of his country. Since his triumphant release in 1990 from more than a quarter-century of imprisonment, Mandela had been at the centre of the most compelling and inspiring political drama in the world. As president of the African National Congress and head of South Africa's anti-apartheid movement, he was instrumental in moving the nation toward multiracial government and majority rule. He is revered everywhere as a vital force in the fight for human rights and racial equality. At an early age, he learned the modern and inescapable reality of what came to be called apartheid, one of the most powerful and effective systems of oppression ever conceived. In classically elegant and engrossing prose, he describes the struggle to reconcile his political activity with his devotion to his family and a free, multiracial democracy in South Africa. To millions of people around the world, Nelson Mandela stands, as no other living figure does, for the triumph of dignity and hope over despair and hatred, of self-discipline and love over persecution and evil.

Short Answer Questions (30 – 40 words)

1. What promise does Mandela make in the beginning of opening of his oath-taking speech?
2. How was the day of 'the inauguration' a historic event in world history?
3. Describe Nelson Mandela's feelings on the day of the inauguration.
4. Describe the inauguration day, held on May 10, 1994, in your own words.
5. Which unintended effect did Mandela talk about in relation to the policy of apartheid?
6. How is courage related to 'the brave man' according to the author of the lesson?

7. Which twin obligations of man does Mandela talk of? Why was it difficult for a man of colour to fulfil those obligations?
8. How does Mandela describe freedom?
9. Describe Nelson Mandela's life as a young man.
10. Describe the significance of the phrases "profound hurt" and "political emancipation" with respect to the extract from Nelson Mandela's autobiography.

Sample Questions and Answers

Describe the effect of the policy of apartheid on the people of South Africa.

The policy of apartheid could not be considered fortunate for the people of South Africa. It created distance and a deep wound in the country and the people. People of colour were isolated and punished if they protested against any unfairness. However on the bright side, many great men like Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, Yusuf Dadoo, Bram Fischer, etc were produced who fought against the brutality and oppression. They were men of great character.

Reference to context

For decades this had been the seat of white supremacy, and now it was the site of a rainbow gathering of different colours and nations

- a) Who is the speaker and what is 'this' in the above extract?
- b) What was happening for decades? What does the speaker mean by 'white supremacy'?
- c) What positive change does the extract hint at?
- d) Give another word for *supremacy*.

I was not unmindful of the fact that not so many years before they would not have saluted but arrested me.

- a) Who does the speaker refer to as 'they' in the above extract?
- b) Why are 'they' saluting the speaker?
- c) Does the speaker sound apprehensive in the above context? Explain why/why not.
- d) Give another word for *unmindful*.

A few moments later we all lifted our eyes in awe as a spectacular array of South African jets, helicopters and troop carriers roared in perfect formation over the Union Buildings.

It was not only a display of pinpoint precision and military force, but a demonstration of military's loyalty to democracy, to a new government that had been freely and fairly elected. Only moments before, the highest generals of South African defence force and police, their chests bedecked with ribbons and medals from days gone by, saluted me and pledged their loyalty. I was not unmindful of the fact that not so many years before they would not have saluted but arrested me. Finally a chevron of Impala jets left a smoke Trail of the black, red, green, blue and gold of the new South African flag.

- (a) What did the highest generals do in the event?
- (b) What did the smoke trail of Impala symbolise?
- (c) Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as adorned.
- (d) What is a chevron?

Long Answer Questions (100-120 words)

1. Nelson Mandela has described apartheid as a deep wound that left him and his people scarred for life. Describe the ordeal that they faced for decades.
2. *The oppressor and the oppressed alike are robbed of their humanity.* Explain with reference to the extract from Nelson Mandela's autobiography.
3. *Perhaps it requires such depths of oppression to create such heights of character.* Elaborate.
4. Describe the value of freedom for the human beings and how it is important for the growth of civilisation and humanism as described in the lesson 'Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom'.
5. Hate is not a natural instinct but an ingrained one. Comment.

Lesson 3: Two Stories about Flying

His First Flight

Liam O Flaherty

'His First Flight' by Liam O' Flaherty is a true parable about overcoming fears in life. Every journey of a thousand miles begins with but a single step. But that single step is the most difficult one to make. Conquer the fear and venture forth; and we realize that we were born with wings.

The theme of the story 'His first flight' is having courage and self-confidence. The story is about a seagull that is on its stage of learning how to fly. It also deals with the theme of how to overcome fears and move forward. It speaks about the self-confidence which is one of the most important features which an individual should possess. The mother seagull forced herself to act cruelly with the intention of making the child self-sufficient. She wanted the young seagull to overcome his fear.

That was twenty-four hours ago. Since then nobody had come near him. The day before, all day long, he had watched his parents flying about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the art of flight, teaching them how to skim the waves and how to dive for fish. He had, in fact, seen his older brother catch his first herring and devouring it, standing on a rock, while his parents circled around raising a proud cackle.

Reference to Context

That was twenty-four hours ago. Since then nobody had come near him. The day before, all day long, he had watched his parents flying about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the art of flight, teaching them how to skim the waves and how to dive for fish. He had, in fact, seen his older brother catch his first herring and devour it, standing on a rock, while his parents circled around raising a proud cackle.

- a) Where was the seagull staying?
- b) What was the attitude of the seagull's parents towards him?
- c) Why couldn't the seagull fly about like his brothers and sister?
- d) Trace a word from the passage which means 'moving lightly just above the surface of sea.'

He waited a moment in surprise, wondering why she did not come nearer, and then maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish. With a loud scream he fell outwards and downwards into space. Then a monstrous terror seized him and his heart stood still. He could hear nothing. But it only lasted a minute. The next moment he felt his wings spread outwards.

- How had the seagull been feeling?
- Why didn't his mother come near him with food?
- What happened when the seagull dived at fish?
- Trace a phrase from the passage which means - 'to be very frightened'.

The sun was now ascending the sky, blazing on his ledge that faced the south. He felt the heat because he had not eaten since the previous nightfall.

- Who is "he"? Describe his condition since the previous nightfall.
- What lesson do we learn from his story?
- Give synonyms for *ascending* and *blazing*.

Short Answer questions (30-40 words)

- How did the mother react when the young Seagull begged for food?
- When did a monstrous terror seize the Seagull? For how long did it last?
- What happened when the young seagull responding to the call of his parents and siblings dropped his legs to stand on the green sea?
- How did the seagull react when he realized that he was not drowning?
- Do you think the seagull family was too harsh with the young one?

Long Question

- What is the theme of the story 'his first Flight'?

Answer

'His First Flight' highlights the importance of independence, self-belief and confidence, and the need for motivation to attain goals. Necessity is always the mother of invention, but it sometimes needs an initial spark from outside.

The story is also a metaphorical assertion that everyone needs to be independent even while staying involved in family life. But the joy of independence is not meant for cowards.

From an educator's point of view 'His First Flight' shows how to tactfully impart motivation. The parents of the seagull had tried to cajole and threaten him in different ways, but to no avail. The mother knew well that the trick was to arouse his need and she eventually lures him out with food - to his momentary horror and then great joy.

- State how the mother seemed to be well aware of the Chinese proverb "Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime." And why, she might have even heard of Franklin D. Roosevelt's maxim "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

The Black Aeroplane

Frederick Forsyth

The pilot describes a surreal experience of flying and by its very nature the experience doesn't give any solutions. The fact is an experienced old hand flies through extremely difficult conditions and lands safely. However, whether the black aeroplane which guided him to safe landing is a projection of past knowledge or experience or a manifestation of his faith and belief in his own capabilities is a question that has to be answered. Basically the story is more a challenge to its readers and their capacity for interpretation of this mysterious experience.

Reference to Context:

The moon was coming up in the east, behind me, and stars were shining in the clear sky above me. There wasn't a cloud in the sky. I was happy to be alone high up above the sleeping countryside. I was flying my old Dakota aeroplane over France back to England.

- (a) What is the significance of not a single cloud in the sky?
- (b) Which aeroplane was the pilot flying? What was its number?
- (c) Why was the pilot happy in spite of being alone?
- (d) Where was he heading to and what time did he calculate he would reach?
- (e) Which phrases in the passage mean 'hopping with pleasure'?

'Follow me' he was saying.' Follow me.'

'He knows I am lost'. I thought. 'He's trying to help me.'

- (a) Who is he in the above extract?
- (b) How did the narrator think that the other person knew he was lost?
- (c) What was the reaction of the narrator when he saw the other person?
- (d) Earlier at what point of time did the narrator conclude that he was lost?

Short answer questions

- 1 Why did the narrator not receive any answer from Paris Control room?
- 2 How many fuel tanks were there in the plane? How much fuel was left?
- 3 Why did the pilot decide to follow the black aeroplane?
- 4 Why do you think the pilot did not go back to Paris?
- 5 Did the narrator lose courage when he found that his compass had stopped working? What actually happened?

Long Questions: 100-120 words

1. The Black Aeroplane was nothing but a manifestation of the narrator's own knowledge and understanding of averting the disaster of an impending crash. Discuss.

Lesson 4: From the Diary of Anne Frank

-Anne Frank

Anne thinks that it is an odd experience for someone like her to keep a diary because according to her nobody will be interested in the knowing the thought process of a thirteen-year-old schoolgirl. However, she rethinks that she shall not bother if someone likes her ideas or not. She feels like writing and she shall pour out all the things buried inside her heart.

Now, Anne quotes the saying that "paper is more patient than man". Perhaps she is in search of a true friend with who she can express all the feelings and worries of her life. Finally, she finds a friend and calls it Kitty. It is not a human but her diary in which she openly pours out her most intimate feelings.

In the next paragraph, Anne elaborates the reason why she writes in the diary in spite of her odd feeling about it. She tells that nobody can believe that a girl of thirteen feels lonely and truly she is

not as she has darling parents and a loving sister of sixteen. In 1941, Anne's Grandma falls ill and she dies in January 1942. Anne expresses that only she herself knows how much she misses her grandmother. She still loves her even after her death.

On the surface, she has everything, a beautiful family, loving aunts and a good home. But she is not able to get closer to her relations to the extent she desires and that is the root cause why she starts writing a diary. It is that she has no real friend.

Anne says that in order to improve in her mind the picture of her friend for whom she waited for a long time, she does not put down the facts as the most people do, but she wants the diary to be her friend and she calls this friend Kitty.

About education, Anne writes that she starts learning at the Montessori nursery school where Mrs. Kuperus is her teacher. Anne further talks about her classroom situation. She tells Kitty that their entire class is trembling with fear for the simple reason that their exams are coming very soon and if they will pass and move to the next form or not. Anne says that she is not sure who can pass because according to her the teachers are the most unpredictable living beings on the earth.

Anne says that she has nine teachers seven of them are male and two are female. She is going fine with all teachers except Mr. Keesing who is always annoyed with her because she is too talkative and as a punishment, he assigns her extra homework. He tells her to write an essay on "A Chatterbox" and on other subjects like it. She, however, very smartly justifies in her written essay for being a chatterbox that makes Mr. Keesing allow Anne to talk in the class at the end.

Short Answer Type Questions:

1. 'Paper has more patience than people' – Why did Anne Frank say that?
2. *Let me put it more clearly, since no one will believe that a thirteen-year-old girl is completely alone in the world. And I'm not. I have loving parents and a sixteen-year-old sister, and there are about thirty people I can call friends. I have a family, loving aunts and a good home. No, on the surface I seem to have everything, except my one true friend. All I think about when I'm with friends is having a good time. I can't bring myself to talk about anything but ordinary everyday things. We don't seem to be able to get any closer, and that's the problem. Maybe it's my fault that we don't confide in each other. In any case, that's just how things are, and unfortunately, they're not liable to change. This is why I've started the diary.*
 - (a) Why was Anne Frank disturbed even when she had loving parents, relatives and friends?
 - (b) Why did Anne decide to write a diary?
 - (c) Find the word that means the same as 'unluckily'.
 - (d) To confide in somebody is to
3. *To enhance the image of this long awaited friend in my imagination, I don't want to jot down the facts in this diary the way most people would do, but I want the diary to be my friend, and I'm going to call this friend 'Kitty'. Since no one would understand a word of my stories to Kitty if I were to plunge right in, I'd better provide a brief sketch of my life, much as I dislike doing so.*
 - (a) Who was the long awaited friend of Anne? Why?
 - (b) What did she provide in her diary?
 - (c) Find a word from the extract which means the same as 'submerge'.
 - (d) To write down the idea as and when it occurs in mind is called?

4. I finished my poem, and it was beautiful! It was about a mother duck and a father swan with three baby ducklings who were bitten to death by the father because they quacked too much. Luckily, Mr Keesing took the joke the right way. He read the poem to the class, adding his own comments, and to several other classes as well. Since then I've been allowed to talk and haven't been assigned any extra homework. On the contrary, Mr Keesing's always making jokes these days.
- (a) Why did the father duck kill the baby ducklings?
 (b) What happened when Mr Keesing read the essay?
 (c) Find out the word from the passage which means 'given'.
 (d) 'On the contrary' means
5. When and where was Anne Frank born?
 6. What is the main feature of an essay according to Anne?
 7. Why did Mr Keesing her teacher ask her to write another essay?
 8. Why did Anne want to write the essay with the help of her friend Sanne?
 9. Describe Anne's feelings about having a diary.
 10. What does Anne write in her first essay to support her habit of talking so much?

11. What was Mr Keesing's reaction after reading Anne's poem on the third essay that he had given to her to write?

Answer: When Mr Keesing read Anne's poem on the third essay that he had given her to write, he took the joke the right way. He understood the intention of Anne and felt it in good humour. After that he allowed her to talk and did not punish her by assigning her extra work.

12. Why was Anne's entire class anxious and nervous?
 13. Describe Anne's love for her grandmother.
 14. Describe about Anne Frank's early education.

Long Answer Type Questions:

- Why did Anne think that she could confide more in her diary than in the people?
- Who helped Anne in writing the essay and how?
- Write the character sketch of Anne Frank.
- "From the diary of Anne Frank" throws light on teacher-student relationship, class atmosphere and discipline. In the light of the lesson discuss how Anne's relationship develops with her teacher Mr. Keesing.
- Who is Mr. Keesing? Why does he repeatedly ask Anne to write essays?
- How does Anne feel about her father, her grandmother, Mrs Kuperus and Mr Keesing? What do these tell you about her?
- Anne says teachers are most unpredictable. Is Mr Keesing unpredictable? How?

Lesson 5: The Hundred Dresses I

- El Bosco Ester

In 'The Hundred Dresses', Wanda Petronski, claims to have one hundred dresses at home, though she wears the same faded dress to school every day. Several of the girls begin to tease Wanda about her claim until she turns in a hundred drawings of beautiful dresses. Maddie, one of the girls in the class, feels guilty because she never stood up for Wanda and that feeling of guilt is intensified when she learns Wanda has moved away because of how she was treated.

Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Who was Wanda Petronski and why did she cut an awkward figure in the classroom?
2. Where did Wanda live? What kind of a place was it?
3. Who were Peggy and Maddie? How were they different from each other?
4. Describe the way in which the girls had fun with Wanda.
5. Why was Maddie planning to write a note to Peggy? Why did she tear it away?
6. What secret fear was Maddie harbouring? What does it reveal about her nature?
7. Why was Peggy's friendship important to Maddie?
8. Did Maddie enjoy teasing Wanda along with Peggy?
9. Write a short note on Wanda's 'hundred dresses'.

Reference to Context Question

If only Peggy would decide of her own accord to stop having fun with Wanda.

- a) In whose mind does this thought occur and why?
- b) How did Peggy have fun with Wanda?
- c) Explain the meaning of the word *accord*.

Long Answer type question (100 -120 words)

1. The Hundred Dresses-I is a grim story about bullying that also borders on ragging and racism. Elaborate.
2. Despite being labeled as an awkward presence in room thirteen, Wanda wins everyone's heart with her talent. Elaborate.

Lesson 6: The Hundred Dresses II

- El Bsor Ester

Reference to context questions:

At last Maddie sat up in bed and pressed her forehead tight in her hands and really thought. This was the hardest thinking she had ever done. After a long, long time, she reached an important conclusion. She was never going to stand by and say nothing again. If she ever heard anybody picking on someone because they were funny looking or because they had strange names, she'd speak up. Even if it meant losing Peggy's friendship. She had no way of making things right with Wanda, but from now on she would never make anybody else that unhappy again.

- (a) What decision did Maddie take after a long time?
- (b) Why was it difficult for Maddie to make things right with Wanda?
- (c) Find out the word which means the summing up of an argument.
- (d) What could be the result of Maddie's changed attitude after Wanda's incident?

Tears blurred her eyes and she gazed for a long time at the picture. Then hastily she rubbed her eyes and studied it intently. The colours in the dress were so vivid that she had scarcely noticed the face and head of the drawing.

- a) Who is 'she' and why is she crying?
- b) What is she gazing at? What exactly did she notice in the picture?
- c) Explain *studied it intently*.

No more holler 'Pollack'. No more ask why funny name.

- Explain the context of the above lines.
- Explain the significance of the word 'Pollack'. Who was addressed as a Pollack?
- What does 'holler' mean?
- Which grim issue is the writer of the above lines addressing?

Short answer questions (30 - 40 words)

- Why did Wanda stop going to school? How did Wanda's classmates get to know about her reasons for not going to school?
- What kind of a teacher was Miss Mason? What did she say after reading Mr Petronski's letter?
- Why has Mr Petronski's letter been described as a matter of great significance?
- Did Mr. Petronski's letter have any impact? How did Peggy and Maddie react to it?
- What opinions did Peggy have regarding Wanda?
- Describe the place where the Petronskis lived. Who had gone there after their departure and why?
- Do you think Wanda had forgiven Peggy and Maddie?

Sample Question and Answer

Why did Maddie have sleepless nights?

Answer:

Maddie had sleepless nights because she let a poor girl be bullied by her friend ,which led her to leave the school and move to another city. She was upset that she couldn't amend her behaviour towards Wanda.

Long answer questions (100 -120 words)

- The Hundred Dresses – II gives out a moral lesson in humility. Wanda displays extraordinary courage, fortitude and a sense of self worth. Her exalted character is seen in her letter to Miss Mason. How far would you agree with her and justify such a behavior in everyone as essential?
- You are 'Wanda'. You are deeply hurt by the behaviour of your classmates. Express your feelings in the form of a diary entry.
- The Hundred Dresses-I and II exposes the stereotypical mindset of the people and the non inclusive nature of the society of those times. Substantiate with relevant examples from the text.
- Explain how Maddie's timely intervention could have led to a completely different ending.

Lesson 7: Glimpses of India

Throughout its history, India was intermittently disturbed by incursions from beyond its northern mountain wall. Especially important was the coming of Islam, brought from the northwest by Arab, Turkish, Persian, and other raiders beginning early in the 8th century. Only after the arrival of the Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama in 1498 and the subsequent establishment of

European maritime supremacy in the region did India become exposed to major external influences arriving by sea, a process that culminated in the decline of the ruling Muslim elite and absorption of the subcontinent within the British Empire.

As a part of the expansion programme the English the French and Dutch tried to set up colonies in India, while the British succeeded in establishing their empire, the influence of Portuguese and French can also be seen in places like Goa and Pondicherry. Impact of their culture, including food habits can still be seen. Among others concepts baking and beverages like tea and coffee are the legacies inherited by India. Goa and Pondicherry still boast of excellent bakery and places like Kerala, Assam , Darjeeling and Coorg have become major centres of tea and coffee.

A Baker from Goa

Lucio Rodrigues

Reference to Context:

The baker made his musical entry on the scene with the 'Jhang, jhang' sound of his specially made bamboo staff. One hand supported the basket on his head and the other banged the bamboo on the ground. He would greet the lady of the house with "Good Morning" and then place his basket on the vertical bamboo. We kids would be pushed aside with a mild rebuke and the leaves would be delivered to the servant.

Questions :

- Which place is famous for baking breads?
- How did the baker make his entry musical?
- Who received the leaves of bread at home?
- Give the noun form of the word 'musical'.

2. Our elders are often heard reminiscing nostalgically the Portuguese and their famous loaves of bread. Those eaters of loaves might have vanished but the makers are still there. We still have amongst us the mixers, the moulders and those who bake the loaves. Those age-old, time tested furnaces still exist.

- What do the elders feel nostalgic about?
- What in the passage, suggests that bread making is still popular in Goa?
- What is a baker in Goa called?
- Which word in the passage means - 'to think fondly of the

3. The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month. Monthly accounts used to be recorded on some wall in pencil. Baking was a profitable profession in the old days. The baker and his family never starved. He, his family and his servants always looked happy and prosperous. Their plump physique was an open testimony to this. Even today any person with a jackfruit-like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker.

- Where were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded?
- Why did the baker and his family never starve?
- Why did the baker and the family always look happy and prosperous?
- What are bakers compared with in today's time?

Short answer Questions

- Why is the baker's furnace essential for the Goan people?
- On which occasions are the cakes and Bolinas necessary?

- (c) When are marriage gifts rendered meaningless?
- (d) What is a must for Christmas and other festivals?
- (e) What does the lady of the house prepare on the occasion of her daughter's engagement?
- (f) What makes the marriage gifts meaningful?
- (g) Name a necessary eatable that is a must to be served during engagement parties?
- (h) Explain the phrase 'loses its charm'?
- (i) How is a traditional baker recognized?
- (j) What is a person called if he wears half pant that reaches just below his knees?
- (k) Why was it absolutely essential to have a "baker's furnace" in a Goan village?

Answer. The Portuguese and their famous loaves of bread had made a permanent impact on Goan soil. The eaters of those loaves might have vanished but the makers of the loaves — the bakers still have an important place in the society. The Goan village still has the mixers, moulders and those who bake the loaves. There are also the age-old time-tested furnaces which exist till date. The bakers are still important in the village. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the occasion of her daughter's engagement. *Cakes and bolinhas* are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. Thus, the presence of the baker's furnace in the village is still essential.

- (l) Give a pen-portrait of a baker in Goa.

Long Question

1. Bread and cakes were an integral part of Goan life in older days. Discuss the memories that the author recollects about good old Portuguese days and their loaves of bread.
2. Give examples of few craft based professions. What skills are necessary for such professions? What are the possible reasons for the decline of such professions in the 21st century?

Coorg

Lokesh Abrol

When a place is referred to as the Scotland of India, it needs no further introduction. Coorg is a tranquil, little town in Southern Karnataka, cradled in the Western Ghats. It is famous mainly for its picturesque sights, covered with stunning greenery, undiluted landscapes, lovely waterfalls and an amazing assortment of flora and fauna. It has varied wildlife, world-class coffee and the Kodavas, the ethnic warrior people of Coorg. The smallest district of Karnataka, Coorg is home to evergreen rain forests, spices and coffee plantation. Evergreen rain forests cover thirty per cent of this district.

Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow.

I. *Coorg regiment is one of the most decorated in the Indian Army, and the first Chief of the Indian Army, General Cariappa was a Coorgi. Even now, Kodavus are the only people in India permitted to carry firearms without a licence.*

- (a) How is the Coorgi regiment decorated?
- (b) What does the above information tell us about Coorgis?
- (c) Who was the first Coorgi to become the chief of the Indian army?

(d) What is peculiar about their regiment?

Short answer questions

1. Why is the monsoon season not the best period to visit Coorg?
2. What type of stories are the Coorgi people always ready to narrate?
3. What is the special favour granted to the Coorgi people?
4. Coorgis are hospitable by nature. Explain
5. Where is Coorg situated? Why is it referred to as piece of heaven?
6. What type of people inhabit this land of 'rolling hills'?
7. How much area of the district is covered by evergreen rainforests?
8. Why are the people of Coorg known as descendants of the Arabs?

Answer: The theory of the people of Coorg as descendants of the Arabs draws support from the long, black coat with an embroidered waist-belt worn by the Kodavus known as kuppia. It resembles the kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds.

9 Why is Coorg called the land of rolling hills? Describe its natural beauty.

Long Question

Coorg is a tourist's paradise. Discuss with reference to the extract from 'Glimpses of India'.

Tea from Assam

Arup Kumar Datta

Though Assam generally denotes the distinctive black tea, the region produces smaller quantities of green and white tea as well with their own distinctive characteristics. Historically, Assam has been the second commercial tea production region after southern China, the only two regions in the world with native tea plants.

There are 765 tea estates in Assam and more than 100,000 smaller gardens that together produce 570 million kilos of tea annually, more than half the tea consumed by India and 13 percent of global tea production.

Reference to Context:

I "It is said they were tea leaves. "Tell me another!" scoffed Pranjol.

"We have an Indian legend too."

- a) What was the Indian legend?
- b) What is the meaning of scoff?
- c) Why did Pranjol scoff?

Short Answer questions:

1. Describe a tea garden.
2. Why did the building amidst the tea garden appear 'ugly' to Rajvir?

Solved Answer

Rajvir found the tea garden very beautiful with tiny tea plants, tall trees and doll-like tea pluckers. He liked the green and pure natural environment of the area. The building was an eyesore in the

natural scene and was polluting it with the smoke billowing out of the chimneys. So it appeared 'ugly' to Rajvi.

3. What surprised Mr Barua? Why?
4. What according to Rajvir was second flush?
5. Who managed Dhekiabari? What Impact did the ownership have on his son?
6. What are the various legends regarding the origin of tea?

Long question (100- 120 words)

1. Scientific research across the world has attempted to establish the beneficial qualities of tea- a fact the Japanese and the Chinese, knew anyway from ancient times, attributing to it numerous medicinal properties. Discuss how the ritual of drinking chai has transcended all boundaries even in India too.

Lesson 8- Mijbil the Otter

-Gavin Maxwell

In this story the author Gavin Maxwell tells us about his pet. After the death of the dog, he thought to have another pet. Early in 1956 he travelled to Southern Iraq. He saw there some Arab people with an otter. Then, he also thought of keeping an otter as a pet. He told this to his friend. His mail was due; therefore, with a friend he went to Basra to receive his mail. After he had left, he received a sack in which there was something. The sack was for the narrator and there was an otter in it. The narrator christened it, Mijbil.

The author stayed in Basra for a few days. Very soon the otter became very friendly with the author. It loved to play with water all the time. It played with a rubber ball also. He made for it a body-belt. He would take it on a lead to the bathroom. There the otter would go mad playing with water. It could even turn the tap and make the water flow at full pressure.

After some days, the author was to come back to London and then to Camusfearna. The transporting of Mijbil became a problem. British airline did not permit animals on its flights. Another airline agreed to take the animal if packed in a box. The author made a small box for the otter. He had to face a lot of difficulty and it made him late for the plane. Somehow, he managed to catch the flight and he boarded the plane. The air hostess was somewhat friendly and she allowed the narrator to place the otter on his lap. But as soon as the narrator opened the box the otter disappeared in the plane. This frightened the passengers. But the airhostess helped him to find out Mij again and settled on the author's knees.

After an eventful journey, the author and his otter at last reached London where he lived in a flat. The otter spent most of its time playing with its toys. Sometimes the author took it out for a walk. He would take it on a lead as if it were a dog. Opposite to the author's flat, there was a primary school that had a low outer wall about thirty yards long. The otter would jump on to it and go running all the length of the wall.

Different people made different guesses as to what animal it was. They would say it was a baby seal, squirrel, a walrus, a hippo, a beaver, a bear cub or even a leopard. Very few Londoners had ever seen an otter. They were filled with surprise on seeing such a strange animal. One day a

labourer was digging a hole in the street. Looking at the author's otter, he exclaimed, "Here, Mister, what is that supposed to be?"

Short answer questions:

1. What did the author find at the Consulate-General?

2. Why did Maxwell get his mail after five days and what he did to get it?

Answer: Maxwell cabled to England. But even after three days, nothing happened. He then tried to telephone. The call had to be booked twenty four hours in advance. On the first day, the line was out of order. On the second day, there was another breakdown.

3. Why does he go to Basra? How long does he wait there, and why?

Answer: He went to Basra, to the Consulate-General, to collect and answer his mail from Europe. He had had to wait there for five days. To start with his mail didn't reach on time. Then he tried to make a telephone call. This incident is of those days when one had to book an international call 24 hrs in advance. The telephone line was not working properly on the first day. Next day it was some public holiday so it was not working. Finally, after a tortuous wait of five days his mail arrived.

4. What did the otter look like?

5. What, according to the writer, is the 'real play' of the otter?

6. How was Mij to be transported to England?

7. What happened when the box was opened?

8. *Mijbil, as I called the otter, was, in fact, of a race previously unknown to science, and was at length christened by zoologists Lutrogale Perspicillata Maxwellii, or Maxwell's otter. For the first twenty-four hours Mijbil was neither hostile nor friendly; he was simply aloof and indifferent, choosing to sleep on the floor as far from my bed as possible.*

(a) Who was Mijbil?

(b) How did the otter behave for the first twenty-four hours?

(c) Find the exact word from the extract' which means 'having no particular interest'.

(d) Why is the otter called 'Maxwell's otter'?

9. *I made a body-belt for him and took him on a lead to the bathroom, where for half an hour he went wild with joy in the water, plunging and rolling in it, shooting up and down the length of the bathtub underwater, and making enough slosh and splash for a hippo. This, I was to learn, is a characteristic of otters.*

(a) What is a particular characteristic of otter?

(b) What did the otter do inside the bathroom?

(c) Find the exact word from the extract which means 'moving irregularly with splash sound'.

(d) Why did the author make a body-belt for the otter?

10. *Very soon Mij would follow me without a lead and come to me when I called his name. He spent most of his time in play. He spent hours shuffling a rubber ball round the room like a four-footed soccer player using all four feet to dribble the ball, and he could also throw it, with a powerful flick of the neck, to a surprising height and distance.*

(a) What was the favourite pastime of Mijbil?

- (b) What did the otter do when the narrator called his name?
 (c) Find the exact word from the extract which means 'strike'.
 (d) What has been referred as a four-footed soccer player?
11. *When I returned, there was an appalling spectacle. There was complete silence from the box, but from its airholes and chinks around the lid, blood had trickled and dried. I whipped off the lock and tore open the lid, and Mij, exhausted and blood spattered, whimpered and caught at my leg.*
- (a) What was inside the box?
 (b) What was the condition of the box when the narrator returned?
 (c) Find the exact word from the extract which means 'quickly took off'.
 (d) Why did the author open the box?
12. *I was rushed through to it by infuriated officials. Luckily, the seat booked for me was at the extreme front. I covered the floor around my feet with newspapers, rang for the air hostess, and gave her a parcel of fish (for Mij) to keep in a cool place. I took her into my confidence about the events of the last half hour.*
- (a) Why were the airport officials infuriated?
 (b) How did the narrator take the airhostess in his confidence?
 (c) Find the exact word from the extract which means 'extremely angry and impatient'.
 (d) Why did the author give fish to the air - hostess?
13. *Mij and I remained in London for nearly a month. He would play for hours with a selection of toys, ping-pong balls, marbles, rubber fruit, and a terrapin shell that I had brought back from his native marshes. With the ping-pong ball he invented a game of his own which could keep him engrossed for up to half an hour at a time. A suitcase that I had taken to Iraq had become damaged on the journey home, so that the lid, when closed, remained at a slope from one end to the other.*
- (a) How did Mij spend his time in London?
 (b) What game was invented by Mij?
14. Why does Maxwell observe that the airhostess "was the very queen of her kind"? Why does she say - 'it would be better if you resumed your seat, and I will find the animal and bring it to you'?
15. While staying in London, what was the pastime of Mij?
16. How did Mij behave outside the house in London?
17. What guesses did the Londoners make about what Mij was?

Long Answer Questions:

- In the name of rules and regulations, basic values are ignored but people like the airhostess in 'Mijbil the Otter' are a ray of hope. What virtues does she display?
- Mijbil was like a little baby. He found his own ways to play and pass his time. Even in London, he settled in quite well and did not face any problems. Describe how the otter was friendly and settled at both the places the author stayed.
- What happened when Maxwell took Mijbil to the bathroom? What did it do two days after that? What did the author realise about otters?

Lesson 9- Madam Rides the Bus**-Vallikkannan**

An endearing tale of a young eight year old girl's little adventurous trip to the outside world, 'Madam Rides the Bus' is an enjoyable read. It takes us back to our childhood days when we tried our best to snatch a few moments of unsupervised fun. In this chapter, eight year old Valliammai dares to cross the threshold of her front door and goes on a carefully timed and well planned forty five minutes bus trip.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Valli had no friends. Was she despondent about this fact? Explain.
2. How did Valli derive unending joy by just standing at the front door?
3. Who was Valli jealous of and why?
4. How did Valli manage to travel by bus without the knowledge of her mother?
5. What sets Valli apart from the other children of her age?
6. Would you think of Valli as an impulsive girl? Give reasons for your answer.
7. How did Valli feel on seeing the dead cow on the road?
8. What sacrifices did Valli have to make to realize her dream of going on a bus ride? What does it reveal about her nature?
9. Valli behaved very authoritatively with everyone on the bus. Substantiate and explain why she behaved like that.
10. How did the bus conductor and passengers react on seeing Valli board the bus on her own?
11. What sort of a person was the conductor of the bus? How did he treat Valli?
12. Why did the conductor address Valli as 'Madam'? How did Valli react to being addressed like that? Explain her reacting like that.
13. Describe Valli's interaction with the ugly old woman on the bus.
14. "Oh," said Valli, "I was just agreeing with what you said about things happening without our knowledge." Explain the context of these lines.

Reference to context Questions

Their faces would kindle in her longings, dreams, and hopes.

- a) Whose faces are being observed and by whom?
- b) What does the observer long for?
- c) Give another word for *kindle*.

Valli listened carefully to conversations between her neighbours and people who regularly used the bus, and she also asked a few discreet questions here and there

- a) Why is Valli eavesdropping on the conversations of her neighbours?
- b) What does this habit of Valli reveal about her nature?
- c) Give another word for *discreet*.

Long answer type question:

1. Age is not a barrier when it comes to doing something different and adventurous. Which characteristics of Valli help her achieve the wonder of visiting the town at such a tender age?

2. Would you categorize Valli as a risk taker? Give examples to support your answer.
3. Describe Valli's bus ride in your own words. Enumerate what all she observed and how she felt during the journey.
4. Valliammai, despite her young age, was a wise and perceptive girl. Elaborate with relevant examples from the text.
5. Do you think Valli benefitted from the painstakingly elaborate plan that she had made? How was her overall experience?

Lesson 10-The Sermon at Benares

Siddhārtha Gautama (Sidaaha) was born in the kingdom of Kapilavastu in Nepal. At present this birthplace of Buddha is called Lumbini, in Nepal. At that time, a clan called the Shakya's ruled Kapilavastu. His father was a king named Suddodana, and his mother was Maya Devi. Siddhartha lived in luxury. His father kept trouble and hard work far from him. A seer predicted that if Siddhārtha stayed inside his palace his whole life, then he would become a great king. However, if he left the palace, then he would become a great religious leader. The king did not want his son to become a religious leader. He kept Siddhartha in the palace for his whole childhood.

He married at the age of 16 to Yashodhara, and they had a son, Rahul. Although Gautama had everything he could want, he still was not happy. He wanted to learn the meaning of his existence. It is said that he got out of the castle against his father's orders and saw the "Four Great Sights": an old crippled man, a sick man, a dead man, and a holy man with no home.

According to the Buddhist sutras, Gautama was moved by the innate suffering of humanity and its endless repetition due to rebirth. He set out on a quest to end this repeated suffering. Finding the answers to his queries while meditating under the Bodhi Tree was the enlightenment for Siddhartha who became the Buddha .He wanted to share with the people his wisdom that peace can be attained in spite of suffering and that one should draw out the arrow of lamentation and complaint and grief.

Sermon as the term goes is when the speaker tries to communicate spiritual and moral messages by an interpretation of a scriptures. Gautam Buddha however shared his own realization about the pain and afflictions of life and finding peace and tranquility amidst all this.

Reference to Context:

"Kisa Gautami became weary and hopeless, and sat down at the wayside watching the lights of the city as they flickered up and were extinguished again. At last the darkness of the night reigned everywhere. And she considered the fate of men, that their lives flicker up and are extinguished again.

- a) Why was Kisa Gautami weary and hopeless?
- b) How according to Gautami did lives flicker up and extinguish again?
- c) What made Gautami understand these realities of life?
- d) Bring out the symbolism of night reigning everywhere.

Short answer questions

1. Why was Buddha hailed as the Awakened or the Enlightened?
2. Why is Benaras considered to be one of the holiest places of India?

3. What do you understand by the term "sermon"?
4. How has death been described in the story "The Sermon at Benaras".

Long questions: 100-120

1. "He who seeks peace should draw out the arrow of lamentation and complaint, and grief". How does Gautam Buddha make the human beings realize that Death is common to all?
2. What is the biggest mystery of life? How can an ordinary human being deal with these mysteries?

Lesson 11- The Proposal

-Anton Chekov

Anton Chekhov (1860-1904) wrote the play "The Proposal," which is sometimes also called "A Marriage Proposal," in the late 1880s. It is a farce with only one act on stage. The theme is that marriage is not as romantic as some people believe. It is based on two people who love each other by fighting. Lomov and Natalya act like a married couple before they become engaged. They are argumentative from the start.

The scene is set in the country house of a wealthy landowner Stepan Stepanovitch Chubukov and his wealthy neighbour Ivan Vassiliyitch Lomov. Lomov pays a visit to his neighbor, Chubukov. He is wearing a dress-suit. Chubukov expresses a great pleasure. He welcomes him but he is surprised to see him in a formal dress, and thinks that perhaps he is on his way to some engagement. Lomov tells him that he has no engagement except with him. Chubukov has an unmarried daughter named Natalya and in fact, he has come with a proposal to marry Natalya. He is so nervous that he finds it very difficult to tell Chubukov the purpose of his visit. But once he does Chubukov naturally feels very happy and kisses him and goes to call his daughter.

Lomov thinks that Natalya is an excellent housekeeper, not at all bad-looking, well-educated - what more he should ask. Moreover, if he does not marry now, he will never get married. He has a weak heart, and he suffers from palpitation. The worst of all is the way he sleeps. Only a well-regulated life can help him in this respect. Marriage alone could bring this much-needed peace and regularity in his life.

Natalya enters the room and greets Lomov like an old friend. She is surprised on seeing him because her father has told her that there is a dealer who has come to buy something. Lomov is unable to express the purpose of his visit. He wants to be brief, but in his excitement he starts beating about the bush. He speaks of the old relations of the Lomovs and the Chubukovs. However, in his attempt, he makes the mistake of mentioning a piece of land that is obviously situated at the border between the two neighbors' properties. Instead of hearing Lomov out, Natalya starts an argument with her suitor, who, being a hypochondriac, is increasingly plagued by nervous palpitations and other ailments as the argument continues. They both try to claim the oxen meadows. The discussion turns into a quarrel and the marriage proposal is forgotten.

Chubukov then sides with his daughter. Lomov becomes rude. Chubukov begs him to address him respectfully. Lomov calls him a land-grabber, and tells him that he will prove in the court. Chubukov gets furious, calls him an intriguer and accuses his whole family. In this way, they start insulting each other's family. Lomov says the entire race of the Lomov has always been honorable, and never has one been brought to trial for embezzlement as Chubukov's uncle has been. Chubukov tells Lomov that the latter's grandfather was a drunkard and that his aunt had eloped

with an architect. Lomov say that Chubukov's mother was humpbacked. So they drag their ancestors in their foolish quarrel.

Lomov gets much excited. The palpitation of his heart becomes unbearable. His eyes are blurred. His foot goes numb. It seems as though he were dying. He takes his hat, and staggers out of the room. Chubukov warns him not to come into his house again. The father and the daughter curse him and tell him all sorts of dirty names.

After Lomov has gone, Chubukov calls him a fool and that he had the courage to come to him with a marriage proposal. When Natalya hears that he had come to propose to her for marriage and that is why he was dressed in evening clothes, she begins to weep and falls into an armchair. She blames her father for not telling her that before. She goes into hysterics, and asks her father to bring him back immediately. Following Natalya's hysterics, her father rushes out and calls back the neighbor who willingly returns. Lomov again makes an attempt to propose, but in doing so touches the subject of their respective dogs, and immediately is involved in another major argument with Natalya who insists she has the better dog. Lomov, exhausted from the exertion of arguing, faints and must be revived by father and daughter.

Finally, Chubukov has had enough and insists that his daughter and the neighbor seal the acceptance of the proposal with a kiss. The couple-to-be oblige him, but continue their argument about the dogs immediately after the kiss, while Chubukov calls for champagne.

Short Questions:

1. What is the theme of the lesson The Proposal?

Answer: The major theme of Chekhov's The Proposal is the cold approach to marriage that had been common in nineteenth-century Russia, especially among the wealthy. The play, as a satire for this money-driven type of marriage, depicts the two main characters as excessively posh and desperately wanting to wed each other for economic security, blind to the fact they would not get along well.

2. What was Lomov's opinion about Natalya's family?

3. What was the confusion over "Oxen" meadows and how was it settled?

4. How did Chubukov want Lomov to speak with him during the argument?

5. *Hear me out, I implore you! The peasants of your father's grandfather, as I have already had the honour of explaining to you, used to bake bricks for my aunt's grandmother. Now my aunt's grandmother, wishing to make them a peasant...*

(a) Who is the speaker here?

(b) What did the peasants do?

(c) Find the exact word from the extract which means 'to ask something in a very serious way'

(d) What is synonym of 'high respect in the extract'?

6. NATALYA : *What proposal?*

CHUBUKOV : *Why, he came here to propose to you.*

NATALYA : *To propose? To me? Why didn't you tell me so before?*

CHUBUKOV : *So he dresses up in evening clothes. The stuffed sausage!*

The wizen-faced frump!

(a) Who is being referred to as 'he'?

(b) Why did he meet Chubukov?

- (c) Find the word from the extract which means 'Make an offer of marriage to someone'.
 (d) Who was dressed in as a stuffed sausage?
7. Which qualities are common in all three characters of the play 'The Proposal'?
 8. How does Lomov come to Chubukov's house? What for does he come? How is he received?
 9. Why did Lomov want to get married?
 10. What happens to Lomov when he is in an excited state?
 11. How does Natalya excite Lomov to the point of verbal fighting?
 12. What does Lomov accuse Chubukov of?
 13. Why does Natalya ask her father Chubukov to fetch Lomov in at once? Why does she accuse her father?
 14. How does Natalya react when she comes to know that Lomov had come to propose?

Long Answer Questions:

1. The principle 'forgive and forget', helps a lot in maintaining cordial relations with our neighbors. Do you think Anton Chekov conveys this message in the play 'The Proposal'?

Answer:

Anton Chekov does convey the message that the principle of 'forgive and forget' helps a lot in maintaining cordial relationship with one's neighbours. Initially, the neighbours in the play, Lomov, Natalya and Chubukov were fighting over petty issues. They were putting important issues behind them and wasting their time by arguing over small things. These arguments slowly developed into fights and they started hurling abuses at one another. This damaged their relationship with each other. It was when Natalya came to know that Lomov had come to propose her that she left the topic of argument (Oxen Meadows) behind. She also asked for forgiveness from Lomov and requested him to come to the point. Hence it is mandatory to 'forgive and forget' if one wants to have cordial relationship with others.

2. The characters Natalya and Lomov lose their temper on trivial issues. It shows their poor skills at anger management. Discuss the characters of Natalya and Lomov by giving relevant examples from the text.
3. In the play 'The Proposal' we see the main characters arguing about petty things and denting each other's self esteem. Discuss how small things lead to major arguments in the lesson.
4. Neighbours must have a cordial relationship which Lomov and Natalya do not have. Describe the first fight between them.

Supplementary Reader

Footprints without Feet

Chapter 1- A Triumph of Surgery

-James Herriot

Tricki was a small dog and was excessively loved by his mistress, Mrs. Pumphrey. He was greedy and loved food, but no exercise. As a result, he became fat and Mrs. Pumphrey believed that he became lazy because he suffered from malnutrition. Mrs Pumphrey was a wealthy woman. She loved her dog too much. She gave him some little extras between meals to build him up, malt, cod-liver oil and a bowl of Horlicks at night. She gave him lot to eat but no exercise. Once he became ill and she was worried and made a frantic call to Herriot who was a vet. James already had given suggestions regarding Tricki's balanced diet. But she never followed it. He was a vet. He was shocked to see Tricki hugely fat, like a bloated sausage with a leg at each corner.

He advised her to cut down on the sweet things. He expected her distress call came within a few days and it happened. He was called by Mrs. Pumphrey as Tricki refused to eat.

He told her that Tricki needed immediate hospitalization for keeping under observation at his surgery for a fortnight. There he gave him no food no medicine but plenty of water.

Gradually he mixed with other dogs and started playing with them. He had a lot of exercises and fun at the surgery. In a few days he completely recovered and transformed into a hard muscled dog. James Herriot treated the dog without medicine or surgery.

Mrs. Pumphrey was happy and filled with gratitude. She thanked Herriot and said it was a triumph of surgery.

Short question answers:

1. What made James Herriot expect a call from Mrs Pumphrey?
2. What 'extra' did Mrs Pumphrey start to give Tricki and why?

3. '*And did you cut down on the sweet things as I told you?*'
 (a) What sweet things are being referred to in the extract?
 (b) Why does the speaker enquire if the sweet things have been cut down?
 (c) What is the meaning of the phrase 'cut down'?
 (d) What is the opposite of 'sweet'?

4. *I tried to sound severe: "Now I really mean this. If you don't cut his food right down and give him more exercise he is going to be really ill. You must harden your heart and keep him on a very strict diet".*
 (a) Why did the speaker try to sound severe?
 (b) For whom was the advice given and why?
 (c) Find the word in the extract which is a synonym of the word 'serious'.
 (d) What is the antonym of 'hardened'?

5. *As I moved off, Mrs Pumphrey, with a despairing cry, threw an armful of the little coats through the window. I looked in the mirror before I turned the corner of the drive; everybody was in tears.*
 (a) Where was the speaker going and with whom?
 (b) Why was everybody in tears?'

- (c) Find the word in the extract which is an antonym of the word 'cheerful'.
 (d) What is the opposite of 'before'?
6. "Poor old lad", I said. "You haven't a kick in you but I think I know a cure for you".
 (a) Why does the speaker say "poor old lad"?
 (b) What cure did the speaker know?
 (c) What is the meaning of 'a kick' in the extract?
 (d) Write a synonym of 'cure'.
7. What made Mrs Pumphrey call the vet?
 8. How can you say that it was hard for Mrs Pumphrey to part with her doting pet?
 9. What kind of treatment was given to Tricki? Did it help in his recovery?
 10. Was Tricki suffering from any ailment in reality? If not, then what made him inactive and lethargic?
 11. Briefly describe Herriot's days of content.
 12. Do you think Tricki was enjoying his stay at the hospital? [CBSE 2011]
 13. Why does Mrs. Pumphrey think the dog's recovery is a triumph of surgery?
 14. How does Herriot treat the dog?

Long Answer Type Questions

- Excess of everything is bad. Comment in the wake of Mrs Pumphrey's love for Tricki.
- Pen down incidents in support of values one should inculcate from Mr James Herriot.

Chapter 2- The Thief's Story

-Ruskin Bond

Bond narrates a simple tale of friendship with an underlying moral lesson, reinforcing the principles of honesty, truth and the age old adage of how a man is known by the company he keeps. A thief befriends a struggling writer with the intention of making a steal. Anil, the struggling author is a good fellow who wants to teach Hari Singh how to read and write. Gradually, Anil develops trust in Hari Singh but the latter succumbs to his baser impulse. After stealing money from Anil, Hari Singh tries to go away however his conscience stops him from doing so. He returns to Anil in order to follow a righteous path and live a life of respect. Anil does not show that he knew about the incident and accepts Hari Singh with open arms. Thus, a well intentioned person tries to reform a teenager who had diverted from the righteous path.

Short Answer Type Questions

- How does Hari Singh befriend Anil?
- What lies had Hari told Anil so that he takes him in as a helper?
- Did Hari like working for Anil? Give reasons in support of your answer.
- Why was it difficult for Hari to rob Anil?
- How did Anil come to know about the theft? Did he change his attitude towards Hari post that incident? What does it reveal about Anil's nature?
- What made Hari Singh return to Anil's house?
- Why was Hari nervous when he returned to Anil's house?
- Why did Hari rob Anil even though he knew that there could be no limit to what he could achieve if he is literate?

9. Why didn't Anil confront Hari despite knowing everything?
10. Hari Singh is both a thief and a human being. Explain.

Reference to Context Questions

I hadn't had much luck of late and thought I might be able to get into the young man's confidence.

- a) Who is the speaker and in what way had he been unlucky?
- b) Who is the young man being spoken about? Why does the speaker want to be in his good books?
- c) What does this extract reveal about the speaker's nature?

"You look a bit of a wrestler yourself". I said A little flattery helps in making friends.

- a) Who was the speaker? Who was he trying to flatter?
- b) Why did the speaker want to be friends with the listener?
- c) Give the antonym of 'flattery'.

He knew. But neither his lips nor his eyes showed anything.

- a) Who is 'he' in the extract? What did he know?
- b) Why did he not show anything?
- c) What is the antonym of 'showed'?

Long Answer Question (100-120 words)

1. Money can't make a man as much as education can. Elucidate.
2. Anil's friendship brought an overwhelming change in a young thief's life. Elaborate.
3. There's more to gain from following a righteous path than taking the unlawful one. Substantiate with relevant examples from Ruskin Bond's 'The Thief's Story'.

Chapter 3- The Midnight Visitor

-Robert Arthur

The Midnight Visitor is the story highlighting the fact that, sharp wit, intelligence, cool demeanor and presence of mind prove to be more important than any physical skills. In this story a nondescript secret agent Ausable, demonstrates this against a fitter, younger, skilled secret agent Max, who was even equipped with a revolver. It convinced the readers that to remain cool and composed at the time of crisis are the winning strokes of life.

Reference to Context:

1. *And as the light came on, Fowler had his first authentic thrill of the day. For halfway across the room, a small automatic pistol in his hand stood a man.*
 - (a)What had happened earlier that the narrator speaks of as the first authentic thrill? What was the turn of events?
 - (b)What kind of thrill was Fowler looking for? Why?

- (c) Who was the man with a pistol in his hand?
 (d) What does the narrator mean by "authentic"?

2. Ausable moved to an armchair and sat down heavily. "I'm going to raise the devil with the management this time, and you can bet on it," he said grimly. "This is the second time in a month that somebody has got into my room through that nuisance of a balcony!" Fowler's eyes went to the single window of the room. It was an ordinary window, against which now the night was pressing blackly.

- (a) Why was Ausable disturbed?
 (b) What did he complain of?
 (c) What story did Ausable cook up to confuse Max?
 (d) When do you think Ausable thought of a plan to get rid of Max?

Short Answer Questions

Answer the following questions in 30-40 words:

1. Why do you think Ausable did not fit any description of a secret agent?
2. How did Max try to save himself from the police? What was the consequence?
3. What convinces the readers that Ausable was an intelligent spy?
4. Do you think Max was a deserving candidate to handle risky tasks?
5. When was Fowler white faced? Why was he in that state?
6. How did Max go out of Ausable's room to save himself from the police?

Answer: Max was very nervous to find the police at the door. He went out of the window saying that he would wait in the balcony. He warned Ausable to send them away or he would shoot him. Max just assumed that there was the balcony believing Ausable's story that the balcony belonged to the next apartment and stepped out of the window into the nonexistent balcony and dropped to his death.

7. Justify that Ausable was an effective spy contrary to his outward appearance.

Long question: Answer the following questions in 100-120 words:

1. Presence of mind and intelligence are more powerful than a gun. How far is it true in the case of Ausable, the secret agent?

Answer

Max lay in wait for Ausable to steal the important paper from him. As Fowler observed, apart from the pointed gun he didn't look very menacing. Even this proved useless for him as Ausable outwitted him with his presence of mind and intelligence. Ausable cleverly found out how Max had entered the room and created an extremely believable story about a non-existent balcony. He kept calm, and, hearing the waiter knock, declared it to be the police. Max, in an attempt to hide, fell to his death. Thus, Ausable got rid of Max without moving a muscle.

2. Pride before a fall befits Max. Describe the character traits which proved to be fatal for Max.

Chapter 4- A Question of Trust

-Victor Canning

Horace Danby had a good reputation in the society. He was about fifty and unmarried. He made locks and had two helpers. He loved rare and expensive books. Horace robbed a safe every year. He was now out on committing a robbery.

For two weeks Horace had studied the house of Shotover Grange. He had to burgle this house and when he entered the house, he felt allergic to some flower in the house and started sneezing. Then he heard the voice of a woman. She told him that he could cure his allergy. It was. She stood in the doorway. She was young and pretty. His first thought was to run. The lady told him that she would telephone the police. She would tell them about him. Horace Danby told her to let him go and forget she ever saw him. The lady put one condition for letting Horace go. She told him that she had promised her husband to take her jewels to the bank. She had, however, left jewels in the safe. She told him that she wanted to wear the jewels in a party that night. But she had forgotten the numbers to open the safe. So, she needed his help and Horace opened the safe for her.

After two days he was arrested him for the jewel robbery at Shotover Grange. Danby's fingerprints were found all over the room. He had opened the safe without gloves. He told the police that the landlady of the house has requested him to open the safe. But the lady was 60 years old woman.

Horace was taken to the prison. He often thought of the charming and clever young lady. She was in the same profession. She had simply tricked him. Danby gets angry when anyone talks about "honour among thieves".

Short Answer Type Questions:

1. What is the profession of Horace Danby and where was he for fifteen years?
2. *So he robbed a safe every year. Each year he planned carefully just what he would do, stole enough to last for twelve months, and secretly bought the books he loved through an agent.*
 - (a) Who is 'he' in the above extract?
 - (b) Why did 'he' rob only one safe every year?
 - (c) Find the word from the extract that means the opposite of 'openly'.
3. *The voice went on, "You can cure it with a special treatment, you know, if you find out just what plant gives you the disease. I think you'd better see a doctor, if you're serious about your work."*
 - (a) Whose voice is referred to in the above extract?
 - (b) What disease was the voice referring to?
 - (c) Find a word from the passage that means the same as 'ailment'.
4. *She laughed, and he begged, thinking that he had persuaded her, "Look, I have no right to ask you for anything, but I'm desperate."*
 - (a) Who are 'she' and 'he' in the above extract?
 - (b) Why did 'he' say that he was desperate?
 - (c) Find a word in the passage that means the same as 'convinced'.
 - (d) What is the opposite of 'persuaded'?
5. Whom did Horace Danby see in the kitchen? How did they greet each other? What tact did Horace apply there?
6. How did Horace Danby plan his robberies?

Answer: Danby always planned his robberies meticulously. He prepared for the robbery at Shotover Grange by studying the house, the electric wiring, paths and garden. He knew that the family normally lived in the city and knew about the movement of the servants, who had gone out that afternoon. He had kept his tools ready, packed in a bag.

7. What was the passion of Horace Danby and how did he satisfy it?
8. Where was the safe at Shotover Grange? What was there inside it? What did Horace expect to get if he sold them one by one?
9. How can you say that Horace Danby was good and respectable but not completely honest?
10. How did flowers hinder Horace in his work?
11. Why was Horace Danby sure that his robbery at Shotover Grange would be a successful one?
12. Why did Horace take off his gloves?
13. Why does Horace Danby get angry when anyone talks about 'honour among thieves'?
14. What are the subtle ways in which the lady manages to deceive Horace Danby into thinking she is the mistress of the house?

15. What did Horace Danby wonder about for a moment? What did he think and decide? What did Horace do every year and why?
16. Whom did Horace meet at Shotover Grange? How did the meeting affect his plans?

Long Answer Type Questions

1. What precautions did Danby take to avoid arrest? What blunder did he commit in his last venture?
2. Why was Horace Danby arrested although he failed to profit from the robbery at Shotover Grange? Why did no one believe his story?
3. Horace was clever but the lady in red was cleverer. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.
4. Horace was a successful thief because he carefully planned his robberies. Should we call him a successful thief and still appreciate his work? Why or why not?

Chapter 5- Footprints without Feet

-H.G.Wells

This story is about a scientist who swallows certain rare drugs to make himself invisible. Rather than using this situation for the greater good of humanity, he gets into all sorts of mischief making for his own vested interests. He steals clothes from a supermarket and then steals lots of cash. To avoid getting caught, the scientist moves from London to a small village. He stays at a local inn in the village. When he is out of money, he steals from a clergyman's house. The local people suspect him and police is called. He escapes the police because of his ability to become invisible.

Reference to Context Questions

A stranger of such uncommon appearance set all tongues wagging.

- a) Who is being referred to as a stranger? Describe his uncommon appearance.
- b) Explain: *set all tongues wagging.*
- c) Give another word for uncommon.

The feeling among the neighbours was that the trouble was caused by witchcraft.

- a) Whose neighbours are being referred to?
- b) Describe the trouble that the neighbours underwent.

- c) Why do they conclude the trouble as a case of possible witchcraft?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why were the two boys in London surprised and fascinated? What kind of mystery did they wish to solve?
2. How did a brilliant scientist like Griffin become a homeless wanderer?
3. Why did Griffin decide to slip into a big London store?
4. Why has Griffin's escape from the London Store been described as a "difficult" one?
5. What did Griffin do in the shop of a theatrical company?
6. How did Griffin find himself invisible but naked in the chill January air for the second time?
7. Who were the Halls? What did they see in the scientist's room?
8. Why did Mrs Hall think of Griffin as an eccentric scientist? Why did she still let him have a room at that inn in Iping?
9. Was Griffin a gracious guest to Mrs Hall?
10. Who was Mr Jaffers? What happened to him when he tried to catch the invisible scientist?

Long Answer Type Question

1. Griffin was not a true scientist as he misused his scientific discovery. Illustrate this point by giving instances of his dishonesty from the story.
2. If somehow you discovered how to become invisible, how would you use that opportunity?
3. Describe Griffin's escapades in London. Were his adventures noble in their scientific spirit of enquiry? What message was H.G. Wells trying to convey?
4. *With great power comes great responsibility.* Substantiate with suitable examples from the text.
5. Does H.G. Wells succeed in convincing you to be highly principled in your quest for making great discoveries? Discuss with relevant contextual examples from the chapter 'Footprints without Feet'.

Chapter 6- The Making of a Scientist

-Robert W. Peterson

This article is an account of a curious child channelizing his curiosity to become a scientist.

In Kindergarten, Ebright collected butterflies. He was a highly curious child since his childhood. His mother; his only companion during childhood; helped in further deepening his curiosity. She would take him on trips, bought him telescope, microscope, cameras, mounting materials, and other materials required for learning. Ebright began his journey by collecting butterflies. By second grade, he had collected all twenty five species of butterflies found around his hometown. For several years his basement was home to thousands of monarchs in different stages of development. He would catch a female monarch, take her eggs, and raise them in his basement through their life cycle, from egg to caterpillar to pupa to adult butterfly.

After that, he worked on tagging the monarch butterflies so that the scientists' community could be benefited. Later on, he did research on utility of gold spots on pupae of monarch butterflies. He became famous when his paper on working of cell was published in a scientific journal. Ebright participated in many science exhibitions but winning an award for the sake of winning was never his goal. He participated in those exhibitions because he wanted to do a task as best as that could be done.

Short Answer Type Questions

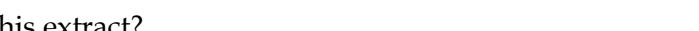
1. What did Ebright collect as a child? Why?
2. What was Ebright's achievement? What has it been compared to?
3. How did Ebright raise a flock of butterflies?
4. Richard became a collector at an early age. How?
5. How did Ebright's mother help him in becoming a scientist? (as a long question too)
6. How did 'The Travels of Monarch X' prove a turning point in his life?
7. Why did Richard lose interest in tagging butterflies?

Answer: Richard raised thousands of butterflies, tagged them and released them to study their migration. But soon, he lost interest because only two of his tagged butterflies were returned to him and they had travelled only seventy-five miles.

8. Which project did Richard undertake in the eighth grade?
9. Richard's project on the purpose of the twelve tiny gold spots on a monarch pupa was highly valuable in two ways. List the two ways.
10. Mention any two of Ebright's contributions to the world of science.
11. In addition to science, what were the other interests of Richard?
12. How did Mr. Weiherer pay a glowing tribute to Richard?
13. Why do viceroy butterflies copy the monarch butterflies?

Answer: Birds eat viceroy butterflies because they taste good to them, whereas monarch butterflies do not taste good to the birds. So the viceroys try to copy the monarchs to protect themselves from the birds.

14. Hobbies play a very important role in one's life; elaborate this with reference to "The Making of a Scientist".
15. What were the factors which contributed in making Ebright a scientist?
16. *He would catch a female monarch, take her eggs, and raise them in his basement through their life cycle*

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- (a) Who is 'he' in this extract?
 - (b) Why does he raise butterflies?
 - (c) Find a synonym for the word 'rear' from the extract given above.

17. *"It was really a sad feeling to sit there and not get anything while everybody else had won something."*
- (a) Who is the speaker of the above lines?
- (b) Where was he competing at?
- (c) Find a word from the extract which is the opposite of 'nobody'.
- (d) Write a synonym of 'sad'.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Discuss the role of Ebright's mother in making him a scientist. [CBSE 2011]
2. Ebright's study of monarch pupas had a far reaching impact. Elaborate.

3. Richard Ebright displayed a well-rounded personality. Do you agree? Elucidate in the context of the given text.
4. Dr Urquhart contributed significantly to Ebright's growth as a scientist. Explain

Chapter 7- The Necklace

-Guy De Maupassant

Matilda Loisel is "pretty and charming" but feels she has been born into a family of unfavorable economic status. She was married off to a lowly clerk in the Ministry of Education, who could afford to provide her only with a modest though not uncomfortable lifestyle. Matilda regrets her lot in life and spends endless hours imagining a more extravagant existence.

One night, her husband returns home proudly bearing an invitation to a formal party hosted by the Ministry of Education. He hopes that Matilda will be thrilled with the chance to attend an event of this sort, but she is instantly angry and begins to cry. Through her tears, she tells him that she has nothing to wear.

As the day of the party approaches, Matilda starts to behave oddly. She confesses that the reason for her behavior is her lack of jewels. Monsieur Loisel suggests that she wear flowers, but she refuses. He implores her to visit Madame Forestier and borrow something from her. Madame Forestier agrees to lend Matilda her jewels.

When they finally return home and as she removes her wrap, she discovers that her necklace is no longer around her neck.

They look for the necklace but in vain. They visit many jewelers, searching for a similar necklace, and finally find one. The Loisels spend a week scraping up money from all kinds of sources, mortgaging the rest of their existence. After three days, Monsieur Loisel purchases the necklace.

The Loisels begin to live a life of crippling poverty. They dismiss their servant and move into an even smaller apartment. This misery lasts ten years.

One Sunday, while she is out for a walk, Matilda spots Madame Forestier. Feeling emotional, she approaches her and explains to her the long saga of losing the necklace, replacing it, and working for ten years to repay the debts. At the end of her story, Madame Forestier clasps her hands and tells Matilda the original necklace was just a petty costume jewelry and not worth anything.

Reference to Context Questions

By a violent effort, she had controlled her vexation and responded in a calm voice...

- a) Who is she in the above extract and why is she vexed?
- b) Who did she respond to? What is that person's concern?
- c) Give another word for vexation.

"...there is nothing more humiliating than to have a shabby air in the midst of rich women."

- a) Who is the speaker? Explain the context of the above line.
- b) What does having a "shabby air" mean in the above context?
- c) What does the above line reveal about the nature of the speaker?

She fell upon the neck of her friend, embraced her with passion, then went away with her treasure.

- Who is “she”? Name her friend.
- What is the “treasure” that she has come in possession of? Why is she so grateful to have it?
- Explain the irony in the above line. (hint- look at the word treasure)

Short Answer Type Questions

- Why was Matilda dissatisfied with her situation in life?
- Why did Matilda throw the invitation spitefully?
- Describe Mme Loisel’s success at the ball.
- Was it right for Matilda to borrow the necklace from Mme Forestier? What could have been a better alternative?
- What excuse did Loisels put up to explain the delay in returning the necklace?
- How did Loisels manage to pay for the necklace?
- How did Mme Loisel now know the life of necessity?
- What do you think of M Loisel as a husband? Cite instances from the text to support your answer.
- How did M Loisel placate his wife regarding her anxiety to dress up nicely for the grand party?
- Why was Matilda’s friend astonished to see her at the end of the story?
- Was Mme Forestier a genuine friend? Discuss with relevant examples.
- How does the necklace change the course of the Loisel’s life?

Long Answer Type Questions

- Mme Loisel’s disposition invites her doom. Comment in the context of the text you’ve read.
- Mme Loisel now knew the horrible life of necessity.* Describe the ordeal that Matilda and her husband went through. What kind of lesson do we learn from their experience?
- Do you find the chapter, ‘The Necklace’, humorous or do you find it rather tragic? Substantiate with relevant examples from the text.
- People should always try to live within their means. Aspirations have no limits but one should never forget the ground realities. Elaborate on the basis of chapter, “The Necklace”.

THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

Chapter 8- The Hack Driver

-Sinclair Lewis

Homo sapiens is probably an intrinsically gullible species. We owe our evolutionary success to culture, our unique ability to receive, trust and act on stories we get from others, and so accumulate a shared view about the world. In a way, trusting others is our second nature. But not everything we hear from others is useful or even true. The modern world has produced many selfish, insensitive people who for their personal benefit in countless ways people have misled, fooled and hoaxed, sometimes for fun, but more often, for profit or personal gain. In this place story a young lawyer, the narrator is a man who could be taken for a ride very easily. He easily gets flattered by affection and warmth and fails to apply logic to even essential things. Working as a junior assistant clerk in a significant law firm was troubled by the vindictive,

unpleasant, side of city life was happy when he was given an assignment in New Mullion thinking it to be a sweet and simple country village. However there he learnt the life's greatest lessons that the person he trusted a lot was the person to deceive him the most. The gullible nature of the narrator invites our sympathy.

Reference to Context

I. *He was so open and friendly that I glowed with the warmth of affection. I knew, of course, that he wanted the business, but his kindness was real. I was glad the fare money would go to this good fellow. I managed to bargain down to two dollars an hour and then he brought from his house near by a sort of large black box on wheels.*

- (a) Who had the warmth of affection? Where did the narrator meet him?
- (b) What is the business the narrator is talking about?
- (c) Was the person's kindness real?
- (d) What kind of fare money did he settle with the friendly man?

II. 'We drove to Gustaff's barber shop. Again Bill went in first, and I lingered at the door. He asked not only the Swede but two customers if they had seen Lutkins.'

- (a) Why does the narrator say 'again Bill went in'?
- (b) Why were they looking for Lutkins?
- (c) How had Bill introduced himself earlier?
- (d) What reply did Swede give?

Short answer questions

- 1 What information about Lutkins had the narrator gathered from Bill?
2. 'But he was no more dishonest than I'. Elaborate the statement with reference to 'The Hack Driver'.

Answer: The lawyer charged a handsome amount from his firm to visit new mullion. He was given some amount to expend in the process of searching Lukens. But he paid very little money to the hack driver. Bill already knew that the lawyer was searching for him, still, he made him wander here and there, and even charged him two dollars an hour for six hours, including one hour of his lunchtime. This made the lawyer utter these words

3. Write the plan suggested by Bill for lunch and state the reason behind it.
4. Describe the feelings of the young lawyer when he came to know the reality of the hack driver at last.
5. Bring out the character trait of the young lawyer as depicted in the chapter.
6. When did the narrator feel that he had found a treasure?
7. Why was the narrator sorry when a man was sent along with him to New Mullion?

Long Question: 100-120 words

1. When narrator served the summons finally to Lutkins and his mother and he laughed at him as though he were a bright boy of seven, what thoughts do you think came to narrator's mind. Did he forgive them or nurse a wound that gave him profound wisdom .Discuss
2. Justify the title and state its significance to the present period.

Chapter 9- Bholi

-K.A.Abbas

A Girl Sulekha, called Bholi, youngest daughter of *Numberdar* Ramlal. An Accident damaged a part of her brain and she remained a backward child. Then at the age of 2, she had an attack of Small Pox which left her permanently disfigured by leaving deep black pock marks all over her face and body. She spoke for the first time only at the age of 5, but it was discovered that she stammered. Parents did not care for her. A Primary school opened when she was 7 year old and she was sent to school because the parents felt that no one would want to marry her. Moreover, people did not want to marry educated girls. But she was sent to the school. She meets a kind hearted lady teacher. The teacher comforts her and encourages her to speak.

She hoped for a new life. Years passed and the village became a small town. Bishamber Nath, a rich grocer was ready to marry Bholi. The marriage ceremony was held with great pomp and show. All her sisters were envious of her. But when he saw the pock marks on Bholi's face, he demanded five thousand rupees to marry her in the name of dowry. Ramlal tried to convince him to take a lesser amount but finally gave him the money with great difficulty. But now Bholi refused to marry him. She asked her father to take the money back from him as she did not want to marry that old lame and greedy person. Everybody was surprised because Bholi was not stammering at all. The bridegroom went back. Ramlal could not lift his head due to shame and grief. He asked Bholi who will marry her now. But Bholi told him that she would serve her parents in their old age and teach in the same school where she had learnt so much.

Short Answer Questions 4

1. Why was Sulekha nicknamed Bholi? Why did Sulekha start stammering?
2. What happened to Bholi when she was two years old?
3. How did Bholi react when the teacher asked her name?
4. Bholi was fascinated by the walls of the classroom. Why?
5. How did Bholi find her teacher to be different from others?
6. Why was Ramlal worried about Bholi and not about his other children?
7. Why did the Tehsildar come to Ramlal's village? What did he ask Ramlal to do?
8. Why didn't Bholi's mother want to send Bholi to school?
9. Why did Bholi look about her in school with 'fear laden eyes'?
10. What misfortunes did Bholi face since her childhood?
11. Why did Bholi's mother favour Bishamber as a suitable husband for Bholi?
12. Why were all the relatives amazed to hear Bholi speak?
13. What filled 'Bholi', a supposedly dumb cow, with a new hope in her?
14. In what way did the village change over time?
15. What objections does Ramlal have to Bishamber's proposal?
16. Why do Bholi's parents accept Bishamber's marriage proposal?
17. Why were Bholi's sisters envious of her luck?
18. Why did Bishamber's marriage with Bholi not take place?
19. When and why was Ramlal thunderstruck?
20. The last line of the text talks about an artist and the masterpiece. Elaborate.
21. Bholi's heart was overflowing with a 'New hope and a new life'. What does the phrase 'the new hope and the new life' mean?

22. What kind of mother was Ramlal's wife?

Answer : Ramlal's wife was a traditional housewife who believed that daughters should not be educated, as it would be difficult to find husbands for them. She neglected looking after her Bholi because she was a slow learner.

23. *She remembered how a few days ago their old cow, Lakshmi, had been turned out of the house and sold. "N-n-n-n No, no-no-no," she shouted in terror and pulled her hand away from her father's grip.*

- (a) Why did Bholi shout in terror?
- (b) Why did she remember 'Lakshmi' ?
- (c) What is the antonym of 'forgotten' in the extract?
- (d) The present tense of 'sold' is

24. *He said to Ramlal, "As a revenue official you are the representative of the government in the village and so you must set an example to the villagers. You must send your daughters to school."*

- (a) Who is 'he'?
- (b) What example does 'he' want Ramlal to set?
- (c) What does the word 'revenue' mean?

25. Then she began to cry and tears flowed from her eyes in a helpless flood. She kept her head down as she sat in her corner, not daring to look up at the girls, who, she knew, were still laughing at her.

- (a) Who is 'she'?
- (b) Why were the girls laughing at her?
- (c) What does the word 'daring' mean?
- (d) What is the opposite of 'laughing'?

26. *And in her smiling eyes was the light of a deep satisfaction that an artist feels when contemplating the completing of her masterpiece.*

- (a) What satisfaction did the teacher have?
- (b) Who was the 'masterpiece'?
- (c) Find a word from the extract which means 'thinking deeply'.
- (d) What is the opposite of 'deep'?

Long Answer Type Questions

1. '**Dowry is a negation of a girl's dignity**'. Discuss with reference to the story '**Bholi**'.
2. Bholi chose a dignified life of service rather than surrendering herself to a greedy old man for the rest of her life. Education provides the required stimulus to overcome one's personal barriers. Explain the role of education in shaping the life of a child with respect to the lesson '**Bholi**'.
3. The chapter '**Bholi**' highlights the discrimination against the girl child. Analyse.

Chapter 10- The Book That Saved the Earth**-Claire Boiko**

The book that saved the earth is a hilarious, comical and imaginative interpretation of few very popular nursery rhymes. In the story the Martians think that they are a far more superior race than the inhabitants of the earth. The megalomaniac commander on Mars commands its space probe crew that has landed on the earth to invade the primitive ball of mud, referring to the humans as 'Earthlings'.

The space probe crew is composed of three Martians: Captain Omega, Lieutenant Iota and Sergeant Oop enter the Earth, their prime destination being a library. While they are not able to identify their immediate surroundings, from several miles away they avail assistance from their boss, the Mighty Think Tank. After several attempts of consulting Noodle, the latter assumes that the books that the trio can see around are in fact sandwiches and the library is a crude refreshment stand. He later assumes the books to be some sort of ear/eye communication. After a couple of failed attempts to decode the same, Think Tank orders the three to ingest some intelligence vitamins to get something out of those scrawlings. After some brief moments the space control crew finally encode the little squiggles out of the book. However from a mere book of nursery rhymes (Mother Goose shown on cover), assumptions arise that the Earthlings must have been on a mission to attack the Earth. When one of the crew reads out the poem of Humpty Dumpty, Think Tank compares the same to his own mighty balloon brain. Living in the fear that the humans might avenge against him leading to his 'great fall', he orders his crew to fly back from Earth where all of them would travel a hundred thousand miles away to the distant Alpha Centauri, never to be seen again.

Reference to Context

Noodle: Forgive me your Cleverness, but did not the chemical department give our space people vitamins to increase their intelligence?

Think Tank: Stop! A thought of magnificent brilliance has come to me. Space people, our chemical department has given you vitamins to increase their intelligence. Take them immediately and then watch the sandwich. The meaning of the code will slowly unfold before you.

- (a) Why did Noodle ask to be forgiven?
- (b) Why did the people of the space want to increase their intelligence?
- (c) What is the sandwich that Think Tank refers to?
- (d) Name three more space people.

Short Answer Questions

1. Who were the earthlings?
2. How did Think Tank interpret the growing of cockle shells and silver bells in Mistress Mary's garden?
3. On what basis did the people of space conclude that the earthlings had reached a high level of civilisation?
4. How did Think Tank interpret the Humpty, Dumpty nursery rhyme?
5. Why did the people of space head towards Alpha Centauri?
6. Highlight the character traits of Noodle?

Answer

Noodle is one of the crew members of the invasion team that came to invade earth. He is known as Apprentice Noodle. He is the co-coordinator between Think-Tank and the invasion team. He echoes Think-Tank in every manner. He is a very clever creature. He knows that Think-Tank being

commander-in-chief has to be obeyed. So he keeps on praising Think-Tank and also passing sarcastic remarks. It is only Noodles who think practically and differently about the books which were considered as sandwiches to eat. But Think-Tank took over the idea as his own. But Noodle is not sad at all. He is a blind and true follower of Think-Tank.

Long questions: 100-120 words

1. Half knowledge leads to disaster. Explain this with reference to the play 'The Book That Saved the Earth'.
2. Rushing to conclusion without going into details may lead to chaos and failure. Elaborate this with reference to Martian invasion in the chapter 'The Book That Saved the Earth'.



Poetry

Poem 1: Dust of Snow

-Robert Frost

The poet is upset and sitting under the hemlock tree. Suddenly a crow sitting on the tree shakes the tree and the fine particles of snow from tree falls on the poet. The soft and cold touch of snow changes the poet's mood from sad to happy. He starts feeling soothed and refresh. In this way a simple moment proves to be very significant and saves rest of the day of poet from being wasted and held in regret.

The black crow is commonly a symbol of death and fear. Since the crow is not associated with goodness, it is ironic that in this poem, it is doing a good deed by shaking off the snow.

Robert Frost didn't choose to use an oak, maple or pine tree. He instead chose the hemlock tree which is usually associated with poison and toxicity. Anyway, the beautiful snow that adorns the poisonous hemlock tree's branches is shaken off by a scary crow.

Robert Frost uses the elements of the fearsome crow and poisonous Hemlock tree to do something good – shake the white, pure snow off the branches. This good act lifts the suicidal person's spirits causing him to change his mind about killing himself. The small act causes the man to have an enlightened insight.

We have a poisonous Hemlock tree covered in pure, white snow and a man who is depressed, planning to kill himself and walking under the tree. At that precise moment, the black crow of death shakes the pure, good snow onto the man. All that goodness helps the man to change his mind about killing himself. Instead, he decides to live, forget the regret and sorrow to enable healing.

The poem, Dust of Snow by Robert Frost, reiterates that the little things in life can make huge changes in our future. It also shows that if we can take the hard times of life in stride, eventually something will happen to change our situation into happier times. The simple things we do for others can make all the difference. Just think about those random acts of kindness we do and how much they brighten a person's day and sometimes change their future. Noticing and appreciating all the small things in life will make our life happier. It will also cause us to have a spirit that is willing to change and therefore succeed.

Points to remember:

- The poem describes a very simple happening in very simple words.
- It tells us that sometimes even a small incident may prove to be of a larger significance.
- The poet is upset in the beginning of the poem but a small incident of falling of snow changes his mood totally.
- In the end of the poem the poet feels relaxed and thankful to the nature for saving his day from being wasted.

Questions from the text book:

Q1: What is a "dust of snow"? What does the poet say has changed his mood? How has the poet's mood changed?

Q2: How does Frost present nature in this poem?

Answer: Frost presents nature in a very different manner in the poem. Generally poets take the birds and trees which are known for their beauty and good qualities like peacock, parrot, cuckoo, mynah and trees full of beautiful flowers and fruits etc.

But here Frost has taken a totally different line, he chooses crow, a bird which is black in colour with very harsh voice and believed to be the symbol of bad omen. Likewise, hemlock tree is a poisonous plant with white flowers. It means he has left all the beautiful colours present in the world and has chosen black and white.

Actually the poet has done so to present his mood and feelings. The crow and hemlock tree represent sorrow and depression felt by him in this materialistic world. On the other hand the dust of snow is the symbol of natural joy and energy. It means passing through the sad and depressing moments the poet is entering into the time full of joy and optimism.

*The way a crow
Shook down on me
The dust of snow
From a hemlock tree*

- (a) What do the 'crow' and 'hemlock' symbolise?
- (b) The mood of the poet changed because_____.
- (c) What does the poet mean when he says and saved some part of the day?
- (d) Who shook the dust of snow?

Short Answer Questions in 30-40 words:

1. How has the poet observed nature in the poem 'Dust of Snow'?
2. What is the central idea of the poem 'Dust of Snow'?
3. What side of nature do 'crow' and 'hemlock' represent?
4. Why does the poet use such poetically uncommon bird and tree? What does it reflect?
5. What mood of the poet is reflected in the poem? How does it reflect?

Long Answer Type Questions:

1. Positive attitude in life can make the world a better place to live in. Do you agree or disagree with reference to the poem 'Dust of Snow'? Express your views on the basis of the poem.
2. Our attitude towards a situation evokes both negative and positive response. Analyze this with reference to the poem, 'Dust of Snow' to bring out the inherent valuable lessons.
3. Simple moment proves to be very significant and saves rest of the day of poet from being wasted. Explain on the basis of the poem 'Dust of Snow'.

Poem 2: Fire and Ice

- Robert Frost

The poem outlines the familiar question about the fate of the world, wondering if it is more likely to be destroyed by fire or ice. The poet first concludes that the world must end in fire after considering his personal experience with desire and passion, the emotions of fire. Yet, after

considering his experience with “ice,” or hatred, the poet acknowledges that ice would be equally destructive.

In the first two lines of the poem, Frost creates a clear dichotomy between fire and ice and emphasises upon the claim that the world will end as a direct result of one of these elements. It is unclear which element will destroy the world, but it is significant to note that fire and ice are the only options. The poem does not allow for any other possibilities in terms of the world’s fate.

Interestingly, the two possibilities for the world’s destruction correspond directly to a common scientific debate during the time Frost wrote the poem. Some scientists believed that the world would be incinerated from its fiery core, while others were convinced that a coming ice age would destroy all living things on the earth’s surface. Instead of maintaining a strictly scientific perspective on this debate, Frost introduces a more emotional side, associating passionate desire with fire and hatred with ice. Within this metaphorical view of the two elements, the “world” can be recognized as a metaphor for a relationship. Too much fire and passion can quickly consume a relationship, while cold indifference and hate can be equally destructive.

Although the first two lines of the poem insist that there can only be a single choice between fire and ice, the poet finally concludes by acknowledging that both elements could successfully destroy the world.

Reference to Context Questions

*Some say the world will end in fire
Some say in ice.*

*From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favour fire.*

- (a) What is the poet’s opinion about the world?
- (b) What is the contradictory opinion of public?
- (c) How are fire and ice similar to each other even though they have contradictory traits?

*But if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great And would suffice.*

- (a) What does ‘it’ refer to in the first line?
- (b) What do you mean by ‘perish’?
- (c) What does ice stand for?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. How does Robert Frost caution the common man?
2. What does ‘ice’ stand for? How is it sufficient to bring destruction?
3. ‘But if it had to perish twice’. How will the world perish twice?

Sample Answer: According to the poet, the world will end due to the ‘fire’, which symbolises desire. But if the world had to end twice then it will be due to the hatred symbolised by ‘ice’. The poet feels that there is enough hatred in the world that is spreading among the people. This hatred will end the world one day.

Long answer type questions (100-120 words):

1. Discuss how extreme behaviour can hasten the end of the world with respect to 'Fire and Ice'.
2. The poem 'Fire and Ice', carries with it very deep thematic ideas. Elaborate on these darkest traits of humanity.
3. The poet presents two reasons which will lead to the destruction of the humanity. What values do you garner from the two possible causes provided by him?

Poem 3: A Tiger in the Zoo

- Leslie Norris

Tigers are self sufficient, courageous predators that know what they want and know how to get it. This makes them quite formidable .The tiger is feared by most animals and human beings who inhabit settlements within the tiger's territory. The tiger by birth is royal, regal born to rule. Ironically human beings try to subjugate these animals by trapping them in cage. The poet expresses deep sympathy at the plight (unpleasant situation) of the tiger, that is imprisoned in a cell made of concrete (mixed material like cement, sand, small pieces of stone and water).He cannot come out of it because strong bars fixed at the concrete cell stop him. Thus the poet says that the tiger's strength is locked behind the bars. In the cage the tiger is so fed up that it even ignores the visitor. He keeps on stalking (walking in angry and proud manner) in the limited space of the cage. The last line heightens the contrast between freedom and captivity. Brilliant stars outside the cage seem to be more brilliant than those brilliant eyes behind the cage.

I. *He stalks in his vivid stripes
The few steps of his cage,
On pads of velvet quiet,
In his quiet rage.*

- a. Where is the tiger in these lines –
- b. Why is the tiger compelled to take a few steps?
- c. What figure of speech is used in the words 'quiet rage'?
- d. What do stalks mean in the above line?

II. *He should be snarling around houses
At the jungle's edge,
Baring his white fangs, his claws,
Terrorising the village!*

- a. What is the poet trying to suggest in these lines.
- b. How does the tiger terrorize the villagers?
- c. Why should the tiger be at the jungle's edge?
- d. What does tiger do with its white fangs and claws?

Answer the questions in 30-40 words:

1. What does the poet think where the tiger should be?
2. Cite the reason of the tiger's sliding through long grass.
3. How does the tiger make his presence felt in the village?
4. Why is the tiger ignoring the visitors?

Answer: The tiger is ignoring visitors because he is locked in a concrete cell. His strength lies behind the bars of his cage. He is helpless now. He can do nothing to the visitors.

5. Who hears the last voice and of what?
6. What is common between the eyes of the tiger and the stars?

Poem 4: How to Tell Wild Animals

-Carolyn Wells

The poem is written in a humorous vein as a guiding manual on how to identify certain wild animals. If by chance you go to any forest in the East and if a huge terrible animal comes to you and if it roars loudly and if you are dying then you will come to know that it is an Asian Lion. If a wild animal with black stripes on yellow hide welcomes you and eats you then this simple rule will teach you that it is a Bengal tiger.

When strolling if you see whose hide is covered with spots and it jumps at you and starts eating you then you understand that it is a leopard. There will be no use of shouting with pain because it will continuously eat you.

If you are just walking around in your yard and an animal meets you and it hugs you tightly then believe that it is a bear.

If you have any doubt then I think that it will kiss you, a novice may be confused to recognize animals.

You can differentiate between crocodile and hyena. Hyena always smiles but if tears come from its eyes then it is a crocodile.

An original chameleon is like a lizard. It doesn't have ears or wings. If there is nothing on the tree then you will find there a chameleon that has very cleverly camouflaged itself.

Short questions and Sample answers

- Q1: What are the distinctive features of the Asian Lion as given in the poem?
- Q2: How does the Bengal Tiger look? What is so distinct about him?
- Q3: How does a leopard behave when he sees someone?
- Q4: How does the poet describe the bear?
- Q5: How does the poet describe the hyena and a crocodile?
- Q6: How does the poet create humour in the poem?

Q7. Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow.

*If ever you should go by chance To jungles in the east;
And if there should to you advance A large and tawny beast,
If he roars at you as you're dyin'
You'll know it is the Asian Lion*

- (a) State features of an Asian Lion.
- (b) What happens when the lion roars?
- (c) What do you mean by 'tawny'?
- (d) What is the physical appearance of the lion in the stanza?

Q8. Or if some time when roaming round, A noble wild beast greets you,
 With black stripes on a yellow ground, Just notice if he eats you.
 This simple rule may help you learn The Bengal Tiger to discern.

- (a) How can you recognise a Tiger?
- (b) Why does the poet call him a noble animal? [CBSE 2015]
- (c) How is Bengal Tiger different from the other animals?
- (d) What does the word 'ground' means here?

Q9. If strolling forth, a beast you view,
 Whose hide with spots in peppered,
 As soon as he has lept on you,
 You'll know it is the Leopard.
 Twill do no good to roar with pain,
 He'll only lep and lep again.

- (a) While walking, how does a leopard's hide appear to be?
- (b) When does one come to know that it is a leopard?
- (c) Give a synonym of 'strolling'.
- (d) Why it won't do any good to roar with pain?

Q10. If when you're walking round your yard You meet a creature there,
 Who hugs you very, very hard,
 Be sure it is a Bear,
 If you have any doubts, I guess He'll give you just one more caress.

- (a) Who is going to hug and why?
- (b) This hug is also called?
- (c) What is the antonym of 'Caress'?
- (d) Where can a bear be found?

Q11. Though to distinguish beasts of prey A novice might nonplus,
 The crocodile you always may
 Tell from the Hyena thus:
 Hyenas come with merry smiles;
 But if they weep they're Crocodiles.

- (a) Between which animals would it be difficult to differentiate?
- (b) How does a Hyena differ from a Crocodile?
- (c) Quote a saying famous for Crocodile.
- (d) Where does a novice may get confused?

Q12. The true Chameleon is small,
 A lizard sort of things;
 He hasn't any ears at all,
 And not a single wing.
 If there is nothing on the tree,
 'Tis the Chameleon you see.

- (a) What does a Chameleon look like?
- (b) Describe any two characteristics of a Chameleon.

- (c) Give an antonym of 'small'.
- (d) Where can a chameleon be found?

Q13. How can you identify the Asian lion and the Bengal Tiger?

Q14. Write the sum and substance of the poem, "How to Tell Wild Animals".

Q15. How can you distinguish between a tiger and a leopard?

Q16. How can you distinguish between a hyena and a crocodile?

Long Answer Type Question

1. 'Humour is the best medicine for every ailment in life'. Comment.

Poem 5: The Ball Poem

— John Berryman

John Berryman in his poem describes the grief of a boy over the loss of his ball. No other ball can compensate the loss. With that loss he senses his first responsibility in a materialistic world where those whom we love and our worldly possessions will not be with us forever. The poet sympathizes with the boy but says that like every man very soon he would also learn to stand up despite all obstacles from the experience of losing something.

*An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy
As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down
All his young days into the harbour where
His ball went. I would not intrude on him;
A dime, another ball, is worthless. Now
He senses his first responsibility*

- (a) Where had the boy's ball gone?
- (b) How has the loss affected the boy?
- (c) Why was 'he' trembling, staring down?
- (d) What does the poet mean by 'first responsibility'?

*He is learning, well behind his desperate eyes,
The epistemology of loss, how to stand up
Knowing what every man must one day know
And most know many days, how to stand up.*

- (a) What is the boy learning?
- (b) Why are boy's eyes desperate?
- (c) What do you mean by 'epistemology of loss'?
- (d) What does every man need to know one day?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What does John Berryman want to convey through this poem?
2. How does the boy feel at the loss of his ball?
3. "Money is external". What does the poet mean by this expression?

4. Sample Answer:

The poet makes the boy understand about his responsibility as the loss is immaterial. Money is external as it cannot buy memories, nor can it replace the things that we love, the things that really matter.

5. Why does the poet think that it is useless to give the following suggestion to the boy?

'No use to say- 'O there are other balls':

6. Why did the poet not offer the boy money to buy another ball?**7. Explain the use of metaphor in the poem.****Long answer type questions:**

1. Why is it important for everyone to experience loss and to learn to cope with it?
2. Comment on the poet's take on the epistemology of loss. Should young children be protected or made to embrace the harsh realities of life?
3. Discuss the underlying philosophical theme in the poem that seems to provide a simple description of a boy playing with a ball.

Poem 6: Amanda

— Robin Klein

This poem depicts the state of a little girl's mind who is constantly instructed about dos and don'ts by her elders.: Amanda is a school going girl. She has typical traits of a child, like biting her nails, hunching her shoulders and slouching. She is a careless girl. She loves to eat chocolate. She is moody. When her mother is instructing her not to do one thing or another; she is lost in the world of her dreams. She wants to enjoy a carefree life.

She is forbidden to do many things she enjoys, continuously under surveillance and compelled to lead a regimented, restricted day to day existence. But all the time, the little girl Amanda keeps dreaming of a life of freedom in the open. She dreams of mermaids in the sea, of roaming barefoot in the dusty street and live a life of peace like the golden haired Rapunzel who lived alone in a high tower. She takes no note of what is being said to her. Then she is often rebuked for being moody and sulking all the time. However, Amanda yearns for a world of freedom and peace.

Reference to Context

I. *There is a languid, emerald sea' where the sole inhabitant is me- a mermaid, drifting blissfully.*

- a. Explain 'languid emerald sea'.
- b. Why is the narrator keen to be the sole inhabitant?
- c. Why is drifting blissful for the narrator?
- d. State the poetic device used in the above stanza.

II.

(*I am an orphan, roaming the street.
I pattern soft dust with my hushed, bare feet.
The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.*)

- a. How did the narrator become an orphan?
- b. What is the significance of hushed and bare feet.?
- c. How is silence golden?
- d. What state of mind is the poet in the above stanza? Justify.

Answer the following questions in 30 -40 words:

Q1. What does the poem 'Amanda' tell you about Amanda?

Q.2.Why does Amanda wish to be a mermaid, an orphan, or Rapunzel?

Ans: Amanda yearns for freedom. She is fed up with her nagging mother who keeps instructing her not to do one or another thing. She wishes to be a mermaid so that she could glide over the surface of the sea. Explore in complete abundance. She further wishes to be an orphan as she longs for a life without control and restrictions. She wants complete independence to roam about the street leisurely and do whatever she wants and not be dictated by others. She wants to be Rapunzel so that she could live a peaceful and carefree live in a tower away from any interference and disturbance.

Q.3Why are the stanzas three, four and five given in parenthesis?

Q.4Why does Amanda want to be an orphan?

Q 5. Amanda doesn't want to do one thing that Rapunzel did? What was it and why?

Poem 7: Animals

—Walt Whitman

Walt Whitman's poet presents a strong argument to the question of who is the more evolved being. The poet wants to make us clear that he feels more comfortable with animals than humans. He says that humans are complicated and false but animals are placid and self-contained.

The poet says that the animals do not labour unnecessarily and complain about their condition. They do not repent for their sins. They do not trouble their companies discussing their duties to God. They are not dissatisfied with their conditions. Animals are not materialistic.

Walt Whitman further says that no animal kneels to another, not even to an unknown ancestor who lived in the mortal world thousands of years ago. Neither of them is respectable nor is unhappy. The animals show their relations with the poet and he accepts them.

The poet wants to tell us that humans have become complicated and false. They have forgotten their true nature. They want to earn more and more and have an insatiable greed. On the other hand animals are free from all types of trivial anxieties, so they are still living their natural life.

*I think I could turn and live with animals, they are
so placid and self-contain'd,
I stand and look at them long and long.*

- (a) What does the poet want to turn into and why?
- (b) Which qualities of animals attract the poet?
- (c) Explain the repetition of the word 'long' and bring out its significance.

*They do not sweat and whine about their condition,
They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins,
They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God,*

- (a) Why do humans lie awake in the dark?
- (b) What do humans do about their condition?
- (c) Find a word from the passage that is an antonym of 'Thanking'.

*Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with
the mania of owning things,
Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that
lived thousands of years ago,
Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth.*

- (a) What does the poet call a mania here?
- (b) How are animals not dissatisfied?
- (c) What does 'demented' mean?

*So they show their relations to me and I accept them,
They bring me tokens of myself, they evince
them plainly in their possession
I wonder where they get those tokens,
Did I pass that way huge times ago and negligently drop them?*

- (a) Explain the line: "They bring me tokens of myself"
- (b) What similarities does the poet find between the human beings and the animals?
- (c) What does the word *evince* mean?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. How and why does the poet feel a kinship with animals?
2. Explain the satisfaction that animals have and humans don't.
3. Explain how animals don't weep for their sins? Why does the poet appreciate this trait of the animals?
4. Differentiate between humans and animals in terms of desire.
5. What does the poet mean by, "Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth"?
6. Why do you think the poet has called the desire to own things, a mania? Is the poet right in thinking so?
7. What are man's shortcomings? What can he learn from animals?

Long Answer Type Questions

1. What according to you should be the virtues that humans should possess?
2. The key to happiness lies in not complaining but accepting a situation. Elaborate in context of the poem 'Animals'.
3. The poet in the poem 'Animals' laments the loss of certain values on the part of human beings, whereas animals seem to have retained them and are self contented. Analyse the cause of degeneration of values in today's hard times, with relevant contextual points from the poem.
4. Walt Whitman subverts the common opinion of animals being bestial and humans being more evolved and civilized. Discuss.
5. Does the poet Walt Whitman sound like a cynical misanthrope? Discuss?
6. Man is a complex being. Elaborate.

Poem 8: The Trees

- Adrienne Rich

Adrienne Cecile Rich was an American poet, essayist and feminist. She was called "one of the most widely read and influential poets of the second half of the 20th century", and was credited with bringing "the oppression of women to the forefront.

The Trees is a short symbolic poem that focuses on the movement of trees that are initially indoors but seeking to escape to freedom in the forest. The trees represent nature but also the nature of being - womanhood in particular. What makes this poem unusual is the speaker's attitude towards the trees. In the first two stanzas there is a definite attachment as the speaker objectively describes the escape of the trees to their new environment. In the last two stanzas the speaker, now a first person 'I', seems to want to ignore this profound shifting of the trees but paradoxically by mentioning her own aloofness brings the whole situation into sharper focus.

Reference to Context:

I . *No sun bury its feet in shadow
the forest that was empty all these nights
will be full of trees by morning.*

- a. The sun will not be able to bury its feet in whose shadow?
- b. Why was the forest empty all these nights?
- c. How will the forest be full of trees by morning?
- d. How did the poet describe the forest without trees.

II.*I sit inside, doors open to the veranda
writing long letters
in which I scarcely mention the departure
of the forest from the house.
The night is fresh, the whole moon shines
in a sky still open
the smell of leaves and lichen
still reaches like a voice into the rooms.*

- (a) Who is I in the above extract.
- (b) Pick out the poetic device used in the stanza.
- (c) What does the poet mean by I scarcely mention?
- (d) Why does the poet use the word still in line four and line six?

III *Listen .The glass is breaking
The trees are stumbling forward
into the night.Winds rush to meet them.
The moon is broken like a mirror.*

- (a) Whom is the poet addressing by the word,'Listen'?
- (b) Why is the forest stumbling out of the house?
- (c) Why did the winds rush to meet them?
- (d) State the poetic devices used in the above stanza

Short Answer questions:

1. Bring out the paradox when the roots disengage themselves.
2. What do the branches cramped under the roof symbolize?
3. What poetic device is used for the moon in the last stanza of the poem. How is it connected with growth?
4. How are the trees symbolic of human beings?
5. Whose struggle does the poet narrate?

Answer the following questions in 100-120 words.

1. How does the ending of the poem justify that freedom and expansiveness nurtures growth and well being. Discuss.
2. What impassioned plea does the poet make to the mankind?

Poem 9: The Fog**- Carl Sandburg**

Carl Sandburg was a well known American editor and writer and above all best known for his poems. Among his collection the "Fog" is the shortest poem and a poem that has strong reflections.

In the poem 'Fog', Sandburg has put in hardly 25 words, yet the poem does have a deeper and strong meaning. The first two lines of the poem just simply describe how fog comes in. In this poem the poet describes about fog in cities and a harbor.

He gives a wonderful comparison between the fog and a kitten. When a kitten comes around us, most of the time it just comes so slowly that you hardly notice, till you see it or feel it. The same is the case with the fog. The arrival of fog cannot be predicted. It just comes in and engulfs the entire place and stays on for some time, creating trouble for anyone in between it, but still stays as though it is not aware of the happenings around it.

The next four lines of the poem state that it just comes, sits at the harbor on haunches looks at the city, silently, and then finally moves on.

Fog does not cause any harm, as it is silent and the onset is slow. However, when the fog is around, especially in the city, many accidents may occur for the only reason that people cannot see anything in-between them. There are occasions, when people fall into telephone holes, cars may hit onto each other. People may walk up the wrong place, at the harbor, boats may drive up on the wrong bridges, or they may drive up on another boat and many such instances. Therefore, a fog just comes in like a small and silent kitten, and just sits and watches the beauty, but when it is over a city, the incidents caused by the fog are many.

And the last line states that , just a small child, who gets bored playing the same game over and over again or just by seeing the same sight again and again, and moves on to the next, similarly, the fog also does not stay in one place for a long time. After some time, after the pranks are over, the fog also moves on.

Short Answer questions:

1. *The fog comes on little cat feet. It sits looking over harbour and city on silent haunches and then moves on.*
 - (a) What does the poet mean by little cat feet?
 - (b) What do haunches mean?
 - (c) How is the fog looking over the harbour and the city?
 - (d) "It sits looking...." what is the poetic device used here? [CBSE 2012]
2. How does the poet compare fog to a living being?
Answer: The poet compares the fog to a cat. The silent steps of a cat and the way it sits on its haunches is very similar to the way fog comes and surrounds the city and looks over it.
3. What image does the poet give to the fog? What are the similarities between that image and fog?

Long Answer Questions

1. Difficulties come but they are not to stay forever. They come and go. Comment referring to the poem 'Fog'.
2. Nature has many wonders that people take for granted and never pay attention to. How is the poem 'Fog' different from this perspective?

Poem 10: The Tale of Custard the Dragon

- Ogden Nash

Custard the dragon is one of the pets of Belinda who is always mocked for being cowardly, whereas the other pets of Belinda are supposedly quite brave. However, when a pirate breaks into Belinda's house, she and Ink and Blink and Mustard are all very frightened. It is Custard who charges at the pirate and eats him alive all at once. The one who had seemed to be the biggest coward is the one who saves the day in the end. On the other hand, the pirate had been full of bravado when he was entering the house, but he loses all of that as soon as he sees Custard approaching him. He can only stare at Custard and have a drink to prepare himself for the unavoidable fate of being gobbled up. Thus, neither Custard nor the pirate is what they seem to be. Therefore, we should never judge someone without fully getting to know them. When the situation demands it, they are bound to show their true colours which may surprise us.

*But up jumped Custard, snorting like an engine,
Clashed his tail like irons in a dungeon,
With a clatter and a clank and a jangling squirm
He went at the pirate like a robin at a worm.*

- (a) Why did Custard jump?
- (b) What sounds did Custard's body make?
- (c) What does dungeon mean?
- (d) Find at least two words from the passage which are examples of onomatopoeia.

*Belinda paled, and she cried Help! Help!
But Mustard fled with a terrified yelp,
Ink trickled down to the bottom of the household,
And little mouse Blink strategically mouseholed.*

- What led to such a frantic situation?
- Bring out the irony of the above situation.
- Explain: *little mouse Blink strategically mouseholed.*

Short Answer Type Questions

- Name the pets Belinda has. What is the significance behind each pet's name?
- Give the physical attributes of Custard.
- Why did Custard cry for a nice safe cage? Why is it called "cowardly dragon"?
- Explain how Custard is a figure of ridicule among Belinda and her pets.
- What admirable qualities did Custard have? What were his shortcomings, if any?
- Why did Ink and Mustard ask Custard his age?
- Describe the pirate's appearance.
- Was everyone really as brave as they claimed?
- How did the other three pets boast of their bravery?
- How does Custard prove his worth?
- How did Custard vanquish the pirate? How was he treated by the others after his heroic win?
- Why was Custard such a misjudged pet?

Long Answer Type Questions

- The dragon, Custard, was considered a coward. The humble dragon proved his bravery in adversity. Analyse that certain qualities like bravery and courage are situational and spontaneous. Express your views with reference to the poem.
- Was Belinda a good mistress to all her pets? Discuss.
- Despite the apparent parody and juvenile language, the ballad addresses grim topics like bullying and self respect. Elucidate.

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Poem 11: For Anne Gregory

- William Butler Yeats

The poem "For Anne Gregory" is framed as a dialogue. It doesn't matter significantly who the speaker of the first and second stanzas is-- The subject of the poem is what's compelling--whether or not beauty is perceived internally or externally. The speaker in the first stanza, for example, tells Anne Gregory that her "great honey-coloured" hair essentially makes her beauty most appealing and that she shall be loved more for her outward beauty than only her intrinsic worth. These questions take us to the heart of some crucial philosophical problems of romantic love.

Reference to Context:

- I. *Never shall a young man
Thrown into despair
By those great honey coloured Ramparts at your ear,
Love you for yourself alone
And not your yellow hair*
- Who is the speaker here and who is being spoken to?
 - What does the speaker say to the listener?
 - How and when will the young man not be in despair?
 - What does the poet mean by 'love you for yourself alone'?

Short answer questions:

- Q.1 How has the poet made a reference to the concept of body and soul?
 Q.2. What are the important things for the love of God?
 Q.3 What message does the poet give out?
 Q.4 What proof did the old religious man find in the text

Long answer type questions (100 -120 words)

- Objects have qualities which make them desirable to others- These objects can be Shoes, ornaments, hair dyes, hair styles etc. Walking wearing costly ornaments, behaving in an affected manner etc. Can make one more desirable than another but these are momentary because they emphasize the physical aspect of beauty. True love should only perceive the inner beauty. Discuss.
- Do the speaker and the listener have different interpretation of human nature? How is the voice of the second stanza different from the first and the third?

Answer:

In this poem, Yeats describes the ways of human nature. In how that human beings are incapable of seeing what is on the inside of people. They can only distinguish the exterior features of mankind. In the first stanza, he is himself, telling Anne Gregory that she will never be loved for herself alone but for her physical attributes. In the second stanza, the speaker is Anne defending herself by saying that she believes in man and that they can see what is on the inside. She believed that she would be loved for her intrinsic worth and not her outward appearance. The third stanza is spoken by the author again, reaffirming what was said in the first stanza by stating that only God is capable of such love, which is pure and unbiased.

Recommended Reading List

1. Philida By André Brink
2. A Man Called Ove By Fredrik Backman
3. Elephant Whisperer by Lawrence Anthony
4. My Brilliant Friend (The Neopolitan Novels)- Elena Ferrante
5. The Book Thief by Markus Zusak
6. Room by Emma Donoghue
7. The White Tiger by Aravind Adiga
8. I'd Rather Wear Pyjamas By Chelsea Walker Flagg
9. The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time by Mark Haddon
10. Steve Jobs by Walter Isaacson
11. A Brief History of Time-Stephen Hawking
12. To Kill A Mocking Bird - Harper Lee
13. City of Djinns- William Darlymple
14. How to Find Love in A Bookshop by Veronica Henry
15. Fried Green Tomatoes at The Whistle Stop Cafe by Fannie Flagg
16. My Sister's Keeper by Jodi Picoult
17. The Moonstone- Wilkie Collins
18. The Strike Series by Robert Galbraith
19. The Goldfinch by Donna Tartt
20. Pope Joan-Donna Woolfolk Cross
21. The Lady of the Rivers - Philippa Gregory
22. The Godfather - Mario Puzo
23. To Kill A Mocking Bird - Harper Lee
24. Emma- Jane Austen
25. Gone with The Wind - Margaret Mitchell.
26. The Murder of Roger Ackroyd- Agatha Christie
27. Les Miserables - Victor Hugo
28. Inferno- Dan Brown
29. The Hobbit - J. R. Tolkien
30. The Murders in the Rue Morgue - Edgar Allan Poe
31. Daddy Long Legs- Jean Webster
32. Joy in the Morning - P G Wodehouse
33. The Help-Kathryn Stockett
34. Chanakaya's Chant- Ashwin Sanghi
35. Life of Pi by Yann Martel
36. The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collins
37. Not Without My Daughter- Betty Mahmoody
38. The Colour of Water- James McBride
39. Luka and the Fire of Life- Salman Rushdie
40. The Nine-chambered Heart- Janice Pariat
41. The Princess Bride by William Goldman
42. The Keeper of Lost Things by Ruth Hogan
43. The Secret Life of Bees by Sue Monk Kidd
44. The Clifton Chronicles (7 book series) by Jeffrey Archer
45. The Secret Diary of Adrian Mole by Sue Townsend
46. The Perks of Being a Wallflower by Stephen Chbosky
47. The Kite Runner by Khaled Hosseini
48. Rebecca by Daphne du Maurier
49. Holes by Louis Sachar
50. The Joy Luck Club by Amy Tan