

BHARATHI VIDYA BHAVAN MATRIC. HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL ERODE- 12**X – STD****LESSON 1 – HIS FIRST FLIGHT**- **LIAM O'FLAHERTY****SHORT ANSWERS :**

1. Why did the seagull fail to fly?
The young seagull saw the vast expanse of sea and the long way down to reach it. He was certain that his wings wouldn't support him. He could not muster up courage. Out of fear, he failed to fly.
2. What did the parents do, when the young seagull failed to fly?
The parents came around and called to him shrilly. They scolded him and threatened to let him starve on his ledge unless he learned to fly.
3. What was the first catch of the young seagull's older brother?
The older brother caught his first herring and devoured it on a rock.
4. What did the young seagull managed to find in his search for food on the ledge?
The young seagull found a dried piece of mackerel's tail at the far end of his ledge. He gnawed at the dried pieces of egg shell and felt like eating a part of himself.
5. What did the young bird do to seek the attention of his parents?
The young seagull stepped out to the brink of the ledge. He stood on one leg with the other leg hidden under his wing. He closed his eyes and pretended to fall asleep.
6. What made the young seagull go mad?
The mother bird tore at pieces of fish that lay at her feet. The sight of the food made the young seagull go mad.
7. Why did the young bird utter a joyful scream?
The mother had picked up a piece of fish and flew across to the young seagull. Looking at this, he uttered a joyful scream.
8. Did the mother bird offer any food to the young bird?
No, the mother bird did not offer any food to the young seagull. It was only an attempt by the mother to make the young seagull fly.
9. How did the bird feel when it started flying for the first time?
When the young seagull started flying for the first time, he felt his wings spread out. The wind rushed against his breast feathers, stomach and wings. The tip of his wings cut through the air. He did not fall head long, he soared gradually. He wasn't afraid any longer but felt a bit dizzy. Then he uttered a joyous scream.

10. What did the young bird's family do when he started flying?
The young seagull's mother cackled and swooped past him. His father screamed and flew over him. His two brothers and sister soared, dived and flew around him joyfully.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN A SENTENCE OR TWO:

1. How was the young seagull's first attempt to fly?
The young seagull ran to the brink of the ledge and attempted to flap his wings. But, looking at the wide sea beneath, he was afraid. He was certain that his wings would not support him to fly a long way down. He bent his head and ran to the little hole. This was the young seagull's first attempt to fly.
2. How did the parents support and encourage the young seagull's brothers and sister?
The parents flew about with his brothers and sister and perfected them in the art of flight. They taught them how to skim the waves and dive for fish. When the older brother caught his first herring, his parents circled around and raised a proud cackle.
3. Give an instance that shows the pathetic condition of the young bird.
The brothers and sister of the young seagull learnt to skim and dive for the fish. The older brother's first catch was appreciated by his parents. Where as the whole family had walked about on the opposite cliff and laughed at the young bird's cowardice. This is an instance that shows the pathetic condition of the young bird.
4. How did the bird try to reach its parents without having to fly?
The young bird ran back and forth from one end of the ledge to the other. Each side of the ledge ended in a steep fall. There was a wide crack between the young bird and its parents. So it could not reach its parents without having to fly.
5. Do you think that the young seagull's parents were harsh to him? Why?
No, the young seagull's parents seemed to be harsh, in fact they weren't so. They tried to teach him the art of flight.
6. What prompted the young seagull to fly finally?
The young seagull hadn't eaten anything for a long time. So he was starving. The mother tempted the hungry bird with a piece of fish in her beak almost within its reach. The sight of food prompted the young seagull to fly.

7. What happened to the young seagull when it landed on the green sea?

The young seagull's feet sank into the green sea, when it landed. His belly touched it and he did not sink farther. He floated. His family screamed and praised him. They offered him scraps of dog-fish.

PARAGRAPH:

1. Describe the struggles underwent by the young seagull to overcome its fear of flying.
 'His First Flight', written by Liam O' Flaherty, the Irish author portrays the lot effort of a young seagull to attempt his first flight. The young bird was left all alone on the ledge. He ran to the extreme edge and flapped his wings. But, on looking at the vast sea beneath, he felt that his wings would not support him. So he was afraid to fly. The young bird's brothers and sister had already flown away. The parents rebuked the young bird and threatened to let him starve. They even mocked at his cowardice. The young bird was in starvation as he hadn't eaten since the previous night. There was no food except for a dried piece of Mackerel's tail. He gnawed at the dried pieces of egg shell. He couldn't reach his parents without flying. So he tried to seek the attention of his family to get some food. He went out to the brink and pretended to fall asleep, but no one noticed him.

The young bird saw his mother tear a piece of fish. He kept on calling her. She screamed back mockingly. He eagerly waited for her. The mother bird flew towards him with food. She halted with a piece of fish almost within his reach. Maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish, forgetting his fear to fly. Then, he felt his wings cut through the air and he soared gradually. The young bird uttered a joyful scream. Finally he made his first flight. These are the struggles underwent by the young seagull to overcome its fear of flying.

2. Your parents sometimes behave like the young bird's parents. They may seem cruel and unrelenting. Does it mean that they do not care for you? Explain your views about it with reference from the story.

The Irish author Liam O' Flaherty, through this story 'His First Flight' teaches the young children to overcome fear and come out of their comfort zone and achieve their potential. The young bird's first attempt to fly ended in failure. So the parents scolded and threatened him to let him starve. But this did not help the young bird. The parents of the young bird seemed to be harsh. At last the mother bird tempted the young bird with food. The final attempt of the mother, made the young bird fly successfully. The parents behaved so, to teach the young bird the necessity of courage and self-confidence as these qualities are important to earn one's livelihood. With the above reference from the story, we realise that parents do care for their children. Sometimes our parents need to be tough and harsh to make children overcome fear and learn the way of life.

POETRY – 1 LIFE
- Henry Van Dyke

Appreciation questions:

1. "Let me but live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant soul;"
 a) Whom does the word "Me" refer to?
 The word "Me" refers to the poet Henry Van Dyke
 b) What kind of life does the poet want to lead?
 The poet wants to lead his life looking ahead, willing to do something.

2. "Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear."
 a) Why do you think the poet is not in a hurry?
 The poet is not in a hurry as he wants to lead his life in its own way.
 b) What should one not mourn for?
 One should not mourn for the things that disappear.

3. " In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with the whole
And a happy heart, that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer."
 a) What does the poet mean by the phrase "In the dim past"?
 The phrase "In the dim past" refers to the worries and things that were lost in the past.
 b) Is the poet afraid of future?
 No. The poet is not afraid of future. He prefers to live his life on its own way.
 c) How can one travel on with cheer?
 One can travel on with cheer if he does his duties perfectly with whole and happy heart.

4. "So let the way wind up the hill or down,
O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy:
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure and a crown,"
 a) How is the way of life?
 The way of life is with success and failure.
 b) How should be the journey of life?
 The journey of life should be joyful.

- c) What did the poet seek as a boy?
 The poet as a boy sought new friendship, high adventure and an honourable position.
- 5 .”My heart will keep the courage of the quest,
 And hope the road’s last turn will be the best.”
- a) What kind of quest does the poet seek here?
 The poet seeks to remain courageous to pursue his desires.
- b) What is the poet’s hope?
 The poet hopes that every turn in his life’s journey will be the best.

POETIC DEVICES:

1. In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
 From what the future veils; but with the whole
 And a happy heart, that pays its toll
 To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.”
- a) Identify the rhyming words of the given lines.
 “Fear, cheer ; whole, toll” are the rhyming words of the given lines.
2. “Let me but live my life from year to year,
 With forward face and unreluctant soul,”
 “Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
 Not mourning for the things that disappear.”
- a) Identify the rhyme scheme of the given lines.
 “abba” is the rhyme scheme.

PARAGRAPH

1. Describe the journey of Life as depicted in the poem ‘Life’ by Henry Van Dyke.

The poem “Life” is a sonnet by Henry Van Dyke and it is undoubtedly one of his literary gems. The poet has described in this poem that life is not an entity but an experience. The poet wants to live his life looking ahead willing to do something. He doesn’t want to hurry or move away from his goal. He neither wants to mourn for the things he had lost, nor hold back for fear of the future. He instead, prefers to live his life with a whole and happy heart that cheerfully travels from Youth to old Age. Therefore it does not matter to him whether the path goes up or down the hill, rough or smooth, the journey will be joyful. He will continue to seek what he wanted as a boy – new friendships, new adventures and new experiences which would enrich him. The poet encourages us to have faith and determination in our hearts to pursue our desires. He

hopes that every turn in his life's journey will be the best. He also insists us to take on this beautiful journey and have eternal hope so that our story ends with delight.

**"My heart will keep the courage of the quest
And hope the road's last turn will be the best".**

SUPPLEMENTARY

Unit – 1. THE TEMPEST

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. Who were the inhabitants of the island?
Prospero and Miranda were the inhabitants of the island.
2. What powers did Prospero possess?
Prospero possessed magical powers and was able to conjure spirits to perform tasks.
3. Who was Caliban? What was he employed for?
Caliban was the son of Sycorax, the enemy of the chief spirit Ariel, He was employed as a slave to fetch wood and to do the most laborious work.
4. Who were on the ship? How were they related to Prospero?
Antonio, Ferdinand, the King of Naples and Gonzalo were on the ship. Antonio was Prospero's brother, Ferdinand was the lovable son of the king of Naples, Gonzalo was Prospero's loyal Minister. King of Naples was Prospero's enemy.
5. Why had Prospero raised a violent storm in the sea?
Prospero had raised a violent storm in the sea to bring his enemies and the sailors to the island.
6. How did Miranda feel when her father raised the storm to destroy the ship?
Miranda ,being a kind hearted young lady begged her father to end the ship's torment.
7. What was Ariel ordered to do with the people on the ship?
Prospero ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
8. Give two reasons why Miranda was so concerned about Ferdinand?
Miranda was delighted with the appearance of the handsome young prince, Ferdinand. Moreover he was the second man she had ever seen. so she was so concerned about Ferdinand.
9. Why did Prospero set Ferdinand a severe task to perform?
Prospero set Ferdinand a severe task to perform to test Ferdinand's constancy.

10. How was Gonzalo helpful to Prospero when he left Milan?
 Gonzalo was helpful by placing water, provisions, apparel and the books which Prospero prized above his dukedom in the boat.

Answer the questions in a paragraph:

1. Write a detailed character sketch of Prospero.

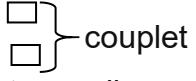
Prospero was a fictional character and a protagonist of William Shakespeare's play 'The Tempest'. Prospero was the rightful Duke of Milan. Twelve years ago, he found refuge on the island after his younger brother Antonio seized Prospero's title and property. He became the lord of the island. He was helpless against his enemies until they appeared on a ship nearby ; but when they were close enough he could use his magic to create a storm. He brought them under his control. Prospero was a benevolent ruler, never intending to injure even his enemies. He was also an autocrat in treating Ferdinand, but Prospero realized that Ferdinand and Miranda would value each other more if there were impediments to their courtship. Prospero's humanity was clearly obvious in his treatment of Antonio whom he called traitor but declined to treat him as a traitor. Another example of Prospero's goodness was when he stopped the king of Naples apologizing Miranda, telling him there was no need for more amends. It was clear that Prospero was just and fair in addition to his intelligence.

2. Narrate how Prospero made his enemies repent to restore his Dukedom.

Prospero was the Duke of Milan but his brother, Antonio, forcibly took over and exiled him. Prospero began to live with his daughter Miranda in an isolated island as he was expelled into the sea. Prospero came to know about his enemy and his cruel brother Antonio's arrival near their island and ordered his spirit Ariel to create a storm in an act of vengeance against them. The spirit caused the ship wreck on the island. Miranda, his daughter was astonished to see a human as she had never seen a handsome person from her young age except her father. He was Ferdinand, the son of their enemy, King of Naples. He was in search of his father and the crew members who were aboard a ship, that was stuck in the storm. Ferdinand and Miranda fell in love with each other at first sight. Prospero resolved to throw some difficulties on Ferdinand and his enemies. He made Ferdinand do some laborious works but he found the task so difficult. Ariel had left Antonio and the king with a sense of fear and restlessness as they thought all their men were dead. Ariel placed before them delicious food when they were starving. But he came as a monster and took away the delicacies. Ariel reminded them of their cruelty in driving Prospero from his Dukedom, leaving his young daughter to perish in the sea. The king of Naples and Antonio thus repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.

LIFE – HENRY VAN DYKE

Poetic devices

- 1 Let me live my life from year to year
Alliterated words.
- 2 With forward face and unreluctant soul.
 a) Alliterated words
 b) unreluctant soul – personification
- 3 With forward face and unreluctant soul
Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal
Couplet
- 4 Not mourning for the things that disappear.
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear.
Couplet
- 5 3rd & 4th line – Anaphora
- 6 From what the future veils, but with a whole.
And happy heart, that pay its to II

Future veils - personification
happy heart – personification
happy heart – alliterated words
- 7 To Youth and Age and travels on with cheer oxymoron.
- 8 So let the way wind up the hill or dow.
way – wind – alliterated words.
Up the hill or down – oxymoron.
- 9 O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy
Oxymoron

10 Still seeking what I sought when but a boy.

Couplet

Still seeking sought – alliterated word

11 My heart will keep the courage of the quest

And hope the road's last turn will be best.

Couplet

The road's last turn – metaphor.

POEM PARAPHRASE

UNIT:1

Life – Henry Van Dyne

Introduction:

This given stanza is taken from the poem 'Life' Written by ' Henry Van Dyke'. This poem is a sonnet. This poem 'life' is the poet's own reflection on his life.

Conclusion:

Thus the poet gives a picture of an ideal life, life is a journey and we must always go forward and never look back. We should be confident and optimistic.

1 1- 4 lines

These lines are taken from the poem ' Life' by Henry Van Dyke.

The poet gives advice to the readers from his own personal experiences. The poet wants to live his happily as it comes with forward momentum and optimism. He wants to live his life every year with a happy heart. He does not like to hurry in any matters or situations. He doesn't want to turn away from his aims. He does not like to feel sad and keep on worrying about the things that have passed away.

2 5 – 8 lines

These lines are taken from the poem ' Life' by Henry Van Dyke.

The poet doesn't want to think about his dull past and hold back in fear about the uncertainty of his future. He wanted to look forward with a happy and cheerful mind. He doesn't want to worry too much about this future. He thinks that he should live life to the fullest by retaining the child-like innocence and pleasures of life. He like to travel his journey of life cheerfully.

3. Lines 9 – 12

These lines

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Though the poet's way goes up in the path of a mountain or down the valley, he would enjoy his journey. No matter whatever happens, if his path is difficult or easy, he will make it a joyful journey. He is searching to find what he was searching for when he was a boy – his new adventures, his hopes, his new friendship and his new experiences which enrich him.

Lines: 13 & 14

These lines

Life is described not as an entity but as an experience. One should live with courage, dedication and a clear sense of purpose that drives the mind and soul. The poet encourages us to have faith and determination in our hearts, as we take on this beautiful journey.

SUPPLEMENTARY : 2 ZIG ZAG

Paragraph:

- 1 Write in your own words the various commotions caused by Zigzag at Dr.Krishnan's residence.

The story "Zigzag" is written by Asha Nehemiaah. It is about multilingual weird bird named Zigzag.

Dr.Krishnan was a child specialist. His friend, Dr.Somu went to Alaska. So he requested Dr.Krishnan to look after his pet bird Zigzag. He said that the bird was harmless, unusual and lovable. It could talk and sing in 21 different African languages. It was an absolute treasure and a real help. The bird was brought to Dr.Krishnan's house by Visu (dr.Somu's Cook). Dr.Krishnan's family members tried to speak to the bird. But it refused to say a word despite all their efforts. Dr.Krishnan's son, Arvind brought a plate with juicy fruit slices and some nuts. The bird deposited the fruits and nuts on the blades of ceiling fan and Chandelier. When the maid switched on the fan, it had been raining papayas and bananas in that room. One slice of over ripe papaya and shiny black seeds splattered all over Mrs.Krishnan's painting and spoiled it. Then the bird perched on the curtain rod and began to snore louder. The snore sounded like elephants trumpeting. The neighbours complained to Mrs.Krishnan about the awful sound and asked if they could have some peace. These are the various commotions caused by Zigzag at Dr.Krishnan's residence.

2 What was the turn of events when Zigzag was taken to the Clinic?

The story “ Zigzag” is written by Asha Nehemiah. It is about multilingual weird bird Zigzag. Dr.Krishnan was a child specialist. His friend, Dr.Somu went to Alaska. So he requested Dr.Krishnan to look after his pet bird Zigzag. He said that the bird was harmless, unusual and lovable. It could talk and sing in 21 different African languages. It would be an absolute treasure and a real help. The bird was brought to Dr.Krishnan’s house by Visu. (Dr.Somu’s cook). Dr.Krishnan’s family members tried to speak to the bird but it refused to say a word despite all their efforts. It deposited the fruits and nuts on the blades of ceiling fan and chandelier. When the maid switched on the fan, one slice of over ripe papaya splattered all over Mrs.Krishnan’s painting and spoiled it. As it created lots of Commotions, Mrs. Krishnan was very angry. She asked Dr.Krishnan to take the bird to his clinic. To restore peace at home, Dr.Krishnan took the bird to his clinic. But to his surprise, Zigzag perched on the nurse’s reception table. Dr.Krishnan warned Zigzag not to sleep and snore. When Dr.Krishnan was halfway to his room, he heard a strange Voice Controlling the patients waiting in the room. It was Zigzag’s Voice Clear and Commanding. There was pin-drop silence in the room. Dr.Krishnan was amazed, seeing the bird happily doing the job it had been trained for. Zigzag soothed the frightened patients, scolded the naughty ones and made the crying ones smile. Zigzag recited French poetry and made the crying children laugh. Zigzag never slept or snored. From that day Zigzag was busy in the clinic maintaining the place efficiently.

The story “ Zigzag” is written by Asha Nehemiaah. It is about a multilingual weird bird named Zigzag.

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sounded like elephants trumpeting. The neighbours Complained to Mrs.Krishnan bout the awful sound and asked if they could have some peace. To restore peace at home Dr.Krishnan took Zigzag to his Clinic. But to his surprise, zigzag spoke in a Commanding Voice. There was a pin – drop silence in the clinic as everyone watched it open mouthed. Zigzag soothed the frightened patients, scolded the naughty ones, made the crying ones smile. It recited French poetry and made the crying children laugh. Zigzag never slept or snored. It did the work of maintaining the clinic efficiently Dr.Krishnan's family decided to keep Zigzag till Somu would comeback from Alaska.

UNIT - 3 EMPOWERED WOMEN NAVIGATING THE WORLD

I A. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

a) What does INSV stand for?

INSV stands for Indian Naval Ship Vessel.

b) When was INSV Tarini commissioned to Indian Navy service?

After undergoing extensive sea trials the Indian Naval Ship Vessel Tarini was commissioned to the Indian Navy Service on 18th February 2017 by M/s Aquarius Shipyard Pvt., Ltd, located in Goa..

c) Who is Tara-Tarini? After whom was the sailboat named?

Tara-Tarini is the patron deity for sailors and is worshipped for safety and success at sea. 'Tara' means 'boat' and in Sanskrit it means 'Saviour'. The boat was named after the famous "Tara-Tarini" temple in Ganjam district of Odisha.

d) Where did the crew undergo their basic training?

The crew underwent their basic training courses in Mumbai at the Indian Naval Waterman ship Training Centre (INWTC), and at various schools in the Southern naval base in Kochi.

e) How long were they trained to undertake this voyage?

The crew was trained for almost three years to prepare and undergo this voyage.

f) Which skill was considered important in the selection process?

The little survival skills which the crew members showcased were considered important in the selection process.

g) Who mentored the crew?

The crew was mentored by Commander Dilip Donde who undertook the first Indian solo circumnavigation from August 19, 2009 to May 19, 2010.

h) Which quality of the skipper helped to bring out a successful expedition?

The quality of being honest with themselves and with the work they did during difficult times helped them bring out a successful expedition. (or) firm determination and indomitable spirit of the skipper helped to bring out a successful expedition.

i) Who among the crew mentioned about teamwork?

Lt. Payal Gupta, one among the crew members, mentioned about teamwork.

j) When did they witness the brilliant southern lights from the sea? How did the sky appear there?

When they were crossing the Tasman Sea, they witnessed the brilliant Southern Lights from sea. It was rare to watch that in those months, that too from sea. They were absolutely awestruck as they were not expecting it, to see the entire sky lit up in green light.

k) What festival did they celebrate during their expedition?

The festival they celebrated during the expedition was Diwali. They also celebrated three birthdays including the first birthday of the boat, the day they crossed the equator and the International Date Line.

B. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. Mention the special features of INSV Tarini.

The special features of this sailboat is that it encouraged the use of environment friendly non-conventional renewable energy resources such as the wind; collected and updated meteorological, ocean and wave data on regular basis for accurate weather forecast by India Meteorological Department (IMD). It also collected data for monitoring marine pollution on high seas.

2. What does the term circumnavigation mean?

Circumnavigation is to travel all the way around something, especially the earth/globe.

3. How did the all-women Indian Navy crew go about their voyage?

The crew started their voyage on 10th September, from Goa, flagged off by the Defence Minister of India. It covered the expedition in five legs with stopovers at four ports for refilling of ration and repair as necessary, before returning to Goa in April 2018.

4. When did the crew start their voyage? When did they return back to India? How many days did it take to complete the expedition?

The crew started their voyage on 10th September 2017 from Goa, flagged off by the Defence Minister of India. They went around the world within 254-days and reached Goa port on 21st May 2018.

5. What sort of training did the crew undergo before their expedition?

The crew started their training with some theoretical courses on navigation, communication and weather prediction. Classroom courses were different from sailing outside. So, they were given hands-on training, in repairing things, managing bad weather, dealing with medical emergency, and training in tactical aspects.

6. How did the crew members work as a team to make their expedition successful?

As a team the crew could discuss different ways of solving a problem and choose the best one. It was easier for them to collaborate and work together. Even during the storm when three people would be out on watch, the other three who would be inside wouldn't be able to rest. Somebody would heat the water, the other person would heat the gloves because it was raining also. So team effort actually helped in navigating through the 20 hours long storm to make their expedition successful.

7. What challenging tasks did the team face during their voyage?

In the South Pacific, the crew encountered a storm where the seas were almost nine to ten meters high and the winds were picking up to 60-70 knots (a unit of speed equal to one nautical mile per hour exactly 1.852 m/h), which is about a hurricane force of wind on land. It is normal on sea where there is hardly any land mass to stop the winds. So, when something broke down and after a lot of hard work and effort, they were able to fix it together. This team work gave them strength to move on.

8. What sort of activities did the crew engage in during their expedition?

During circumnavigation, the crew picked up some hobbies like reading books, quilling and craft work. They even watched movies, listened to music and made parathas, baked cakes and bread and even made halwa and rasgullas with the limited resources they had on the boat.

9. Mention the celebrations which the crew enjoyed during their expedition?

The festivals they celebrated during the expedition was Diwali. They also celebrated three birthdays, the first birthday of the boat, the day they crossed the equator and the International Date Line.

10. Which factor motivated the crew to undertake this expedition?

The crew knew that the entire world was watching them and praying for them. So they never wanted them to have a single day thinking that they were in trouble. Thus, one of the motives that they kept in mind was that they did not want to frighten them. This factor motivated the crew to undertake this expedition. They decided that they would show the people what they had actually undergone through their expedition. And they wanted to boost the morale in the country and for more women to take to adventures like sailing.

C. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ABOUT 100-150 WORDS:**1. Highlight the factors responsible for the all-women Indian Navy crew to carry out their expedition.**

Prose : Empowered Women Navigating the World

Theme : Adventure is synonymous with women

Women of the past stayed indoors and they were not allowed to go out without an escort. But today things have changed to the extent that the real power of women is being projected to the world through the advancement of technology and media. Currently women's achievements are tremendous in many fields. One such achievement is the All-women India Navy crew who sailed around the world for 254 days all alone, in a sailboat called INS Tarini. As the sea does not discriminate between genders, the crew undertook this expedition to boost the morale in the country and women to take part in adventures like sailing. The crew members really worked as a team, with each one doing different tasks. Vartika Joshi, as the head of the crew, would discuss different ways of solving a problem and choose the best one. Team work was the most important in the middle of the crisis. This team effort helped in navigating through the 20 hours long storm. These factors motivated the crew to undergo this expedition.

2. Write in detail about the selection and training process which the crew underwent.

Prose : Empowered Women Navigating the World

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Out of the thirty women who had applied, six of them were shortlisted, based on the survival skills they showcased. The crew was mentored by Commander Dilip Donde. Then they got acquainted themselves with sail boat. They slowly got used to it through three years of training. Before the expedition, they started with some theoretical courses on navigation, communication and weather prediction. They were also given hands-on training as to how to repair things and deal with emergencies, when the weather got tough. In addition, Aishwarya said that they underwent their basic training courses in Mumbai at the Indian Naval Waterman ship Training Centre (INWTC), and at various schools in the southern naval base in Kochi. They even sailed on INSV Mhadei to Mauritius and back and also to Cape Town in December 2016. This trip was on how to manage food, water and even electricity during the big voyage.

ANTONYMS

1	accomplishments	x	failures
2	acquainted	x	unaware
3	apprehensive	x	calm, confident
4	awestruck	x	bored
5	commissioned	x	rejected, neglected
6	consonance	x	confusion, tension
7	discriminate	x	mix up
8	indigenously	x	foreign, globally
9	indulged	x	abstained, avoided
10	monitoring	x	neglecting
11	patron	x	antagonist, recipient, beneficiary
12	replenishment	x	removal
13	repulsion	x	attraction
14	tremendous	x	inferior
15	unpredictable	x	predictable

UNIT – 3 (POEM)
I AM EVERY WOMAN

- Rakhi Nariani Shirke

A. READ THE POETIC LINES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. **The summer of life she's ready to see in spring.,**
She says, “ Spring will come again, my dear
Let me care for the ones who're near”
 - a) What does the word summer mean here?
 Summer means adversity, pain or agony.
 - b) How does she take life?
 She takes life positively and hopes for the better.
 - c) What does she mean by “spring will come again”?
 She means that difficult times will pass by and new hopes and renewed life will come up again.

2. **Strong is she in her faith and belief.**
“Persistence is the key to everything,” says she.
 - a) What is she strong about?
 She is strong about her faith and belief.
 - b) How does she deal with the adversities in life?
 She deals with the adversities of life by finding a ray of hope and pursuing to care for her near ones.

3. **Despite the sighs and groans and moans,**
She's strong in her faith, firm in her belief!
 - a) Is she complaining about the problems of life?
 No, she is not complaining about the problems of life. Instead, she is Strong in her faith.
 - b) Pick out the words that show her grit.
 The words that show her grit are **strong** and **firm**.

4. **Don't ever try to saw her pride, her self-respect**
She knows how to thaw you, saw you – so beware!
 - a) What do the words ‘thaw’ and ‘saw’ mean here?
 Literal meaning of ‘thaw’ is defrosting and ‘saw’ means to cut something. Here these words mean that she knows how to crush us.
 - b) What is the tone of the author?
 The tone of the author is aggressive.

5. She's today's woman. Today's woman dear.

Love her, respect her, keep her near.....

- a) Describe today's woman according to the poet.

According to the poet, today's woman is ferocious like a lioness. She cannot be threatened

- b) How should a woman be treated?

A woman should be treated with love, respect and dignity.

B. READ THE POETIC LINES AND IDENTIFY THE FIGURE OF SPEECH:

1. A woman is beauty innate,

A symbol of power and strength.

She puts her life at stake,

She's real, she's not fake!

- a) Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines.

The rhyming words from the above lines are **stake** and **fake**.

- b) Add another word that rhymes with it.

Another word that rhymes with it is **make or take**.

- c) Give the rhyme scheme for the above lines.

The rhyme scheme for the above lines is **abcc**

2. She's a lioness; don't mess with her.

She'll not spare you if you're a prankster.

- a) Pick out the line that has a metaphor in it.

The line that has a metaphor in it is

'She's a lioness; don't mess with her'.

- b) Give your examples of metaphor to describe the qualities of a woman.
She is an angel.

3. She's strong in her faith, firm in her belief.

- a) Pick out the alliterated words from the above line.

The alliterated words from the above line are **faith, firm**.

- b) Pick out other alliterated words from the poem.

The other alliterated words from the poem are

symbol, strength - 2nd line

summer, spring - 5th line

she, says, spring - 6th line

<u>s</u> trong, <u>s</u> he	-	9 th line
<u>s</u> ays, <u>s<td>-</td><td>11th line</td></u>	-	11 th line
<u>f</u> aith, <u>f</u> irm	-	12 th line
<u>s</u> aw, <u>s</u> elf-respect	-	15 th line
<u>s</u> he, <u>s</u> aw, so	-	16 th line

C. FILL IN THE BLANKS..... (REFER BOOK)**D. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A PARAGRAPH OF ABOUT 80 TO 100 WORDS:****1. How are today's women portrayed by the poet?**

Poem : I am Every Woman

Poet : Rakhi Nariani Shirke

Theme : Multi-faced nature of modern women

Today's women are portrayed in such a way that every woman is beautiful innate. She is a symbol of power and strength. She is prone to put her life at risk. Every woman is true in expressing her love and she is never fake. She is very dignified in her approach. Even at times of adversity, she finds a ray of hope and she continues to care for her near ones. She is a brave woman and she has no fear. She is forceful in her faith and beliefs. She is never a quitter and she is optimistic. She is ferocious like a lioness. It is better for the prankster to stay away from her. Never should one try to bring disgrace to her pride and self-respect, for she knows how to thaw and saw them. She is today's woman. It is healthier to love her, respect her and to keep her near.

2. What qualities have made women powerful?

Poem : I am Every Woman

Poet : Rakhi Nariani Shirke

Theme : Multi-faced nature of modern women

The qualities of today's women are: empowerment, bravery, strength and resoluteness. They are always ready to take up new ventures. They are persistent and work tirelessly to prove what they are capable of. Women have to be treated respectfully for the growth of a nation. Every woman has innate beauty in her. She is a symbol of power and strength. She is empowered brave and strong. She is prone to put her life at stake and does not fear in putting her life at stake. She is ready to take risk in her life courageously. She is a down-to-earth human being. She is not fake. She is an embodiment of sacrifice. She is ready to sacrifice herself for the happiness of the loved ones. According to her, others' happiness is more important than hers. The woman is strongly and inseparably rooted in her faith and beliefs. Nothing can shake her up. The poet goes on to say that she is a lioness and warns

us not to take her for granted. Pranksters will not be shown mercy as she has the fighting spirit also. These are the qualities that have made women powerful.

POEM 3 EVERY WOMAN

Poem Paraphrase:

- 1 Lines 1 to 4 (1st stanza)
The Poet Rakhi Nariani Shirke in her poem ‘ I am Every woman’ speaks about the wonderful qualities of woman. She says that every woman is an inborn beauty. She is a symbol of power and strength. She is prone to put her life at risk. She is real. She is true in expressing her love and she is never fake.
- 2 Lines 5 to 8 (2nd stanza)
The Poet Rakhi Nariani Shirke in her poem ‘ I am Every woman” speaks about the wonderful qualities of women. It talks about the multifaceted nature of women. She is optimistic in her approach even at times of adversity. She says that spring will come again. She finds a ray of hope and continues to care for her near and dear ones. She is the woman and she has no fear of any things.
- 3 Lines 9 to 12 [3rd stanza]
The Poet Rakhi Nariani Shirke in her poem ‘ I am Every woman’ speaks about the wonderful qualities of women. It talks about the multifaceted nature of women. She is strong in her faith and beliefs. She says that persistence is her key for everything. In spite of the complaints, the grumbles and the grievances, she is strong in her faith. She is firm in her beliefs.
- 4 Lines 13- 18 [4th & 5th stanza]
The poet Rakhi Nariani Shirke in her poem ‘ I am every woman” speaks about the wonderful qualities of women. She talks about the multifaceted nature of women. She is ferocious like a lioness. The poet warns not to tease or play joke with her. It is better for a mischievous person to stay away from her. We should never try to bring disgrace to her pride and self respect. She knows how to freeze and cut them. So she advises us to be careful to her. And the poet says that it is heart. She should be kept as a dignified person.

**POEM : 3 I AM EVERY WOMAN
POETIC DEVICE**

- 1 She's real, she's not fake!
Orymoron is the figure of speech.
- 2 The summer of life she's ready to see in spring
She says, 'spring will come again my dear'.
The summer of life – Metaphor
 - Spring will come again - Metaphor
- 3 She's a lioness, don't mess with her.
• Metaphor is the figure of speech.
- 4 She's a lioness, don't mess with her
She'll not spare you if you're a prankster.
• Anaphora is the figure of speech.
- 5 She's today's woman. To day's woman dear
Love her respect her, keep her near.
• Repetition is the figure of speech.

**UNIT : 4 THE ATTIC
- Satyajit Ray**

In- Text Question

- a. When did Aditya leave the local school?
Aditya left the local school twenty-nine years ago, after he had passed the matriculation examination.
- b. Why did Aditya think that the school would not be recognizable?
As it might have undergone many changes during the passage of time, Aditya thought that the school would not be recognizable.
- c. Who were Aditya's ancestors?
Aditya's ancestors were once the Zamindars.
- d. How was the landscape through which they travelled?
The landscape through which they travelled was exotic. It was the month of Magha. The sun was soothing. On either side of the road were paddy fields as far as the eye could see and they had a good harvest.

e. What did Aditya visit?

Aditya visited the local school from which he had passed the matriculation examination. Beyond the iron gates were the playing field and the two- storeyed school building.

f. Where was Nagen Uncle's Shop?

Nagen Uncle's shop was next to a grocery shop and opposite to a temple dedicated to Lord Shiva.

g. Besides tea, what did Nagen uncle have in his shop?

Besides tea, Nagen uncle had biscuits and savouries in his shop.

h. What did Nagen uncle tell about Sanyal?

Nagen uncle said that Sanyal was short of sight and hearing. Being a poor man, he couldn't afford to buy spectacles.

i. In what way was Mr. Sanyal's behaviour strange?

Mr. Sanyal's behaviour was so strange that he stood up suddenly and stretched himself raising his lean right arm. His eyes were dilated, and he began to recite a poem of Tagore- Panraksha. After reciting, he left the place, making the gesture of Namaste to nobody in particular.

j. What did Nagen uncle tell about Sanyal's past life?

Sanyal had lost his wife and his only son last year. He had sold all his lands to get his daughter married, and became a pauper. His mental stress and poor condition had made him behave like a crazy person.

k. How did Sanyal show that he had a sense of self-respect?

Sanyal had tea and biscuits in Nagen uncle's tea shop. But he never failed to pay for it. This shows that he had a sense of self-respect.

L. Why was the attic 'a favourite place' for the children?

The attic had been 'a favourite place' for the children because it was in the attic the children seemed to be in a world of their own.

m. What did Aditya do on reaching the attic?

On reaching the attic, Aditya got on top of the packing case and pushed his hand inside the ventilator thus upsetting a sparrow's nest. He heaved a sigh of relief when he had got what he had been looking for.

n. What did the jeweller say about the article?

The jeweller remarked that the article was an antique.

- o. Was Sanyal happy about his visitors?
No, Sanyal was not happy about his visitors as no one visited him.
- p. Why did sanyal recite the poem in the tea shop earlier?
Sanyal recited the poem in the tea shop earlier because he recognized Aditya by the mole on his right cheek. So he recited the same poem that he had recited on the prize- giving day purposely so that he might remember him. He wanted to teach him a lesson for his act of betrayal.
- q. What was engraved on the medal?
'Sriman Sasanka Sanyal- Special Prize for recitation-1948' was engraved on the medal.

Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

1. Write a few lines about the owner of the shop.
The owner of the tea shop, was uncle Nagen. He was more than sixty years old. He was a little rustic in appearance, with his white neatly – combed hair and clean look. He was wearing a dhoti and a blue striped shirt that could be seen from under a green shawl.
2. What was the daily routine of Sanyal?
Sanyal used to visit the tea shop for his regular tea and biscuits. He always remembered to pay for it, as he had an acute sense of self- respect.
3. Why was there a sudden change in Aditya's expression?
While leaving the tea shop, Sanyal recited a poem, written by Tagore. It was the same poem Aditya heard at his school, twenty – nine-years ago, on the prize giving day. So, there was a sudden change in Aditya's expression.
4. Why did Aditya decide to visit his ancestral home?
Aditya decided to visit his ancestral home because he remembered Sanya's medal that he had kept with himself for twenty-nine years, which was in the attic.
5. What was the condition of the attic?
The attic was in a dilapidated condition. A portion of the wall had crumbled down creating a window hole. Through the hole they could see the sky, the fields, a part of the rice mill and the spire of the old temple. In the whole house, the attic

had probably been the worst hit by wind and weather. The floor was strewn with twigs and straw and pigeon droppings.

6. When did Aditya heave a sigh of relief? Why?

Aditya heaved a sigh of relief when he got what he had been looking for in the attic. It was Sanyal's silver medal which he took it from him twenty-nine years ago and lied that was lost. As he doubted about its presence earlier, he gave out a sigh of relief after getting the same.

7. Why did Aditya and his friend go to the jeweller?

Aditya and his friend went to the jeweller to find out the weight of the article.

8. What did Aditya offer Sanyal?

Aditya offered Sanyal one hundred and fifty rupees. It was the price of the medal, which Sanyal received in school for recitation. Aditya had been having the medal with him for twenty nine years.

9. "Your grievances are absolutely justified" who says this to whom? Why?

Aditya said this to Sanyal because Aditya was the cause for Sanyal's grievances. Now he got a chance to rectify his mistakes.

ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Give a detailed account of all thought and questions in the narrator's mind while accompanying Aditya from the tea shop to Sanyal's house?

There were a lot of thoughts and questions in the narrator's mind, while accompanying Aditya from the tea shop to Sanyal's house. First, when they visited Nagen's tea shop, he was surprised to see the strange behaviour of Sanyal. He noticed a sudden change in Aditya's expression. When he asked him the reason for it, Aditya did not answer him. Aditya just collected information about Sanyal's from Nagen and left to his ancestral house. The narrator thought that Aditya wanted to see his house. But when he went there, he found a medal in the attic. He went to a jeweller to find out the weight of the medal. When the narrator questioned him what it was, he simply said that he would get to know about it very soon. Then they went to the house of Joseph Kabiraj. The narrator was little curious to know. But he didn't ask him. When they saw Sanyal, the narrator got the clear picture of Aditya's actions.

2. 'Man does change with time'- what were the various changes that came about in Aditya?

Twenty-Nine years ago Aditya was a child of a wealthy family. Sanyal and Aditya studied in the same school. Sanyal was always in the first position. Aditya was in the second position. Though he was a fairly good student, he could never beat Sanyal. He was jealous of Sanyal. One day, Sanyal got a medal as a prize for his recitation. Aditya could not bear it. He took the prize from Sanyal to show and impress his father. But he never returned it to Sanyal. He told lies that there was a hole in his pocket and it had fallen through it. This attitude of Aditya angered Sanyal and he thought he could never forgive him for his misdeeds. At present time, had changed him. He repented for what he had done to Sanyal. He went to his ancestral house to get the medal. He was the cause for all his grievances. He got a chance to rectify his mistakes. He patiently listened to Sanyal and admitted his misdeeds. He gave Sanyal Rs. 150 as the price for the medal. But Sanyal refused it. Saying that he only wanted his lost glory back, the medal. He got it back. By the end of the story Aditya's attitude and behaviour had changed with the passage of time.

3. Give a brief character sketch of Sasanka Sanyal.

Sasanka Sanyal was a talented boy in the school days. He always stood in the first position. He received special prize for Recitation of Tagore's Panraksha. He was a generous student when his friend Aditya asked him to give the medal to show to his father to impress him. He did not have a second thought. He blindly believed and lent him. When Aditya didn't return the medal, he would have felt bad as he knew that he was lying. There was no emotional outburst from Sanyal even at that tender age. Another interesting aspect of his character was when he recognized Aditya by the mole on his right cheek, he recited the same verse of Tagore to make him realize and repent for the betrayal of trust. Eventhough he lost his wife and son and sold the land, he paid the bill everyday at the tea shop as he was a man with an acute sense of self-respect. When Aditya came to him after twenty nine year to give him one hundred and fifty rupees for the medal, he refused to accept it, although the price of the medal was only five rupees. He was not interested in money. This aspect of his character really made us love and admire him. As an honest person he expressed himself to Aditya without bombarding him. Thus right from his action at the tea shop to the end, Sanyal is a lovable character who deserves our sympathy.

SYNOMYS

1.	charpoy	-	a small folding bed.
2.	heave	-	produce
3.	rustic	-	rural
4.	strewn	-	untidily scattered
5.	venting	-	letting out

ANTONYMS

1.	affluent	x	poor
2.	ascertained	x	unconfirmed
3.	bifurcated	x	united
4.	crumbled	x	built
5.	dilated	x	contracted
6.	heaved	x	compressed / tensed
7.	overwrought	x	calm- cool
8.	revive	x	destroy /abolish
9.	rustic	x	urban
10.	soothing	x	disturbing
11.	strewn	x	gathered
12.	unperturbed	x	angry / disturbed
13.	antique	x	modern
14.	existed	x	ceased
15.	dedicated	x	disloyal

UNIT : 5 TECH BLOOMERS

SHORT ANSWER – BOOK IN

- a. What is the future of technology?

Technology has not only made a normal person's life easier but it is also a boon to citizens with special needs.

- b. How many people in India suffer with disability?

According to the 2011 census, 2.7 crore of India's population is disabled.

c. Who is Kim?

Kim is the Assistive Technologist who has introduced Dragon Dictate to Alisha which has opened up the world to the disabled.

d. How does Kim help Alisha?

Alisha is affected by cerebral palsy so she cannot physically, type as fast as she thinks but Kim helps Alisha to use technology called Dragon Dictate. Kim trains her to speak to the screen so that the words appear on the screen and then she can print it.

e. Why is technology important according to David?

David is born with Athetoid Cerebral Palsy. Technology enables him to communicate and be independent, which gives him freedom.

f. Which instrument does David control with eye movements?

David uses a Liberator Communication Device which he controls with his eye movements for his verbal communication.

g. What devices help David to move from one place to another?

David uses AAC Device and ECO2 with ECOpoin which is mounted on his walker.

SHORT ANSWERS - BOOK BACK :

1. What are the benefits of the internet to the common man?

Technology impacts the environment, people and the society as a whole. The internet benefits the common man to travel, to communicate, to learn, to do business and to live in comfort.

2. Do you think technology has improved communication? How?

Yes, technology has improved communication. Technology has made our life easier. It helps us to keep in touch with our family, we can talk to them and see our relatives who live far away. It helps us make friends, communicate and control our

environment. It helps us study, to be qualified and to find opportunities for work. It makes us confident and independent.

3. How does David operate computers with the liberator communication device?

David uses a liberator communication device for verbal communication which he controls with his eye movements. It has a Bluetooth adaptor. So it lets him use any PC or Mac by sending commands through the liberator.

4. Which devices are controlled using ACTIV controller?

TV and Blu-ray music players are the devices controlled using ACTIV controller.

5. Who says these words: “ I want everyone to know the difference technology has made in my life”?

Alisha says these words to make the world know the difference that technology has made in her life otherwise her life would have been frustrating and difficult.

6. Which software helps Alisha to overcome the difficulty in typing?

‘Dragon Dictate’ software helps Alisha to overcome the difficulty in typing. Alisha cannot physically type as fast as she thinks. As she speaks, the words appear in her screen and then she can print them out using the technology.

7. Name a few Indian innovations which are helpful to the disabled and make their day-to-day life easier.

Lechal shoes by Krispian Lawrence, Blee Walch by industrial designers Nupura Kirloskar and Jhanavi Joshi of Mumbai and IGEST by Anil Prabhakar are few Indian innovations which are helpful to the disabled and make their day to day life easier.

8. Is it possible to control the computer screen with eye gaze?

Yes, it is possible to control the computer screen with eye gaze. It is beyond imagination but it has been possible with modern technology.

9. Suggest ways of making our society inclusive.

Technology has helped a talented mind overcome physical impairments and contribute productively to the world.

10. How would you help the people with disabilities in your neighbourhood?

I would introduce them to the latest and modern technology available for different kinds of impairment. It will make them more confident and independent.

PARAGRAPH:

1. How do we use technology in our day today lives?

We use technology in our day to day lives. Technology benefits a common man to travel, to communicate, to learn, to do business and to live in comfort. Technology has improved communication. It helps us keep in touch with our family, we can talk to them and even see our relatives who live far away. It helps us make friends, communicate and control our environment. It helps us study, to be qualified and to find opportunities for work. It makes us confident and independent. Technology has not only made a normal person's life easier but it is also a boon to citizens with special needs. It has helped a talented mind overcome physical impairments and contribute productively to the world. Learning has now become a more inclusive way for us by technology.

2. "Technology is a boon to the disabled" – justify.

Technology is a boon to the disabled. It has empowered the disabled to do their day-to-day chores of life. In India, 2.7 crore people are living with one or other kind of disability. They are deprived by attitudinal barriers as they continue to grapple with the challenges of access, acceptance and inclusion. There are many types of technology that can help a young disabled person become independent. Alisha is affected by cerebral palsy. So she cannot physically type as fast as she thinks. But Kim helps Alisha to use the technology called Dragon Dictator. Kim trains her to speak to the

screen so that the words appear on the screen and then she can print it using the technology.

David was born with Athetoid Cerebral Palsy. He has been using hi-tech communication aid. For verbal communication, David uses a Liberator Communication Device which he controls with his eye movements. It has a Bluetooth adaptor which it lets him use any PC or Mac by sending commands through the liberator. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam developed lightweight prosthetics from space-age material to enable disabled children to walk easily. Technology allows differently abled learners to learn with their peers as and as contribute fruitfully to the collaboration process of learning.

ANTONYMS:

1. Inclusion X Exclusion
2. Determine X Abstain
3. Limit X Widen
4. Deprived X Privileged
5. Rely X Independent
6. Bespoke X Unattached
7. Confident X Timid
8. Cloistered X Obvious
9. Grapple X Accept
10. Gaze X Peep
11. Contribute X Receive
12. Truly X Doubtfully
13. Frustrating X Encouraging
14. Existence X Absence
15. Exhausted X Energetic

POEM
THE SECRET OF THE MACHINES
- RUDYARD KIPLING.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BRIEFLY

1. Who does 'we' refer to in first stanza?
 'We' refers to machines.
2. Who are the speakers and listeners of this poem?
 Machines are the speakers and readers are the listeners.
3. What metals are obtained from ores and mines?
 Steel, Copper, Gold, Nickel, Lead, Aluminium and Uranium are some of the metals obtained from ores and mines.
4. Mention a few machines which are hammered to design.
 Wheel, tractors, bulldozer, Crane, truck, Screw Pulley etc.
5. Mention the names of a few machines that run on water, coal or oil.
 Water – underwater treadmill, steam engine etc.
 Coal – turbine of power plant etc.
 Oil – Aeroplane, Car etc.
6. Mention a few machines used for pulling, pushing, lifting, driving, printing, ploughing, reading and writing etc.
 Pulling – winch; pushing – Hydrolic pile pusher; lifting –cranes; driving- car; printing-offset, digital printing machine; ploughing – tractor; reading – computer; writing-type writer.
7. Are machines humble to accept the evolution of human brain? Why?
 Yes, Machines are humble to accept the evolution of human brain. They know that nothing is superior to the creation of the human brain.
8. What feelings are evoked in us by the machines in this poem?
 Emotions like Love, pity, sympathy and compassion are the feelings evoked in us by the machines.

9. 'And a thousandth of an inch to give us play:'

Which of the following do the machines want to prove from this line?

- a) Once machines are fed with fuel, they take very long time to start.
- b) Once machines are fed with the fuel, they start quickly –(Answer).

10. And now, if you will set us to our task,

We will serve you four and twenty hours a day!

- a) Who does the pronoun 'you' refer to here?

'You' refers to the human beings.

- b) Whose task is referred to as 'our task' here?

The machines' task is referred to as 'our task' here.

- c) Open conditional clause is used in the given line. Why is the future tense 'will set' and 'will serve' used both in the 'if clause' and in the 'main clause'?

The future tense is used both in the 'if clause' and in the 'main clause' because if the condition is fulfilled, the consequent action will automatically happen without fail.

- d) Do the machines serve us twenty four hours a day?

Yes, the machines serve us twenty four hours a day.

- e) Rewrite the given lines with the ending '365 days a year'.

We will serve you three hundred and sixty five days a year.

APPRECIATION QUESTIONS:

1. We were cast and wrought and hammered
We were cut and filed and tooled and gauged to fit

- a. Who does 'we' refer to in these lines?
We refers to the machines.

- b. What do you mean by 'wrought'?
Wrought means metals are beaten out of shape by hammering.

2. And now, if you will set us to our task,
 We will serve you four and twenty hours a day
 a. Who will serve us 24 hours?
 The machines will serve us twenty four hours.
 b. Explain the given lines.
 When we, the human beings, give the machine a task or work they will serve us twenty four hours a day.
3. We can run and race and swim and fly and dive,
 We can see and hear and count and read and write!
 a. How are machines important in our life?
 Machines are important in our life as they do various tasks like lifting, driving, printing, ploughing, weaving, heating, hearing, seeing, counting, reading and writing.
4. We can neither love nor pity nor forgive,
 If you make a slip in handling us you die!
 a. Do the machines have emotions?
 No, the machines do not have emotions.
 b. Explain 'If you make a slip in handling us you die!'
 It means handling the machines in a wrong way leads to death.
5. Because, for all our power and weight and size,
 We are nothing more than children of your brain!
 a. Will the machines do any task without a human being?
 No, the machines will not do any task without a human being.
 b. Explain the second line.
 Although the machines are capable of great deeds, they are still nothing more than the creations of the human brain.

POETIC DEVICE

IMAGERY

- 'We can see and hear and count and read and write!'
- PERSONIFICATION
- 'We can run and race and swim and fly and dive,'
 - 'We can see and hear and count and read and write!'

SYMBOLISM

- 'The title symbolises that machines also have secrets'

ASSONANCE – Repetition of two or more vowel sounds.

- Eg : Some water, coal, and oil is all we ask

all we ask

CONNOTATION – It suggests beyond what it expresses.

- Eg : Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes

ALLITERATION – Repetition of two or more consonant sounds.

- Eg: We can print and plough and weave and heat and light.

print and plough

PARAGRAPH:

1. How do machines confess that they are inferior to human brain?

The poem deals with the problems of modern technology and automation. In the beginning, the reader gets informed about how the machines are produced. The metals are taken from the ores and mines. They are melted, wrought and hammered to design. They are cut, filed, tooled and guaged to fit. The machines require water, coal or oil. If we set them to work, they will serve us twenty four hours a day. Machines are important in our life. They do various tasks like lifting, driving, printing, ploughing, heating, weaving, hearing, seeing, counting, reading and writing. The machines do not have emotions or feelings. They have been created to work. If the human beings handle the machines in a very wrong way, it leads to death. Finally, the machines confess that although they are capable of great deeds, they are inferior to the human brains.

POEM:5 THE SECRET OF THE MACHINES

- Rudyard Kipling

Poem Paraphrase:

1 Lines 1 to 4 (1st stanza)

The poet Rudyard Kipling in his poem, “ The Secret of the machines’ deals with the problems of Modern technology and automation. The poet informs how the machines are produced and what kind of treatment they need. The machines tell us that they were taken from the Dre-bed and mine and they were heated in the furnace. They were cast in the pit. They were out of shape by hammering. They were cut and filed. Then they were tooled and gauged to fit.

2 Lines 5 to 8 (2nd stanza)

The poet Rudyard Kipling in his poem, “ The secret of the machines’ deals with the problems of Modern technology and automation. The machines ask only for some water ,coal and oil. It takes only a fraction of thousand to make them work. If we set them on task, they will serve us twenty-four hours a day.

3 Lines 9 to 12 [3 rd stanza]

The Poet Rudyard Kipling in his poem,”The Secret of the machines’ eals with the problems of Modern technology and automation. The poet says that the machines can do all sorts of work. They can pull, drag, push, lift and drive. They can also print, plough, weave, heat and light. Further they can run, swim, fly and dive. They can also see, hear, count, read and write. All these tasks were done earlier by the humans. Now these machines have made their work easier.

4 Lines 13 to 16 [4 th stanza]

The poet Rudy and Kipling in his poem, “The Secret of the machines’ deals with the problems of Modern technology and automation. The poet reminds that we have to remember the law by which we live. Machines are not built to grasp a lie. They have no emotions or feelings. They don’t pity anyone or forgive them. If we make a slight mistake in handling them. It will lead to death.

4 Lines 17 to 20 [5 th stanza]

The poet Rudyard Kipling in his poem, “ The secret of the machines’ deals with the problems of Modern technology and automation. Machines aren’t perfect after all and Nature always wins over . Human beings are Miraculous creations. Machines often confess that although they are capable of great deeds, they are inferior to the human brains.

Poem: 5

The Secret of the machines

Poetic Devices

- 1) We were taken from the ore-bed and the mine.
We are melted in the furnace and the pit.
We were cast and wrought and hammered to design.
We were cut and filed and tooled and gauged to fit.
 - a) Anaphora is the figure of speech.
 - b) Personification is the figure of speech.
- 2) We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive.
We can print and plough and weave and heat and light.
We can see and hear and count and read and write.
 - a) Anaphora is the figure of speech.
 - b) Personification is the figure of speech.
- 3) We are nothing more than children of your brain.
Simile is the figure of speech.

**BHARATHI VIDYA BHAVAN MAT. HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL ERODE- 12
STD: X UNIT : 5 TECH BLOOMERS**

SHORT ANSWER – BOOK IN

- h. What is the future of technology?

Technology has not only made a normal person's life easier but it is also a boon to citizens with special needs.

- i. How many people in India suffer with disability?

According to the 2011 census, 2.7 crore of India's population is disabled.

- j. Who is Kim?

Kim is the Assistive Technologist who has introduced Dragon Dictate to Alisha which has opened up the world to the disabled.

- k. How does Kim help Alisha?

Alisha is affected by cerebral palsy so she cannot physically type as fast as she thinks but Kim helps Alisha to use technology called Dragon Dictate. Kim trains her to speak to the screen so that the words appear on the screen and then she can print it.

- I. Why is technology important according to David?

David is born with Athetoid Cerebral Palsy. Technology enables him to communicate and be independent, which gives him freedom.

- m. Which instrument does David control with eye movements?

David uses a Liberator Communication Device which he controls with his eye movements for his verbal communication.

- n. What devices help David to move from one place to another?

David uses AAC Device and ECO2 with ECOpoint which is mounted on his walker.

SHORT ANSWERS - BOOK BACK :**11. What are the benefits of the internet to the common man?**

Technology impacts the environment, people and the society as a whole. The internet benefits the common man to travel, to communicate, to learn, to do business and to live in comfort.

12. Do you think technology has improved communication? How?

Yes, technology has improved communication. Technology has made our life easier. It helps us to keep in touch with our family, we can talk to them and see our relatives who live far away. It helps us make friends, communicate and control our environment. It helps us study, to be qualified and to find opportunities for work. It makes us confident and independent.

13. How does David operate computers with the liberator communication device?

David uses a liberator communication device for verbal communication which he controls with his eye movements. It has a Bluetooth adaptor. So it lets him use any PC or Mac by sending commands through the liberator.

14. Which devices are controlled using ACTIV controller?

TV and Blu-ray music players are the devices controlled using ACTIV controller.

15. Who says these words: “ I want everyone to know the difference technology has made in my life”?

Alisha says these words to make the world know the difference that technology has made in her life otherwise her life would have been frustrating and difficult.

16. Which software helps Alisha to overcome the difficulty in typing?

‘Dragon Dictate’ software helps Alisha to overcome the difficulty in typing. Alisha cannot physically type as fast as she thinks. As she speaks, the words appear in her screen and then she can print them out using the technology.

17. Name a few Indian innovations which are helpful to the disabled and make their day-to-day life easier.

Lechal shoes by Krispian Lawrence, Blee Walch by industrial designers Nupura Kirloskar and Jhanhavi Joshi of Mumbai and IGEST by Anil Prabhakar are few Indian innovations which are helpful to the disabled and make their day to day life easier.

18. Is it possible to control the computer screen with eye gaze?

Yes, it is possible to control the computer screen with eye gaze. It is beyond imagination but it has been possible with modern technology.

19. Suggest ways of making our society inclusive.

Technology has helped a talented mind overcome physical impairments and contribute productively to the world.

20. How would you help the people with disabilities in your neighbourhood?

I would introduce them to the latest and modern technology available for different kinds of impairment. It will make them more confident and independent.

PARAGRAPH:

3. How do we use technology in our day today lives?

We use technology in our day to day lives. Technology benefits a common man to travel, to communicate, to learn, to do business and to live in comfort. Technology has improved communication. It helps us keep in touch with our family, we can talk to them and even see our relatives who live far away. It helps us make friends, communicate and control our environment. It helps us study, to be qualified and to find opportunities for work. It makes us confident and independent. Technology has not only made a normal person's life easier but it is also a boon to citizens with special needs. It has helped a talented mind overcome physical impairments and contribute productively to the world. Learning has now become a more inclusive way for us by technology.

4. “Technology is a boon to the disabled” – justify.

Technology is a boon to the disabled. It has empowered the disabled to do their day-to-day chores of life. In India, 2.7 crore people are living with one or other kind of disability. They are deprived by attitudinal barriers as they continue to grapple with the challenges of access, acceptance and inclusion. There are many types of technology that can help a young disabled person become independent. Alisha is affected by cerebral palsy. So she cannot physically type as fast as she thinks. But Kim helps Alisha to use the technology called Dragon Dictator. Kim trains her to speak to the screen so that the words appear on the screen and then she can print it using the technology.

David was born with Athetoid Cerebral Palsy. He has been using hi-tech communication aid. For verbal communication, David uses a Liberator Communication Device which he controls with his eye movements. It has a Bluetooth adaptor which it lets him use any PC or Mac by sending commands through the liberator. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam developed lightweight prosthetics from space-age material to enable disabled children to walk easily. Technology allows differently abled learners to learn with their peers as and as contribute fruitfully to the collaboration process of learning.

ANTONYMS:

- 16. Inclusion X Exclusion
- 17. Determine X Abstain
- 18. Limit X Widen
- 19. Deprived X Privileged
- 20. Rely X Independent
- 21. Bespoke X Unattached
- 22. Confident X Timid
- 23. Cloistered X Obvious

- 24. Grapple X Accept
- 25. Gaze X Peep
- 26. Contribute X Receive
- 27. Truly X Doubtfully
- 28. Frustrating X Encouraging
- 29. Existence X Absence
- 30. Exhausted X Energetic

POEM
THE SECRET OF THE MACHINES
- RUDYARD KIPLING.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BRIEFLY

- 11. Who does 'we' refer to in first stanza?
 'We' refers to machines.
- 12. Who are the speakers and listeners of this poem?
 Machines are the speakers and readers are the listeners.
- 13. What metals are obtained from ores and mines?
 Steel, Copper, Gold, Nickel, Lead, Aluminium and Uranium are some of the metals obtained from ores and mines.
- 14. Mention a few machines which are hammered to design.
 Wheel, tractors, bulldozer, Crane, truck, Screw Pulley etc.
- 15. Mention the names of a few machines that run on water, coal or oil.
 Water – underwater treadmill, steam engine etc.
 Coal – turbine of power plant etc.
 Oil – Aeroplane, Car etc.
- 16. Mention a few machines used for pulling, pushing, lifting, driving, printing, ploughing, reading and writing etc.
 Pulling – winch; pushing – Hydrolic pile pusher; lifting –cranes; driving- car; printing-offset, digital printing machine; ploughing – tractor; reading – computer; writing-type writer.

17. Are machines humble to accept the evolution of human brain? Why?

Yes, Machines are humble to accept the evolution of human brain. They know that nothing is superior to the creation of the human brain.

18. What feelings are evoked in us by the machines in this poem?

Emotions like Love, pity, sympathy and compassion are the feelings evoked in us by the machines.

19. 'And a thousandth of an inch to give us play:'

Which of the following do the machines want to prove from this line?

- a) Once machines are fed with fuel, they take very long time to start.
- b) Once machines are fed with the fuel, they start quickly –(Answer).

20. And now, if you will set us to our task,

We will serve you four and twenty hours a day!

a) Who does the pronoun 'you' refer to here?

'You' refers to the human beings.

b) Whose task is referred to as 'our task' here?

The machines' task is referred to as 'our task' here.

c) Open conditional clause is used in the given line. Why is the future tense

'will set' and 'will serve' used both in the 'if clause' and in the 'main clause'?

The future tense is used both in the 'if clause' and in the 'main clause' because if the condition is fulfilled, the consequent action will automatically happen without fail.

d) Do the machines serve us twenty four hours a day?

Yes, the machines serve us twenty four hours a day.

e) Rewrite the given lines with the ending '365 days a year'.

We will serve you three hundred and sixty five days a year.

APPRECIATION QUESTIONS:

6. We were cast and wrought and hammered
 We were cut and filed and tooled and gauged to fit
 c. Who does 'we' refer to in these lines?
 We refers to the machines.
 d. What do you mean by 'wrought'?
 Wrought means metals are beaten out of shape by hammering.
7. And now, if you will set us to our task,
 We will serve you four and twenty hours a day
 c. Who will serve us 24 hours?
 The machines will serve us twenty four hours.
 d. Explain the given lines.
 When we, the human beings, give the machine a task or work they will serve us twenty four hours a day.
8. We can run and race and swim and fly and dive,
 We can see and hear and count and read and write!
 b. How are machines important in our life?
 Machines are important in our life as they do various tasks like lifting, driving, printing, ploughing, weaving, heating, hearing, seeing, counting, reading and writing.
9. We can neither love nor pity nor forgive,
 If you make a slip in handling us you die!
 c. Do the machines have emotions?
 No, the machines do not have emotions.
 d. Explain 'If you make a slip in handling us you die!'
 It means handling the machines in a wrong way leads to death.
10. Because, for all our power and weight and size,
 We are nothing more than children of your brain!
 c. Will the machines do any task without a human being?
 No, the machines will not do any task without a human being.
 d. Explain the second line.
 Although the machines are capable of great deeds, they are still nothing more than the creations of the human brain.

POETIC DEVICE

IMAGERY

- 'We can see and hear and count and read and write!'

PERSONIFICATION

- 'We can run and race and swim and fly and dive,'
- 'We can see and hear and count and read and write!'

SYMBOLISM

- 'The title symbolises that machines also have secrets'

ASSONANCE – Repetition of two or more vowel sounds.

- Eg : Some water, coal, and oil is all we ask

all we ask

CONNOTATION – It suggests beyond what it expresses.

- Eg : Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes

ALLITERATION – Repetition of two or more consonant sounds.

- Eg: We can print and plough and weave and heat and light.

print and plough

PARAGRAPH:

2. How do machines confess that they are inferior to human brain?

The poem deals with the problems of modern technology and automation. In the beginning, the reader gets informed about how the machines are produced. The metals are taken from the ores and mines. They are melted, wrought and hammered to design. They are cut, filed, tooled and guaged to fit. The machines require water, coal or oil. If we set them to work, they will serve us twenty four hours a day. Machines are important in our life. They do various tasks like lifting, driving, printing, ploughing, heating, weaving, hearing, seeing, counting, reading and writing. The machines do not have emotions or feelings. They have been created to work. If the human beings handle the machines in a very wrong way, it leads to death. Finally, the machines confess that although they are capable of great deeds, they are inferior to the human brains.

SUPPLEMENTARY
A DAY IN 2889 OF AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST
– JULES VERNE

SHORT ANSWERS

1. Why did Francis Bennett wake up with a bad temper?

Francis Bennett woke up with a bad temper because he was feeling lonely and bored as his wife had been in France since eight days.

2. What was a mechanized dressing room?

A mechanized dressing room was a place where a machine helped a human being to shave, wash, dress and button him from top to toe and make him ready.

3. How was food served to him?

Food was served to him through a network of pneumatic tubes, which distributed dishes of thousand types. It was an expensive system, but cooking was better.

4. Why was Bennett curious about astronomy?

Bennett was curious about astronomy because his astronomers were making stunning discoveries about new planet, distances and intricate details and had determined the elements of new planet ‘Gandini’.

5. Why did he visit Niagara?

He visited Niagara to see how his accumulator worked at Niagara. He used the force of the cataracts to produce energy. Then he sold it or hired it out to the consumers.

6. How did Bennett travel?

Bennett travelled by aero-car which shot across space at speed of about four hundred miles an hour.

7. Give three instances of how mechanization has changed life at home in 2889.

- Phonotelephote is used to transmit vision and speech at home.
- Without the help of a valet, a person gets ready in the mechanized dressing room.

- Food can be served using pneumatic tubes.

These are the three instances which show how mechanization has changed life at home in 2889.

8. How is advertising in this age different from what we have today?

The advertising gallery is broad about a quarter of a mile long, where there are thousands of projectors for sending those advertisement to the clouds. These gigantic signs get reflected on the clouds so large, that can be seen all over a whole country.

PARAGRAPH

1. What did the story of ‘A Day in 2889 of an American Journalist’ convey to us?

The story takes place in the year 2889 and the date is 25th July. The story was written in 1889, The writer describes how he visualises the world thousand years later. It is a world of technological advancements.

Francis Bennett was the managing Editor of the ‘Earth Herald’, the world’s largest newspaper. The newspapers were not printed but spoken. He had a mechanized dressing room. Without any attendant, the machine performed all the tasks of getting him ready to his office. In his office, he could see his fifteen hundred reporters, passing on the subscribers the news. He got the news from one of his astronomers about the new planet ‘Gandini’. When the clock struck twelve, Bennett reached his dining hall. Bennett and his wife had arranged to have lunch at the same time on the phonotelephone. Food would come through a network of pneumatic tubes. Though the system was expensive, the cooking was better. After his lunch, he travelled in his aerocar to Niagara, to see how his accumulator worked. After visiting that, he returned to Centropolis about 5'o clock. He received petitions from the public. He selected the best proposals and finally waited for his wife to come from Paris by submarine tube.

—X—

BHARATHI VIDYA BHAVAN MATRIC. HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL ERODE – 12

X – STD

ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2019 – 2020

WORK SHEET: 1 - VOICE

The Voice of the verb tells whether the subject of the sentence performs or receives the action. In English, there are two voices: active and passive.

ACTIVE VOICE:

In active voice, the subject performs the action expressed by the verb.

E.g: **Tom chased Jerry.**

In the above sentence, the subject ‘Tom’ is the doer of the action.

The verb ‘chased’ is in active.

PASSIVE VOICE:

In passive voice, the subject receives the action expressed by the verb.

E.g: **Jerry was chased by Tom.**

In the above sentence, the subject, ‘Jerry’ does not do anything, but something is done to it.

The verb ‘was chased’ is in passive.

Uses of passive voice:

- Call attention to receiver of the action rather than the performer.
E.g. The snowman was hit by snowballs.
- When the performer is unknown or unimportant.
E.g: The road was laid down.

Rules for changing Active voice into Passive voice.

- Identify the subject (S), the verb (V), the tense and the object.(O) [**S+V+O**]
- Begin the sentence with the object (**O**)
- Add suitable helping verb.

- Change main verb into past participle form (**V₃**).
- Add the preposition “by”
- Bring the subject to the last.

Some examples

	Active Voice (AV)	Passive (PV)
• Simple present	• Manju does not eat mango.	Mango is not eaten by Manju
• Simple past	• Ram closed the window	The window was closed by Ram
• Past continuous	• Sharmi was writing letters	Letters were being written by Sharmi

Passive Voice : Structure / Format

	Present	Past	Future
Simple	am / is / are + past participle form of the verb (V3)	was / were + past participle form of the verb (V3)	shall / will + be + participle form of the verb (V3)
Continuous	am / is / are + being + part participle form of the verb (V3)	was / were + being + past participle form of the verb (V3)	----
Perfect	has / have + been + part participle form of the verb (V3)	had + been + past participle form of the verb (V3)	Will/ shall+ have + been + V3

CHANGES OF PRONOUNS

Active Voice (AV)	Passive (PV)
I	me
we	us

you	you
he	him
she	her
it	It
they	them

PASSIVE VOICE – OMITTING THE AGENT

In the sentences beginning with **someone/ no one**, omit the ‘agent’ (subject) in the passive voice.

- (e.g) 1. **Somebody** has taken away my book. (Active).
 My book has been taken away. (passive)
 2. **No one** has bought the tickets. (Active)
 The tickets have **not** been bought. (Passive)
 (Add ‘not’ to the verb for nobody, none, no one)

I Change into passive voice

- 1 Alfred Nobel made a fortune of two million pounds but he gave away his money for the establishment of peace.

- 2 Durai received this message last night. Who gave this message?

- 3 Most North Indian marriages reveal their opulence but all the people cannot afford huge sum like that.
-
-

- 4 The labourers are taking rest as they have completed their work.
-
-

- 5 Shrinidhi was reading a book when her mother called her.
-
-

II Change into Active voice:

- 1 Cartoon serial is liked very much by children and snacks are eaten by them while watching television.
-
-

- 2 The broken pieces of glass are being swept by the maid.
-
-

- 3 Was the duty done by her?

-
-
- 4 Has she been contacted by you during this week? The Project has been completed by her.

- 5 What was done by you during this weekend? You were being searched by your parents.

III Rewrite the sentence in other voice

- 1 The assassin has hidden a knife in his sleeve. He was suspected by a Police officer.

- 2 All of a sudden they were dismissed from the service and were not given monetary benefits.

- 3 She was answering all the questions with confidence. But she did not write only one question.

- 4 Nobody respects him because he never respects others.

- 5 A girl from Chennai won the first prize.

- 6 Distance has been conquered and the world has been brought closer by technological advancement.

- 7 Cotton is exported in a large scale. The farmers are appreciated for their remarkable job.

- 8 Why did you buy these rotten apples? Don't buy like this hereafter.

- 9 Sanjay accepted the reception with a warm smile and attended the party with kith and kin.

- 10 I was remembering him in the midst of all troubles. But he had simply forgotten me.

11 By whom will have you been helped to do this tough job? I do not suspect anybody.

12 The readers like the last book of the writer.

13 The beggar holds out his hat that he may get alms.

14 Why should I be suspected by you? I did not sign the assignment.

15 The Swiss regarded him as an impostor and called him a villain.

16 Can the situation be controlled by the commissioner?

17 What are you doing? You must not scribble the numbers on the wall.

-
-
- 18 My friends have hidden the fact from me but I knew it already.

- 19 Hari runs a small boarding house in the town which is looked after by his sister.

- 20 The whole class will welcome you on your return if you win the game.

- 21 The gardener sweeps and mops the hall once a week.

- 22 Small pieces of wood are being collected by the woodcutter. They will be used in his fireplace at home.

- 23 The assembly was being conducted by the Principal. The date of the exam will be announced.

- 24 No one responded to the call to donate blood.

- 25 The lady grinds the batter every morning. In the evening, she sells idlis at the market place.

- 26 The scavengers collect the garbage and dump in the garbage yard.

- 27 Who broke this glass jar? I had bought it in Pune.

- 28 The strikers shouted slogans and the police dispersed them.

- 29 The moon can be seen clearly. The planets cannot be seen without a telescope.

-
-
- 30 Prem could have brought him membership card as he needed that the most.
-
-
- 31 The gardener saw a big snake in the garden. He shall have warned us about the danger.
-
-
- 32 Did Manoj invite you to the party? He gave me a card.
-
-
- 33 Are those pictures loved by you? My sister has photographed them.
-
-
- 34 Do you like cricket? The players make money out of their publicity.
-
-
- 35 Does he help you?
-
-

36 How can you do this to me? Do I deserve it?

37 Will you teach the children?

38 Who has done this work?

39 The pictures were being painted by the participants and they were observed keenly by the audience.

40 This museum was inaugurated last Monday and it exhibits a lot of ancient weapons.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCE

Passive Voice – Request

In Active Voice, a request begins with ‘**Please**’. When we change a request from Active to Passive Voice, we should begin the sentence with ‘**You are requested to**’ in place of ‘**Please**’. If the **request is in negative** form, the request in passive voice should begin with ‘**You are requested not to**’.

(e.g) 1. **Please** assemble in the ground (active)

You are requested to assemble in the ground. (Passive)

2. **Please do not** use mobile phones here. (Active)

You are requested not to use mobile phone here. (passive)

Passive Voice – Advice

When we change an advice from active to passive voice, we should begin the sentence with '**You are advised to**'. If the advice is in negative form, it should begin with '**You are advised not to**'.

(e.g) 1. Work hard (active)

You are advised to work hard. (passive)

2. Do not eat junk food. (Active)

You are advised not to eat junk food. (Passive)

Similarly, you can also use the following for other imperatives

- **You are instructed to**
- **You are instructed not to**
- **You are ordered to**
- **You are ordered not to**

Change the following into passive voice:

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|-------|
| 1 | Work hard. | - | _____ |
| 2 | Don't touch the wire. | - | _____ |
| 3 | Please help me. | - | _____ |

- 4 Do not beat the dog. - _____
- 5 Throw the ball. - _____
- 6 Open the door. - _____
- 7 Respect the elders. - _____
- 8 Wash the shirts. - _____
- 9 Brush your teeth twice a day. - _____
- 10 Don't be late for school. - _____
- 11 Switch off your mobiles. - _____
- 12 Drive slowly. - _____
- 13 Don't be angry . - _____
- 14 Finish the task. - _____
- 15 Preheat the oven. - _____

=====

**BHARATHI VIDYA BHAVAN MATRICULATION HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL,
ERODE.**

STD: X _____

WORKSHEET : 4 DIRECT & INDIRECT SPEECH

STATEMENT (OR) ASSERTIVE SENTENCES

said to → told

said → said

says → says

connective → that

EXAMPLE:

Raja said, "Ram is my friend". (direct)

Raja said that Ram was his friend. (indirect)

FOUR MAJOR CHANGES IMPLIED:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Removal of punctuation | 3. Adding the connectives |
| 2. Changing the adverb/pronoun | 4. Changing the tense |

Types of sentences	Connectives
1. Assertive or statement	that
2. Interrogative: 'Wh' type Yes / No	Same 'Wh' word If / whether
3. Imperative	To
4. Exclamatory	that

Direct Speech	Indirect speech
1. Simple present (eat/eats)	Simple past (ate)

2.Present continuous (is/are/eating)	Past continuous (was /were-eating)
3.Present perfect (has/have-eaten)	Past perfect (had eaten)
4.present perfect continuous (has /have been eating)	Past perfect continuous (had been eating)
5.Simple past (ate)	Past perfect (had eaten)
6.Past continuous (was/were-eating)	Past perfect continuous(had been eating)
7.will/shall/can/may	Would / should/could/might

Rule: 1

If the reported speech is related to some universal truth or habitual fact, the simple present tense in the reported speech remains unchanged.

Example: 1) He said, “ The earth is round”.

He said that the earth is round

Rule: 2

If the reporting verb is a present tense or future tense, the tense of the verb in the reported speech is not changed.

Example: 1. The servant says, “ He is ready”

The servant says that he is ready.

2. The teacher will say, “ The boy was clever”

The teacher will say that the boy was clever

Rule: 3

Pronouns and possessive adjectives of the first and second person in direct speech are changed into the third person in indirect speech.

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
I, you	He, she

My, you	His, her
We, you	They
Our, your	their

Object : you – him, her

me – him, her

Example:

Remesh said, “ I am ill”

Ramesh said that he was ill.

Rule:4

In the reported speech, the words expressing nearness are changed into words expressing distance

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
now	then
This	that
here	there
hither	thither
these	those
hence	thence
thus	so
today	that day
tomorrow	the next day
yesterday	the previous day/the day before
last night	the previous night / the night before
ago	before
Immediately	at once
Auxiliaries : can	could

will	would
shall	would/ should
may	might
must	Must, had to

Usage of must:

- 1 **Philosophical** : [advise] must → must

The mother said, “ You must speak the truth”

The mother said that I must speak the truth.

- 2 Moral codes, order, command : must → . had to

The teacher said to us, “You must listen the class carefully”.

The teacher told us that we had to listen the class carefully.

- 3 **Future**: must → would have to

Raju said, “ you must pay the bill before October 29th.

Raju said that they would have to pay the bill before October 29th.

Assertive sentence:

said → said

said to → told

says / will say → says / will say

connective: that

CHANGE INTO INDIRECT SPEECH: (Statement)

- 1 He said to me, “I can complete my work now. I do not need any help”.
-
-

- 2 My mother said, “You should eat healthy food or you will become very weak”.
-
-

- 3 Kavin said , “You are really a wonderful person. I shall appreciate your abilities”.

4 Aswin said to Mohan, “ I canot excuse you as you have committed a grave mistake”.

5 The teacher said to the students, “You can complete your project work now. I shall give you some time to complete this”.

6 She said, “I have to pay more attention to my studies. I must get a very good total in the Board exam”.

7 The child said, “I will not repeat this again. I will keep up my promise”.

CHANGE INTO DIRECT SPEECH : (Statement)

1 He told me that he had often told me not to play with fire.

2 Joseph told the teacher that he was feeling sick and he wanted to go home.

- 3 The author says that he has come to understand that music is not part of arts and entertainment, from his experience.
-
-

- 4 The speaker said that it gave him great pleasure to be there that evening.
-
-

- 5 I told him that I had not seen him for months.
-
-

- 6 He said that he had promised to reward his soldiers and that he had kept his word.
-
-

- 7 He told us that he had been waiting there for an hour.
-
-

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES:

Said to said – asked, questioned, inquired, demanded etc.

connective → ‘wh’ question – same question word.

‘yes/no’question – If / whether

CHANGE INTO INDIRECT SPEECH (Interrogative)

- 1 He said to us, “Why are you all sitting about there doing nothing?”
-

- 2 The Prince said, "Do you really come from China?"

- 3 She said to him, "What is it that makes you stronger and braver than any other man?"

- 4 The teacher said to the boy, 'Why were you absent yesterday?'

- 5 He said to me, "Can you meet me tomorrow at the railway station?"

- 6 Kumar said to his friend, "Did you play cricket in the morning?"

- 7 My father said, " Haven't you finished your lessons yet, my boy?"

- 8 My mother said, " Why did you score such low marks in Science?.

CHANGE INTO DIRECT SPEECH (Interrogative)

1. The teacher asked the students why they had not completed the work the day before.

2. The Manager asked the peon if he had kept the files in the rack and asked when he would leave the office.

3. He asked his dad whether he would clear his doubts in Maths and the father questioned why he had not cleared them with his teacher.

4. Mano asked his friend what the reason for his late arrival was and asked further if he could not keep up his time.

5. The girl asked her mother when she would buy her Pizza from Pizza hut.

6. The Waiter asked the lady what dish he wanted then and the lady replied that she wanted only coffee then.

7. The Captain asked the players if they would try and win the match that day and the players agreed to do so.

Imperative sentence:

said, said to - ordered, commanded , requested, advised , etc

connective – to(positive sentence), Don’t – not to (negative sentence)

CHANGE INTO INDIRECT SPEECH: (Imperatives)

- 1 The teacher said, " Keep quiet, boys. Do not make noise"

- 2 The captain said to the soldiers, "Do not fire until I give you the signal"

- 3 The teacher said to the boys, "Understand clearly that the late-comers will not be allowed to take the examination.

- 4 He said to his disciples, " Honour your father and mother, and do what they say."

- 5 The magistrate said to the accused, “ Tell me the truth or I will send you to jail.”
-
-

- 6 The captain said to his, men, “ Don’t allow the enemy to get across”
-
-

- 7 The teacher said, “Pay attention to your lesson and do not talk”.
-
-

CHANGE INTO DIRECT SPEECH: (Imperatives)

- 1 I requested the teacher to explain that question to me.
-
-

- 2 The Police ordered the man to open the bag which he was carrying and show him what it contained.
-
-

- 3 The preacher advised us to serve the suffering humanity.
-
-

- 4 He urged them to listen to his words and act upon them.

- 5 The teacher ordered the students not to waste their time in learning useless things.

- 6 The beggar requested the gentle man to help him to get some suitable employment.

- 7 He advised his sons not to quarrel among themselves but to remain united.

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES:

“said } wished, blessed, prayed, cried, declared, shouted , applauded (bravo)
 } appreciated.
 said to } exclaimed with regret, delight, joy, sorrow.

Connective – that (farewell - bid)

CHANGE INTO INDIRECT SPEECH

- 1 He angrily said, “What a stupid fellow you are!”

- 2 He said, “Alas! Our foes are too strong.”

- 3 He said, “Bravo! You have done well.”

4 He said, "May God bless her with a long life and prosperity!"

5 She said, "How unfortunate you seem to be!"

6 The little boy said, "Alas! I lost my puppy".

7 He said, "Farewell, my countrymen!"

CHANGE INTO DIRECT SPEECH (Exclamatory)

1 He prayed that God might protect the King.

2 She exclaimed with sorrow that fate had reduced her to the dust.

3 Mrs.Gupta exclaimed to her daughters that they had an excellent father.

4 I exclaimed that her sister was a very nice girl.

-
- 5 Ravi exclaimed with sorrow that he had lost all the money his father had given him.
-
-

- 6 The President exclaimed with wonder that it was a fine painting.
-
-

- 7 The state player exclaimed with joy that he had won a scholarship.
-
-

MIXED TYPE

CHANGE INTO INDIRECT SPEECH

- 1 They said to the king, "Your Majesty, do not put us to death. We shall never repeat in future such a crime as this."
-
-

- 2 The fox said to the crow. "How pretty you are! I am sure you have a beautiful voice".
-
-

- 3 The trader said, "Have you any news from my family? I am very anxious to know about my son".

-
-
- 4 He said, "Will you come with me, young sir? I shall have the pleasure of taking you home".
-
-
- 5 The Principal said to me, "Why are you late? Be punctual or you will be punished".
-
-
- 6 The hare said to the tortoise, "How slowly you crawl! I can run a kilometer while you travel a dozen metres".
-
-
- 7 The merchant said to the driver, "Put these bags of cotton into your cart and take them to the station. The Manager will be waiting for you."
-
-
- 8 The father said to his son" Where have you been all this time? You waste all your time in playing silly games."
-
-
- 9 He said, "Why are you still waiting here boy? Go away now and come again tomorrow".
-

10 The Sea God said to the Noble Prince, "Don't be afraid. I have taken pity on you".

11 He said, "How clever I am! I answered all the questions that were asked to me."

12 He said, "Why do you quarrel often? Are you not ashamed of yourself?"

CHANGE INTO DIRECT SPEECH:

1 I asked him whether he had ever been to Srinagar and added that he loved to visit Srinagar every year.

2 He said that he did not know whether they would appreciate his services in the direction he had rendered them.

3 The Police asked me if I had seen the murder and added that I was the witness to the incident.

- 4 He requested me not to open the window and added that the rain water would enter the room.

- 5 She asked when she would know the result of the test and asked if they would inform the result the next day.

- 6 The mother instructed the daughter not to accept any food from strangers and asked if she had understood what she had told her.

- 7 The architect told me that he would give me the plan the week after.
He requested me to excuse him for the delay.

- 8 She exclaimed that the puppy was very beautiful and asked if she could take that home.

- 9 Uma told her teacher that she was not able to understand the exercise and asked if she could teach her again the next day.

- 10 Vijay requested his father politely to let him go to the circus with his friends and promised that he would return from the circus on time.

- 11 Shobha asked Sheela if she needed her help and said that she could approach her whenever she wanted.

- 12 The owner asked the driver what the trouble was with his car and added that he wanted to attend a meeting at once.

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BHARATHI VIDYA BHAVAN MATRIC. HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL ERODE –

12

X – STD

ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2019– 2020

ERROR SPOTTING

The correct usage of English is necessary for speaking and writing. But we come across errors of different kinds. Read the following guidelines to help you do this exercises.

Do not take an 'S' after	Always plural	
advice	pants	scissors
furniture	trousers	shorts
scenery	spectacles	pajamas
deer	savings	innings
sheep	surroundings	assets
off spring	riches	forceps
hair	tongs	bellows
luggage		
Singular nouns that end with S	Singular noun but plural sense	
Physics Mathematics Economics summons gallows alms news Politics ethics	Police People cattle poultry	

PRONOUNS

each, every, either, neither, many a – all these take singular verb
 many, all , most, some – take plural verb
 either.... or, neither nor take singular verb. If they are joined with singular nouns. They take plural verbs if they are joined with plural nouns. The verb agrees with the person of the subject nearer to it.
 Eg: Neither Raju nor his men were honest.

CONCORD

It is an agreement in number and person between the subject and the verb in a sentence. When two or more singular objects are connected by

as well as , along with, in addition to , not only but also, none of one of the, then the subject takes only singular verb.

ARTICLES

The article 'a' is used when vowels have consonant sound

a University, a one rupee note, a European.

The article an is used..... an MP, an L.G.T.V, an honest man.

OMISSION OF ARTICLES

- 1) non specific uncountable noun. eg coffee. I drink coffee
- 2) non specific plural noun
I love..... children
- 3) before proper noun
.....Chennai is the capital of Tamilnadu
- 4) before abstract noun
..... honesty is the best policy
- 5) before the language
..... English is an international language
- 6) before the names of materials
..... gold is one of the costliest metals.

PREPOSITIONS:

USE: after with past time	in with future
on is used with things at rest	upon implies movement
between with two things	among with many things
in and at refer to things at rest	to and into imply motions
with denotes an instrument	by denotes an agent
in with month and year	on with days

at with time

RIGHT USAGE

accompanied by	congratulate (someone) on	adhere to
angry with	dispose of	abide by
benefit by	married to	depend upon
bump into	superior to	stare at
charge with	prefer...to	
	leaning <u>against</u>	

ADJECTIVES

superior	should be followed by " <u>to</u> " instead of than
inferior	
senior	
junior	
prior	
exterior	
interior	
anterior	
posterior	
lateral	

QUESTION TAG

neither, none, not

nobody, scarcely

hardly, seldom

rarely, never

little and few are **negative words**

so they are followed by

affirmative tag (positive)

SPOT THE ERRORS AND CORRECT THEM IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

1 It takes me a hour to reach school.

2 Divide this apple among Ram and Shyam.

PHRASES

- 1) prefer + noun + to + noun
He prefers coffee to tea
- 2) would rather + verb + noun +
than + noun. I would rather go by bus than train

TENSE

1) Two past actions – first must be past perfect.

When I reached the station, the train had left

2) If the action started in the past and continuing upto the present perfect continuous tense is used

with since, for the past.

It has been raining since 8 a.m

- 3 She is not free of danger.
- 4 I go to school by walk.
- 5 He lives in Gandhi Nagar at Hyderabad.
- 6 Ram and his friends is sure to come.
- 7 Each of them are Indian.
- 8 None of them have arrived yet.
- 9 Everybody should carry their own luggage.
- 10 One must not reveal his secrets of all.
- 11 If I were him, I will tell the truth.
- 12 If I. had gone to Delhi, I would see the commonwealth games.
- 13 As we were late, so we apologized.
- 14 One of my friend lives in Kolkatta.
- 15 The police is coming.
- 16 Please have your meals here.
- 17 The police has caught the thief.

- 18 Our cat is catching a rat every day.
- 19 The employers are fasting since yesterday.
- 20 He didn't do nothing at office.
- 21 No sooner the bell rings, we leave.
- 22 Seldom she speaks.
- 23 Say me the truth.
- 24 This is more easy.
- 25 Please return my book back.
- 26 The fish aquarium is very large.
- 27 The dance ballet was lovely.
- 28 If we will be late, they will be angry.
- 29 He is circling round the house.
- 30 You are hiding something, isn't it?
- 31 The trains often are late.
- 32 The shirt colour is grey.

- 33 Please tell me who are you?
- 34 How you are going to finish the work in time?
- 35 I thirsted the paper into his hands.
- 36 This is better than the old once.
- 37 My brother-in-laws will come today.
- 38 Let us discuss about the plan.
- 39 Convey him my best wishes.
- 40 He is my older brother.
- 41 The reason for this is because I am tired.
- 42 We usually go to shopping on Saturdays.
- 43 There is very less water in the pool
- 44 There were very less people in the street.
- 45 He drives his bike so fast.
- 46 They entered into the hall.

- 47 We bought some furniture's.
- 48 If I am you, I will never do so.
- 49 He is cousin brother.
- 50 One of the cycles are defective.
- 51 The athlete is strength.
- 52 My sister is elder than I.
- 53 Cow is useful animal.
- 54 He said to me to play.
- 55 She know to cook.
- 56 Many a man have made this mistake.
- 57 He is a man of letter
- 58 Variety is spice of life.
- 59 I prefer naan than roti.
- 60 As he is ill, so he does not attend the party.
- 61 I am confident about my success.

- 62 I wore my shoe.
- 63 My uncle is richest man in village.
- 64 Edison discovered the electric bulb.
- 65 This is the college where he studied.
- 66 Despite I was tired, I came to work.
- 67 Do you know where is the restaurant?
- 68 How long time did you work in the public sector?
- 69 We all swum at the beach yesterday.
- 70 Seenu is junior than Ramesh.
- 71 Neither Peter or James can sing well.
- 72 If I am a child, I would play outside.
- 73 Everyone have seen that movie.
- 74 I have lived in Canada since 10 months.
- 75 I have not an i- phone.
- 76 He is sleeping for two hours.

- 77 Neither of the two boys have returned.
- 78 He went to work despite of his illness.
- 79 You should tell to me exactly what happened there.
- 80 He is clever but he lacks of experience.
- 82 She could not come tomorrow.
- 83 I has no interest in politics.
- 84 One of my friends were absent yesterday.
- 85 While I am watching television last night, someone called.
- 86 Everyone of the barrels are full.
- 87 Neither they nor I were mistaken.
- 88 The moon along with the stars shine at night.
- 89 Anderson went to abroad.
- 90 One of the employee has got the award.
- 91 Children prefer mobile games than story books.

- 92 She is my cousin sister.
- 93 They reached London in train.
- 94 A group of twelfth students are travelling together.
- 95 My father goes to the office five day week.
- 96 May I know who you want to see please?
- 97 He is suffering with typhoid.
- 98 Azharauddin is one of the finest batsman.
- 99 The dog lost his bone.
- 100 I saw two deers in the wood.

SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX

Simple Sentences:

Simple sentences consist of an independent clause that is formed by a subject and a predicate.

For example, Dancing is my favourite exercise.

Compound Sentences:

Compound sentences consist of two or more independent clauses by a coordinating conjunction (and, but, yet, still, or, so and so, for, not only but also and then, and at once)

E.g.: Ravi worked hard and so he was rewarded.

I tried to speak English but my friend tried Tamil.

Complex sentences:

A complex sentence consists of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses, using a subordinating conjunction (because, although, if, when, since, after, while) and also using a relative pronoun (who, whom, that or which).

E.g.: The man who wears a blue shirt is my nephew.

Rules

Study the following carefully:

Simple	Compound	Complex
Being / owing to / Due to / On account of	and /so	as / since / because
Having (Past participle) done	and then	after (subject + past perfect) he had done
Verb+ing	and	when
On+v+ing	and at once / and Immediately	as soon as
In the event of / incase of his	or / else / otherwise	If / unless
In case of his or her (not + v + ing), In the event of(not)	or / otherwise	unless / ifnot
Inspite of his / Despite	But / yet / still	though / although
Besides being	Not only but also	In addition to the fact that
Too....to	Very + and	Sothat

	so
--	----

Model : 1

Simple : Being rich, Ramu purchased several lands.

Compound : Ramu was rich and so he purchased several lands.

Complex : As Ramu was rich he purchased several lands.

Model : 2

Simple : Having / On account of / Owing to poor health he left the job.

Compound : He had poor health and so he left the job.

Complex : As he had poor health he left the job.

Model : 3

Simple : On working hard you will be successful.

Compound : Work hard and you will be successful.

Complex : If you work hard you will be successful.

Model : 4

Simple : In the event of your passing the test you will be given admission.

Compound : You must pass the test or you will not be given admission.

Complex : If you pass the test you will be given admission.

Model : 5

Simple : In spite of his illness, he attended the exam.

Compound : He was ill yet he attended the exam.

Complex : Though he was ill he attended the exam.

Model : 6

Simple : In case of your not working hard you will not pass.

Compound : Work hard or you will not pass.

Complex : Unless you work hard you will not pass.

If you don't work hard you will not pass.

Model : 7

Simple : The coffee is too hot to drink.

Compound : The coffee is very hot and so I can not drink.

Complex : The coffee is so hot that I can not drink.

Model : 8

Simple : On receiving the telegram he went by car.

Compound : He received the telegram and at once he went by car.

Complex : As soon as / since / As / when he received the telegram he went by car.

Model : 9

Simple : Besides being a good orator, he is a writer.

Compound : He is not only a good orator but also a writer.

Complex : In addition to the fact that he is good orator, he is a writer.

Model : 10 (Relative pronouns)

Simple : This is the house and it is built by my brother.

Compound : This is the house and it is built by my brother.

Complex : This is the house which is built by my brother.

Change the following Simple sentences into Compound sentences and complex sentences:

1. Mr. Rahim was too poor to buy a flat.

2. On seeing the snake, the children cried.

3. Inspite of being hot, he went out .

4. After completing the work, I went to the temple.

5. Due to illness, she resigned the job.

Change the following Simple sentences into Complex sentence & Compound sentences:

1. On moving fast, the tortoise won the race.

2. In the event of heavy rain, the farmers are very happy..

3. Due to his absence, the match was cancelled.

4. The board is too high to reach.

5. In the event of not calculating, you will go wrong.

Change the following Compound sentences into Complex & Simple sentences:

1. Pay the salary to the labourers or they will start the strike.

2. The old man is strong yet he is unhappy.

3. Mahesh compelled Maneesh and so he did the work.

4. Obey your parents or you will suffer.

5. She campaigned fiercely yet she lost the election .

Change the following complex sentences into compound and simple sentences:

- 1 I am confident that he is innocent in this matter.
-
-

- 2 Unless he works hard, he cannot pass the exam.
-
-

- 3 As the shopkeeper quarrels with every customer, nobody likes him.
-
-

- 4 She did not attend the office because she felt unwell.
-
-

- 5 Though the old man is very rich, he is a miser.
-
-

- 6 The news is so good that it cannot be true.
-
-

- 7 After the children had put on new clothes, they went to see the fair.

- 8 As our teacher is diligent, he is popular among students.

- 9 I go to library everyday so that I can improve my knowledge.

- 10 The boy woke up when he heard the noise.

Rewrite the following as directed:

- 1 Blinded by a dust storm, they lost their way. (into complex)

- 2 As the sea was smooth, we went for a sail (into simple).

-
-
- 3 Buy two shirts and get one free (into simple).
-
-
- 4 Inspite of his poverty, he was honest. (into compound).
-
-
- 5 Inspite of the sum being difficult, I solved it easily. (into complex).
-
-
- 6 I bought a machine which can drill holes for my factory. (into simple).
-
-
- 7 The dress is so tight that I cannot wear. (into compound)
-
-
- 8 Padma went to the market and bought some fruits. (into simple)
-
-

- 9 He is not only intelligent but also diligent. (into complex)

- 10 The mountaineers hoped to reach the summit in a week. (into complex)

- 11 Emma is a novel and it is written by Jane Austen. (into simple)

- 12 The Manager scolded the typist for his carelessness. (into compound)

- 13 Complan is a drink and it is very nutritious. (into simple)

- 14 Inspite of his intelligence, he scores low marks. (into complex)

- 15 Bill gates is a man who is highly skillful. (into simple)

- 16 Owing to illness, she retired. (into complex).
-
-
- 17 In the event of your not preparing well, your performance will be poor. (into compound)
-
-
- 18 In case of your working hard, you will pass. (into compound).
-
-
- 19 On seeing a lion, the boy trembled with fear. (into complex)
-
-
- 20 Besides having a scooter, Ram has a car. (into compound)
-
-

Punctuate the following sentences:

1 john said i am in a hurry and cant spare time

2 seema said what is the time mother is it time for me to go to school yet.

3 she said hari looks terrible is he ill.

4 on tuesday the prime minister of afghanistan reaches india

5 what an easy paper said ashok it was set by a kind examiner

6 on Christmas day uncle george gave smith a ten- shilling note

7 o my father faid Miranda what a trouble must I have been to you then

-
-
-
- 8 it was now about two O clock of a moonless night clouds hung black and low
-
-
-
- 9 er why don't you wait in the car zigzag he suggested
-
-
-
- 10 the voyage was aimed to show case make in india initiative by sailing on board
indigenously built insv tarini
-
-
-
- 11 the general is a woman yelled the soldiers
-
-
-
- 12 they said punish her make her pay the cost is for her to die
-
-

13 Shall i laugh or cry aditya has given me money why this sudden generosity

14 wait she said i will think i will think

15 alas alas cried the farmer the truth must be told and with deep bows he related his story

16 the year is 2889 the date 25 july and the place is the office block of the managing director of the earth herald the worlds largest newspaper

17 that day m hamel had new copies for us written in a beautiful round hand france alsace. france alsace

18 mrs hudson the landlady of sherlock holmes came to me and said mr holmes is dying
mr watson

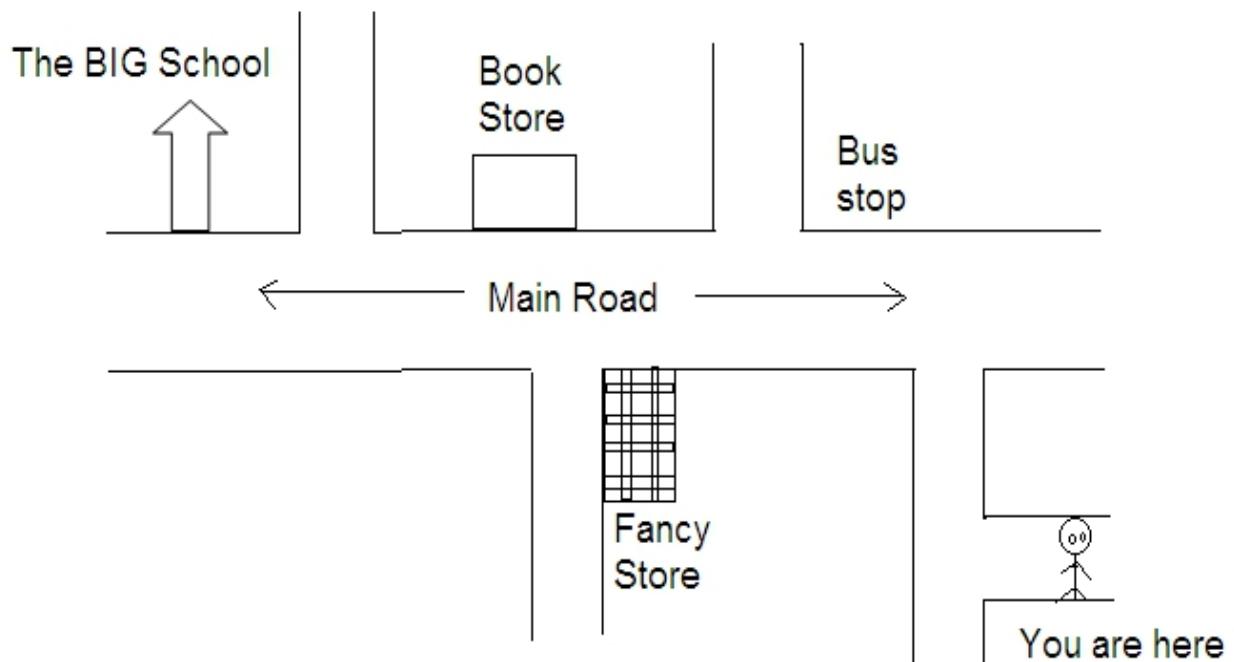
19 stand back stand right back he cried

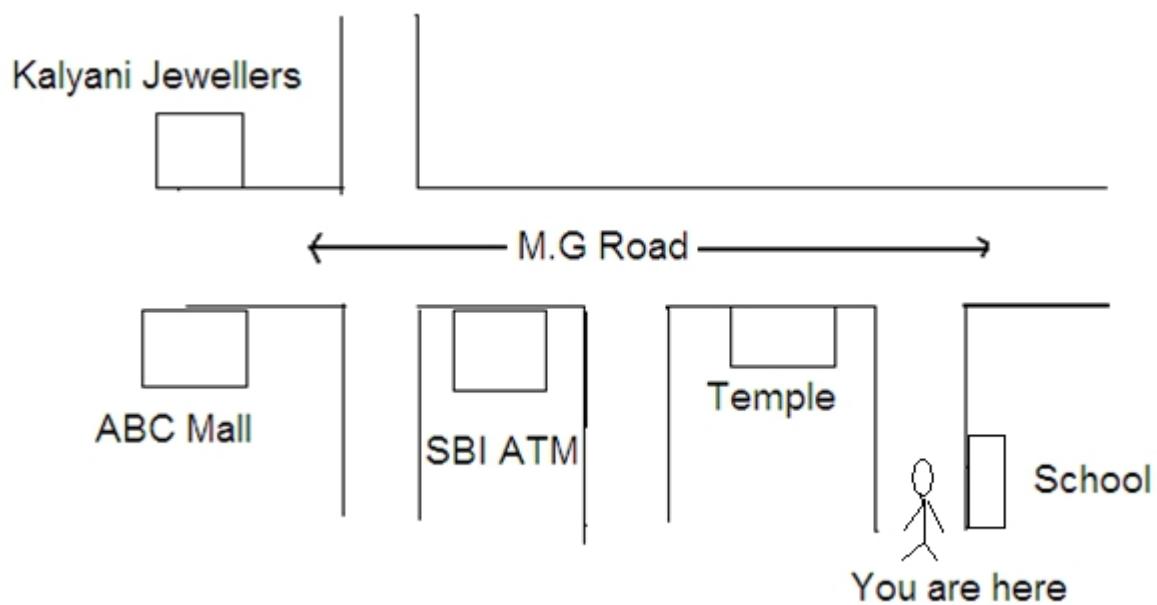
20 how ignorant you are watson he said with a groan

ROAD MAP

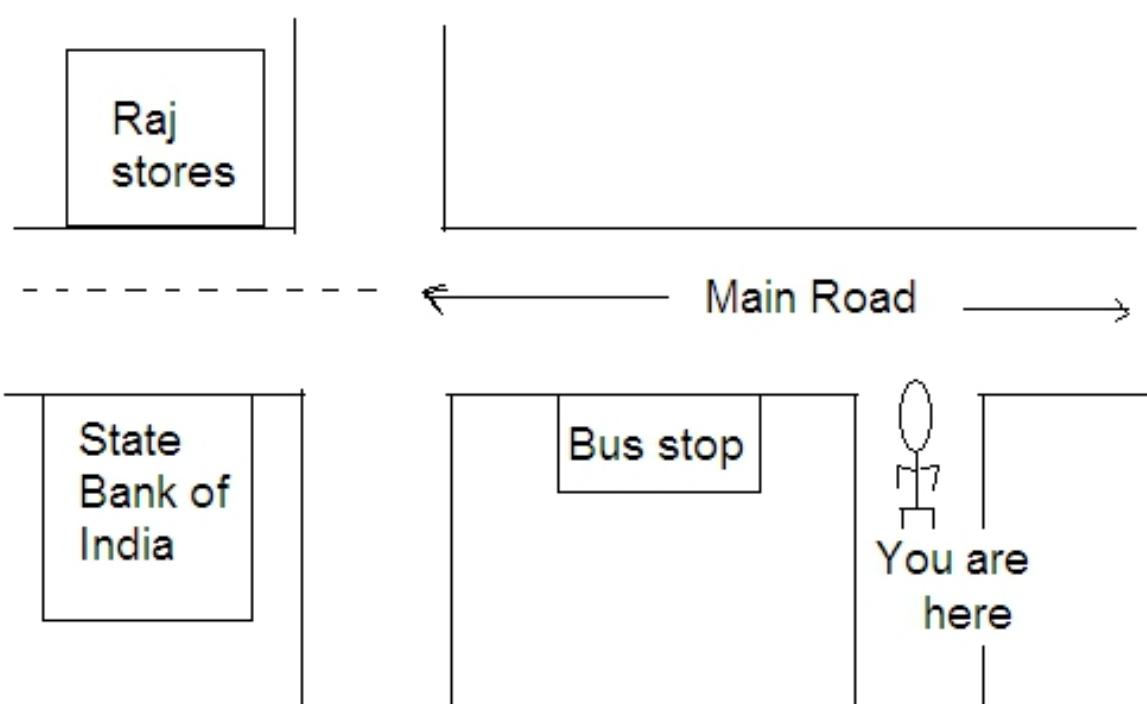
Observe the map given below and write the instructions required.

- 1 **Guide the girl to her school. Write five instructions by way of helping her.**

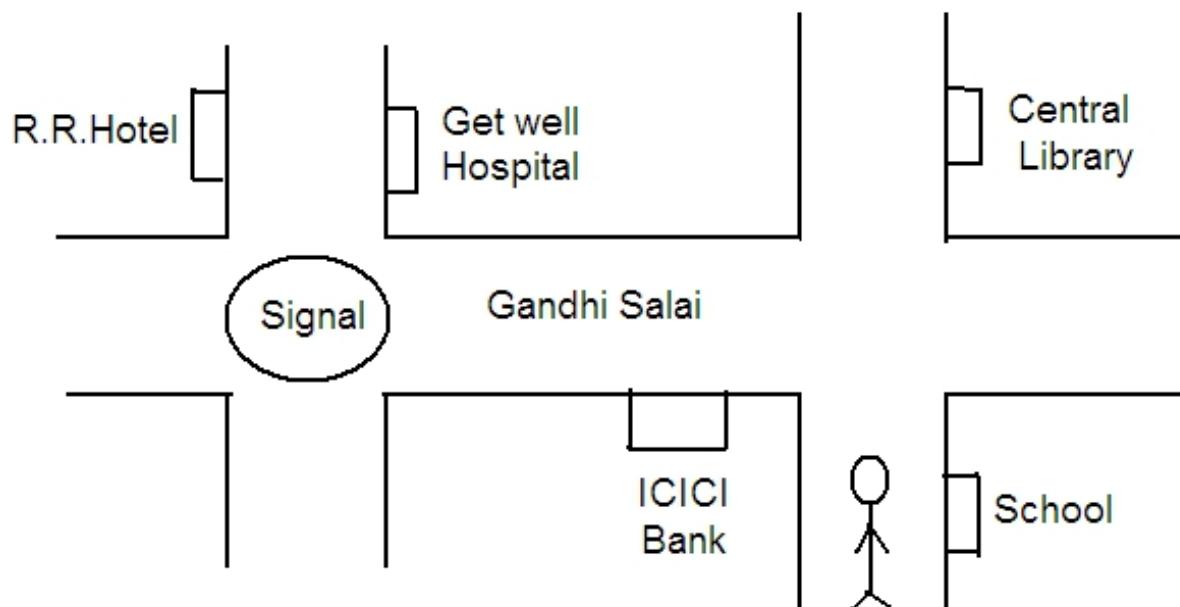


2 Guide the stranger to Kalyani Jewellers

3 Guide the stranger to the state Bank of India. Write the instructions by way of helping him.



4 You are near the school. An old man who is sick asks you to direct him to the hospital nearby. Guide him with your directions in about 50 words.



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