

STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL

2023-24



CLASS - X

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE (CODE -184)

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READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1

1. Peer pressure is a phenomenon wherein we tend to get influenced by the lifestyle and ways of thinking of our peers. Peer pressure can prove beneficial but it is most often observed to have negative effects.

2. The nought, behaviour and taste in fashion, music, television and other walks of life of the masses are often seen to have a deep impact on society. We tend to get influenced by the lifestyle of our peer group. The changing ways of life of our peers often force us to change our ways of looking at life and leading it. It's a human tendency to do what the crowd does. Few have the courage to resist peer pressure and be their own selves rather than being among the lot.

3. Peer pressure is bound to affect most of us both positively and negatively. The distinction between positive and negative peer pressure lies in a thoughtful analysis of the views the masses. Following your peers blindly leaves a negative impact on your life while analytical approach to looking at peer behaviour can help you act positively.

4. Peer pressure is not always bad. It can help you analyse yourself and contemplate yo ways of life. Some of the practices that the masses follow may actually teach you the way of living. You may be able to change yourself for the better. Looking at what others do can help you bring about a positive change in your way of thinking. If you can pick selectively, peer pressure can actually result in a positive change in your way of life.

5. Teenage is that phase of life when you are exposed to the world outside. These are the years when you spend most of your time with your friends. Teenage is phase of beginning to become independent in life; the years of forming your ideals and principles, the years that shape your personality and the years that introduce you to your own self. As adolescents, you often spend most of your daily time with friends and, owing to this, you tend to imitate your friends. The people around you are bound to influence you. However, the effect of the influences of the masses is greater during your teen years. Parents have a vital role to play during this phase of your life.

6. Parents and teachers need to be careful while dealing with teenagers as they a most susceptible to succumbing to peer pressure during these years of their life .Teenage individuals need to be taught to distinguish between the good and the bad, the right and the wrong and should be taught to be thoughtful in life.

7. A strong support from family, an ability to differentiate between the positive and the negative and a skill to choose friends from among peers this three-pronged strategy is the best way to keep away from negative peer pressure.

Answer the following questions, based on the passage above.

(i) Select the option that corresponds to the following relation below.

'Peer pressure can prove beneficial but it is most often observed to have negative effects.'

(a) Beginnings and ends are easier to remember than middles.

(b) Sleep is good for memory but too much sleep can also be linked to health problems.

(c) Food tastes better when someone else makes it.

(d) Some people enjoy seeing anger in others.

(ii) Based on your reading of the text, list 2 reasons why the writer says Peer pressure is not always bad. Answer in about 40 words.

(iii) Complete the sentence appropriately

The changing ways of our peers' life can affect us by

(iv) Complete the sentence appropriately.

Adolescents tend to imitate and share views with their friends because

(v) The passage includes some words that are opposites of each other. From the sets(a)-(e) given below, identify two sets of antonyms.

(a) walks and masses(b) looking and leading(c) positively and negatively(d) distinction and change (e) right and wrong

(vi) In about 40 words, supply one point to justify the following.

Parents and teachers need to be careful while dealing with teenagers as they are most susceptible to succumbing to peer pressure during these years of their life.

(vii) Which of the following is an appropriate reason for the effect of peer pressure in teenage years?

(a) Teen years are always unmanageable.

(b) Teenagers spend more time with their peers and friends.

(c) Teenagers spend more time with their parents and old people.

(d) It is impossible to convince teenagers.

(viii) The writer mentions "The people around you are bound to influence you' (Paragraph 5)

Mention one reason from the passage that supports the above statement.

Ans. (i) (b) Sleep is good for memory but too much sleep can also be linked to health problems

(ii) The writer says that peer pressure is not always bad because

(a)It can help us in self analysis and contemplation

(b)Observing and practising good practices of others can help enhance our thinking and way of living

(iii) Forcing us to change the ways in which we lead our lives

(iv) they spend most of their time with their friends

(v) (c) positively and negatively

(e) right and wrong

(vi) As adolescents often spend most of their daily time with friends, they tend to imitate and copy them blindly. Parents and teachers, being experienced, can prevent teenagers and adolescents from following wrong and dangerous trends and attitudes. Thus, they need to

be careful while dealing with Teenagers(vii) (b) Teenagers spend more time with their peers and friends.

(viii) The writers states that the people around us have a deep influence on us because according to him it is a human tendency to follow our peers. Thus, we cannot resist the taste of our peers and are influenced by them.

PASSAGE 2

1. Starting Monday, the country's low-cost Mars mission with the red planet for an extended **period will enter the "blackout" phase** snapping communication with the satellite. From June 8 to 22 the Sun will block Mars from the Earth snapping communication with the satellite.

2. A senior Indian Space Research Organisation official said. "That will be for the first time that there will be a communication break for such a long period of about 15 days. During this period there will be no communication with the satellite", he added

3. Expressing confidence about regaining control over the satellite once the blackout phase is over, he said, "the scenario had been seated and the line of communication will be established". The spacecraft's life has been extended for another six months in March due to surplus fuel.

4. Stating that the spacecraft has been "configured" for the blackout, the ISRO official said, "we are not sending any commands to the spacecraft now, till 8th June few hours of signals will be sent by the spacecraft that will be for about two to three hours per day". In May next year, the mission will have to go through a similar phase once again, if there is another extension of mission life when the Earth will come between the Sun and Mars.

5. Scripting space history, India on September 24 last successfully placed its low-cost Mars spacecraft in orbit around the red planet in its very first attempt, breaking into an elite club of three countries.

Based on your understanding of the extract, answer the questions below:

(i) Infer one reason for the following, based on information in paragraph 1.

The blackout' phase is significant... ..

(ii) Choose the appropriate option to fill in the blank.

From paragraph 1 & 2, we can infer that there will be

1 no communication with the people.

2 blackout phase.

3 satellite will get no communication.

4 moon will block the earth.

5 the communication break will be for 15 days.

(A) 1,2&3(B) 1,3&4

(C) 2,3&5(D) 3,4&5

(iii) According to ISRO official till 8th June, when Sun will block Mars..... signal/signals per day will be sent to the spacecraft.

(A) no (B) considerable

(C) indefinite(D) only few

(iv) Complete the following sentence

The ISRO officials are about their control over the spacecraft after the blackout phase.

(v) The spacecraft's life was extended by six months because of

(A) Extra fuel (B) incomplete work

(C) lack of communication amongst ISRO officials

(D) technical problem in its landing

(vi) Read the following sentence:

(a) The blackout was a sudden development.

(b) because of this, the officials are very nervous about the success of the spacecraft

(A) Both (A) & (B) are true.

(B) Both (A) & (B) are false.

(C) (A) is true and (B) is false.

(D) (A) is false and (B) is true.

(vii) Complete the sentence:

The word 'fascination' in the opening sentence means the same as

(viii) Throw light on India's script in space history in about 40 words.

ANSWER

(i) The blackout phase is significant because it will lead to snapping all communication with satellite that is on a mission to Mars

(ii) Option (C) is correct

(iii) Option (D) is correct

(iv) confident

(v) Option (A) is correct

(vi) Option (B) is correct

(vii) enchantment

(viii) On September 24 India successfully placed its low-cost Mars spacecraft in orbit around the red planet in its very first attempt. This broke an elite - club of three countries, thus scripting India's space history.

PASSAGE 3

Hobbies help us grow as a person. The best way to have a new hobby is to try something new. All of us are unique, and this is the reason why our hobbies and interests are different. Once we find an activity we are passionate about we can explore that activity more. When you get hooked, you will realize that your hobby become an integral part of your life. Having a hobby that we enjoy brings us joy and refreshes us. Hobbies help us to manage our leisure and unplanned time more productively. It also affords you the opportunity to learn skills in your work. But these are not the only benefits of having a hobby

(2) It feels great to be skilled and good at something, doesn't it? And this is what that makes you confident. It can take some time to develop your hobby so that you may be able to tell that you are skilled. But, the journey of experiencing your hobby is very rewarding in itself. With the exposure to different types of activities these days, it doesn't matter which activity you choose. Whether you are pursuing a craft, sports, puzzles, or skill development your

hobby should be a diversion and a passion. Simultaneously, if your hobby gives you a sense of purpose then you will be more confident about challenging yourself in your hobby and help you prepare for learning new things at work.

(3) Hobbies give you an opportunity to enhance your life. Hobbies allow you to de-stress yourself while remaining mentally productive. Having hobbies promotes better health and may lower the risk of having high blood pressure. Enjoying a few hours of your hobby a week can also reduce the risk of depression and dementia. Hobbies refocus your mind on to something that you enjoy doing. Hobbies that include physical activities create chemical changes in your body that help to reduce stress.

(4) Even if it doesn't involve physical activities, you can still reap the benefits of having a hobby. Getting a short break from work and doing something you are passionate about can rejuvenate your mind and help prepare you to handle challenges in the future in a better way. (5) Hobbies may provide an opportunity for you to socialize with people and that can be an additional benefit for your overall well-being. You can connect with people who enjoy doing the same things that you do. You can meet new people, discuss your hobby and get connected to a bigger circle that may even help you turn your hobby in your profession. The internet provides numerous groups and forums to connect with people that enjoy doing the same things that you want to do.

(6) Some hobbies require creativity and if you develop creativity through your hobby, it can be beneficial. Creativity can help you experience new things at school and work. The skill of being creative is essential in today's world

Answer the following questions, based on the passage above.

(i) When a person becomes enthusiastic about a hobby, he realizes that :

- (A) it has become an essential part of our life.
- (B) it has much more benefits than we realized.
- (C) it is much more enjoyable to have a hobby.
- (D) it is quite essential for us to learn some skills through our hobbies.

(ii) No matter which sort of hobby you are pursuing, be it a craft, sports, puzzles, or skill development, your hobby should be :

- (A) useful for you in the long run,
- (B) skill that improves your present circumstances
- (C) a deviation and an urge
- (D) followed through till the end.

(iii) Following a hobby diligently is quite

- (A) Challenging for a person
- (B) Rewarding in itself.
- (C) demanding in itself.
- (D) Inspirational for a person.

(iv) Hobbies allow you to de-stress yourself while remaining.

(v) Prove that indulging in a hobby can be therapeutic

(vi) Based on the reading of the passage, examine, in about 40 words, that 'Creativity is the mother of invention'.

(vii) Getting a hobby means having a short break from work and doing something you are passionate about which can :

(A)Give you a peace of mind from all the other problems of daily hectic life and make you feel refreshed.

(B)help you enhance and improve your skills and push you forward on your path to success

(C)make you enjoy and appreciate your life much more as you are happy pursuing what you love

(D) rejuvenate your mind and help prepare you to handle challenges in the future in a better way

(viii) Justify the following:

'Hobby prepares you for a better tomorrow.'

Answers

(i)Option (A) is correct.

(ii)Option (c)is correct

(iii)Option (B) is correct.

(iv) mentally productive

(v) Hobbies allow you to de-stress yourself while remaining mentally productive. Having hobbies promotes better health and may lower the risk of having high blood pressure. Enjoying a few hours of your hobby a week can also reduce the risk of depression and dementia. Hobbies that include physical activities create chemical changes in your body that help to reduce stress

(v) The skill of being creative is essential in today's world. If a person is creative, his explorations will help him innovate. This way he will be more confident about challenging himself and help himself get involved with new skill-sets thereby giving rise to unique inventions.

vii) Option (D) is correct

(viii) Hobbies help us to manage our leisure and unplanned time more productively. It also affords us the opportunity to learn new skills in our work. Getting a short break from work and doing something we are passionate about can rejuvenate our mind and help prepare us to handle challenges in the future in a better way.

PASSAGE4

1. Tourists to Jammu and Kashmir have another attraction- a floating post office on the Dal Lake in Srinagar, the first in the country. Floating Post Office, Dal Lake-claimed to be the only one such post office in the world –is built on an intricately carved maroon houseboat, fastened on the western edge of the Dal Lake.

2. This post office lets you avail of all the regular postal services available in the country while being afloat. The seal used on everything posted from Floating Post Office is unique - along with the date and address. I design of a boatman rowing a Shikara on the Dal Lake. The special feature of this post office is that letters posted from here carry a special design which has the picturesque scenery of Dal Lake and Srinagar city. The pictures reach

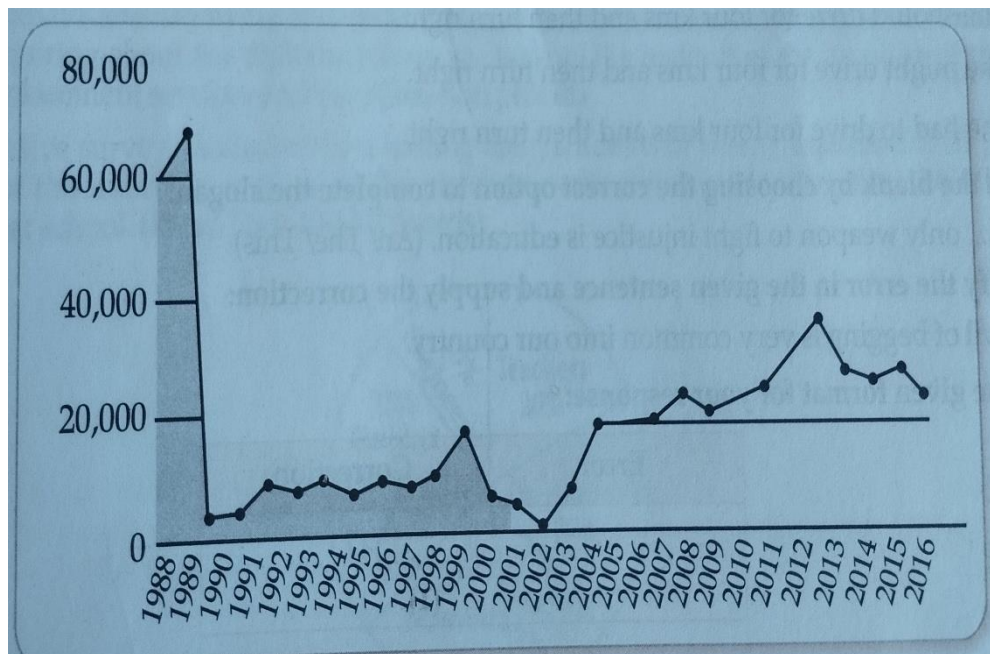
wherever these letters are posted to and hence promote Kashmir as a tourist destination across the world.

3. This is actually a heritage post office that has existed since British times. It was called Nehru Park post office before 2011. But after that the chief postmaster John Samuel renamed it as 'Floating Post Office'.

4. The post office's houseboat has two small rooms - one serves as the office and the other a small museum that traces the philatelic history of the state postal department. It has a shop that sells postage stamps and other products.

5. But for the locals, Floating Post Office is more than an object of fascination. Rupees 1-2 crore is deposited per month in Floating Post Office by communities living in and around the Dal Lake. The lake has several islets that are home to more than 50,000 people.

6. The greatest difficulty is the recurrence of 2014 like floods in which the houseboat had gone for a toss uncontrollably pushed by the flood. Rescue teams had to anchor it using special mechanism at a nearby highland. Then it was brought back on the Dal after the water receded. The biggest boon is that at no time of the year, you need a fan in this post-office!



On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(I) Complete the given statement:

Before 2011, this post office was called.

(ii) What is unique about the seal used in the floating Post Office? Justify your response in about 40 words.

(iii) How is the post office described by the writer?

iv) Why is the Floating Post Office more than a fascination for the locals?

(v)..... is claimed to be the only one such in the world.

(A) the museum of the state postal department

(B) the shop that sells postage stamps

(C) Floating Post Office situated on Dal Lake

(D) All of the above

(vi) Complete the given statement:

..... renamed the post office as 'floating post office'.

(vii) The special feature of this post office is that letters posted from here... .

(A) have the design a houseboat

(B) have the design of snow-capped mountain

(C) have the design of Dal Lake

(D) have the design of local handicrafts

(viii) What function does the picturesque scenery of Dal Lake and Srinagar city fulfil?
Answer in about 40 words

ANSWERS

(i) Nehru Park Post Office.

(ii)The seal is unique because it bears the design of a boatman rowing a Shikara unlike in any other post office in the World.

(iii) The post office is described as an intricately carved maroon houseboat moored on the western edge of Dal Lake

(iv)he locals deposit crores of money in the post office, so it is just not only an object of fascination for them (1)

(v) option (c)is correct.

(vi) John Samuel

(vii) Option (c) is correct.

(viii)The pictures reach wherever the letters are posted to, and hence promote Kashmir as a tourist destination across the world.

PASSAGE 5

1. India is home to an estimated 10% of the global Snow Leopard population spread across five Himalayan states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh which is only 5% of the available global habitat for the animal.

2. Project Snow Leopard was introduced in India by the Project Snow Leopard Committee instituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, in the year 2009 to safeguard and conserve India's unique natural heritage of high altitude wildlife populations and their habitats by promoting conservation through participatory policies and actions.

3. The Snow Leopard usually lives at an altitude of >2700m above sea level and is the apex predator in the Himalayan Region along with the Tibetan Wolf. The project is not only to protect the Snow Leopard, but as with Project Tiger, it is considered an umbrella species and with its protection, comes the protection of other species and the habitat which they are all a part of.

4. The reasons for introduction of Project Snow Leopard are as follows

A) High altitudes of India > 3000m including the Himalayan & Trans-Himalayan biogeographic zones support a unique wildlife assemblage of global conservation.

B) There has been relatively less attention on the region from the viewpoint of wildlife conservation.

C) The region represents a vast rangeland system supporting important traditional pastoral economies and lifestyles.

D) The region provides essential ecosystem services and harbours river systems vital for the nation's food security.

E) The high altitude wildlife in India today faces a variety of threats.

F) Wildlife Management in the region needs to be made participatory.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions.

i. What is the purpose of the above study about snow leopards? (40 words)

ii. Select the option that is true for the two statements given below.

(1) Project Snow Leopard was introduced in India in 2009 to conserve unique high altitude wildlife like snow leopards.

(2) Project Tiger was introduced in India in 1973 to conserve the endangered Bengal tigers and save them from extinction.

(a) (1) is the result of (2).

(b) (1) is the cause of (2).

(c) (1) is independent of (2).

(d) (1) contradicts (2).

iii. What is the meaning of

the following phrase. "Snow Leopard... is considered an umbrella species..."

that project snow leopard is an initiative to protect nature as well?

v. What does 'unique wildlife assemblage' refer to?

vi The passage concludes that promotion of conservation of high altitude wildlife species by India requires it to Select the correct option

- (a) Keep the region neat and tidy
- (b) Protect the region as well
- (c) Donate money to the human inhabitants of the region
- (d) Hold such species captive in order to protect them

vii. According to the above passage, species be safeguarded and conserved? how such can

- (a) By relocating such species and ensuring their survival in captivity
- (b) By ensuring participation in the conservation efforts at ground level
- (c) By making more policies, the adherence of which is transient
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

viii. Why should the high altitude region be protected?

(40 words)

Answers

purpose of the passage is to show that snow leopards are a vulnerable species and must be protected. High altitude region should be protected as they support unique wildlife of global significance.

ii (c) (1) is independent of (2).

iii 'Umbrella species' refers to such species whose protection will ensure the protection of other species.

iv Project Snow Leopard was introduced in India by Government of India, in the year 2009 to safeguard and conserve India's unique natural heritage of high altitude wildlife populations and their habitats by promoting conservation through participatory policies and actions.

v It means gathering of things, animals or people.

vi (b) Protect the region as well

vii (b) By ensuring participation in the conservation efforts at ground level

viii 1 it is home to many wild species

2 The region represents a vast rangeland system supporting important traditional pastoral economies and lifestyles.

3 The region provides essential ecosystem services and harbours river systems vital for the nation's food security.

PASSAGE 6

1 Access to primary education is a basic right of every child. An effective education can build a solid foundation and open avenues for future success. With its profound implications on both the individual and society, primary plays a crucial role in reducing extreme poverty and promoting social changes. The Sustainable Development Agenda acknowledges the importance of primary education in Goal 4 which stipulates that by 2030, the world should ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, including a target on universal access to primary education. Though there are varying standards, primary education is typically designed for children 6 to 11 years of age.

2 Significant progress has been made toward achieving universal primary education. Globally, the adjusted net attendance rate reached 87 percent in 2019 and about four out of five children attending primary education completed it. Additionally, over the past two decades, the number of out-of-school children was reduced by over 40 percent. However, there is still a long way to go: 58 million children of primary school age remain out of school, with the majority of them coming from marginalised groups. In addition, recent Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey's (MICS) results show that many children do not have foundational reading and numeracy skills, highlighting the massive challenge to achieving inclusive and equitable quality education for all.

3 Globally, a lower proportion of children from the poorest families attend primary education compared with their wealthier peers. While almost all children from the top wealth quintile attend primary education, only 75 percent of children from the bottom wealth quintile do.

4 Across different regions, household wealth impacts primary school completion rates differently. West and Central Africa has the largest gap of 58 percentage points in primary school completion rates between the richest and poorest quintiles. In contrast, in East Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, children from the top and bottom wealth quintiles complete primary school at more similar rates, with a gap of just 13 percentage points.

5 In the past 20 years, the number of out-of-school children of primary education age fell by more than 40 per cent, from 99 million in 2000 to 58 million in 2019. However, 54 per cent of these out-of-school children were girls. Despite this tremendous progress, the world must accelerate the pace at which the number of out-of-school children is reduced, as the total has remained stagnant since 2007.

Answer the following questions, based on the passage above.

(i) Complete the following sentence appropriately.

..... have the highest rates of primary education completion in the rich quintile.

(ii) Fill the blanks with the appropriate option from those given in brackets, based on your understanding of the passage: There was a decline of (from 99 million in 2000 to 58 million in 2019/ from 99 million in 2000 to 68 million in 2019) in the number of out-of-school children of primary education age is seen in the past two decades.

(iii) How is primary education critical to both an individual and a society?

(iv) State one target related to primary education.

(v) How much decline in the number of out-of-school children of primary education age is seen in the past two decades?

(vi) Which word can substitute the word 'Foundational' in the following, sentence from paragraph 2.

In addition, recent Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) results show that many children do not have foundational reading and numeracy skills, highlighting the massive challenge to achieving inclusive and equitable quality education for all.

(a) Primary (b) Essential (c) Required (d) Fundamental (vii) How does the Sustainable Development Goals give importance to primary education?

(viii) In 2019, about four out of five children attending primary education completed it. Suggests that

(a) less than 80% children completed primary education

(b) Almost 100% children completed primary education

- (c) more than 80% children completed primary education
- (d) About 80% children completed the primary education

ANSWERS

- (i) Latin America and the Caribbean and East Asia and the Pacific
- (ii) From 99 million in 2000 to 58 million in 2019
- (iii) Primary education is critical to both an individual and society because It can help in reducing extreme poverty and bringing out social changes. It can also help in building foundation for kids.
- (iv) One of the targets related to primary education is promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, including a target on universal access to primary education.
- (v) The number of out-of-school children were reduced by over 40% From 99 million in 2000 to 58 million in 2019.
- (vi) (d) Fundamental
- (vii) The Sustainable Development Agenda acknowledges the importance of primary education in Goal 4 which stipulates that by 2030, the world should ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, including a target on universal access to primary education.
- (viii) (d) About 80% children completed the primary education

SECTION- B

GRAMMAR & CREATIVE WRITING

SECTION- B GRAMMAR AND WRITING SKILL

1. REPORTED SPEECH

Read the dialogues given below and complete the conversation . Write your answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers .

1. Ram: What a cold day it is ! I think this must be the coldest day of the season .
Shyam: I don't mind the cold . It is the summer that bothers me .
Ram : : Well ! I am only worried about my mother .

Ram exclaimed that (a)___and was positive that (b)____.Shyam replied that (c)_____and further added that(d)____. Ram stated that(e)_____

2. Ram :I want to meet the Principal.
Peon : Sir , he is not in his office .
Ram : When will he come back to the office ?
Peon: I think in another ten minutes .
Ram : What are the meeting hours?

Ram went to the Principal's office and told the peon (a) ____the Principal. Respectfully , the peon told him that(b)____.So Ram asked him(c)____.The peon replied that (d)___minutes. Ram again enquired from the peon (e)_____.

(e) to her as a birthday gift

Q.4Ans .(a) where his car was and added that he remembered

(b) had been towed away as he had (c) to excuse him that once

(d) the lesson he had learnt that day (e) not to repeat the mistake in future

Q.5Ans .(a) where he was going . (b) that he was going

(C) if he had completed (d) he came back

(e) that was not the right way to answer.

2. GAP FILLING

Q.1.Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct options.

1.When the new moon rises in June, thousands of prehistoric creatures..... .

(a) emerging (b) will emerge (c) emerged (d) emerging

2. Though the country.....instituted free medical service for the poor, it is inadequate.

(a) have (b) has (c) had (d) is.

3.The dogunder the chair before the children arrived.

(a) has been hiding (b) was hid) (c) have hid (d) had hidden

4. My familyin Chennai for five years now.

(a) has lived (b) has been living (c) lived (d) had been

5.the letter arrives in your absence, would you like me to forward it to you?

(a) If (b) Could (c) Should (d) Might

6. Many citizens of that country have risked death to escape..... the conditions there have grown very severe.

(a) although (b) because (c) yet (d) though

7. Bad movies.have adversely affected the life style of the youth should be banned.

(a) who (b) which (c) what (d) why

8. The hospital board clearly mentioned –

“ smoke in the hospital as it is a health hazard for all.”

(a) Can not (b) Must not (c) Need not (d) Might not

9. I am taking driving lessons now. Hopefully, Imy driving test by November.

(a) will take (b) would pass (c) will have taken (d) will be taking

10. By the time we reach school, the bell..... .

(a) will be ringing (b) will have rung

(c) would have been ringing (d) would have rung

2. Communication 1) ___become very effective 2)___ instant due to smart phones . People are able3)___convey their messages all around the globe to 4) ___loved ones 5)___ spending hefty sums of money .

- 1.(A) is (B) has (C) have (D) had
2. (A) but (B) as (C) or (D)and
- 3.(A) for (B) in (C) to (D) of
4. (A)his (B) her (C)their (D)your
- 5.(A) with (B) without (C) and (D)to

3 .Reading books 1)___a good hobby . Books open 2) ___vast new world to us .They increase3)___ knowledge and change our outlook 4)___ the world .

- 1.(A) has (B) was (C) are (D)is
- 2.(A)the (B)a (C) an (D) some
3. (A) his (B)one's (C) our (D) your
4. (A) towards (B) for (C) by (D) from

4. Television 1) ___become very popular in our country . People spend a lot 2)___time watching a variety of programmes . Some of the programmes 3. ___are telecast these days are of a very poor quality . We should remember that television is 4.____ effective in educating 5 .____ nation .

1. (A) is (B)was (C) has (D) had
2. (A) of (B) for (C) at (D)by
3. (A) those (B) when (C) here (D)that
4. (A) so (B) many (C) very (D) some
5. (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) some

5. Kanishka, the ruler of the Kushanas embraced Buddhism . He1.____ invited to a Buddhist meeting 2. ____Kashmir during 3. ____reign. It was during his time that Buddhism4.____to Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Java.

- 1 . (A) is (B)was (C) had (D)has
- 2.(A) at (B)of (C) in (D)on
- 3 . (A) her (B) his (C)their (D)that
4. (A) spread (B) spreads (C) spreading (D) is spread

6.Recent heavy rains lashed Chennai city throwing normal life out of gear . The city 1 . ___severe water logging and people wading through knee - deep water . Many volunteers in their respective areas2.___out the relief activities . In Annai Satya Nagar , food packets 3 .____ distributed to the 4 . ____.

1. (A) seen (B) saw (C) see (D) sees
2. (A) carry (B) carrying (C) carried (D) had carried
3. (A) were (B) was (C) did (D) have
4. (A) Poors (B) people (C) victims (D) needy

ANSWER KEY: GAP FILLING

- Q.1 Ans. 1.(b) will emerge 2.(b) has 3.(d) had hidden 4. (b) has been living 5. (a) If 6. (b) because 7. (b) which 8. (b) Must not 9. (c) will have taken 10. (b) will have rung
- Q.2 Ans. 1.(B) has 2. (D) and 3.(C) to 4.(C) their 5. (B) without
- Q.3 Ans. 1.(D) is 2.(B) a 3. (C) our 4.(A) towards
- Q.4 Ans. 1.(C) has 2.(A) of 3. (D) that 4. (C) very 5. (A) a
- Q.5 Ans. 1.(B) was 2. (C) in. 3. (B) his. 4. (A) spread
- Q.6 Ans. 1.(B) saw 2. (C) carried 3.(A) were. 4. (C) victims

PHRASAL VERBS

EXERCISE: Fill in the blanks with the suitable phrasal verb to complete the sentences.

Have the factory workers _____ the strike?
 called of, B) called off C) called on D) called up

After dad lost his job, we had to our savings to pay the bills.

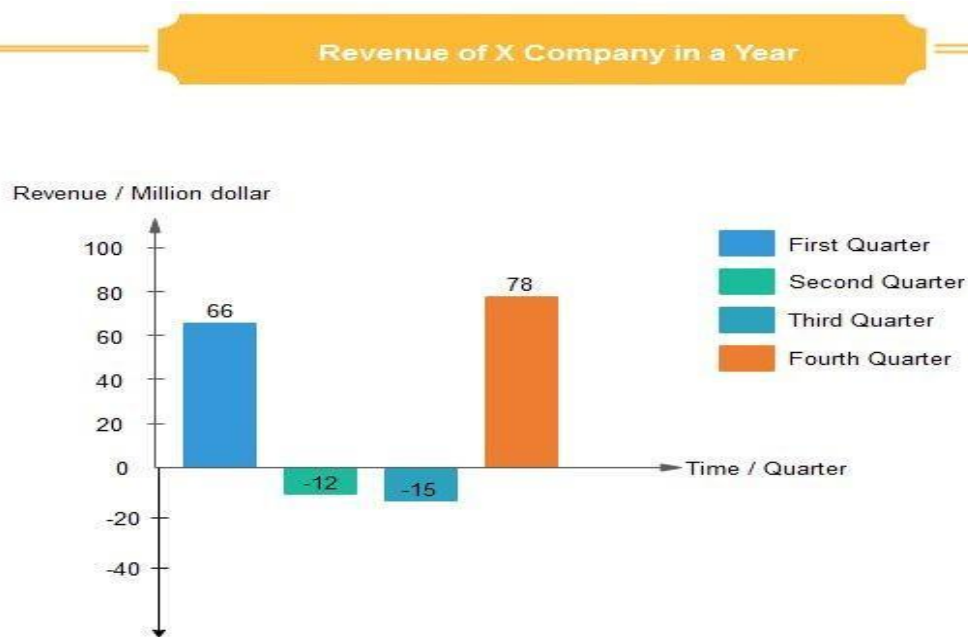
- a)) break into b) break in on c) . break up d) . break out
3. She _____ in the middle of her speech.
 a) broke up b) broke in c) broke down d) broke off
4. Could you _____ the candle?
 a) blow off b) blow on c) blow out d) blow up
5. The opposition parties are planning to _____ a No-Confidence Motion against the Prime Minister.
 a) bring up b) bring forward c) bring out d) bring about
6. She is _____ for a job of this kind.
 a) cut out b) cut off c) cut up d) cut down
6. She _____ with flying colors in the examination.
 a) came out b) came on c) came off d) came after
7. I am sure that this scheme of his will eventually _____
 a) came off b) came through c) came up d) came out
- 8..She is _____ to being a grand mother.
 a) looking at b) looking after c) looking forward d) looking up
9. After he became rich he began to _____ his old friends.
 a) look down on b) look down upon c) look down at d) look down off
10. The chief guest gave _____ the prizes.
 a) gave away b) gave over c) gave to d) gave out.

ANSWERS

1.B) called off 2)A)break into 3)c) broke down 4.c) blow out 5.b) bring forward 6.a) cut out 7.b) came through 8.b) looking after 9.b) look down upon 10..a) gave away

Analytical Paragraph Writing

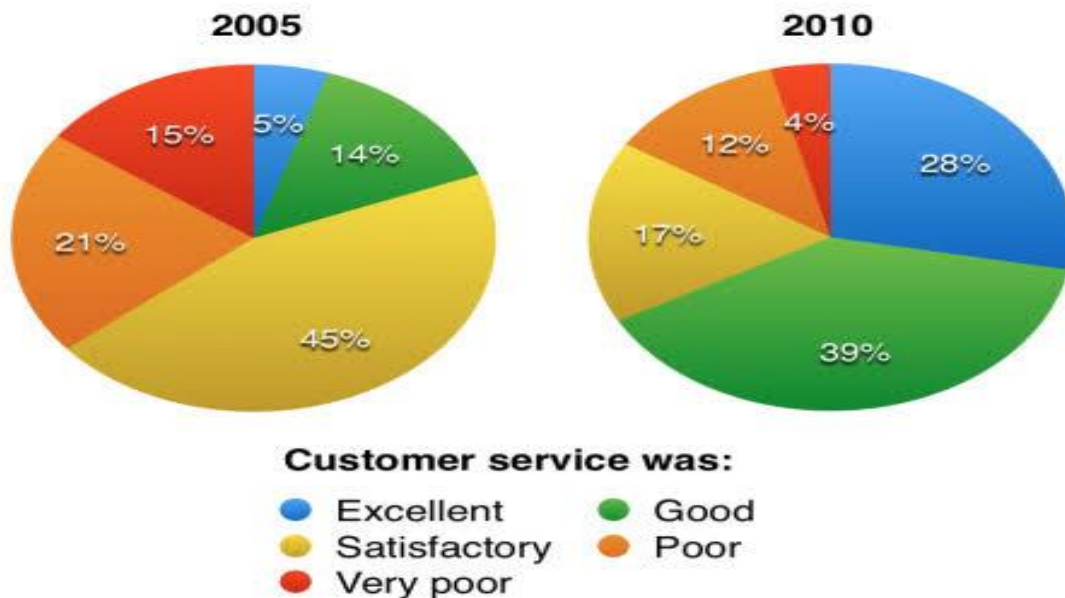
Q.1 The Bar Chart given below is a graphical description of the revenue generated by X Company in a year. On the basis of your observation of the given graph, write an analytical paragraph, detailing about the information. Make comparison wherever relevant.



Ans. The Graph given above depicts the information of the generation of revenue of the Company X in a year by selling its products in the domestic and international market. The company's revenue in the first quarter of the year shows a remarkable growth by generating the revenue of 66 million dollars that appears to be a much helpful for the company's growth for the future. The second quarter shows a surprising deterioration in the revenue of the company that declines to minus twelve million dollars and is a clear indication of financial loss for the company, the deterioration in company's performance in financial terms continue to the adjacent quarter and it results into a decline of more minus three million dollars, than the previous quarter and reaches to minus fifteen by the end of second quarter. The fourth quarter again reaches to a remarkable point in revenue

generation with a growth of 78 million dollars that is 12 million dollars more than the revenue of the company at the first quarter. To sum up X company faced recession in second and third quarter but recovered in fourth quarter.

Q.2 The given Pie Chart is a graphical depiction of the feedback of customers showing the change in customer service provided by different sectors from the year 2005 to 2010. Write an analytical paragraph to detail the information, given in the Pie chart. Make comparison with reasons, wherever necessary.



Ans.The given information in the Pie chart reveals apparently that different sectors of market have been providing customer services for last many years, but the remarkable change reflects in the feedback given by customers that in last 5 years .The feedback in terms of Excellent rose from 5 percent to 28 percent. Earlier it was satisfactory, and this remark was given by 45percent customer that has declined to 39 percent and rose the graph of excellent. The success of new strategies in customer service areas clearly reflects in the deterioration of the remark very poor that has been declined from 15 percent to 5 percent. The proportion of the customers who still consider that the customer services rendered are good enough has risen to 39 percent from 14 percent in last five years. The decline in the remark Poor has also declined to a god extent that is from 21percent to 12 percent. It shows that still there is need of improvement in some sectors and a good planning can result better.

Q.3. Given below is a tabular statistic showing the quality of life in five countries, assessed under specific parameters.

Write an analytical paragraph on the given information by selecting and reporting the main features , and make comparisons where relevant.

Write in 100-120 words

| Country | GNP per head(1982 : US Dollars) | Daily Calorie supply per head | Life expectancy at birth (years) | Infant mortality (per 1000live births) |
|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Bangladesh | 140 | 1877 | 40 | 132 |
| Bolivia | 570 | 2086 | 50 | 124 |
| Egypt | 690 | 2950 | 56 | 97 |
| Indonesia | 580 | 2296 | 49 | 87 |
| USA | 13160 | 3653 | 74 | 12 |

Ans.Quality of Life in Five Countries

The table uses four economic indicators to show the standard of living in five selected countries in 1982. Overall , it can be seen that the quality of life in the USA is far higher than the other four countries . The USA , which is a developed country , had the highest GNP at 13,160 dollars per head . It also has a much higher daily calorie of 3653 calories , and life expectancy of 74 , and the lowest rate of infant mortality at just 12 of 1000 children born . In contrast , Bangladesh scores the least in all the 4 parameters , with GNP at 140 , calorie intake as low as 1877,the life expectancy of 40 and an infant mortality of 132 deaths per 1000 children born . The other countries Bolivia , Egypt and Indonesia , have GNP's of 570.690 and 580 , calorie intake at the rates of 2086 , 2950 and 2296 , and their life expectancy at birth stands 50 , 56 and 49. While Indonesia and Egypt report an infant mortality of 87 and 97 per 1000 children , Bolivia , is closer to Bangladesh in this particular indicator , reporting an infant mortality of around 124 per 1000 children born . In conclusion , the statistic shows the extreme situations in the quality of life in developed , underdeveloped and developing countries .

4.Given below is a report on diabetes and its massive grip on both the urban and rural population of India . Read the following report and write an analytical paragraph based on it , in 100-120 words . (5 marks)

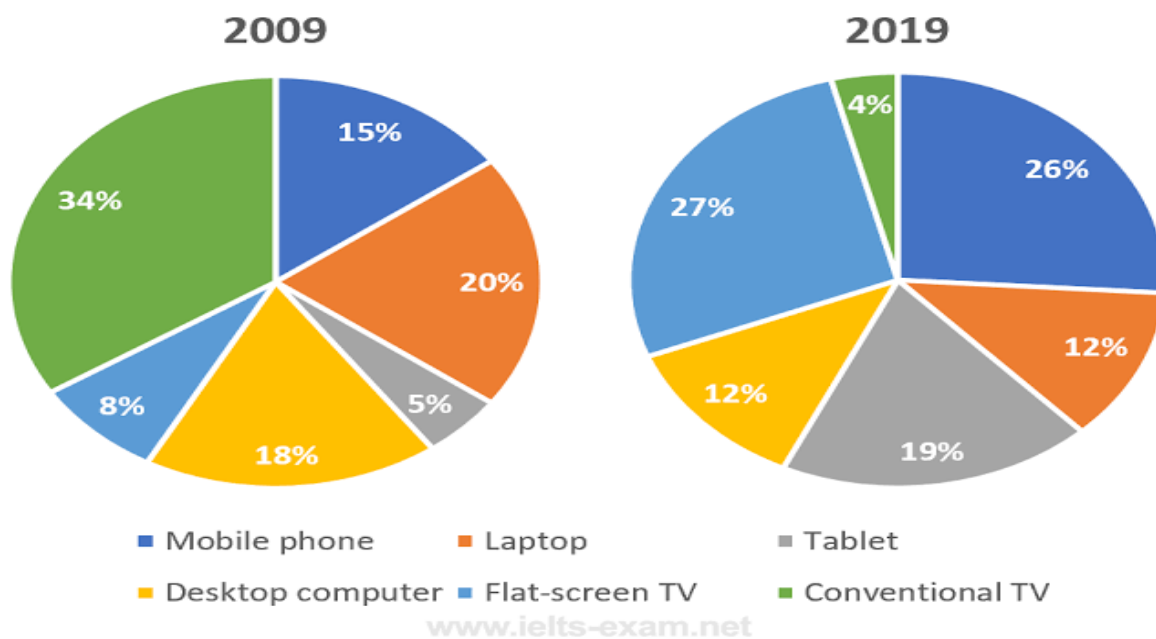
Recent studies have shown a rapid conversion of impaired glucose tolerance to diabetes in the southern states of India , where the prevalence of diabetes among adults has reached approximately 20 % in urban populations and approximately 10 % in rural populations . Because of the considerable disparity in the availability and affordability of diabetes care , as well as low awareness of the disease , the glycaemic outcome in treated patients is far from ideal.

AnsCurrent Scenario of Diabetes in India

India , a country experiencing rapid socio-economic progress and urbanisation , carries a considerable share of the global diabetes burden . Studies in different parts of India have demonstrated an escalating prevalence of diabetes both in urban populations and rural population . One of the main reasons for this could be urbanisation and lifestyle changes . The prevalence of prediabetes is also high . Recent studies have shown a rapid conversion of impaired glucose tolerance to diabetes in the southern states of India , where the prevalence of diabetes among adults has reached approximately 20 % in urban populations and approximately 10 % in rural populations . Due to the considerable disparity in the availability and affordability of diabetes care , as well as low awareness of the disease , the glycaemic outcome in treated patients is far from ideal . To conclude , the disease and its spread is a cause of concern for Indians , living both in the rural and urban regions of the country .

Exercise Question:

The pie chart given below is a graphical representation of the sale of electronic gadgets in last 10 years. On the bases of your understanding write an analytical paragraph in or about 100 to 120 words to detail the information.



LETTER TO EDITOR

You are Kapil/Komal living at C-424,sector-10,Green Park, New Delhi, a responsible citizen of your country. Write a letter to the Editor of The Times of India expressing your concern over the misuse of internet and mobile phones by the people especially by teenagers.

C-424 Sector -10
Green Park
New Delhi

24 Sep 2022

The Editor
The Times of India
New Delhi

Subject- Expressing concern about the misuse of internet.

Sir

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of the concerned authority towards the misuse of mobile phones.

The most harmed one is the youth generation who is getting addicted more towards the mobile phones. Conventional outdoor games have been replaced by mobile phones and the games on the computer. This has made the children less social in the real world and more active in the virtual world. It has also led to an increase in the eyesight problem of the children at an early age as well.

Although it has become a necessity today, still there is a need to bring awareness among the people as to how to use mobile phones effectively. Hence, workshops can be conducted so as to raise awareness among the people about the issue.

In order to avoid such accidents, a serious and immediate action needs to be taken at the earliest. I hope this issue would be looked upon by the concerned authority as soon as possible.

Yours truly

Kapil

2. Suppose your family has recently lost a large amount of money in a cyberattack at your net banking account. Write a letter to the Editor of a daily newspaper about such misuses of the internet. You are Ramesh living at 145-A Mukherjee Road ,New Delhi.

145- A
Mukherjee Road,
NewDelhi

September 22, 2022

The Editor
The Hindustan Times
New Delhi

Subject: Beware of cyber attack

Sir

I am a regular follower of your esteemed daily and I would like to say that I'm quite touched by your firm presentations against cyber attacks and for digital security. Unfortunately, recently a few days back, my family also suffered from a cyberattack in our net banking account that resulted in a large amount of monetary loss.

It was around 5 days ago; I tried to login to our family bank account from our home internet server. But to my surprise, the website responded '503 error' and asked me to click on a link that appeared on the screen to proceed further. After clicking on that link my system got hanged. I had to try to restart my system and then a message popped upon my phone from the bank that around 65000/- rupees have been deducted from my account. Immediately I went for a police complaint. But around 4 days passed after the complaint, I didn't hear any positive news from their side. These kinds of cyber attacks have become a very common phenomenon nowadays. It not only loots the victim but also affects their mind with trauma.

So, through this letter in your esteemed daily, I want to approach you to raise the voice for securing the digital space and strengthen the rules and regulations in order to ensure our cyber security.

Yours sincerely
Ramesh

LETTER FOR PLACING ORDER

3. You Vaibhav Sinha, incharge of computer department of Goodway Public School, wish to buy 20 computers and computer accessories from Apple Inc., 126, Computer World , Chennai. Draft a letter placing order giving all the specifications of the product and its quality.

Goodway Public School
Chennai

22 Sep 2022

The Proprietor
126, Computer World
Chennai

Subject: Placement of order for computers and their accessories

Sir

This is to inform you that our school management has decided to place an order with your company for the supply of computers and computer accessories. The list of items is given below.

| S.NO. | ITEM | QUANTITY | BRAND |
|-------|------------------|----------|-------|
| 1 | Apple Computer | 25 | APPLE |
| 2 | Apple Headphones | 15 | APPLE |

| | | | |
|---|--------------|----|-------|
| 3 | Apple laptop | 23 | APPLE |
| 4 | I-pad | 10 | APPLE |
| 5 | U.S.B cable | 15 | APPLE |

All the products should be genuine Apple. The price quotation submitted by your agents has been approved and the institutional discount of 10% offered by you has been accepted. Kindly make it convenient to send the delivery within 15 days of the issue of this letter. I am sure proper packing of the computers will be taken care of and any responsibility for the damage caused during transportation shall rest with you.

I hope future repairs and maintenance of the items will also be provided by you promptly and satisfactorily. The payment will be made through cheque to your agent within a month of delivery.

Yours sincerely
 Vaibhav Sinha
 Incharge (Computer Department)

LETTER OF ENQUIRY

4. You are interested in a short-term course in computer graphics during the holidays. Write a letter to the Director, Fortune Graphics Computers, inquiring about their short-term courses and asking for all the necessary details. You are Akshay/ Akshita of 245 RohiniNagar,New Delhi.

245 Rohini Nagar
 New Delhi

Sept 22, 2022

The Director
 Fortune Graphics Computers
 Rohini Nagar
 New Delhi.

Sir/Madam

Subject: Inquiry about the short-term courses in computers

I came across your advertisement in the Times of India dated 11th September. I would like to know details about the courses offered by your institute. The advertisement was a comprehensive one and offered a variety of courses. Since it's the age of technology, my interest is in line with it. I am a class X student and wish to pursue a course in computer graphics during the summer vacation after my board exams.

Kindly send all the necessary details, including the courses offered, its duration, fee structure, etc. at the above address. The payment for the brochure shall be made at the time of the delivery.

Yours truly
Akshay

LETTER OF COMPLAINT

5. You received a defective computer in response to your order from M/s Khanna & Sons computer, Main Market, Hyderabad. Write a letter to the dealer requesting him to change the defective computer at the earliest. You are Hardik of 36 - Shiva colony, Hyderabad.

36 - Shiva colony
Hyderabad

22 Sep 2022

M/s Khanna & Sons
Main Market
Hyderabad

Sub: Defective Computer

Sir

I am sorry to express my utter dismay at the poor quality of the computer supplied by you in response to my order, dated 10th September 2022, vide cash memo no. 25987/69. On examination, we noticed the following defects and discrepancies in the computer supplied by you:-

- (i) The order was for Windows 8, Acer Computers. You have sent Windows 7 of the same brand. The price difference between the two brands is quite substantial.
- (ii) The screen is of poor quality and the display is quite hazy.
- (iii) The sound system lacks depth and clarity.

M/s Khanna & Sons is a leading dealer in computers and the company enjoys a good reputation and goodwill in the market. As the purchase is well within the warranty period, I hope you will replace the defective computer at the earliest.

Yours sincerely
Hardik

Enclosure: -

- 1. Photocopy of the bill.
- 2. Photocopy of warranty card

SECTION - C LITERATURE
LESSON 1. A LETTER TO GOD

By G L Fuentes

Main Points

1. Lencho, a farmer who had a firm faith in God, lived on the top of a small hill in a valley.
2. Lencho was expecting rain for a good crop. The drops of rain were like coins for him that would help him reap a good harvest and earn some money for his family.
3. A hailstorm destroyed all his crops. All his hard work was in vain and the fear of hunger surrounded him.
4. There was a single hope- God, so he wrote a letter to God to send him hundred pesos to help him sow his crops again and to live until the new crop grew.
5. The local postmaster saw Lencho's letter and was impressed by Lencho's simplicity and his deep faith in God.
6. He decided to send a reply to the letter and help Lencho, as he did not want Lencho to lose faith in God but was able to collect 70 pesos only.
7. He put the money in an envelope and posted it to Lencho.
8. Lencho's happiness turned into anger as there were only seventy pesos instead of a hundred.
9. Lencho couldn't believe that God would make a mistake so he thought the post office officials dishonest.
10. He wrote an another letter to God stating that he received only 70 pesos and asked God to send the rest of 30 pesos through the mail as the post office employees were a 'bunch of crooks'.

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS

1. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow:

The house- the only one in the entire valley -sat on the crest of a low hill. From this height one could see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that always promised a good harvest. The only thing the earth needed was a good downpour or at least a shower. Throughout the morning Lencho -who knew his fields intimately- had done nothing but see the sky towards the north-east.

Q1. Based on the detail of the house's location, how can it best be described?

- a) majestic b) imposing c) solitary d) unique

Q2. The field of corn dotted with flowers means that:

- a) not a single flower was bigger than a dot b) the flowers were scattered across. c) the flowers were in shaped like dots. d) the flowers had shrunk in size.

Q3. Based on the given extract, what is Lencho expecting while looking at the sky and why ?

Q4. What is the meaning of Downpour here?

ANSWER KEY: 1. c) solitary 2. b) the flowers were scattered across. 3. Lencho was expecting rain as his corn fields required it and it was the only source of his survival. 4. A heavy sudden fall of rain

II. When he finished, he went to the window to buy a stamp which he licked and then affixed to the envelope with a blow of his fist. The moment the letter fell into the mailbox the postmaster went to open it. It said, God: of the money that I asked for, only seventy pesos reached me. Send me the rest since I need it very much. But don't send it to me through the mail because the post office employees are a bunch of crooks, Lencho ". (A letter to God)

Q 1 Complete the statement:

As Lencho dropped the letter into the mailbox, the postmaster_____.

Q. 2.What happened to the letter after reaching into the mailbox?

- (a) The postmaster opened the letter and read it.
- (b)It was collected by the other post-office employees.
- (c) It was given back to Lencho.
- (d)It was misplaced.

Q.3.Which word in the passage means same as 'attached'?

- (a) Envelope (b) Affixed (c) Crooks (d) Employees

Q. 4.Whom did Lencho call 'bunch of crooks & why?

ANSWERS: 1. went to open and read it excitedly. 2. (a) The postmaster opened the letter and read it. 3. Ans. (b) Affixed 4. Post office employees because Lencho assumed that they had kept his 30 pesos stealthily.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (40-50 WORDS)

Q1. Why was Lencho angry when he counted the money? Ans. Lencho became angry when he counted the money and found only seventy pesos that God had sent him. He believed that the post office employees had stolen the remaining thirty pesos because God could never make a mistake. Also, God would never deny Lencho what he had requested.

Q 2. What did the postmaster do when he opened and read the letter?

Ans. When the postmaster read the letter, he found it funny. But soon he got serious and thought of helping Lencho. He discussed that matter with other employees in the post office and asked them to donate a little bit of money from their salary. Everyone agreed and donated some money. He put the money in an envelope addressed to Lencho from God.

Q3. What did Lencho write in his first letter to God? How did he place it in the mail?

Ans. In the first letter, Lencho asked God if He did not help him, his family and he would go hungry that year. He needed a hundred pesos in order to sow his field again and to live until the crop came because the hailstorm had completely destroyed his crops. He wrote 'To God' on the envelope, put the letter inside and went to town to post it.

Q.4. Why did the postmaster send a reply to Lencho's first letter addressed to God?

Ans. The postmaster was a generous, helping, understanding and amiable man. He was impressed by Lencho's firm faith in God. He did not want to shake Lencho's deep faith in God. So to sustain that faith, the postmaster sent a reply to Lencho from God's side.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (100-120 WORDS)

Q1. There are two kinds of conflicts in the story: between humans and nature; and between humans themselves. How are these conflicts illustrated?

Ans. The story "A Letter to God" depicts two types of conflicts; one between man and nature and the other among men themselves. In the beginning of the story, the farmer hopes for a rain shower for the benefit of his corn field. On actually receiving rain, he becomes overjoyed and starts thinking about all the profit that would come in. Not much later, his joy is turned into sorrow when the wind becomes strong leading to a hailstorm. This depicts the disagreement between man and nature wherein humans want the nature to act according to their aspirations. The second divergence arises when Lencho starts doubting the honesty of the post-office employees who actually helped him with the money anonymously. This is the conflict among men themselves, wherein, we are ready to trust in the idea of God's existence but we are not ready to trust each other.

Q.2. Describe Lencho's qualities in light of his faith in God. Do you have faith in God like Lencho? Was Lencho's reaction towards post office employees' right?

Ans.: Lencho was a poor farmer who totally depended on the harvest to survive and fulfil basic needs of his family. Once his crops were destroyed due to heavy rainfall and hailstones and he was afraid to think how his family would survive. He believed that God would help him in this plight. He had firm faith in God; he believed that God would not let him be hungry. Now-a-days faith in God like Lencho is almost impossible and unseen. People are very much aware that nobody is willing to help others without any self interest. Lencho's reaction towards post office employees was not right or justified but it was just because of his innocence as he could not believe that God had done such a mistake. They were only the post office employees who had stolen money according to him.

CHAPTER -2: NELSON MANDELA: A LONG WALK TO FREEDOM.

--Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela

MAIN POINTS:

1. Nelson Mandela was born on 18 July, 1918 in Mvezo village of South Africa.
2. Nelson Mandela became South Africa's First black President after more than three centuries of White rule.
3. Apartheid is a political system that discriminates people according to their race.
4. Under this system, the people of South Africa were divided by their race and the different races were forced to live separately from each other.
5. 10th of May was a day of freedom for South Africa and there was a huge gathering of International leaders and dignitaries.
6. Inauguration ceremony was held in the Union Building in Pretoria and the first non racial government took charge.
7. Nelson Mandela delivered a speech on the victory for justice, peace and human dignity.
8. Mandela pledged to liberate his people from poverty, suffering and discrimination.
9. A colourful display of jets and helicopters to show military loyalty took place.
10. Two national anthems were sung – the old Nkosi Sikelel by the Whites and the New Die Stem by the Blacks.
11. A Democratic Government came in power that recognized the rights and freedom for all.

12. Mandela said that a country's true richness lies not in its minerals but in its people.

13. He saluted some great freedom fighters like Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, Chief Luthuli, Yusuf Dadoo and others.

14. He also stated that a man has twin obligations-duty to his family and duty to his community and his country. He should try to make a balance between both the duties.

15. According to Mandela, freedom has many aspects like- for a kid it is to run and play, for an adult it is to fulfil the needs of his own and his family. Real freedom means equal rights for everyone.

16. Nelson Mandela joined the African National Congress (ANC).He desired people to live with dignity and respect. He wanted the oppressor and the oppressed to be liberated.

17. Patience and perseverance guided by discipline and system yield the desired results.

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS

I. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow:

Tenth May dawned bright and clear. For the past few days I had been pleasantly besieged by dignitaries and world leaders who were coming to pay their respects before the inauguration would be the largest gathering ever of international leaders on South Africa soil. The ceremonies took place in the lovely sandstone amphitheatre formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria. For decades this had been the seat of white supremacy, and now it was the site of a rainbow gathering of different colours and nations for the installation of South Africa's first democratic, non racial government.

Choose the correct option to answer each question:

1. Who does 'I' in the passage refer to?

a). Robert Frost (b). Nelson Mandela (c). Anne Frank (d). G.L.Fuentes

2. What was going to happen on tenth May?

(a). A meeting of the world leaders in South Africa (b), A war between England and South Africa

(c). The end of the British rule all over the world

(d). The swearing in of Mandela as the president of South Africa

3. Where was the inauguration ceremony going to take place? What was special about it?

4. Meaning of the word 'besieged' used in the passage is _____.

ANSWERS: 1.(b) 2. (d) 3. The ceremony was going to take place in the lovely sandstone amphitheatre formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria. It was special because for decades this had been the seat of white supremacy, and now it was the site of a rainbow gathering of different colours and nations for the installation of South Africa's first democratic, non racial government. 4. surrounded

A man who takes away another man's freedom is a prisoner of hatred; he is locked behind the bars of prejudice and narrow mindedness. I am not truly free if I am taking away someone else's freedom just as surely as I am not free when my freedom is taken from me. The oppressed and the oppressor alike are robbed of their humanity.

Choose the correct option to answer each question:

1. What happens when we take away someone else's freedom?
 - (a). The other person robs us of our freedom.
 - (b).The other person hates us and tries to kill us
 - ©. We are robbed of our own humanity
 - (d). We spread hatred all around us
2. What happens when someone takes away our freedom?
 - (a). We become oppressors
 - (b). We become rebels
 - ©. We lose our freedom
 - (d). We lose our wealth
3. How are the oppressor and the oppressed alike?

ANS.

4. Define freedom as per the lines.

ANSWERS:(1). (a) 2.(c) 3. Both lose their humanity 4. Freedom is what enjoyed by all equally and there is no oppressed and no oppressor.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (40- 50 WORDS)

Q.1. Why is 10th May 1994 important for South Africa?

ANS. 10THMay 1994 is important for South Africa because the first Democratic Government came into existence on the day that recognized the rights and freedom for all. Nelson Mandela was elected the first black President of South Africa.

Q.2.What did Nelson Mandela pledge when he was sworn in as President?

ANS. Nelson Mandela pledged to uphold the constitution of his country and devote himself to liberate his people from the bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discriminations. There would be freedom and justice for all.

Q.3. When did Nelson Mandela's hunger for self, turn into a hunger for freedom for all his people?

ANS. Nelson Mandela turned into an adult; he gradually realized that freedom was curtailed for those people who looked like he did, but not for the Whites. Consequently, he joined the African National Congress, and that was when his "hunger for freedom" became a great hunger."

Q.4. What "twin obligations "does Mandela mention?

ANS. Mandela mentions that every man has twin obligations. The first is to his family, parents, wife and children; the second obligation is to his people, his community and his country. One should try to make a balance between both the duties.

Q.5.What did Mandela think about the oppressor and the oppressed?

Ans. Mandela thought about the oppressor and the oppressed that both are robbed of humanity equally. A man who takes away another man's freedom is a prisoner of hatred. In the same way, if his freedom is taken away, they both are without freedom so both must be liberated.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (100 - 120 WORDS)

Q.1. What kind of freedom did Mandela enjoy in his childhood?

Ans. In his childhood, Mandela was happy to enjoy his freedom as he wished. But when he became a young man, he realized that his boyhood freedom was an illusion. He was not free in the true sense. But being a child, he sensed himself to be free. He had freedom to run in

the fields near his mother's hut .He was free to swim in the clear stream that ran through his village. He was free to roast mealies under the stars. . He was also free to ride the broad backs of slow-moving bulls. As long as he obeyed his father and abided by the customs of his tribe, he was free.

Q.2. What does Nelson Mandela mean by" extraordinary human disaster"?

Ans. There was the practice of Apartheid in South Africa. The Blacks suffered most due to colour discrimination. This suffering of the blacks was called extraordinary human disaster by Nelson Mandela. The blacks were not treated as humans. They had to live as slaves of the white men. They were not allowed to discharge their duties to their family as well as to their community at their own will. They were shackled in the chains of slavery. Mandela could not bear this discrimination. He decided to fight for freedom. After many hardships and troubles, he succeeded in eliminating apartheid from South Africa. Eventually the human disaster that lasted so long was put to an end.

CHAPTER-3 TWO STORIES ABOUT FLYING

HIS FIRST FLIGHT Liam O' Flaherty

Main Points:

1. The young seagull was sitting alone on the ledge.
2. His two brothers and a sister had already learnt how to fly a day before.
3. The young seagull was hesitant and afraid of flying.
4. He thought that his wings would never support him.
5. His parents, brothers and sister regularly taunted him for his cowardice.
6. He saw his mother holding a piece of fish in her beak.
7. Maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish.
8. With a loud scream, he fell outwards and downwards into space.
9. He was seized with terror.
10. His wings were cutting through the air and he was not falling headlong now.
11. Then he completely forgot that he had never flown before.
12. Now, he was flying over the sea.
13. He was floating on the sea and his family was praising him, offering him pieces of fish.

EXTRACT BASED MCQ

1. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

His parents and his brothers and sister had landed on this green flooring ahead of him. They were beckoning to him, calling shrilly. He dropped his legs to stand on the green sea. His legs sank into it. He screamed with fright and attempted to rise again flapping his wings. But he was tired and weak with hunger and he could not rise, exhausted by the strange exercise. His feet sank into the green sea, and then his belly touched it and he sank no further. He was floating on it, and around him his family was screaming, praising him and their beaks were offering him scrapes of dog-fish.

1. Why did the young seagull scream when he landed on the sea?

(i) Out of elation (ii) Out of fear of sinking (iii) Out of anger (iv) Out of disgust

2. His parents, brothers and sister encouraged him by _____.

3. Where did the young seagull land?

(i) Grasslands (ii) Moors
(iii) A beach (iv) The green sea

4. Why was the family beckoning the young seagull?

Ans: 1. ii 2. screaming and offering him scraps of dog-fish 3. (c) 4. The family was beckoning him to land on the sea so that he would learn the art of floating on the surface of water.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (40-50 WORDS)

Q1. When did the young seagull's first flight begin?

Ans. The seagull was very hungry. When he saw his mother bringing food in her beak, he dived towards her trying to snatch the piece of fish from his mother's beak. But he fell from the brink of the ledge. He screamed with fear. But his fear lasted only for a moment. The next moment he felt that his wings spread outwards. He was flying now. Now he screamed with joy.

Q2. Why did the young seagull cry "Ga, ga, ga"? Did his mother oblige him?

Ans. When he saw his mother holding a piece of a fish in her beak, the young seagull became almost mad with hunger. He cried "Ga, ga, ga". He begged her mother to bring him some food. When he saw his mother flying across to him with a piece of fish, he uttered a joyful scream. He started tapping the rock with his feet impatiently. He was almost within the reach of the fish but failed to get as his mother halted in the air.

Q3. What did the young seagull do when he was maddened by hunger? Did hunger motivate him to dive at the fish in the air?

Ans. The young seagull saw his mother flying around him with a piece of fish in her beak. Maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish. With a loud scream, he fell outwards and downwards into space. Then he was seized with fear and his heart stood still. But the fear lasted only for a minute. The very next moment he felt his wings spread outwards. Truly, hunger motivated him to dive at the fish and flap his wings into space.

Q4. How did the young seagull overcome his fear and soared gradually towards the sea during his first flight?

OR

What did the young seagull do when he was maddened by hunger? Did hunger motivate him to dive at the fish in the air?

Ans. The young seagull had taken the final plunge. Maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish which his mother was carrying in her beak. With a loud scream, he fell outwards and downwards. He was seized with fear and his heart stood still. But the fear lasted only for a minute. He overcame it. The next moment he felt his wings spread outwards. Now he was soaring downwards over the blue sea.

Q5. What is the message that the author wants to give to the readers through the

lesson 'His first Flight'?

Ans. Success can't be taken for granted. One has to struggle and finally to win it. The story of the young seagull is the story of overcoming hesitations, doubts and fears that stand between us and our success. Hunger makes him take the final plunge. This leads him to make his first flight and soar into space.

Long Answer Type Questions (100 -120 words)

Q1. Describe how the young seagull made his first flight.

Ans. The seagull was very hungry. When he saw his mother bringing food in her beak, he dived towards her. But he fell from the brink of the ledge. He screamed with fear. But his fear lasted only for a moment. The next moment, he felt that his wings spread outwards. He was flying now. Now he screamed with joy. The seagull was very happy as he had learnt how to fly. He kept flying for some time. His parents, brothers and sister flew around him. Then they landed on the sea surface. The seagull also came down. When he tried to land, his legs sank into the sea. He cried with fear again. But then his belly touched the water. He did not drown. He started floating on the surface of the sea. Thus the seagull made the first flight of his life.

Q2. Hesitations and fears play necessary parts in human life but we get success in any enterprise only when we overcome our doubts, hesitations and fears. Justify this statement in light of the young seagull's efforts to muster the courage to fly in the air.

Ans. Nothing in life can be taken for granted. Skills have to be learnt in life with your own efforts. Parents can only help in teaching and encouraging us to learn things. But we have to learn them through our own efforts of trials and errors. Who doesn't suffer from hesitations and fears in the beginning? It takes time to take the final plunge. So it happened with the young seagull. In spite of constant encouragements and motivations, he couldn't muster the courage to fly. He was certain that his wings would not support him. He faced regular taunting and humiliations of his family. They even threatened to let him stare at the ledge unless he flew away. But they say that necessity is the mother of invention. Maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish which his mother was carrying in her beak. He felt his wings spreading outwards. Finally, he soared to come down over the sea. When he floated on the sea, his family celebrated his success by offering pieces of fish to him.

The Black Aeroplane: Frederick Forsyth

Main Points of the Story

1. The narrator was flying his old Dakota aeroplane over France back to England.
2. He called Paris control and was asked to turn 12 degrees west.
3. He thought he would be with his family and be in time for breakfast.
4. Everything was going well and it was an easy flight.
5. Suddenly he saw dark black storm clouds.
6. He took the risk and the plane went straight into the storm.
7. Everything looked black inside the mountains of clouds.

8. The old plane jumped and twisted in the air.
9. He couldn't believe when he found his compass and other instruments totally dead.
10. Suddenly, another aeroplane appeared and he could see the face of the pilot.
11. The pilot of the black plane asked the narrator to follow him.
12. He was frightened as there was fuel enough that could last only five to ten minutes.
13. Suddenly he came out of the clouds and saw two long straight lines in front of him.
14. It was a runway where he could land safely.
15. On landing, he asked the lady in the control room where he was and who the other pilot was.
16. The lady replied that no other aeroplane except his Dakota flew that night.
17. The pilot of the black aeroplane remained an unsolved mystery for the narrator.

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS:

Inside the clouds, everything was suddenly black. It was impossible to see anything outside the aeroplane. The old aeroplane jumped and twisted in the air. I looked at the compass. I couldn't believe my eyes: the compass was turning round and round and round. It was dead. It would not work!

1. Why did it become impossible for the narrator to see?
(I) Due to a sudden rainstorm
(ii) Due to poor night vision
(iii) Due to the darkness inside the storm clouds
(iv) Due to a broken windscreen
2. Why was the aeroplane twisting in the air?
(I) Because the plane could not be kept under control
(ii) all the instruments of the plane had stopped
(iii) Both (i) and (ii)
(iv) Neither (i) and (ii)
3. The narrator couldn't believe his eyes on seeing _____.
4. Why had the narrator risked his life?

Ans: 1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. The dead compass 4. The narrator risked his life because he was eager and excited to meet his family at the breakfast.

Short Answer Type Questions(40-50 words)

Q1. Explain the statement: 'I was very happy to go behind the strange aeroplane like an obedient child.'

Ans. The pilot came across huge storm clouds. He could neither go above them nor go around them due to lack of fuel. Then, he saw a black plane without lights on wings, flying near his plane. Its pilot waved and signalled him to follow him. The author did not have much choice but to follow him.

Q2. "I'll take the risk." What is the risk? Why does the pilot of the old Dakota take it?

Ans. The risk for the narrator is that of going through the storm in his old Dakota aeroplane. He flew through as he did not have fuel to go back to Paris and he could not fly around the clouds, and couldn't fly over them. Also, he wanted to get home for a big English breakfast.

Q3. How did the black aeroplane rescue the first pilot?

Ans. The pilot of the black aeroplane waved his hand. He gestured the first pilot to follow him. The writer followed him. He followed the black plane for half an hour. Suddenly, his plane was out of the clouds. He could see the lights of the airport and landed his aeroplane. In this way, the black aeroplane rescued the first pilot.

Q4. The narrator had two options before risking himself entering the storm clouds? Why didn't he choose them?

Ans. Definitely the narrator had two options before him if he didn't want to take the risk of entering the storm cloud. First he could turn back and go to Paris which was about 150 km behind. He couldn't fly around the clouds to the north or south as he didn't have enough fuel to fly. Another option was to fly up and over the dark clouds. But he didn't choose any of the options. He wanted to be in England to have his breakfast in time.

Q5. What is the message that Frederick wants to give to the readers through the lesson 'The Black Aeroplane'?

Ans. Never say 'die' till the end. Never lose hope in the most hopeless situation. No one knows who may come to save you. The narrator was really in such a hopeless situation when he lost contact with Paris control and all his instruments and the compass was dead. Then came the mysterious pilot of the black aeroplane to guide the narrator to safety.

Long Answer Type Questions(100-120 words)

Q1. The author asks a question at the end, "Who was the pilot on the strange black aeroplane?" Try to answer this question.

Ans. "The Black Aeroplane' is an interesting story. The writer is a pilot. One day, he was returning from France in his Dakota aeroplane. He was going to England. Suddenly, he saw huge storm clouds on his way. He did not have much fuel in his plane. So he could not fly around the clouds. He took a risk and entered the clouds. His compass and other instruments failed. His radio also went out of order. The writer's life was in danger. Suddenly, he saw a black aeroplane near him. The pilot of the plane gestured him to follow him. The writer followed him and landed his plane safely. But when he looked back, he did not find the black aeroplane anywhere. The woman at the control tower told him that there had been no other plane that night. Then who saved the writer's life? Who was the pilot of the black aeroplane? The writer had no answer to these questions. Thus it is a mysterious story.

CHAPTER- 4: FROM THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK: ANNE FRANK

MAIN POINTS

1. Writing in a diary is a strange experience for Anne Frank.
2. She writes only to lighten the burden on her heart.
3. She feels that a paper has more patience than people.
4. She wants to keep a diary as she doesn't have a friend.
5. She wants the diary to be her true friend, and she is going to call this friend, 'Kitty'.
6. She got her education in Amsterdam.
7. She started writing her diary on 20 June 1942.
8. She feels that a quarter of students in her class is worthless and deserve to be kept back.
9. The math's teacher, Mr. Keesing, is an old-fashioned teacher.
10. He is annoyed with Anne as she talks too much in the class.
11. He gives her extra homework to write an essay on 'A Chatterbox.'
12. She writes that she has inherited the habit of talking from her mother.
13. Mr. Keesing has a good laugh at her arguments and gives to write another essay on 'An Incurable Chatterbox.'
14. Mr. Keesing was trying to play a joke on Anne by giving such an essay.
15. She finished the essay in verse with the help of her friend Sanne.
16. Mr. Keesing reads the poem and the message in the right way.
17. After that, he allowed Anne to talk in class.
18. Since then a change has come in Keesing and he has started making jokes.

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS-

Paper has more patience than people.' I thought of this saying on one of those days when I was feeling a little depressed and was sitting at home with my chin in my hands, bored and listless, wondering whether to stay in or go out. I finally stayed where I was, brooding: Yes, paper does have more patience, and since I'm not planning to let anyone else read this stiff-backed notebook grandly referred to as a 'diary', unless I should ever find a real friend, it probably won't make a bit of difference. Now I'm back to the point that prompted me to keep a diary in the first place: I don't have a friend.

1. What has more patience and how?
2. Give the meaning of the word "Listless".
A. working hard B. tired and without energy
C. patience D. depressed
3. Anne wants to have a diary her friend as _____ .
4. Anne started writing the diary on the day when she was _____ .

Answer:1. A paper has more patience as it can keep secrets and never ever gets irritated on sharing anything with it. 2. B 3. She did not have any true friend to share her emotions and feelings. 4. Depressed, bored and listless.

2. Let me put it more clearly, since no one will believe that a thirteen-year-old girl is completely alone in the world. And I'm not. I have loving parents and a sixteen-year-old sister, and there are about thirty people I can call friends. I have a family, loving aunts and a

good home. No, on the surface I seem to have everything, except my one true friend. All I think about when I'm with friends is having a good time. I can't bring myself to talk about anything but ordinary everyday things. We don't seem to be able to get any closer, and that's the problem. Maybe it's my fault that we don't confide in each other. In any case, that's just how things are, and unfortunately they're not liable to change. This is why I've started the diary.

1. How many people were there whom Anne could call her friends?

A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D.40

2. What is not true about Anne-

A. Anne had many friends B. Anne had many loving aunts

C. Anne was all alone in the world D. Anne had a sixteen years old sister

3. Anne could share every thing with her friends and family members. (True/false)

4. What is the reason Anne starts writing a diary?

Answer: 1. C 2. c 3. false 4. She does not confide in her friends and is introvert.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1.Why was Anne in tears when she left the Montessori school?

Ans. Anne studied at the Montessori school. She stayed there till she was in the sixth form. She was very much attached to her teacher and headmistress MrsKuperus. At the end of the year they were both in tears as they bid 'a heartbreaking farewell' to each other.

Q2.How did Anne justify her being a chatterbox in her essay?

Ans. Anne was an intelligent girl. She explained in writing the necessity of talking. She argued that talking is a student's trait. She tried to control it but she was helpless since her mother was more talkative than her. It was her inherited trait.

Q3.What shows that Anne was deeply in love with her grandmother?

Ans. Anne loved her grandmother from the core of her heart. When Grand mother had undergone an operation; she celebrated her birthday in a simple way. Grand mother died in January 1942, but Anne still went on loving her. When the birthday of Anne was being celebrated in 1942, a special candle was lit for her to show gratitude for her.

Q4.Why was Anne's entire class quacking in the boots?

AnsAnne's entire class was shaking with fear and nervousness because of the forthcoming teachers' meeting. The teachers had to decide who would move up to the next grade and who would be kept back or not promoted. She thought that the teachers are the most unpredictable persons.

Q5.What made Mr. Keesing allow Anne to talk in-class?

Ans.Mr Keesing thrice gave Anne a writing task on her talkative nature. On all the three occasions she came out successful. In the third attempt the ball fell on the teacher and he became her victim. Finding himself unsuccessful, he allowed Anne to talk in the class.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (100-120 words)

Q1. What opinion do you form about Anne Frank after reading "From the Diary of Anne Frank"

Ans. Anne was a girl of thirteen years. She was very intelligent. She had a sharp brain. She

was different from the other girls of her age. She could think clearly and deeply. She had deep thoughts and ideas that she wanted to share with someone. But she found that her friends were not able to understand her completely. Their mental level was not equal to that of Anne. They could talk to Anne about the ordinary everyday matter only. She had loving parents, an elder sister and loving aunts also. But she could not share her deep thoughts with anyone. So she decided to make her diary to her friend. She wrote down her inner thoughts and feelings in the diary. Anne had an argumentative mind. She argued in her first essay that parental traits are inherited by children. She had a good sense of humour. Her Maths teacher, Mr Keesing tried to play a joke on her. But she wrote the essay in verse in such a way that the joke was turned on him.

Q.2 "From the Diary of Anne Frank" throws light on teacher-student relationship, class atmosphere and discipline. Discuss.

Ans. From the Diary of Anne Frank' describes the teacher-student relationship, class atmosphere and discipline. Anne Frank who talks a lot in the class gets punished by Mr Keesing, her maths teacher. He asks her to write essays as punishment is learning in disguise because he wanted her to focus on studies. He cannot be blamed for the punishment as he did it for the development of Anne.

The teacher student relationship is very respectful and sacred. It is about discipline and classroom manners which is essential for every student as well as teacher, otherwise both teaching and learning could hamper. This relationship is clearly shown in Mr Keesing and Anne Frank actions as they both try to joke with each other but in very humorous and healthy manner. So this healthy relationship is needed everywhere in the class for effective teaching and learning.

CHAPTER 5-GLIMPSES OF INDIA

MAIN POINTS

Part 1 – A Baker from Goa by Lucio Rodrigues

- 1) A baker from Goa is a story related to the time when the Portuguese ruled Goa.
- 2) The author talks about the upheld importance of bakers in a Goan village even after the Portuguese left the country.
- 3) The bakers used to make jingle sounds with bamboo sticks to sell their bread.
- 4) They came twice a day to sell the bread. One in the morning and then while returning after selling all the stock of bread.
- 5) Bread was a crucial part of every occasion in Goa, especially the sweet bread called Bol. This sweet bread was a part of marriages.
- 6) During that time cakes, sandwiches and numerous other items were prepared with the loaves of bread.
- 7) In those days, bakers wore a peculiar dress; 'Kabai' an unusual frock single-piece frock of knee-length. Bakers were known as Paders.
- 8) The bakers collected their bill at the end of the month and their accounts were recorded

on the wall by using pencils.

9) This profession was known as a prosperous kind of profession and the Bakers used to be prosperous citizens.

Part 2 – Coorg by Lokesh Abrol

- 1) Coorg or Kodagu is located in Karnataka. This heavenly place lies between two towns, namely; Mangalore and Mysore.
- 2) The author claimed it to be God's abode as it has evergreen forests, overwhelming weather, coffee plantations and flavoured spices.
- 3) This place serves to be an attraction for tourists in the months of September to March.
- 4) The famous story about the Greek or Arabic descent of the Coorg describes that a fraction of Alexander's army came there. As their return was tough, they married the locals and eventually settled there.
- 5) The dress code of many of the Coorgs is Kuppia which is somewhat similar to what Arabs wear.
- 6) They are extremely courageous and follow the tradition of hospitality.
- 7) The Indian Army's Coorg Regiment is one of the renowned ones in our Indian Army.
- 8) General Cariappa, the first Army Chief is from this district, Coorgi.
- 9) The water source for the river Cauvery mainly comes from the hills and dense forests of the Coorg and is a habitat for the largest freshwater fish.
- 10) The Brahmagiri hills provide the trekkers with an enriching experience and a mind-boggling view of Coorg.
- 11) The Buddhist monks stayed in Bylakuppe, a famous island near Coorg.

Part 3 – Tea from Assam by Arup Kumar Datta

- 1) There were two friends Rajvir and Pranjol, who were travelling from Delhi to Assam.
- 2) Rajvir told that all over the world human beings drink around 80 crore cups of tea per day.
- 3) During discussion, they found two stories behind the origin of tea.
- 4) Assam is famous for the largest tea plantation across the world.
- 5) According to a Chinese legend, tea leaves of some branches fell in the boiling water and gave it a lovely taste which amazed the Emperor and this marked the journey of the existence of a world-famous drink i.e. tea.
- 6) According to an Indian legend Buddhist Monk named Bodhidharma cut his eyelids to focus during meditation and avoid sleep. This led to the growing of tea leaves out of his eyelids.
- 7) Rajvir also saw crops of tea plants with Bamboo Baskets on the backs of some groups there.

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS

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

1. Why did the baker and his family never starve ?

- (i) Because they were also farmers
- (ii) Because they owned a confectionary
- (iii) Because baking is a profitable profession
- (iv) Because they got food ration from the local government

2. How can a baker be identified in Goa

- (i) By jackfruit like appearance (ii) By plump physique
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii) (iv) Neither (i) nor (ii)

3. Where did the baker record his accounts ?

- (i) On a special calendar (ii) On some wall in pencil
- (iii) In his notepad (iv) In a book

4. How did the baker always look ?

Answers: 1. (iii) , 2. (iii) , 3. (ii) , 4. Happy and prosperous

2. Chai garamgaram chai 'a vendor called out in a high pitched voice. He came up to their window and asked, 'Chai, sa'ab?' 'Give us two cups, Pranjol said. They sipped the steaming hot liquid. Almost everyone in their compartment was drinking too. Do you know that over eighty crore cups of tea are drunk every day all over the world? Rajvir said when exclaimed Pranjol. Tea really is very popular. The train pulled out of the station. Pranjol buried his nose in his detective book again.

1. Who was speaking in a high pitched voice ?

- (a) Rajvir (b) Tea vendor (c) Pranjol (d) Mr. Barua

2. Who ordered two cups of tea ?

- (a) Mr. Barua (b) Rajvir (c) Stranger (d) Pranjol

3. Which of the statements given below is not true about the two friends -Rajvir and Pranjol?

- (a) Pranjol was a youngster from Assam .
- (b) Rajvir did not like reading detective stories
- (c) Rajvir was going to Assam for the first time .
- (d) Pranjol was not interested in the greenery outside .

4. Why do you think Pronjoal was not interested in tea?

Answers:- 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. Pranjol was born and brought up in Assam only that is a tea estate itself.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (40 to 50 words)

(1) What role does a baker play in village life?

Ans: A baker plays a vital role in village life. Bol or sweet bread is given as marriage gifts. On the occasion of the daughter's engagement sandwiches are made and for this, the baker's loaf is needed. Moreover, cakes and bolinhas are needed for Christmas and other festivals.

(2) How did the baker make his entry?

Ans: The baker used to enter with the jingling sound of his specially made bamboo staff. His one hand supported the basket on his head and the other banged the bamboo on the ground producing 'Jhang-jhang'sound. Children woke up with the jingling sound of the baker's bamboo.

(3) Reproduce the story related to the origin of the people of Coorg.

Ans: The story related to the origin of the people of Coorg is that a part of King Alexander's army moved to the south of Coorg. These people found that they could not return and so married among the local people.

(4) What has been said about the attachment of the Coorgis to war?

Ans: War is closely attached to Coorgis. Stories of valour have a special interest for them. The first chief of the Indian National Army, General Cariappa was a Coorgi. The Coorgi Regiment is one of the most decorated in the Indian Army. Coorgis are allowed to carry firearms without licence.

(5) What is the Indian legend associated with tea?

Ans: The Indian legend associated with tea is that the ancient Buddhist ascetic Bodhidharma cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Ten Tea plants grew out of these eyelids. When the leaves of these plants were put in hot water, tea was produced.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (100 - 120 WORDS)

Q. 1) Give a pen-portrait of the baker or the pader highlighting the changes that came in his fortune and dress with the passage of the time?

Answer: The baker or the pader used to be an essential part of the Goans' life. The baker or bread seller had a peculiar dress during the Portuguese days. It was known as the kabai. It was a single piece long frock reaching down the knees. With the passage of time, he started wearing a shirt and trousers which were just longer than the short pants. The baker and his family always looked happy and prosperous in the good old days. Their plump physique was an open testimony of their happiness and prosperity. However, as the time changed, the bakers continued their profession but with their reduced fortune and importance. The thud and jingle of the traditional bamboo of the baker are still heard in the streets of Goa. Sweetbread or the boys are still the part of feasts, marriages and Christmas in Goa. However, the old charm and craze have become rather dim in recent days.

Q.2] Diversity is uniqueness of India and we have unity in diversity. Explain this statement with reference to the chapter ' Glimpses of India '.

Ans 2. India is a land of unity in diversity. It is a vast country with numerous variations in races, cultures, languages and even geographical features. In reference to the chapter, it is shown with the example of Assam, Goa and Karnataka. Goa shows the influence of Portuguese while Coorg has influence of Arabs. Both are part of India but their culture,

tradition, even traditional dresses are absolutely different. It seems as if we are in two different spheres of world. Assam is again diverse; it has totally different climatic conditions and influence of China and Tibet. Rajveer and Pranjol are good friends. As they are from different states so Assam is totally unknown to him. Coorg has mountains, Goa has beaches, Assam has vast Tea fields.

All the places described have rich history, rich tradition, rich flora and fauna. They all are proud of their past, they all have developed with time. They all have family system. Basic customs are also same. In crux; India is a country which perfectly demonstrates Unity in Diversity. In conclusion, Unity in Diversity is an integral part of ethics and morality. Tolerance is the key to avoiding conflicts.

CHAPTER-6 MIJBIL THE OTTER By Gavin Maxwell

MAIN POINTS

1. When Maxwell's dog died, he became alone without a pet.
2. In 1956, he travelled to Southern Iraq and there he thought of keeping an otter instead of a dog.
3. His friend advised him to get an otter in Tigris marshes. They were found in plenty there.
4. Two Arabs were squatting on the floor and a sack was lying beside them.
5. They handed him a note from his friend. It read: "Here is your otter ..."
6. The narrator named the otter 'Mijbil'.
7. In the beginning, Mijbil was indifferent but started taking a keen interest in his surroundings.
8. He came to his bed and remained asleep on Maxwell's knees.
9. Like every otter, Mijbil enjoyed splashing water like a hippo.
10. Mijbil was successful in screwing up the tap to its full flow.
11. The otter spent most of his time playing.
12. It was really a difficult job to transport Mijbil from Basra to England.
13. Mij was packed up in a small box.
14. The air hostess was quite friendly and cooperative and suggested keeping the pet on his knee.
15. As the box was opened, Mij was out of the box in a flash.
16. Mijbil disappeared and later on, it was found beneath the legs of a turbaned Indian.
17. Maxwell remained in London with Mijbil for nearly a month.
18. Mij invented his own game with the ping-pong ball.
19. Like school children, he would touch every block with his feet and touch every second lamp-post.
20. The average Londoner could not recognise an otter and people started giving wild guesses about him.
21. Mijbil was called 'a baby seal', 'a squirrel', 'a walrus', 'a beaver', etc

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS

1. For the first twenty-four hours Mijbil was neither hostile nor friendly; he was simply aloof and indifferent, choosing to sleep on the floor as far from my bed as possible. The second night Mijbil came on to my bed in the small hours and remained asleep in the crook of my knees until the servant brought tea in the morning and during the day he began to lose his apathy and take a keen, much too keen, interest in his surroundings. I made a body-belt for him and took him on a lead to the bathroom, where for half an hour he went wild with joy in the water, plunging and rolling in it, shooting up and down the length of the bathtub underwater and making enough slosh and splash for a hippo.

1. Choose the correct sequence of the following events –

1. Maxwell plan to take Mijbil to the bathroom.
 2. Mijbil slept at a significant distance from Maxwell's bed.
 3. Mijbil enjoyed playing in water.
 4. Maxwell made a body belt for Mijbil.
- a) 4,1,2,3 b) 2,1,4,3 c) 2,4,1,3 d) 1,2,3,4

2. Why did Maxwell make a body belt for Mijbil?

- a) to take him to the bathroom b) to protect him from getting hurt
c) to be friendly with him d) to let him enjoy playing with water

3. How did Mijbil respond during the first 24 hours?

4. Mijbil was neither hostile nor friendly; he was simply aloof and indifferent,...

Given below is a set of friends choose the person whose behaviour is likely to resemble with Mijbil.

- a) Rohan rudely tells the best friend to stop calling.
b) Ridhima was friendly since the day he walked into his new classroom.
c) Namit became nasty as soon as he started earning money.
d) Vipul was distant for a while after losing her mother.

Answer:- 1. .c) 2,4,1,3 2. b) to protect him from getting hurt 3. aloof and indifferent 4. d) Vipul was distant for a while after losing her mother.

2. When I returned, there was an appalling spectacle. There was complete silence from the box, but from its airholes and chinks around the lid, blood had trickled and dried. I whipped off the lock and tore open the lid, and Mij, exhausted and blood spattered, whimpered and caught at my leg. He had torn the lining of the box to shreds; when I removed the last of it so that there were no cutting edges left, it was just ten minutes until the time of the flight, and the airport was five miles distant. I put the miserable Mij back into the box, holding down the lid with my hand. I sat in the back of the car with the box beside me as the driver tore through the streets of Basra like a ricocheting bullet.

1. Find the suitable option for the phrase 'appalling spectacle' in the reference of the given extract

(a) a safe space (b) a funny scene (c) a mysterious situation (d) a shocking scene.

2. What is not the possible reason for Maxwell's cutting the box edges off.

- (a) Mij could have injured himself further
(b) It could have made the place untidy
(c) Mij could have accidentally swallow the dawn pieces.

(d) It could have obstructed the shutting of the lid

3. What did the narrator do to reach the airport in time?

4. "I whipped off the lock and tore open the lid....." suggests that the author was-

(a) Surprised (b) in a hurry (c) Worried (d) Miserable

Ans: (i) d) a shocking scene 2. b) it could have made the place untidy 3. He put the miserable Mij back into the box, holding down the lid with his hand. He sat in the back of the car with the box beside him as the driver tore through the streets of Basra like a ricocheting bullet. (iv) c) Worried

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (40-50 words)

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

Ans: The real play of an otter is lying on his back and juggling with small objects between his paws. Marbles were Mijbil's favourite toys for this pastime. He would roll two or more of them up and down on his wide, fat belly. He never dropped one to the floor.

2. What things does Mij do which tell you that he is an intelligent, friendly and fun loving animal who needs love?

Ans: Mij develops a bond of friendship with the author in just twenty-four hours. He sleeps comfortably in the crook of the author's knees. His behavior in the aeroplane shows that he is intelligent, friendly and fun loving animal who needs love. Mijbil was successful in screwing up the tap to its full flow.

3. How did Mij invite the attention of the teachers and the students of a primary school in London?

Ans. There was a primary school opposite to Maxwell's house. It was a single storey building. It had a wall of thirty yards. It was only two feet in height. Mij used to jump and run over it with full speed. This always distracted the teachers and the students of the school.

Q.4. The Londoners made variety of guesses about Mij that surprised the author. Why?

Ans. Very few Londoners had ever seen an otter. They were filled with surprise on seeing such a strange animal. Londoners made the wildest possible guesses about Mij as otters are not found in England they are guesses were a baby seal, a squirrel, a hippo a walrus, a hippo, a beaver, a bear cub or even a leopard with spots.

5. What happened when Maxwell opened the box on the plane?

Ans. When Maxwell opened the box, Mijbil flashed out and disappeared at high speed down the aircraft. He caused a great hue and cry in the aircraft. There were sounds of shrieks across the flight.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION-(100-120 WORDS)

Q.1. Describe the author's experience with the otter in the aircraft.

Ans. When the author reached the airport, the aircraft was waiting to take off. He rushed in. He covered the place with his scat with newspaper. He gave the parcel of fish to the air hostess for the otter. She cooperated with the author and advised him to keep the pet on his knee. But soon Mij was out of the box. He disappeared very soon. Suddenly, there was chaos in the plane. There were squawks and shrieks all around. A woman cried, "A rat, a

rat!" The author saw the otter beneath the legs of an Indian. When he tried to catch the otter, his face got covered in curry. The air hostess assured him that she would find the otter. The author returned to his seat. After some time, the otter came to him and sat in his lap.

Q.2. The story 'Mijbil the Otter' is an effort to improve our dealing with animals—either 'wild or pet'. Pen down your opinion.

Answer: In the story the narrator has revealed some interesting facts regarding his pet, Mijbil the otter. The main purpose behind this is to arouse feelings of empathy and concern for pets as well as wild animals. The text compels us to think about many other situations where animals are kept in captivity just for amusement without thinking of the animal's welfare. For example, elephants, bears, lions and tigers are trained to work in a circus in the most inhumane manner. Jugglers keep monkeys and snakes captive to earn a living. Any animal, either wild or pet, is useful to us in one way or the other. Pet animals protect our houses, carry loads for us, provide us emotional support, decrease our stress, entertain us, etc. Wild animals in a forest form a food chain that is essential to maintain a balance in the ecosystem. Hence, we all must adopt a positive approach while dealing with animals—either wild or pet.

CHAPTER-7 MADAM RIDES THE BUS By Vallikkannan

MAIN POINTS

1. The story is about an eight year girl named Valliammai. She was very curious to know about things.
2. Her favourite pastime was to stand at the front doorway of her house and see what was happening in the street outside.
3. She would watch the bus that passed every half an hour from her village to the nearest town.
4. She developed a desire to ride the bus. This became her deepest desire.
5. Valli found out the details of the bus journey by listening carefully to the conversations between her neighbours and regular bus users.
6. She came to know that the town was just six miles from her village and the fare was thirty paise one way. The trip took forty-five minutes.
7. Valli planned her visit to the town. She saved sixty paise for the fare. Finally she took the one o'clock bus to the town.
8. The conductor was a jolly short of person. He amused Valli with her light hearted remarks. He calls her MADAM by way of joke.
9. Valli was very happy to have got into the bus. She saw outside through the window. She could see the canal, the palm trees, grassland, distant mountains and the blue sky.
10. She met some passengers in the bus. She got annoyed when an elderly man called her a child. She disliked the elderly woman for her shabby look and didn't prefer to talk to her.
11. On the way to the town, Valli saw a frightened cow running right in front of the bus. She clapped gleefully as the cow ran faster.

12. Valli did not get off the bus at the town. She did not want to go to the stall and have a drink because she had no money. She also declined the offer of a cold drink by the conductor. It tells us that she is a self-respecting girl and can overcome temptation.
13. On the return journey, she saw the same cow lying dead by the roadside. This unpleasant sight made her very sad. This shows that she was a sensitive girl.
14. The bus reached the village at three forty. She got down the bus and reached her home. Her mother did not come to know about her journey.

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS:

1. The conductor chimed in. "Oh, sir, but this is a very grown-up madam. Do you think a mere girl could pay her own fare and travel to the city all alone?" Valli shot an angry glance at the conductor and said, "I am not a madam. Please remember that. And you've not yet given me my ticket." "I'll remember," the conductor said, mimicking her tone. Everyone laughed, and gradually Valli too joined in the laughter. The conductor punched a ticket and handed it to her. "Just sit back and make yourself comfortable. Why should you stand when you've paid for a seat?" "Because I want to," she answered, standing up again.

"But if you stand on the seat, you may fall and hurt yourself when the bus makes a sharp turn or hits a bump. That's why we want you to sit down, child."

Q.1 "Oh, sir, but this is a very grown-up madam. Do you think a mere girl could pay her own fare and travel to the city all alone?" This statement shows that the conductor was in a

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Jolly mood | (b) bad mood |
| (c) Repulsive mood | (d) criticising Valli |

Q.2 Why did Valli shot an angry glance at the conductor?

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) He was criticizing her | (b) making ridiculous remarks on her |
| (c) Praising her | (d) none of the above |

Q.3 "And you've not yet given me my ticket." This statement shows that Valli is a

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Curious girl | (b) an awakened girl |
| (c) Moody girl | (d) quarrelsome girl |

Q. 4 What characteristic of Valli do you form from the extract?

Answer :- 1 (a) 2 (b) 3 (b) 4 She was bold, confident and thought herself a matured person.

2. Valli wasn't bored in the slightest and greeted everything with the same excitement she'd felt the first time. But suddenly she saw a young cow lying dead by the roadside, just where it had been struck by some fast-moving vehicle.

"Isn't that the same cow that ran in front of the bus on our trip to town?" she asked the conductor.

The conductor nodded, and she was overcome with sadness. What had been a lovable, beautiful creature just a little while ago had now suddenly lost its charm and its life and looked so horrible, so frightening as it lay there, legs spread-eagled, a fixed stare in its lifeless eyes, blood all over...

The bus moved on. The memory of the dead cow haunted her, dampening her enthusiasm. She no longer wanted to look out the window.

Q.1 Why did Valli's enthusiasm dampen?

Q.2 "The memory of the dead cow haunted her, dampening her enthusiasm. She no longer wanted to look out the window." This shows that Valli was a.....

- (a) Enthusiastic girl (b) a sensitive girl
(c) a self respecting girl (d) a quarrelsome girl

Q.3 The word 'lovable' means -

- (a) Adorable (b) hateful
(c) Ugly (d) lifeless

Q.4 The above dead cow episode tells us _____ .

Answer:- 1 She saw the dead body of the same cow that was full of energy a while ago.

2 (b) 3 (a) 4 That death is a harsh reality but life is beautiful.

SHORTANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (40-50WORDS)

1. How did the conductor behave with Valli?

Ans. The conductor was a jolly fellow. He behaved very well with Valli. When she entered the bus, he guided her for the seat and gave her a ticket. He called her 'fine madam' as a comment because she behaved like a mature woman. He took Valli's confident responses in humour. Moreover, when he came to know that she had no extra money except the bus fare, he offered her a cold drink. His behaviour towards Valli was positive and cheerful.

2. What did Valli find out about the bus journey? How did she find out these details?

Ans. The details that Valli picked up were the distance that the bus travelled, the duration of the trip and the fare. She gathered this information by hearing the conversations of her neighbours and the regular bus users. She also asked discreet questions to people to know more about their journey.

3. How did Valli react when she saw the dead cow by the roadside?

Ans. On her return journey, Valli saw a dead cow lying in the middle of the road. It was lying sprawled in a pool of blood, legs spread out, and lifeless eyes staring a horrible scene. She felt sad and this made her lose all the enthusiasm.

4. Give two reasons why Valli found the elderly woman on the bus, repulsive.

Ans. Valli did not want to make friend with the elderly woman because she found her repulsive as she had big holes in her earlobes and was wearing ugly earrings. She could not tolerate the way of her chewing the beetle nut.

5. Why didn't Valli want to go to the stall and have a drink? What did that tell you about her?

Ans. Valli didn't want to go to the stall and have a drink because she didn't have enough money for it. She had to save money for her ride back home. She even refused the offer of a drink by the conductor. This told us that she was a wise and well-mannered girl and had self-control on her feelings

LONG ANSWERING QUESTIONS (100 TO 120 WORDS)

1. Behaviour of the conductor in 'Madam Rides the Bus' is an example of good manners. Mentioning the instances of good manners shown by the conductor in the story, write how you can make your life happy by observing good manners.

Ans. The bus conductor in 'Madam Rides the Bus' comes across as an amiable person, with good manners and a general inclination to help and spread happiness. He exhibits genuine concern for a young girl, who is travelling alone, by making sure that she is comfortably seated and also offering to buy her something to drink. He takes it in a good spirit when Valli demands respect and does not wish to be treated as a child. Such people are not only happy and pleased with themselves but also radiate positive energy. Words like 'please' and 'thank you' should be a frequent part of our conversations, because they have a magical effect on the listeners and often stimulate a smile on their faces. Moreover, these are the basic etiquettes and should be cultivated in children right from their childhood. Exhibiting good manners is a sign of a good character and personality, and it leaves a good and positive impression on society. Thus, one can make life happy by observing good manners and inspiring others too to do the same.

2. What was Valli's deepest desire? How did she fulfil that?

Ans. Valli was an eight-year old Tamil girl. She was very wise. She didn't have any playmates. So her favourite pastime was standing in the front doorway of her house and looking at the street outside. She watched every activity very carefully. She watched a bus that ran between her village and the nearest town. Soon a deep desire to ride on that bus rose in her heart. She collected every required information about the journey like how many miles away the town was how much time it took to complete this journey, the fare and the bus routes by carefully listening to other people's conversations and by asking discreet questions. She also started saving money to fulfil her deepest desire. She didn't buy toys, balloons etc. She even didn't ride on the merry-go-round in the village fair. Finally, she saved sixty-paise and fulfilled her deepest desire.

CHAPTER- 8 THE SERMON AT BENARES- By Betty Crenshaw.

Main Points of the story

1. Gautama Buddha was born as a prince named Siddhartha Gautama in Northern India.
2. He was married at the age of sixteen and enjoyed the royal luxuries for ten years. He had a son.
3. Up to the age of twenty-five, he was shielded from the sufferings of the world.
4. One day, on his way to hunt he saw a sick man, an aged man, a funeral procession and then a monk begging for alms.
5. These sights had a deep impact on Gautama, he gave up royal pleasures and set out to seek enlightenment.
6. He wandered for seven years and finally sat down under a big tree in meditation.
7. Enlightenment came to him after seven days. He named the big tree the Bodhi Tree or Tree of Wisdom.
8. He was known as the Buddha or the Awakened or the enlightened one.

9. Gautama Buddha preached his first sermon at the holy city of Benares on the River Ganges.
10. KisaGotami's only son had died.
11. She was so grieved that she carried her dead son to all her neighbours.
12. She asked them to bring medicines to cure him.
13. She prayed to Buddha to give such medicine that might cure her son.
14. Gautama Buddha asked KisaGotami to bring a handful of mustard seeds from a house where no one had died.
15. She went from house to house in search of mustard seeds but she couldn't find any house where no one had ever died.
16. She considered the fate of human beings and realised that she was selfish in grief.
17. Death is inevitable to all mortals.
18. As the ripe fruits are in danger of falling, all earthen pots made by the potter break. Similarly the mortals have the danger of death.
19. He who has overcome all sorrows and sufferings will become a blessed and enlightened one.

MESSAGE-Death is inevitable. One should understand that human beings are mortal and no one can escape death. People must understand that thinking about bound situations will increase one's stress and lead to sorrows and sufferings.

EXTRACT-1

KisaGotami had an only son and he died. In her grief she carried the dead child to all her neighbours, asking them for medicine, and the people said, "She has lost her senses, the boy is dead". At length, KisaGotami met a man who replied to her request; "I can't give thee medicines for thy child, but I know a physician who can." And the girl said, "Pray to tell me, sir, who is it?" And the man replied, "Go to Sakyamuni, the Buddha." KisaGotami repaired to the Buddha and cried: "Lord and Master, give me the medicine that will cure my boy".

1. KisaGotami was in grief because
 - a) her husband had died.
 - b) Her son had died.
 - (C) daughter had died.
 - d) Her neighbour had died.
2. She asked all her neighbours to
 - a) Bring her son to life
 - b) Take care of her son
 - c) Give medicine for her son
 - d) Take her son to a doctor
3. What had happened to KisaGotami's only son?
 - a) Her only son was dead
 - b) Her only son had gone away somewhere
 - c) Her only son was lying unconscious
 - d) Her only son was not well.
4. Who did she carry her dead child to finally?

**ANSWERS: 1. B) Her son had died. 2. A) Bring her son to life
3. a) Her only son was dead 4. She carried her dead son to Gautam Buddha
as she was assured that he would cure her son.**

2. "Kisa Gotami became weary and hopeless and sat down at the wayside watching the lights of the city, as they flickered up and were extinguished again. At last the darkness of the night reigned everywhere."

1. KisaGotami became weary and hopeless because
 - a) She had not eaten anything.
 - b) She had been feeling tired.
 - c) She could not find a house where no one had died.
 - d) She could not find a doctor.
 2. TRUE/ FALSE: KisaGotami had two sons.
 3. While sitting at the wayside KisaGotami noticed
 - a) people moving here and there
 - b) flickering lights of the city.
 - c) Flickering and extinguishing lights
 - d) Dim lights of the city
 4. The flickering and extinguishing lights of the city made KisaGotami understand that
- ANSWER 1. c 2. False 3. C 4. Their lives flicker up and are extinguished.**

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (40-50 WORDS)

Q.1. How did Gautam Buddha get enlightenment? Explain with reference to the story.

Ans. Siddhartha Gautama was a prince who was protected from the sufferings of the world. At the age of twenty-five, he came across a sick man, an aged man, a funeral procession and a monk begging for alms. These sights moved him so much that he went out into the world to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed. Siddhartha wandered for seven years and finally sat down under a Peepal tree.

Q.2. How did Buddha make KisaGotami understand about the reality of death?

OR

What lesson on death and suffering did the Buddha teach Gotami in the chapter, 'The Sermon at Benaras'.

Ans. KisaGotami's only son had died. In her grief she carried the dead child to all her neighbours, asking them for medicine. Then a man suggested her to go to Sakyamuni, the Buddha. The Buddha replied that he wanted a handful of mustard-seed which must be taken from a house where no one had lost a child, husband, parent or friend. KisaGotami went from house to house. People pitied her but she could not find any house where near and dear one had not died. She thought how selfish she had been in her grief. She realised that death is common to all human beings.

Q.3. What did KisaGautami learn from the flickering of lights?

Ans- KisaGotami became weary and hopeless as she was unsuccessful in finding a home where nobody had died and sat down at the wayside watching the lights of the city, as they flickered up and were extinguished again. After deep reflection, she realised that man's fate was just like these city lights that flicker and extinguish repeatedly.

Q.4. To seek peace one has to draw out the arrow of lamentation. State two values projected through the statement.

Ans. No lamenting can't bring someone's dear and near ones back to life. Neither can they stop one's death. Lamenting takes toll upon one's health. He becomes sick and pale. He loses appetite and interest in life. One has to learn that death is inevitable. Therefore, instead of lamenting on it, the wise should not grieve. Weeping will only increase the pain and disturb the peace of mind of a person.

Q.5. With what does Buddha compare the death and decay of human beings?

Ans. Gautama Buddha says that just as ripe fruit are liable to fall, so mortals when born are always in danger of death. An earthen vessel made by the potter ends in being broken; the life of all mortals will ultimately meet death

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (Word limit: 100-120 words)

Q.1. Through the story of KisaGotami, what did the Buddha try to preach to the common man?

Ans. Buddha said that death is common to all mortals. Those who are born must die one day. You cannot avoid it. Death is certain. He taught this, through the story of KisaGotami. Kisa was a common woman whose son had died. She could not believe it and carried her son to neighbours requesting them to give her medicine to cure him. People thought that she was not in her senses. She approached Buddha. He asked her to procure a handful of mustard seeds but he put a condition that they should be procured from a house where no death has ever taken place. Kisa could not find such a house. She, sad and depressed, sat on the sidewalks and watched city lights that flickered and extinguished. It made her realize that human lives flicker and extinguish as well and that death is an unavoidable phenomenon. She thought herself to be selfish for thinking only about her grief.

Q.2. "The life of mortals in this world is troubled and brief and combined with pain..." with this statement of Buddha, find out what KisaGotami learnt after the death of her child.

Ans. According to Buddha, all men are mortal so those who have been born cannot avoid dying. Life of mortals is always troubled and brief. Sorrows and sufferings are inevitable to the mortals. All young and adults fall into the power of death; all are subject to death. So the wise do not grieve, knowing the terms of the world. KisaGotami after the death of her child learnt from Lord Buddha that death is common to all; he who has overcome pain will become free from pain, and be blessed. People pitied her. Only then Buddha made her understand that the life of mortals in this world is full of grief and combined with pain. Later Kisa understood the reality and realized the fate of men and death is common to all of us.

CHAPTER 9 – THE PROPOSAL By Anton Chekov

MAIN POINTS

1. Lomov and Chubukov are both neighbours and landlords.
2. Lomov comes to Chubukov with a proposal of marriage with Chubukov's daughter Natalya.
3. Lomov is 35 and wants to lead a peaceful married life.
4. He thinks that Natalya is an excellent housekeeper, and not bad looking.
5. He is excited and forgets the purpose of his visit.
6. He starts quarrelling with her over Oxen Meadows.
7. Natalya opposes Lomov and claims that Oxen Meadows belong to them.
8. Lomov is ready to show the documents to prove his ownership of Oxex Meadows.
9. He is ready to make Oxen Meadows a present to her.
10. Chubukov enters and adds fuel to the fire.
11. Chubukov sides with his daughter Natalya.
12. Lomov threatens to go to court.

13. They quarrel and indulge in abusing and insulting each other. Character Sketch
14. Natalya comes to know that Lomov has come there with a proposal of marriage.
15. She blames her father for not telling her about it before.
16. She threatens to die if Chubukov doesn't bring Lomov back.
17. Lomov returns and now they pick up a new quarrel over their dogs.
18. Natalya says that her dog squeezer is far superior to Lomov's dog Guess.
19. Lomov is excited and his palpitations start rising.
20. He falls down in the armchair and loses his consciousness
21. Chubukov is confused and threatens to cut his throat or shot himself.
22. Chubukov doesn't want to miss this opportunity.
23. He makes them embrace and kiss each other.
24. Chubukov blesses them a happy married life.

EXTRACT BASED QUESTION

1. It's cold..... I'm trembling all over, just as if I'd got an examination before me. The great thing is, I must have my mind made up. If I give myself time to think, to hesitate, to talk a lot, to look for an ideal, or for real love, then I'll never get married. Brr... It's cold!

1. Who is saying, "I'm trembling all over as if I had got an examination before me?"
(a) Ivan Lomov (b) Natalya (c) Chubukov (d) None of these
2. Why did Lomov not want to wait for the real love?
(a) Because he liked Natalya (b) Because he was scared he'd die soon
(c) Because he wanted to inherit Oxen Meadows (d) Because he was anxious to get married.
3. What are Lomov's feelings towards Natalya?
4. Why is Lomov trembling?

Answer: 1. a 2. -d 3. He considered her to be a woman he could marry.

4. Because he is about to propose to Natalya

2. LOMOV: Never mind about my people! The Lomovs have all been honourable people, and not one has ever been tried for embezzlement, like your grandfather!

CHUBUKOV: You Lomovs have had lunacy in your family, all of you!

NATALYA: All, all, all!

CHUBUKOV: Your grandfather was a drunkard, and your younger aunt, Nastasya Mihailovna, ran away with an architect, and so on

LOMOV: And your mother was hump-backed. (Clutches at his heart) Something pulling in my side... My head ... Help! Water!

CHUBUKOV: Your father was a guzzling gambler!

1. Choose the option that correctly identifies the tone of the characters in the given extract.

(1) Antagonism (2) humour (3) contempt (4) irony

(a) (1) and (2) (b) (2) and (4) (c) (1) and (3) (d) (3) and (4)

2. The playwright's intention in the given extract is to:

- (a) Throw light upon the weakness of the rich in any society.
- (b) Emphasise that family history is important in a marriage proposal.
- (c) Satirise the superficiality of the upper class in Russian society.
- (d) Send a message that ego is not healthy in any relationship.

3. A conversation that starts pleasantly quickly turns into a..... argument.

4. What characteristics of Lomov and Chubukov do you form from the given lines?

Answer: 1. - c 2. - c 3. Vicious 4. – They both are selfish, disrespectful to others and tempered.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (40-50 WORDS)

Q.1 Why does the proposal remain unmade during Lomov's first visit?

Ans: The proposal remains unmade during Lomov's first visit because Lomov is very nervous and excitable. He beats about the bush. When Natalya comes, Lomov begins to quarrel with her about a piece of land. He gets very excited and leaves the room, cursing and threatening the old man and his daughter, Natalya. He forgets all about the proposal.

Q.2. How does Chubukov react when he comes to know that Lomov has come with a proposal of marrying his daughter Natalya?

Ans: When Chubukov comes to know that Lomov has not come to borrow money instead he has come with a proposal of marrying his daughter Natalya, all his misunderstanding is cleared. He is extremely happy to hear it. This is exactly what he wants. He embraces and kisses Lomov. He calls him "darling" and "angel". He tells Lomov that he has been hoping it for a long time. He is ready to bless them.

Q.3 Why does Lomov think that he should marry a suitable woman like Natalya?

Ans: Lomov is a middle-aged man of thirty-five years. He thinks that it is a critical age. He should now think of leading a peaceful and regular married life. Natalya, the daughter of a rich landlord and neighbour Chubukov, can be a suitable life-partner for him. Lomov thinks that Natalya is an excellent housekeeper. Moreover, she is educated and not bad looking. All these qualities qualify Natalya as an ideal life-partner for him.

Q.4 What is the controversy about 'Oxen Meadows'?

Ans: The ownership of Oxen Meadows becomes a matter of controversy between both the families, the Lomovs and the Chubukovs. Lomov claims that his aunt's grandmother gave the free use of the Meadows to the peasants of the Chubukovs. In return, they were to make bricks for the Lomovs Natalya contests the claim. She claims that their land expands to Burnt Marsh. Hence, Oxen Meadows belong to them. They have had the land for 300 years.

Q.5 How do Natalya and Lomov fight over their dogs? What argument do they place to prove one's dog better than others?

Ans. Lomov and Natalya both claim strongly to prove their dog better than others. Natalya argues that Lomov's dog Guess has a short lower jaw. Therefore it cannot catch its prey. She

also says that his dog is old, ugly and skinny. On the other hand Lomov counters that his dog is far better than her dog Squeezer. He says once in hunting expedition, his dog Guess ran neck to neck with the Count's dog while her Squeezer ran after the sheep instead the fox.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (100-120 WORDS)

Q.1 Describe the incidents of humour in the play, 'The Proposal'?

Answer: 'The Proposal' is certainly a humorous play and categorised as a Farce. The very entry of Lomov in a formal dress and the way Chubukov greets calling him 'darling', 'my treasure' or 'my beauty' make one laugh. Marriage proposal, supposed to be romantic turns to be humorous as the way Natalya and Lomov indulge in arguments over petty issues like ownership of Oxen Meadows and superiority of dogs makes the play humorous. The critical terms that the characters use for each other like a scarecrow, turnip ghost, blind hen, stuffed sausage, etc., force one to laugh. The hysterical fit of Natalya when she comes to know about the proposal and the wailing of father and daughter when they think Lomov is dead create immense humour. Finally, the way Natalya puts her hand in Lomov's under continuous arguments indicating acceptance of the proposal is really humorous. Thus we see that the whole play is replete with humour, making it a humorous play.

Q.2 Give a brief character sketch of Natalya.

Ans: Natalya was 25 years old and the daughter of Chubukov. She was a good housekeeper, not bad to look at and was well educated; that was why Lomov wanted to marry her. She could be a good wife to him.

She secretly loved Lomov. She became hysterical when she came to know that Lomov had come to propose to her. She asked her father to call him back. To please Lomov she asked him to forgive her and agreed to his ownership of the Oxen Meadows.

She was greedy and short-sighted. She got the whole field of hay cut. She was also very inquisitive and wanted to know why Lomov was dressed up formally.

She was touchy and short-tempered and fell into contradiction and argument on two occasions—once over the ownership of Oxen Meadows and the second time over the superiority of her dog Squeezer. She is as rigid as Lomov. She is not ready to give up even after getting ready to marry him.

Q.3 Write a brief character sketch of Lomov.

Ans: Lomov is a man who is of marriageable age. He also suffers from a weak heart and sleeplessness. So, he is desperate to settle down in life and lead a quiet and regular life. Despite his ailments, Lomov was a rich and prosperous farmer. This makes Chubukov secretly wish him to marry his daughter Natalya. As for Lomov, he did not love her, but he was desperate to marry Natalya. Lomov was however hesitant to ask for her hand from Chubukov. Those made him beat around the bush, argue with Natalya and leave without proposing. Thus we can find that Lomov's conditions overpower the other traits he has. He is an eligible, assertive, rich, bachelor, who will be liked by any girl. However, we know that he is nervous and lacks confidence.

Dust of snow - by Robert Frost

Theme

The poem "Dust of snow" establishes the importance of nature as the main force of life. The poet speaks about the power of nature and the healing effects it can have. Frost explains to us that nature has the ability to cure the ills of both the mind and the body.

Summary

The poet says that once he was in a sad, depressive mood and was sitting under a hemlock tree. A crow, sitting on the hemlock tree, shook off the dust of snow (small particles of snow that remained on its body after the snowfall) on the poet. His simple action changed Frost's mood. He realised that he had just wasted a part of his day repenting and being lost in sorrow. But a small action of a crow made him realise that he should utilise the rest of the day in some useful activity.

Literary Devices

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| <p>Alliteration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has given my heart And saved some part; | <p>Assonance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Shook down on me.: |
| <p>Metaphor</p> <p>snowflakes compared with dust,</p> | <p>Symbolism</p> <p>hemlock tree and the crow",</p> |
| <p>Imagery</p> <p>The way a crow; shook down on me'</p> | <p>Enjambment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the poem is written without punctuation' Contrast between the crow and the snow' |

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

Has given my heart

A change of mood

And saved some part of a day I had rued.

(a) Fill in the blank with ONE word only.

It is clear that is the poetic device used for 'has given my heart...' because some consonants (like 'h') are used repeatedly in the given line.

(b) What rhyming scheme does the poet use in the given extract?

(i) ab ab

(ii) abcabc

(iii) ab bcc d (iv) ab ba

(c) Which tree is mentioned in the given extract of the poem?

(d) Why does the poet use imagery in the poem?

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

The way a crow

Shook down on me

The dust of snow

From a hemlock tree.

(a) Fill in the blank with ONE word.

The poetic device used in 'the dust of snow' is.....

(b) What did the crow do?

(i) The crow shook his head in such a way that the dust of snow fell on the poet.

(ii) The crow shook the tree in such a way that the dust of snow fell on the poet.

(iii) The crow shook the poet in such a way that the dust of snow fell on the poet.

(iv) The poet shook the tree in such a way that the dust of snow fell on the crow.

(c) When did the poet's mood get change?

(d) Why does the poet use imagery of 'crow and hemlock tree' simultaneously in the poem?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What was the reaction of the poet when the dust of snow fell on him ?

Ans. Normally, people thought both crow and hemlock tree are auspicious. But when the dust of snow from hemlock tree fell on the poet, he took it in other way. He was depressed and sorrowful in the beginning of the poem but the moment the crow shook the hemlock tree and dust of snow fell on him, he felt unburdened and relieved.

2. Why does the poet feel that he has saved some part of the day?

Ans. Crow shook down the dust of snow on the poet, he felt relieved. Both crow and hemlock tree are considered inauspicious. The falling of dust of snow from hemlock tree is a bad omen. But the poet took it in a positive way. He found himself relieved from sorrow after this incident. Now he could use his entire day in a fruitful way.

Long Answer Type Question

1. Good things come in small packages? How does the poem, 'Dust of Snow', illustrate this idea?

Ans. In the poem, the falling of a dust of snow on the poet when a crow shook it off a hemlock tree ushers a profound reaction. It arouses feelings about the greatness of nature, illustrating that nature is the bedrock of human responses. Previously, the poet had treated his heart as a body organ but following this incident, he undergoes a change of mood, with the heart becoming the repository of

this change. He realizes that human beings are rooted to the earth and linked to even the ordinary things, like a crow, hemlock tree, or a drop of snow. The commonplace augurs happiness, thereby proving that good things are to be sought in small packages and seemingly inconsequential ways.

Fire and Ice - by Robert Frost

Theme

'Fire and Ice' is a symbolic poem by Robert Frost where the "fire" is used as an emotion of desire and 'ice' is used for the emotion of hatred. Frost says that there are two possible ways how the world could end - one is by fire and the other is by ice.

Summary

The poet compares 'fire' and 'ice' with human 'desire' and 'hatred' respectively. The poet says that human beings let their emotions and desires rule them and their "fiery desires" can end the world. Then, he says that if the world had to end twice, ice would be equally competent. He brings out a comparison between 'ice' and 'hatred'. The insensitivity and hatred of human beings have the capacity to cause inner destruction. Though slow and steady, it has the same effect that an excess of desire has on the world.

Literary Devices

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| Personification fire and ice are personified, | Assonance I hold with those who favour fire |
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|---|---|
| | |
| Metaphor fire for desire and ice for hatred | Alliteration favour fire/world will |
| Enjambment From what I've tasted of desire I hold with those tasted of desire, who favour fire, | Imagery |
| Anaphora repetition of 'some say' at the beginning of lines 1 and 2 | Symbolism fire for desire and ice for hatred |

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

Some say the world will end in fire,

Some say in ice.

From what I've tasted of desire

I hold with those who favour fire.

But if it had to perish twice, I think I know enough of hate To say that for destruction ice

Is also great

And would suffice.

(a) Choose the CORRECT statement about the given poem.

- (i) Fire and ice are images--they help the readers visualise the power of nature over man.
- (ii) Fire and ice are symbols -not of natural disasters, but of humanity's ability to create disasters of its own.
- (iii) Fire and ice are elements- not of Nature but man-made and possess the ability to create havoc for mankind.
- (iv) Fire and ice are agents -they change the thinking of mankind from negative to positive and bring harmony.

(b) Select the option that correctly classifies the connotations for fire and ice, as suggested in the poem.

(1) rage (2) violence (3) indifference (4) hate (5) greed

(i) Fire-3, 4; Ice-1, 2, 5

(ii) Fire-2, 5; Ice-1, 3, 4

(iii) Fire-1, 3, 5; Ice-2, 4

(iv) Fire-1, 2, 4; Ice-3, 5

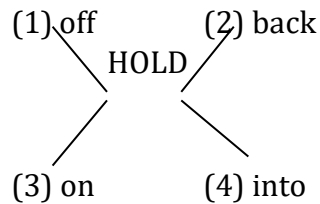
(c) The poem is a _____, put across by the poet.

(i) powerful warning (iii) earnest appeal

(ii) heart-felt apology (iv) vengeful threat

(d) The poet uses the phrasal verb-hold with.

Choose the option that DOES NOT indicate a valid phrasal verb.



(i) option 1

(ii) option 2

(iii) option 3

(iv) option 4

(e) Pick the option that is NOT TRUE about the poet according to the extract.

The poet

- (i) is inclined to believe that the world would most likely end with fire.
- (ii) has heard divided opinions about the way the world would end in all likelihood
- (iii) preaches love and kindness to combat the spread of hate among all.
- (iv) declares the power of ice to be as destructive as that of fire.

(f) Identify the most likely tone of the poet in the lines-

'To say that for destruction ice/Is also great'.

(i)sarcastic (ii) amused (iii) serious (iv) celebratory

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

But if it had to perish twice, I think i know enough of hate

To say that for destruction ice Is also great and would suffice.

(a) Complete the sentence appropriately.

..... is the poetic device used in the given extract.

(b) What rhyming scheme does the poet use in the given extract?

(i) ab ab (ii) abcabc (iii) ab bcc d (iv) ab aba

(c) What does 'ice' represent?

(d) Why does the poet use 'imagery' in the poem?

Short Answer type question

1.What message does the poet wish to convey through the poem 'Fire and Ice'?

Ans. The poet presents two possibilities about the end of the world. It will be either due to 'Fire' or 'Ice'. He prefers the first as he believes the world will end in 'fire' but the 'ice' will not go away.

2. What do 'Fire' and 'Ice' symbolize in the poem Fire and Ice?

Ans. 'Fire and 'Ice' are symbolized here. 'Fire' stands for conflict, fury, intolerance, insensitivity while 'Ice' stands for greed, avarice, lust, rigidity, coldness, indifference, hatred, etc.

Long Answer Type Question

1. It is a Hobson's Choice that the poet faces in the poem 'Fire and Ice'. Illustrate this thought, with the help of examples from the poem.

Ans. The poem talks about the end of the world by fire, which symbolizes greed in humanity. Others feel that the end will come about by ice, which symbolizes hate. Thus humanity faces a choice which is really no choice, because the end result is destruction in both cases. The choices are illustrated on a personal level, as both of them affect individual destruction equally. The poet uses a tight and clipped method of presenting the choices to emphasize the importance of his message of there being no alternatives. The theme of the poem, based on destruction through greed and hatred, illustrates the proverb Hobson's Choice, gives the poem a profound and meaningful undercurrent.

A Tiger in the Zoo

- by Leslie Norris

Theme

In the poem 'A Tiger in the Zoo' Leslie Norris focuses on the importance of freedom for wild beasts and the debilitating effect of captivity on them. The tiger wants to break its imposed captivity to become wild and free again. Man's desire to control everything make him not only destroy the spirit of the wild animals but also damages the natural beauty of the forest. A tiger is part of forest and adds to its beauty and charm.

Summary

The poem 'A Tiger in the Zoo' provides a contrast in the mood and environment of a tiger when he is in the zoo and a tiger is in the forest. In the zoo, he has no freedom. He is kept in a cemented cell behind the bars. He feels angry, frustrated and helpless. This reminds him of his natural habitat, his hiding and lurking in the long grass near the water hole and pouncing upon the fat deer, the way he terrorised the villagers, displaying his sharp teeth and claws. Now, he is stared at by the visitors to the zoo and has become a source of entertainment to people. He has become indifferent to the visitors who come to watch him. He walks, hears the patrolling cars and stares at the stars with a quiet rage.

Literary Devices

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| Personification - the tiger is personified as 'He' | Alliteration - <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He stalks in his vivid stripes |
| Oxymoron - quiet rage | Metaphor- <ul style="list-style-type: none">• velvet quiet |
| Symbolism- <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bright eyes of the tiger | Synecdoche - vivid stripes Repetition - the word 'brilliant' |

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

He should be lurking in shadow,

Sliding through long grass

Near the waterhole

Where plump deer pass.

(a) Complete the sentence appropriately in ONE word only.

..... is the poetic device used as sentence is continuing to the next line without any punctuation mark.

(b) which are the rhyming words in the given extract

(c) Why does the tiger lurking in the shadow?

(d) What does the poet try to create?

(i) Image of tiger's activities (ii) Image of people (iii) Image of family (iv) Image of friend's

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

But he's locked in a concrete cell,

His strength behind bars,

Stalking the length of his cage,

Ignoring visitors.

(a) Fill in the blank appropriately with ONE word only.

It is clear that personification is the poetic device used in the extract because in the whole poem tiger is.....

(b) What rhyming scheme does the poet use in the given extract?

(i) ab ab (ii) abcabc (iii) ab bc cd (iv) ab cb

(c) Who had locked 'him' in the concrete cell?

(d) what does the expression stalking the length of his cage imply?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. How does the poem 'A Tiger in the Zoo' point to the cruelty of animals in captivity?

Ans. The animals in captivity are subjected to cruelty because they are removed from their natural habitat. The tiger can no longer catch its prey, slide through grass or hide behind bushes. The tiger no longer snarls and cannot terrorize the village. It remains locked behind the cell walls.

2. Why does the tiger walk around quietly in his cage without showing his anger?

Ans. The tiger is bound in his cage. Stripes on his skin are clearly visible. His heels look like pads of velvet. On his pads of velvet, he walks quietly within his cage. He doesn't seem to be happy to be in his unnatural abode. So, without showing his anger, he walks around quietly in his cage.

3. How would the tiger behave in the forest?

Ans. In the forest, the tiger enjoys complete freedom. He would walk in the forest without any fear. He would spread terror among the villagers. He would also hear the call of the jungle animals.

Long Answer Type Question

1.It is a paper tiger that we come across in the poem, 'A Tiger in the Zoo? Justify with examples from the text.

Ans. Though the tiger is portrayed as stalking about, it is only within the confines of a cage, where his stalking is mingled with quiet rage. Instead of lurking in the shadows of the jungle, in pursuit of some plump deer, the paper tiger is a confined animal. Instead of spreading terror among the villagers living in homes adjoining the jungle, the tiger of the poem is locked in a concrete cell where he ignores visitors. Instead of hearing the call of the jungle animals he hears the sounds of the patrolling cars. His brilliant eyes focus on stars visible through his cage instead of staring at a potential prey in the forest.

How to Tell Wild Animals - by Carolyn Wells

Theme

The poem 'How to Tell Wild Animals' by Carolyn Wells revolves around the dangerous ways to identify wild animals. The poet tries to distinguish one animal from the other in a humorous way. The poet suggests that it is very risky to be in such close proximity to these wild beasts. The poem is, thus, very educative as it tells us about various features of wild animals.

Summary

The poet describes the wildlife vividly and in a very lively manner. If anyone gets a chance to go into the forest in Asia and if a huge terrible animal comes in front of them, then we must know about how to identify them. If the wild animal has black stripes on yellow hide then, it is the Bengal tiger. However, if the animal's hide is covered with spots it jumps at us again and again then, it is a leopard.

Also, if we meet an animal who hugs us tightly then, certainly it is a bear. A beginner can differentiate between crocodiles and hyenas by knowing these interesting facts: Hyenas always smile whereas Crocodiles shed fake tears. If there is nothing on the tree then, then it has to be a Chameleon.

Literary Devices

Poetic License: As soon as it has leapt on you . He will only lep and lep again

- 'Its the chameleon you see

In the first instance it should have been "leapt" instead of "lept".

In the second stanza, the term 'lep' should have been spelt as

"leap". In the third instance, the line should have begun with "it" instead of "T"

Consonance - He'll only leplep

Alliteration- • roaming round

- lep and lep again
- Who hugs you very, very hard...

Assonance -

- roaming round
- meet a creature there

Rhyme scheme: ababcc

Allusion - Bengal Tiger, Asian Lion

Enjambment-

- If when you're walking round your yard
You meet a creature there,
- Who hugs you very very hard

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

Though to distinguish beasts of prey

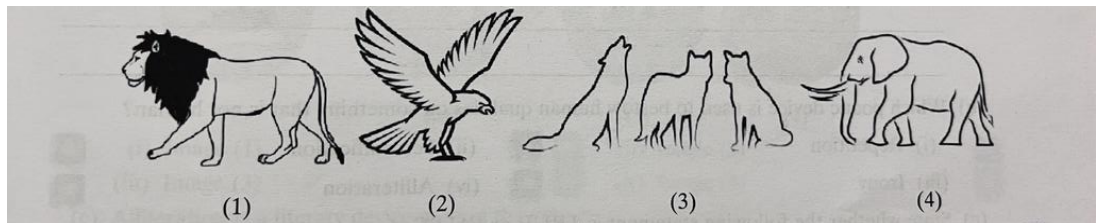
A novice might nonplus,

*The Crocodile
you always may*

*Tell from the
Hyena thus:*

*Hyenas come
with merry smiles;*

But if they weep they're Crocodiles.



[CBSE Question Bank]

a) Choose the option that DOES NOT describe a 'novice'.

- (i) Lakshman has played cricket for the first time today.
- (ii) Samiksha has been teaching for last ten years.
- (iii) Srishti went for her first French class yesterday.
- (iv) Gautam baked a second cake to improve his skills.

b) Which option lists the image that DOES NOT indicate what the poet means by 'beasts of prey':

- (i) Option 1
- (ii) Option 2
- (iii) Option 3
- (iv) Option 4

(c) What, according to the extract, would cause bewilderment?

- (i) Discovering the similarity between different preys of beasts.
- (ii) Analysing habits of beasts that prey on hyenas.
- (iii) Knowing the difference between several beasts of prey.
- (iv) Drawing the similarities between crocodiles and hyenas.

(d) Choose the line from the given stanza that the poet takes liberty with, to fit to the rhyme scheme.

- (i) Though to distinguish beasts of prey
- (ii) A novice might nonplus
- (iii) The Crocodile you always may
- (iv) Hyenas come with merry smiles

(e) Choose the crocodile fact that is related to the given extract.

- (i) They have webbed feet which, though not used to propel them through the water, allow them to make fast turns and sudden moves in the water or initiate swimming.
- (ii) Absence of sweat glands and so, release heat through their mouths, making them often sleep with their mouths open.
- (iii) 99% of crocodiles are eaten in the first year of their life by large fish, hyenas, monitor lizards and larger crocodiles.

(iv) while eating this fellow too much air, which gets in touch with the lachrymal glands and causes them to weep.

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

The true Chameleon is small.

A lizard sort of thing;

He hasn't any ears at all, And not a single wing.

(a) Which poetic device is used in the phrase 'a noble wild beast greets you'?

(b) Which poetic device is used to bestow human qualities on something that is not human ?

(i) Repetition (ii) Personification (iii) Irony (iv) Alliteration

(c) State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE.

Metaphor is a poetic device which is used by the poet when a covert comparison two different things or ideas.

(d) Why does the poet use imagery in the poem?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. How does the poet distinguish the hyena from crocodile?

Ans. The poet tells us how to distinguish a hyena from crocodile. A hyena is an animal who can laugh. The poet says that if a creature greets a person while smiling merrily, then that creature is hyena. If a creature sheds tears while swallowing a person, then it is a crocodile.

2. How does the poet suggest that you identify the lion and the tiger?

Ans. The poet suggests that if a large and tawny beast comes towards us, then it is an Asian lion. We can identify it when it roars at us while, we are dying with fear. When while roaming, we come across a wild beast that is yellow in colour with black stripes, it is Bengal tiger. We can identify it when it eats us.

Long Answer Type Question

1. 'Appearances are deceptive?' Cite examples from the poem, 'How to Tell Wild Animals', to corroborate this statement.

Ans. Encountering the Asian Lion will be by hearing its roar while dying. Meeting an animal with black stripes on a yellow ground he should ensure that he is not eaten, as he has encountered a Bengal Tiger. When a beast with skin peppered with spots leaps on the person that would be an encounter with a leopard. Roaring in pain is futile, because the animal will 'lep and lep'. Similarly, a hug in the dark, would be a bear. When confused between a crocodile and a hyena, the former would emit a merry smile, while the latter

would weep tears. Chameleons appear not like lizard-like creatures with no ears, but as nothing on a tree.

The Ball Poem *-by John Berryman*

Theme

The ball poem is about a boy who loses his ball, and afterwards is seen grieving the loss of his ball. The ball poem has symbolism as its outstanding figure of speech. The writer uses the ball as a symbol where losing the ball symbolises losing his childhood that he had cherished for long but lost it unexpectedly.

Summary

In the poem, the poet tells us about a boy, who has lost his ball, while he was playing with it. The ball slipped from boy's hand and went into water nearby. The poet says that when he was looking at the boy who lost his ball, it made him think about the boy and his reaction. The poet tells us that the boy was staring at his drowning ball helplessly. He was very sad and grief stricken, when he lost his ball. He kept standing near the harbour for a very long time. The poet says that he could have consoled the boy and given him some money to buy a new ball but he did not do so because he may buy a new ball but the boy's memories and feelings from his younger days attached to the ball will not come back. The poet says that the boy must now learn to take responsibilities.

The poet wants the boy to grow up and give up his love for materialistic things in life. He wants the boy to learn that money cannot buy everything in life. Even if you try to buy happiness with money, you will never get the feelings of belongingness. The ball here is personified as belongings of the boy that he must learn to live without. During the course of life, a lot of our belongings will be lost.

Literary Devices

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| <p>Assonance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He is learning, well behind his desperate eyes. <p>What is the boy now, who has lost his ball,</p> <p>Alliteration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• buys a ball back, <p>Repetition</p> | <p>Imagery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•the ball merrily bouncing, <p>Symbolism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ball-a symbol of childhood, <p>Asyndeton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A dime, another ball, is worthless |
|--|--|

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| • the word 'ball' has been repeated, | |
|--------------------------------------|--|

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

People will take

Balls, balls will be lost always, little boy.

And no one buys a ball back.

(a) Which poetic device is used in the phrase 'buys a ball back...? Give reason in support of your answer.

(b) State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE.

In the line 'no one buys a ball back, the poet means that the gone days of childhood would not come again.

(c) Why is the loss of the ball symbolic?

(d) What does the term 'ball' symbolise in the poem?

(i) Boy's past childhood days that are now gone.

(ii) Girl's past childhood days that are now gone.

(iii) Idea of being a kid.

(iv) Idea to visualize those of childhood days.

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy

As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down

All his young days into the harbour where

His ball went. I would not intrude on him;

A dime, another ball, is worthless.

(a) What does "All his young days ..." refer to?

(b) Fill in the blank with ONE word only.

..... is the poetic device used for the given extract.

(c) Which of the following words the poet repeats at various points of the poem?

(i) people

(ii) boy

(iii) little

(iv) ball

(d) When does the poet use apostrophe in the poem?

Short Answer type questions :-

1. 'He senses first responsibility' – What responsibility is referred to here ?

Ans. The responsibility referred to here is that of accepting the loss of something very dear to us. One should learn to get over with the fact of losing something and move on. This is the first taste of all adversities waiting for you in this world. Thus, we should keep in mind that if we don't take proper care of things which are very dear to us, while its under possession, we will regret when we lose it.

2. A ball is an easily available, inexpensive thing. Then, why is the boy so sad to lose it?

Ans. No doubt the ball is an easily available and inexpensive item but the ball, the boy has lost is valuable for him. His memories of young days are associated with it for he had been playing with it for a long time. It was not an ordinary but special a ball for him. No other ball could take its place. So, he is sad to lose it.

Long Answer Type Question

1. 'Possession in nine-tenths of the law' How far does the contents of the poem, The Ball Poem', illustrate this idiom?

Ans. The boy in the poem has lost his ball as it went rolling down the street and into the water. The loss of the ball is a great educator about the value of possession and the responsibility of keeping one's possessions safely. The boy's personal life is shattered as his personal possession has slipped away and lies irretrievable, and encompassing all his consciousness. Though he is consoled by others with the offer of a substitute ball, or a dime to buy a ball, these prove worthless, and the loss awakens in him a sense of responsibility. The boy learns to stand up for his rightful possessions, besides learning to look after them by striving to be a responsible guardian.

Amanda

-by Robin Klein

Theme

The theme of Robin Klein's poem "Amanda !" is childhood innocence and the challenges of maturing. The poem tell us the story of a little girl named Amanda as she faces the difficulties of growing up when her mother expects her to behave responsibly and she

desires to escape from the restrictions put on her. Amanda, who is constantly pointed out by her mother for making mistakes wishes to be free like a bird. She represents all teenagers who go through this.

Summary

The poem 'Amanda!' describes the life of a teenage girl named Amanda whose mother is always nagging her for her mistakes. She is pointed out for biting her nails, not sitting in the right posture, being lazy, eating chocolates, not cleaning her room and shoes, and also not doing her homework, not listening to her mother, sitting in a lazy manner, not looking at her and being moody.

To escape this harassment, Amanda imagines herself as a mermaid who lives a calm and relaxing life in the beautiful green sea; she then imagines herself to be an orphan; then, making the patterns of her bare feet on a beach living a peaceful life and of being Rapunzel, (a character from a fairy tale) in a huge tower where she will be alone, live a peaceful life and never allow anyone to come in.

The mother asks her to stop being moody because she doesn't want anyone to blame her for harassing her own daughter. All this while, there is no reaction from Amanda's side.

Literary Devices

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| <p>Assonance -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• don't hunch your shoulders <p>please look at me when</p> | <p>Anaphora -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• don't bite... don't hunch• did you finish... did you tidy |
| <p>Alliteration -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop that slouching• Stop that sulking• Sit up straight | <p>Metaphor -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• emerald sea• silence is golden• freedom is sweet |
| <p>Allusion -</p> <p>Rapunzel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• mermaid | <p>Repetition -</p> <p>Amanda</p> |

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

Don't bite your nails, Amanda!

Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!

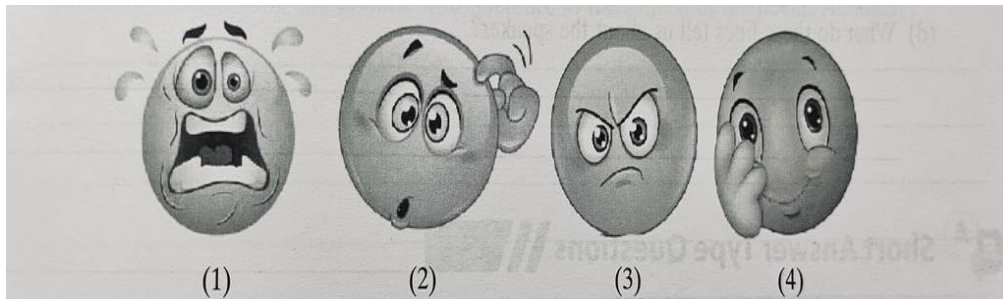
Stop that slouching and sit up straight, Amanda!

[CBSE Question Bank]

(a) The purpose of the speaker's words in the given extract is to

- (i) show the speaker's power over the listener.
- (ii) make the listener a better human being.
- (iii) advise the listener as an elder.
- (iv) improve the listener's posture and habits.

(b) Pick the option that lists the image which correctly corresponds to the speaker's mood in the extract.



(i) Image

(1)

(ii) Image (2)

(iii) Image (3)

(iv) Image (4)

(c) Alliteration is a literary device used in the extract.

Which of the following options DOES NOT include examples of this literary device ?

- (i) The moon and the shimmering stars watched over us
- (ii) With that charming chat, Catherine chose comfort
- (iii) Away ran the pathetic pooch pouting like a princess
- (iv) Dee dee was driving down day

(d) What does the repetition of "Amanda!" at the end of each line reflect?

- (i) It describes who the speaker is talking to.
- (ii) It represents the absent-mindedness of the listener.
- (iii) It shows the frustration of the speaker.
- (iv) It helps create a rhyme scheme.

(e) Select the option that fits with the following:

slouching: straight.: _____:_____

- (i) transparent: translucent
- (ii) lazy: agile
- (iii) forgetful: lively
- (iv) generous: liberal

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

Don't eat that chocolate, Amanda!

Remember your acne, Amanda!

Will you please look at me when I'm speaking to you, Amanda!

(a) Complete the sentence appropriately.

.....is the poetic device used in the phrase 'Don't eat that chocolate....'

(b) What do the given lines signify?

(c) Why was Amanda forbidden to eat chocolates?

(d) What do these lines tell us about the speaker?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What message does the poet want to give through the poem 'Amanda'?

Ans.The poet wants to convey that parents in their endeavour to make their children well-behaved, mannerly having good habits, give them too many instructions or nag (always finding fault) them. They should adopt positive measures, acceptable to children. Otherwise, they will stop listening to them and indulge in daydreaming as Amanda did.

2. How was Amanda behaving when the poem starts? What did the speaker ask her not to do?

Ans. When the poem begins, we found that Amanda was biting her nails. She was hunching her shoulders, sitting in a slouching posture. That is why the speaker asked her to behave normally. He asked her not to bite her nails and hunch her shoulders. She should sit up straight.

Long Answer Type Question

1. 'Living with one's head in the air' is what Amanda epitomizes. Justify with examples from the poem.

Ans. Instead of paying attention to the diktat of not biting her nails and sitting upright, Amanda day an emerald sea where she is the sole mermaid. Pensively, Amanda imagines

herself a neglected orphan, patterning soft dust with unshod feet. Instead of hearing the warnings about not eating as it will bring on the acne, and listen attentively, Amanda imagines she is Rapunzel, with long tresses. Amanda imagines that like the fairy-story character, she will dwell in the tower quietly and take care not to let down her hair lest the witch climbs up with its help. Ultimately, Amanda is given an ultimatum to stop and sulking, whereas Amanda is simply daydreaming.

The Trees

-by Adrienne Rich

Theme

The poem "The Trees" by Adrienne Rich is a metaphor that compares the trees to women. The poet is a feminist and highlights the desire of women to be free and go out into the world of social freedom. The trees want to themselves from the floor of the house and go into the open forest. They are cramped in the houses and their feelings can be felt and heard by the poet.

Summary

The poet talks about trees symbolically. They refer to women who have been healed and are ready to move out of the houses to fulfill their primary purpose - to renew the forest of mankind. As women have remained indoors, the forest has become empty, the birds and insects have been rendered homeless. The Sun's rays do not have the tree trunks leaves to fall upon and thus, reach the earth. She says that the forest will be full of trees the next morning. The roots of the trees are working hard to separate from the floor of the veranda where they have remained fixed. The leaves and branches are moving towards the glass windows. The trees are steadily moving out and the fast-blowing wind is embracing them under the broken moon.

Literary devices

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Assonance-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • which tomorrow will be silent <p>Alliteration-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long letters • leaves and lichen <p>Imagery-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trees moving out into the forest the broken moon <p>Personification-</p> | <p>Enjambment-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the forest that was..... trees by morning • the leaves strain... .. Half dazed <p>Symbolism-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trees <p>Simile-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • like newly discharged patients • Moon is broken like a mirror |
|---|--|

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the Sun• twigs and boughs | |
|--|--|

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

The night is fresh, the whole moon shines
in a sky still open
the smell of leaves and lichen
still reaches like a voice into the rooms.

(a) Complete the sentence appropriately.

It is clear thatis the poetic device used in in the last line of the extract, i.e.
'still reaches like a voice into the rooms'

(b) What rhyming scheme does the poet use in the given extract?

- (i) ab ab (ii) abcabc (iii) ab bc cd (iv) ab ba

(c) Whose smell reaches like a voice into the room?

(d) What does the poet symbolize when he uses the phrase 'smell of leaves?'

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

*My head is full of whispers
Which tomorrow will be silent.
Listen. The glass is breaking.
The trees are stumbling forward Into the night. Winds rush to meet them.
The moon is broken like a mirror;
Its pieces flash now in the crown
Of the tallest oak.*

(a) Complete the sentence appropriately.

The poetic device used in the line the moon is broken like a mirror' is

(b) Why is the moon broken?

(c) Why will the whispers silent tomorrow?

(d) Select a word from the given extract which depicts the third comparative degree from the extract.

(i) stumbling

(ii) tallest

(iii) oak

(iv) flash

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are the three things that can't happen in a treeless forest?

Ans. The things that can't happen in a treeless forest are (i) the sitting of a bird on trees (ii) the hiding of insects and (iii) the sun burying its feet in the shadow of the forest.

2. The poem 'The Trees' presents a conflict between Man and Nature. Discuss the statement.

Ans. The poem "The Trees" presents the rebellion of the tree against the human oppression and imprisonment within walls. The forest is the natural habitat of the trees. The trees feel suffocated in houses. They rebel against it and move out.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. 'Give me liberty or give me death?'. How far does this phrase illustrate the theme of the poem 'Trees'?

This poem, dwelling upon the rejuvenating spirit of shoes the feelings like a lady feels. The birds lacked a perch, the insects a hiding place, the sun a shady footrest and nights were empty. Freedom; a hard won, but silent battle, like disengaging roots from cracks in a verandah floor. The foliage, like secondary freedom forces, strives to break free through the window glass, and boughs shuffle out from under the roofs

Chroniclers of freedom take an overview, as if from a verandah. Their writings hail freedom but scarcely record individual struggles towards freedom. The writer's head is filled with freedom's possibilities while the actual movement towards freedom surges through symbolic shuttered glass panels, into the night.

What message does Adrienne Rich want to convey through the poem, 'The Trees'??

The poem 'The Trees' by Adrienne Rich shows the conflict between man and nature. Trees are important to maintain ecological balance. These are important to all living beings. The society is growing and developing day by day. Human beings have been using nature for their own benefit and causing a lot of harm to them.

In order to use natural resources like forests we have forgotten the importance of trees. The message of the poem is that the presence of a few trees inside our homes does not become equal to nature. Real nature is outside, in the forests that we have destroyed. The trees in the poet's house want to break the walls of the house and move to the forest so that the birds can sit again on their branches, the insects can hide there and the sun rays can disappear under the shadow of the trees. The poem tells us how the trees want to break

free from the walls that humans have put around them, and go out in the forest. The trees should be allowed to thrive and not be imprisoned inside houses.

Fog **-by Carl Sandburg**

Theme

Fog is a poem that reflects Carl Sandburg's interest in nature. It beautifully captures the moment when the fog comes and moves over the city. The poet presents a powerful image of life through the metaphor of beautifully captured by the poet.

Summary

The poem begins with the narrator announcing the arrival of the fog. He states that the fog 'comes in on which immediately characterises it in an engaging way. The poet then states that the fog sits over the silently. Then, just as suddenly, the fog moves on. The poem captures the feelings that the poet feels towards world. The intention of the poem is to highlight the beauty of nature in a clever and amusing way.

Literary Devices

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Assonance-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The fog comes <p>Consonance-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• little cat feet <p>Imagery-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• on little cat feet <p>Symbolism-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• fog, cat | <p>Personification-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• fog comes <p>....it sits.</p> <p>Enjambment-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• it sits looking.... Then moves on <p>Metaphor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• fog is compared to a cat |
|--|--|

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

*The fog comes
on little cat feet,
It sits looking
over harbour and city
on silent haunches
and then moves on.*

(a) Fill in the blank with ONE word only.

Alliteration is the poetic device used in the.....line of the given extract.

(b) State whether the following statement is correct. If not, give reason.

In the given extract, 'it' refers to cat.

(c) What does the phrase 'little cat feet mean?

(d) Other than alliteration, which figure of speech is used in the given lines?

(i) Simile (ii) Metaphor (iii) Personification (iv) Transferred epithet

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

It sits looking

Over harbour and city

On silent haunches

And then move on.

(a) Complete the sentence in ONE word only.

It can be said that the is used in the extract as fog is compared to cat.

b) State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE.

In the given extract, it' refers to fog. TRUE or FALSE

c) What can be compared to a cat? Explain.

(d) Which figure of speech is used in the given lines of the extract?

(i) Simile (ii) Metaphor

(iii) Personification (iv) Transferred epithet

Short Answer Type Question

1. Does the poet actually say that the fog is like a cat?

Ans. The poet compares fog to a cat. A cat comes without making any noise and goes away. In the same way fog comes and spreads slowly and silently over the harbour and the city.

2. How does the poet make the fog like a living creature?

Ans. The poet uses a metaphor to describe the fog. The fog comes down like a cat so smoothly and silently. The movement of the fog is similar to a cat's movement.

Long Answer Type Question

1. 'Nothing lasts forever'. How far does the poem 'Fog' depict this idiom?

Ans. The fog in the poem makes a silent, but all-pervasive entry on the scene. It gives no indication of its temporary nature, at this stage. Its silent arrival, as if on cat feet, does not indicate its onward spread. It seems to be surrounding the entire countryside like a child sitting on its haunches, indicating a mysterious aura without exposing its next move. The reader anticipates some dramatic outcome of this all-pervasive presence from harbour, right down to the city. In the final outcome, the fog makes a silent exit, as secretly as its arrival. The entire drama seems to suggest that even in the most engulfing of circumstances, is but temporary in nature.

The Tale Of Custard The Dragon

-by Ogden Nash

Theme

The poem advocates that everyone has their own unique qualities and should never be judged based on their appearance. We should never make fun of somebody based on their behaviour, looks, qualities, or flaws. Sometimes, it is the timid ones who stand tall and boldly in the face of adversity.

Summary

The Tale of Custard the Dragon' is a humorous tale told in verse about a cowardly dragon. Belinda lives alone in her house with four pets, a dog, a cat, a mouse, and a dragon named Custard. All other dwellers of the house except Custard, pride themselves on their fearlessness. They mock poor Custard for his timidity. However, when the danger comes all others run away in a panic except Custard. Only Custard fights ferociously and swallows the pirate. The poem ends ironically. After the danger is past, everyone begins to boast again about their courage. Ironically, Custard who fought like a hero against the pirate agrees that everyone else is braver than he is. The poet has tried to put forward the idea that sometimes a timid person comes out to be the actual hero in the toughest situations of life.

Literary Devices

| | |
|---|---|
| Oxymoron- <ul style="list-style-type: none">• pet dragon | Repetition- <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Suddenly, suddenly |
| Simile- | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Realiotrulio |

| | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • snorting like an engine • sharp as mustard • as brave as a barrel • as brave as a tiger <p>Imagery-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pirated gaped at Belinda's dragon • And gulped some grog from his pocket flagon. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A little • The little <p>Metaphor-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chimney for a nose <p>Onomatopoeia-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meowch! • Weeck! |
|---|---|

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

*"Ink trickled down to the bottom of the household,
And little mouse Blink strategically mouseholed.
But up jumped Custard, snorting like an engine,
Clashed his tail like irons in a dungeon,
With a clatter and a clank and a jangling squirm,
He went at the pirate like a robin at a worm"*

[CBSE Question Bank]

(a) Which option lists the quotes that support the ideas in the extract?

1. Fear makes strangers of people who would be friends.
2. If you're brave enough to start, you're strong enough to finish.
3. Courage doesn't mean you don't get afraid. Courage means you don't let fear stop you.
4. You get in life what you have the courage to ask for
5. Fear has a large shadow, but he himself is strong.

(i) 1 and 5

(ii) 2, 3 and 4

(iii) 2 and 3

(iv) 1, 3 and 5

(b) What is the poet's purpose of using the onomatopoeic words given in the extract?

- (i) It is to emphasize on the might and boldness of Custard.
- (ii) It is to introduce the character Custard to the readers.
- (iii) It is to impress upon the readers that Custard was ready.
- (iv) It is to make Custard bold enough to face the situation.

(c) Pick an option that best fits the usage of the word' trickled as used in the extract.

- (i) The water trickled down the tap and filled the trough.
- (ii) Students trickled into the classroom as the teacher entered.
- (iii) Tears trickled down her cheeks as she heard the sad news.
- (iv) His enthusiasm for the task slowly trickled away

(d) Select the option that fits with the reaction of the characters in the context of the extract.

Ink : terrified :: Blink : (1)_____

Pirate: (2)_____ :: Custard : undaunted

- (i) (1) shocked (2) displeased
- (ii) (1) petrified (2) wondered
- (ii) (1) upset (2) dazed
- (iv) (1) petrified (2) shocked

(e) 'He went at the pirate like a robin at a worm. Why has this comparison been used here?

Just like the robin catches the worm,

- (i) Custard attacked the pirate after careful observation.
- (ii) Custard attacked the pirate without delay.
- (iii) Custard attacked the pirate valourously.
- (iv) Custard attacked the pirate stealthily.

(f) Pick the option that does not display a simile from the extract.

- (i) Clashed his tail like irons...

- (ii) ...at the pirate like a robin at a worm.
- (iii) ...Custard, snorting like an engine...
- (iv) ...trickled down to the bottom...

(g) The extract mentions irons' in dungeons. According to this extract, 'irons' is a reference to

- (i) iron racks for scared books.
- (ii) iron cases housing treasures.
- (iii) iron chains holding the prisoners captive.
- (iv) iron coffins for burying the royal dead.

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

*But presently up spoke little dog Mustard,
I'd have been twice as brave if I hadn't been flustered.
And up spoke Ink and up spoke Blink,
We'd have been three times as brave, we think,*

(a) Complete the sentence appropriately in ONE word only.

It is clear that the poet usesas a poetic device in 'three times as brave, we think'.

(b) State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE.

It was Custard who agreed that everyone was braver than him.

(c) Select the appropriate option to complete the sentence, according to the given extract.

The mustard said after the event that he would have been twice asif he had not become nervous.

- (i) brave
- (ii) conscious
- (iii) flustered
- (iv) spoken

(d) What is the rhyming word for flustered??

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why did the Custard, the dragon cry for a nice, safe cage?

Ans. Custard every now and then kept asking for a nice, safe cage. Actually he was very brave but it made people think him to be cowardly. He might be crying for a nice, safe cage so that he might not harm anyone when in anger or he might be proving that a little safety cage averts a disaster. The others thought that he cried for a cage as he was a coward.

2. How did Custard prove 'the cowardly dragon' try to be untrue?[CBSE 2022]

Ans. Custard was making a lot of clatter and clinking and he was squirming. He jumped up, snorting and clashing his tail. He attacked the pirate. It terrified the pirate. He fired at Custard and missed. Custard killed him by swallowing him up. It shows that he was brave.

Long Answer Type Question

1. 'Appearances are deceptive' is an apt summation of the poem, The Tale of Custard the Dragon. Elucidate.

Ans. Belinda's pet dragon though ferocious in looks, believed he was a coward at heart, it seemed. In comparison, the other pets boasted of their bravery, their ability to chase lions and their tiger cries, while the dragon just whimpered for a safe cage to hide in. The appearance of a pirate brought forth the dragon's true worth for while the other creatures scuttled off to hide, the dragon measured up to the pirate's threats by snorting at him, clattering his steely tail, and finally, gobbling him up. Once the enemy was conquered, the animals emerged and made lame excuses about their inability to confront the pirate. In true warrior spirit, the dragon magnanimously said that he truly a coward, exposing their weaknesses.

For Anne Gregory

by William Butler Yeats

Theme

The poem 'For Anne Gregory' is in the form of a conversation between the poet and Anne Gregory. He warns her that young men fall for external beauty only and someone could find her attractive due to her golden hair. It could eventually hurt her. He reiterates that God never loves us for our looks and external beauty, but only for our inner beauty.

Summary

In this poem, the poet describes a young man's love for a woman. The lover may like the yellow colour of the woman's hair but he may not like her ramparts. For the young woman, her yellow hair is a temporary entity. Therefore she may dye them into another colour like brown or black or carrot soon. And hence in this way, she may get her true love due to her external beauty.

The poet is of the view that most people love others only because they are attracted to their physical qualities. Thus, the complexion of the skin and the colour of the hair may be more important for us than the 'real' worth of the person . Even the beautiful Anne Gregory does not want to be liked or loved for her external beauty or her rare and beautiful yellow hair.

In conclusion, the poet says that only God loves us all on the basis of our internal qualities and not our physical features. Undoubtedly only selfless love is true, and God is its only source.

Literary Devices

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Assonance- thrown into set such colour there</p> <p>Alliteration-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set Such • He had • Your yellow | <p>Anaphora-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That he had found.... That only God <p>Metaphor-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • honey-coloured Ramparts |
|--|---|

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

*Never shall a young man
Thrown into despair
By those great honey-coloured
Ramparts at your ear.*

(a) Fill in the blank with ONE word only.

It is clear that is done by the poet to emphasise on the notion of external beauty.

(b) State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE.

The young man fall in love and feel despair.

(c) Why does the poet say that the young men are 'thrown into despair' ?

(d) What does the phrase 'honey-coloured ramparts' mean?

(i) Yellow hair (ii) Honey (iii) Honey bees (iv) Raw honey

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions.

*"But I can get a hair-dye
And set such colour there,
Brown, or black, or carrot,
That young men in despair"*

(a) Complete the sentence appropriately.

It is clear that is the poetic device used for 'that young men in despair'

(b) State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE.

*The word 'despair' is repeated to reflect the young men's feelings for Anne Gregory.
True/False*

(c) Select the appropriate option to complete the sentence, according to the given extract.

In the given lines, replies to the speaker that she can change the colour of her beautiful hair and dye them black, brown or carrot.

(i) the speaker (ii) Anne (iii) young men (iv) no one

(d) What does Anne want in the given lines?

Short Answer type questions :-

1. What is the colour of the young woman's hair? Why does she want to change it?

Ans. The young woman has yellow hair which she says can be dyed brown, black or carrot. She desires this change to improve her looks and appear beautiful in the eyes of young men.

2. What did the religious man tell the poet?

Ans. The religious man told the poet that he found a book to prove that only God could love her for her spiritual beauty and not for her physical beauty.

3. What is the colour of the woman's hair? Why will she change the colour of her hair?[CBSE 2023]

Ans. The colour of the woman's hair is grey. She will change the colour of her hair to impress her despaired lover who had not seen her inner beauty. This way she wants to appear beautiful in the eyes of her lover.

Long Answer Type Question

1. The poet in the poem, For Anne Gregory' conveys that we should give importance to the inner beauty and not to the physical appearance. Elaborate with reference to the poem.[Delhi 2019]

Ans. The lady has attractive yellow hair, but shuns any suitor who falls for her hair rather than herself. The lady asserts that she can dye her hair into shades of brown, black, or carrot to ward off desperate men and assert that a genuine lover should love her for herself and not for her hair. The poet declares that human love is fickle and drawn to exterior appearances. The poet declares that loving a person for his true character rather than the external accoutrements, is a godly quality. God loves a human being for their true selves and not for their yellow hair, proving that a gay coat does not make a person a gentleman.

SUPPLEMENTARY READER- (FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET)

CHAPTER- 1 A TRIUMPH OF SURGERY (James Herriot)

Gist

The story revolves around a rich lady Mrs Pumphrey and her pet dog 'Tricki'. Her over feeding the dog makes it fat and ill. Dr. Herriot advises Mrs. Pumphrey to put Tricki on a strict diet but she continues feeding Tricki with a rich diet .

Dr.Herriot is called for help as Tricki's health is deteriorating. Tricki was kept in Surgery for a fortnight . There it discovers the joy of being with other dogs.Very soon the dog recovers and the lady takes it back home happily.

Theme

Parents often pamper their children by giving them excessive and variety of meals. Because of this they become overweight and spoilt. Parents just try to meet every demand of the kid and fail to give them exercise for the body and mind.

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS

1. Mrs Pumphrey hastened to explain. "He was so listless, Mr Herriot. He seemed to have no energy. I thought he must be suffering from malnutrition, so I have been giving him some little extras between meals to build him up, some malt and cod-liver oil and a bowl of Horlicks at night to make him sleep nothing much really."

(a) Identify 'He' in the given extract -

(i) Guess (ii) Tricky (iii) Squeezer (iv) Hodgkin

(b) Who is the author of the story 'A Triumph Of Surgery'?

(c) Why did Mrs Pumphrey think Tricky suffering from malnutrition?

(d) Which word would correctly substitute the underlined word in the given sentence from the extract?

Ans -a) ii Tricky

b) James Herriot

c) According to Mrs Humphrey, Tricky was very weak and seemed to have no energy.

d) hurried

2 . Tears shone in her eyes . Her lips trembled . " Oh , Mr Herriot , " she cried , " how can I ever thank you ? This is a triumph of surgery!"

(a) Why were tears in her eyes ?

(i) Because she was very happy (ii) Because she was sentimental

(iii) Both (i) and (ii) (iv) Neither (i) nor (ii)

(b) " This is a triumph of surgery ! " Who said this and why ?

(c) What was the 'Triumph of surgery'?

(d) Which word means the same as ' *great victory*'

Ans . (a) (iii) Both (i) and (ii)

(b) Mrs Pumphrey said it because before admitting to the hospital, Tricky was in a bad shape. But after recovery, he was looking strong, healthy and active.

(c) The dog's recovery is the triumph of surgery.

(d) Triumph

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40-50 WORDS)

Q1. What kind of a person do you think the narrator, a veterinary surgeon, is? Would you say he is tactful as well as full of common sense?

Ans. I think the narrator; a veterinary surgeon, seems to be a practical and tactful person. He knows how to deal with people. He adjusts himself well to the circumstances. He immediately understands Tricky's problem. Tricky doesn't suffer from any sort of illness. The main cause of his illness is overfeeding. He takes the dog to his surgery. There the doctor keeps him on water diet and makes him physically active and treats without any medicine. The dog gets well under his supervision and natural environment of surgery.

Q2. In the end of the lesson Mrs. Pumphrey says "This is a triumph of surgery." Why?

Ans. Mrs Pumphrey thought that the recovery of the dog is "a triumph of surgery" because Tricky had recovered completely by transforming into the strong muscled animal. After seeing her, the dog jumped on her lap and started licking her face, so Mrs Prumphrey confirmed that this is a triumph of surgery in order to express happiness towards the doctor.

Q.3. Why was it a temptation to keep tricky as a permanent guest?

Ans. Mrs Pumphrey had started bringing around eggs to build Tricky's strength. Later, even bottles of wine and brandy began to arrive. The narrator and his partners started enjoying the eggs, wine and brandy meant for Tricky. These were the days of deep content for them - starting with the extra egg in the morning, improved and sustained by the mid day wine and finishing luxuriously around the fire with brandy.

Q.4. How does doctor Herriot treat Tricky?

Ans. Doctor Harriet gave Tricky no food, but plenty of water for two days. Slowly, the dog started showing interest in his surroundings and began mixing with the other dogs at the surgery. On the third day the doctor sort Tricky licking the empty bowls of the other dogs next day a separate bowl was kept for it and the doctor was pleased to note that Tricky had run to eat its food with enthusiasm from that day onwards its progress was rapid it did not require medical treatment of any kind and recoded quite well at the end

cut down Tricky's food and made him exercise. For the first three days he did not give him food but only water. He did not give any medicinal treatment but May Day molly play with the dogs he discovered the joy of being bowled over tramped on and so enjoy the lot along with his recovery.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (100-120 WORDS)

Q.1. Give a brief character-sketch of Mrs Pumphrey.

Ans. Mrs. Pumphrey is a pivotal character in the story "A Triumph of Surgery." She is a wealthy woman who raises a dog named Tricky. As a kind-hearted mistress, she felt sorry for Tricky when she tried to restrict his food intake, and so she quickly reversed her diet restrictions. She adores Tricky so much that she refuses to follow the dog's restricted diet, despite the doctor's recommendations. She was like a mother to Tricky, always providing him with additional food. When Tricky appeared to be dull, she assumed it was due to malnutrition and provided him with additional food such as malt, cod liver oil, and a bowl of Horlicks. She was so taken with Tricky that she didn't realise his eating habits were a problem for him. Her sobs for her cured dog at the hospital revealed her affection for her pet. To summarise, Mrs. Pumphrey behaved as Tricky's mother throughout the story.

Q.2. The foolish indulgence and pampering of the rich mistress, Mrs Pumphrey was the real cause of Tricky's miserable condition. Give a reasoned answer

Ans. Overindulgence and pampering beyond a limit become unproductive. Be it a pet or a child, discipline is very necessary. The fabulously rich and resourceful mistress was the main cause of Tricky's miserable condition. The entire staff and maids were there to look after the needs of Tricky. His day-bed, night-bed, cushions, toys, rubber rings, breakfast bowl, lunch bowl and supper bowl were always kept ready. Overfeeding of sweets, cakes and chocolates made Tricky hugely fat and listless. The doctor advised her to put Tricky on a strict diet and give him plenty of exercises. It was necessary to cut down his intake of sweets. But foolish indulgence of the mistress ignored his advice. The result was disastrous. Tricky lost his appetite and started vomiting. Only when Mrs Pumphrey was ready to send Tricky to Surgery to Dr Herriot's for a fortnight, things started improving. The doctor gave him no food but plenty of water for a few days. It worked and Tricky's recovery was rather fast.

CHAPTER 2 - THE THIEF'S STORY (Ruskin Bond)

Gist

Hari Singh, the thief is a young boy of fifteen. At a wrestling match, he comes across Anil. Hari Singh agrees to work for him only for food. Anil shows full trust in the boy. He gives him the keys of his room. He knows that the boy is making money in his daily purchase. But he never gets angry with him. He teaches the boy how to write.

One day, the thief sees Anil putting some currency notes under his mattress. He steals the money and runs away, wants to catch the train and leave the town. But somehow, he misses the train as he feels the prick in his conscience.

He sees in Anil the fulfilment of his dream who taught him how to write. Being educated could make him to lead an honest life and become a really big person. He comes back and puts the money under the mattress. Anil knows all about his act of stealing. But Anil makes no mention of it. He only says, "Today we will start writing sentences."

Theme- Goodness, belief and love have power to turn the criminal into a noble person. Every criminal, somewhere in his heart has a desire to lead a respectful life. So, there is a need to awaken his conscience with love and belief.

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS

1) Later, he patted me on the head and said never mind, he would teach me to cook. He also taught me to write my name and said he would soon teach me to write whole sentences and to add numbers. I was grateful. I knew that once I could write like an educated man there would be no limit to what I could achieve.

(a) Who do 'He' and 'Me' refer to in the passage?

[i] The Thief and the Anil [ii] Anil and the Thief [iii] Anil and the servant (iv) None of the above

(b) Why did he offer to teach the narrator to cook?

(c) Why did the thief want to become educated?

(d) Find the word that corresponds to the word 'Stroked' from the above passage _____

ANS. a [ii] Anil and the Thief

b. Because he knew nothing about cooking.

c. Because he understood that once he could write like an educated man there would be no limit to what he could achieve

[d] Patted

2. Well, it's time I did some real work, I told myself, and I'm out of practice. And if I don't take the money, he'll only waste it on his friends. After all, he doesn't even pay me.

(a) What did he tell himself?

(b) Why did Hari decide to steal?

(c) What justification does Hari Singh give for stealing Anil's money?

d) Identify the true statement-

i) Anil pays Hari Singh regularly and also waste money on his friends.

ii) Anil does not pay Hari Singh but saves money.

iii) Anil does not pay Hari Singh regularly but waste his money on his friends.

iv) Anil has no money to pay the salary to Hari Singh.

Ans(a) He told himself that whatever he did was correct.

(b) He thought his owner would waste the money on his friends and was not paying him his salary. He could use the money for his own use.

(c) If he did not steal, Anil would waste the money on his friends. Moreover, he did not pay him any salary so far.

d)iii) Anil does not pay Hari Singh regularly but waste his money on his friends.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40-50 WORDS)

1.Why does Hari Singh think of doing some real work?

Ans. By , real work , Hari Singh means stealing. He wants to steal Anil's money because he has not stolen anything for a long time. Secondly, Anil is a careless man. If Hari Singh does not steal his money, he will waste it on useless things.

2. Why did Hari Singh feel bad after stealing the money ? What made him come back to

Anil ?

Ans. Anil had trusted Hari Singh completely and also taught him how to cook. Anil also started teaching him how to read and write. Thus, when Hari Singh stole money from Anil ,his conscience pricked him as he had broken Anil's trust. He realised that without education , he would remain only a thief. But with education ,he would become a big, clever and respected man . This made him come back to Anil.

3 Why was the thief able to steal from Anil easily?

Ans. There were two major reasons why the thief was able to steal from Anil so easily. The first reason was that Anil was a careless kind of person and the second reason was that Anil trusted Hari so much. So ,Anil's careless nature and his trust on others made it easy for the thief to steal from him.

Q4.Did Anil realise that he has been robbed?

Ans. Yes , Anil realised that he had been robbed. It had been raining when Hari had run away with Anil's money. When he returned ,he kept the wet notes back under the mattress. When he woke up the next day Anil offered him a 50 rupee note which was still wet , however, he did not say anything to the thief and behaved normally.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (100-120)

Q.1. 'Anil plays a major role in the transformation of Hari Singh.' Comment on the statement by highlighting the values possessed by Anil which touched Hari's heart and made him return to his honest ways of earning his livelihood.

ANS. Anil was a struggling writer who befriended Hari Singh . Hari Singh was an experienced 15 year old thief. He found Anil an easy target to steal. Anil offered him to stay with him and teach how to read and write .Gradually, Anil develops trust in Hari Singh. But Hari Singh was waiting for the right opportunity to do what he was best at. After stealing money, he tried to go away forever but his inner voice stopped him from doing so. He returned to Anil because he wanted to live a life of respect. Anil did not show that he knew the incident and accepted Hari with open hands.

Thus, a well -intentioned person, Anil changed Hari Singh and brought him on the right path . The story shows that trust and spirit to forgive someone can bring big changes in someone's life.

Q.2. Why does not Anil hand the thief over to the police? Do you think most people would have done so? In what ways is Anil different from such employers?

Ans. Anil does not hand the thief over to the police because he realized that Hari has already learnt a lesson and he has changed for better now. Otherwise he would have never put the money back in its place. Though Anil knew how Hari cheated him of a rupee while buying the daily supplies but he never made it obvious in front of him. Anil wants to give Hari one more chance to mend his ways and thus forgives him. Hari's case is such that nobody would have forgiven him and straightaway handed him over to the police. But Anil is a little different from such employers because he is modest in nature and does not want another person to suffer without giving him a chance to become a better person.

CHAPTER 3- THE MIDNIGHT VISITOR (Robert Arthur)

Gist

The story is revolves around three characters, two spies named Ausable and Max, and a writer named Fowler. Max is the rival of Ausable. Ausable is a chubby, lethargic, messy and clumsy man while Max is slender and rugged.

Ausable meets Fowler, a writer fond of mysteries and spies. Fowler felt let down because, unlike other secret agents Ausable was very fat with an accent of German .

Ausable was expecting an important document. Max ,an intruder, enters his room he wants to get that paper from Ausable. He has a pistol in his hand. Calm and composed, Ausable complains about the balcony window which he says Max had used to get in his room.

Suddenly there is a loud clamour at the door. Ausable says it might be the police who had been tasked to keep the documents safe. He becomes anxious and asks Ausable to send them away while he himself hides in the balcony. As soon as Max leaps into the balcony, there is a yell of horror and a loud crash. The room had no balcony at all!

The door opens, and Fowler sees a waiter holding Ausable's drinks, rather than any policeman. Fowler marvels at Ausable's presence of mind. He realises that the looks can be deceiving.

Theme: *Presence of mind is very important, One should have self-control in stressful situations along with the ability to think and act calmly even if chaos or conflict surrounds.*

EXTRACT BASED Questions

1. Ausable did not fit any description of a secret agent Fowler had even read. Following him down the musty corridor of the gloomy French hotel where Ausable had a room, Fowler felt let down. It was a small room, on the sixth and the top floor, and scarcely a setting for a romantic adventure. Ausable was, for one thing, fat. Very fat. And then there was his accent. Though he spoke French and German passably, he had never altogether lost the American accent he had brought to Paris from Boston twenty years ago. "You are disappointed," Ausable said wheezily over his shoulder.

a) "Following him down the musty corridor of the gloomy French hotel where Ausable had a room....." Choose the correct option to replace the underlined words.

- i)expansive; abnormal (ii) lighted; formal
iii)damp, dingy (iv) uncanny; smart

b) Choose the option that lists the INCORRECT statements about the given passage.

1)Fowler had no expectations at all from Ausable.

- 2)Fowler was elated when he met Ausable.
3)Ausable was living in France as a spy
4)Ausable had acquired the French accent over twenty years ago.
(i)(1)& (2) ii) (3)& (4) iii) (1),&(3) iv) (2)&(4)

c)“You are disappointed,”Who was disappointed and with whom?
d) Why was Fowler disappointed?

Ans: (a) (iii) damp, dingy

(b)(iv) (2)& (4)

(c)Fowler was disappointed to see Ausable.

(d) Ausable didn't have the personality of a spy. Ausable, unlike other secret agents, was very fat with an accent of both French and German.

2. “You are disappointed,” Ausable said wheezily over his shoulder. “You were told that I was a secret agent, a spy, dealing in espionage and danger. You wished to meet me because you are a writer, young and romantic. You envisioned mysterious figures in the night, the crack of pistols, drugs in the wine.”

“Instead, you have spent a dull evening in a French music hall with a sloppy fat man who, instead of having messages slipped into his hand by dark-eyed beauties, gets only a prosaic telephone call making an appointment in his room. You have been bored!” The fat man chuckled to himself as he unlocked the door of his room and stood aside to let his frustrated guest enter.

a) “You were told that I was a secret agent, a spy, dealing in espionage and danger”. Who is ‘you’ referred to here?

(i)Ausable (ii) Fowler (iii)Max (iv) Henry

b)What is the profession of ‘you’ in the given extract?

c) How did the man envision his meeting with Ausable?

d) Select the option that makes the correct use of ‘chuckled’, as used in the extract, to fill in the blank space.

i)The burglars_____ at a thought while breaking into a house.

ii)The couple _____ at the child’s efforts to walk.

iii) The priest _____ while addressing the evening prayer.

iv) The judge _____ while pronouncing a verdict.

Ans (a)(ii) Fowler

(b)) He was a writer.

(c)The man envisioned that he would be meeting an agent dealing with danger, crime scenes and drugs.

(d)(ii) The couple _____ at the child’s efforts to walk.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40-50 WORDS)

Q.1 What made the story of the balcony so convincing?

Ans. Ausable showed his annoyance for the nuisance created by the balcony. He said that this was the second time that someone had got into his room through it. He also said that

the balcony was not his but belongs to the next apartment and earlier his room used to be a part of a large unit.

Q.2. How did Ausable kill Max without using a weapon?

Ans. Ausable was an intelligent spy. When he found Max waiting for him in his room, he made a story of a balcony under his window. He convinced Max about the balcony. And thus, when someone knocked at the door, Max fearing it to be the police, jumped out of the window and died.

Q.3. How was Ausable different from the other secret agents? Why did Fowler feel let down when he met Ausable?

Ans. Unlike other secret agents, Ausable was very fat with an accent of German. Fowler was expecting a smart and active agent having messages slipped into his hand by a dark beauty where as Ausable received the telephone call making an appointment in his room. Fowler felt let down and disappointed to meet Ausable because he had a different picture of a secret agent in his mind. He thought they should look to be very mysterious and romantic but he found Ausable to be a very fat and boring man.

Q.4 How did Ausable behave to see Max in his room?

Ans. When Ausable saw Max in his room, he remained cool and silent. He was not afraid of Max. He seemed to be angry with the management of the hotel, regarding the balcony below the window of his room.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (100-120 WORDS)

Q1. With reference to 'The Midnight Visitor', do you think the presence of mind should be developed and to what advantage?

Ans. Max was a spy who was overconfident and too proud. His pride blinded him, and he thought that wielding a gun would give a further edge over the seemingly slow Ausable. Max lay in wait for Ausable to steal the important paper from him. As Fowler observed, apart from the pointed gun he didn't look very menacing. Even this proved useless for him as Ausable outwitted him with his presence of mind and intelligence. Ausable cleverly found out how Max had entered the room and created an extremely believable story about a non-existent balcony. He kept calm, and, hearing the waiter knock, declared it to be the police. Max, in an attempt to hide, fell to his death. Thus, Ausable got rid of Max without moving a muscle.

Q2. Describe the incident leading to the death of Max.

Ans. Ausable was a secret agent. He was living in a French hotel. His room was on the sixth and top floor of the hotel. One evening a young writer named Fowler came to meet him. When they entered the room and switched on the light, they found a man standing in the centre of the room. He had a pistol in his hand. His name was Max. He came there to grab the important report from Ausable. Seeing Max, Ausable remained cool and silent. But he seemed to be angry with the management of the hotel. He said that because of the balcony just below his window anyone could enter the writ. When there was a sudden knock at the door, Ausable said that it might be the police. He said that he himself had called the police. Max jumped through the window to the balcony. But in reality, there was no balcony. So, Max fell down to the ground from the sixth floor and was killed.

CHAPTER 4- A QUESTION OF TRUST (Victor Canning)
Gist

Horace Danby runs a business of making locks. He has a good reputation in the society. But he is a skilled thief and breaks a safe once a year to finance his hobby of reading rare and expensive books.

He had been studying the country house at ShotoverGarange, whose owner lived in London, as he wanted to burgle the jewellery, worth about 15000 pounds, lying in the safe in their house.

Horace enters the house there was a big pot of flowers on the table in the house. He starts sneezing because he was allergic to the flowers. Suddenly he hears a young lady's voice who pretends to be the wife of the owner of that house. Danby pleads her to let him go and forget she ever saw him in her life.

But the lady asks him to open the safe for her as she is to wear the jewellery contained in the safe for a party that night. She also tells him that she has forgotten the key combination of the safe.

Horace opens the safe for her and hands her the jewels to get his freedom.

After two days, Horace was arrested for the jewel robbery at shotoverGarange. He tells the police that the lady of the house had asked him to open the safe, he was surprised to learn that the actual lady was a 60 years old woman. Horace gets imprisonment. He gets furious when anyone talks about " Honour among thief's".

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS-

1. How foolish people are when they own valuable things, Horace thought. A magazine article had described this house, giving a plan of all the rooms and a picture of this room. The writer had even mentioned that the painting hid a safe! But Horace found that the flowers were hindering him in his work. He buried his face in his handkerchief. Then he heard a voice say from the doorway, "What is it? A cold or hay fever?" Before he could think, Horace said, "Hay fever," and found himself sneezing again. The voice went on, "You can cure it with a special treatment, you know if you find out just what plant gives you the disease. I think you'd better see a doctor if you're serious about your work. I heard you from the top of the house just now."

- i.) According to the extract, Horace was sneezing due to a
a) sudden allergy b) prior infection c) long-standing disease d) nasal pain
ii) Choose the image that correctly describes the location of the safe, based on the given extract.



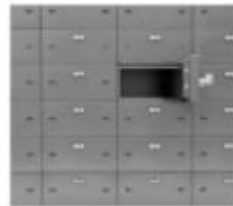
(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

- a) Option (1) b) Option (2) c) Option (3) d) Option (4)

- iii) In the line – Before he could think, Horace said, “Hay fever,” – what kind of advice he received regarding his hay fever?
- iv) The line from the extract that can be considered an example of sarcasm is-

ANSWERS:

- (i) b) prior infection (ii) c) Option
(iii) he was advised that he could get rid of the disease if he found out which plant had given him the disease and he should see a doctor.
(iv) I think you'd better see a doctor if you're serious about your work.

2. "Horace saw them go, and he felt happy in spite of a little tickle of hay fever in his nose."

- (a) Who did Horace see 'go' that made him happy?
(b) Why did Horace forget his discomfort and was pleased?
(c) Why was Horace in discomfort?
i) He was suffering from hay fever.
ii) He was alone in the house.
iii) The house was not empty.
iv) He was unable to find the safe.
(d) How did it herald his presence in the house at Shotover Grange?

Ans (a) Horace saw the two servants of Shotover Grange go for a movie, leaving the place empty.

(b) Horace was pleased because Shotover Grange was empty and he could rob it.

(c) i) He was suffering from hay fever.

(d) The pollen made him sneeze. At Shotover Grange, the flowers betrayed his presence to the young lady who posed to be the mistress of the house.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- (40-50 WORDS)

Q1. What are the subtle ways in which the lady manages to deceive Horace Danby into thinking she is the lady of the house? Why doesn't Horace suspect that something is wrong?

Ans. Her confident walk, her familiarity with the dog Sherry, her act of touching up her make-up and the ease with which she picks a cigarette from the right place are enough to deceive anybody. Horace was too frightened to think properly, so he didn't suspect anything.

Q2. "Horace Danby was good and respectable – but not completely honest". Why do you think this description is apt for Horace? Why can't he be categorized as a typical thief?

Ans. Horace's habits were not typical of a thief. He was fond of books. He used to steal only once in a year so he was never stealing more than his needs. However, an act of theft is still a crime; no matter how well a thief behaves, so this description is apt for Horace. He can't be categorised as a typical thief because he is not a regular offender like other thieves.

Q3.What do you think is the meaning of the phrase 'honour among thieves'? Which of the two thieves lack the honour?

Ans."There is honour among Thieves" means that 'dishonest people may have certain standards of behaviour which they will respect'. The young lady pretended to be the owner of the house and innocently asked Horace Danby to-open the safe as she would need the jewels to wear to the party that day. Horace Danby found himself trapped in a tricky situation and could not make out how to escape. He was arrested and nobody believed that the lady of the house asked him to open the safe.

Q4.Horace Danby was a meticulous planner but still he faltered. Where did he go wrong and why?

Ans. Horace Danby failed to execute his robbery properly even though he had enough information about the house. But he did not have much information about the real occupants of the house although he exhibited smartness in knowing the dog's actual name, . Hence, when the young lady caught him red-handed while trying to break the lock of the safe, he was too frightened and could not understand that the woman tricked him to believe her.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (100-120 Words)

Q1 Horace Danby gets very angry when anyone talks about ' honour among thieves"

Ans1."There is honour among Thieves" means that 'dishonest people may have certain standards of behaviour which they will respect'. *Horace Danby gets angry when anyone talks about the honour among thieves because the lady thief who cheated him was not honest with him at all and made a fool out of him. Horace had a good reputation. But the lady outsmarted him, she cheated him and stole everything.* The young lady pretended to be the owner of the house and innocently asked Horace Danby to-open the safe as she would need the jewels to wear to the party that day. Horace Danby found himself trapped in a tricky situation and could not make out how to escape. He readily opened the safe unwittingly leaving his fingerprints. He was arrested and nobody believed that the lady of the house asked him to open the safe.

Q2.Give a character sketch of Horace Danby.

Ans2.Horace Danby was about fifty and unmarried. He made locks and had two helpers. He loved rare and expensive books. He was considered a kind and honest man, he had a good reputation in the society although he was considered honest. Fifteen years ago he had been imprisoned for stealing rare books. He was not a typical thief; he used to steal only once a year. Horace robbed a safe every year. He stole to fulfil his desire to acquire rare books. For this particular raid, Horace had studied the house of Shot over Grange for two weeks. He had plans to burgle this house. Also, a thing to notice is that Horace was allergic to flowers. This may seem petty, but this is what ultimately led him to being caught. After two days a policeman had arrested him for the jewel robbery at Shotover Grange , leading Horace to jail.

CHAPTER-5 FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET (H.G. WELLS)

Gist

The story is about a brilliant scientist, Griffin, who degenerated himself into a lawless person. He discovered that the human body could become transparent and invisible.

Griffin remained invisible or unseen only when he was without clothes. If he puts on clothes, he lost his invisibility and could be seen by the people around him.

He did not use the power of invisibility for the welfare of society and humanity at large.

He set his landlord's house on fire. He passed the night in a London store. He stole goods and money from the store. Then he went to a village called Iping. He stayed at an inn. He stole the landlord's money.

A policeman named Jaffers was called. A strange fight took place. Griffin took off his bandages, his glasses and his hat. Now, he looked headless. People were horrified. Griffin hit the policeman. He got free and ran away.

Theme-If great scientific discoveries are approached inappropriately and are misused for selfish motives such as money and comfort, they can cause great havoc. The entire world's intelligence is in vain if it's not directed towards common good.

EXTRACT BASED

1. As she and her husband turned away in terror , the extraordinary chair pushed them both out of the room and then appeared to slam and lock the door after them . Mrs Hall almost fell down the stairs in hysterics . She was convinced that the room was haunted by spirits , and that the stranger had somehow caused these to enter into her furniture . " My poor mother used to sit in that chair," she moaned ! To think it should rise up against me now ! The feeling among the neighbours was that the trouble was caused by witchcraft .

(a) Mrs Hall felt that the room was haunted by spirits because :

(i) she could see evil spirits (ii) she heard strange noise
(iii) uncanny things happened there (iv) the door slammed shut

(b) What was the opinion of the neighbours about the trouble?

[c] "She was convinced that the room was haunted by spirits ," who is 'she' here. What did convince her about the presence of spirits in the room? Explain in about 40 words.

(d) Pick the sentence that brings out the meaning of ' hysterics ' , as used in the extract .

(i) My friend and I were in splits when he saw the clown's antics .

(ii) I don't know why I suddenly felt worried about flying home .

(iii) The sight of blood put the old man in a frenzy ,

(i v) The people who had witnessed the accident were spellbound .

Ans. (a) (iii) uncanny things happened there

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

(c) 'She' refers to Mrs Hall here . She was convinced about the presence of the spirits in the room because as she and her husband turned away in terror , the extraordinary chair pushed them both out of the room and then appeared to slam and lock the door after them . Mrs Hall almost fell down the stairs in hysterics .

(d) (iii) The sight of blood put the old man in a frenzy.

2. Brilliant scientist though he was, Griffin was rather a lawless person. His landlord disliked him and tried to eject him. In revenge, Griffin set fire to the house. To get away without being seen he had to remove his clothes. Thus it was that he became a homeless wanderer, without clothes, without money, and quite invisible — until he happened to step in some mud, and left footprints as he walked!

(a) When did Griffin become quite invisible?

i)when he had his clothes on ii)when he left behind footprints in mud
iii)after he removed his clothes. iv). when he became a homeless wanderer Ans. C

(b) What had happened to Griffin after being invisible?

(c)Why did Griffin set the landlords house on fire? Why is he called a lawless person?
Explain in 40 words.

(d)Which word would correctly substitute the underlined word in the given sentence from the extract?

His landlord disliked him and tried to eject him.

Ans. (a)iii)after he removed his clothes.

(b)He became a homeless wanderer, without clothes, without money, and quite invisible .

(c) Griffin was a lawless man.His land lord disliked him . He tried to eject him from his house. Griffin became angry and he wanted to take revenge upon him. So he set fire to his house.

(d)expel, throw out, turn out, remove

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 TO 50 WORDS)

Q1. Why were the two boys in London surprised and fascinated?

Ans :The two boys in London saw fresh muddy footprints appearing on the steps of a house. The footprints were of a human being. But the barefooted man was not visible. So, they were surprised and fascinated . They were attracted to see this strange happening.

Q2 . Griffin was rather a lawless person. Pick out instances which prove that he was lawless.

Ans: Griffin was rather a lawless person. He set fire to a house which didn't belong to him. He took away clothes from the store without paying for them. He hit a shopkeeper and stole his money. He stole money from the clergyman's house also. He also struck Mr. Jaffers , the constable on duty.

Q3. How do you assess Griffin as a scientist?

Ans: Griffin was a brilliant scientist. He invented some drugs and made himself as an invisible person. But he was not a real scientist as he misused his scientific discovery and became a lawless person. A true scientist uses his inventions for the benefits of humanity. Griffin was, thus not a true scientist.

Q4 .What did Griffin do in the shop of a theatrical company?

Ans: Griffin entered the shop of a theatrical company. He wore bandages round his forehead and put on dark glasses, a false nose, big bushy side whiskers and a large hat. He attacked the shopkeeper from behind . He also robbed him of all his money and escaped.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (100 TO 120 WORDS)

1 . Griffin misused his invention, instead of using it for the betterment of the society.

Do you think moral values are important along with intellectual abilities? Discuss.

Ans: ' Footprints Without Feet' shows the bad values of when Science is misused Griffin is a scientist who had made a discovery due to which he could be invisible. But he was rather a lawless scientist, who misused a scientific discovery for his petty, selfish gains. He set his landlord's house on fire, when he asked him to vacate it. He entered the store invisible, stole clothes and food.

At another shop, he attacked the shopkeeper from behind and ran away after robbing his money. At Iping, he stole the clergyman's money from his desk and hit Mrs Hall by throwing a chair on her. He hurled blows on the police constable Mr Jaffers and knocked

him down. In this way, Griffin misused his scientific discovery without making benefit to the mankind.

This means that if science is misused this way, it is harmful for humanity.

2 . Write a character sketch about Griffin.

Answer: Griffin: The Invisible Man (Griffin) is given many names in the novel. At first he is the Stranger who arrives at Iping, then he is the Voice that startles everybody. However, his real name is Griffin. Though he is the protagonist of the story, all his deeds are more like that of an antagonist. Griffin is an eccentric scientist. He was very gifted but used his mind in a sinister way. He devised an experiment to become invisible and then started looting and murdering whoever came in his way.

Griffin is a gifted young university medical student with albinism, who studies optical density. He believes he is on the verge of a great scientific discovery. Working reclusively in his flat, he invents a formula to bend light and reduce the refractive index of physical objects, making them invisible. He experiments on himself and makes himself invisible.

Griffin is very irritable and impatient. He loses his temper over petty things and starts hurting others. He has lost his conscience and doesn't feel sorry even after his burglary led to his father's death. Although Griffin is lonely and seems to have been misunderstood from time to time, he fails to gain sympathy due to his murderous rage and evil ways.

CHAPTER- 6 THE MAKING OF A SCIENTIST (Robert W. Peterson)

Gist

The story is about a curious child and his journey of becoming a great scientist and the remarkable role of his mother in his achievements. Ebright was a highly curious child since his childhood. He started collecting butterfly in kindergarten. He also collected rocks, fossils and coins. He became a star-gazer and an eager astronomer. His mother encouraged his interest in learning took him on trips, bought telescopes, microscopes, cameras, mounting materials and other equipments.

When Ebright was in the second grade, he had collected all twenty-five species of butterflies found around his hometown. His mother got him a children's book -The Travels of Monarch. The book described how Monarch butterflies migrate to Central America . It opened the world of science for Richard Ebright.

Readers were asked to tag butterflies for research by the writer of the book ,Dr Frederick A.Urquhart of the University of Toronto, Canada. Ebright raised a flock of butterflies in his basement and sent tagged butterflies to Dr. Urquhart.

In the seventh grade he entered a county science fair and lost . There he understood what real science is.In his eighth grade project he tried to find the cause of a viral disease that kills nearly all Monarch caterpillars every few years. The next year his science fair project was to test the theory that Viceroy butterflies copied monarchs. His project was placed first in the zoology division and third overall in the county science fair.

In his second year in high school he discovered an unknown insect hormone which led him to his new theory on the life of cells. Ebright and his friend built a device that showed that the spots on butterflies produced a hormone that was necessary for the butterfly's full development.

While observing the X-Ray photos of the chemical structure of a hormone he identified the hormones chemical structure and showed how the cell can read the blueprint of its DNA.

Richard was an all-rounder. Apart of being a scientist, he was a champion debater, good canoeist and an expert photographer. He greatly admired his social studies teacher,

Richard A. Weiherer, who opened his mind to new ideas. He said that Richard was competitive but not in a bad sense because he did not win to get prizes or for the sake of winning but because he wanted to be the best at whatever he did.

Theme-One needs a first rated mind along with curiosity and an added will to win for the right reasons to become a scientist.

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS

1. Ebright and his college room-mate, James R. Wong, worked all that night drawing pictures and constructing plastic models of molecules to show how it could happen. Together they later wrote the paper that explained the theory.

Surprising no one who knew him, Richard Ebright graduated from Harvard with highest honours, second in his class of 1,510. Ebright went on to become a graduate student researcher at Harvard Medical school. There he began doing experiments to test his theory.

a) Who was Wong?

- i) Ebright's best friend
- ii) Ebright's partner and college roommate
- iii) Ebright's classmate and partner
- iv) none of the above

b) What does 'it' here refers to?

c) Why was no one surprised at Ebright's graduation? Explain in 40 words.

d) is a synonym of rank .

- i) theory
- ii) honours
- iii) highest
- iv) graduate

Ans. a) ii) Ebright's partner and college roommate

b) It here refers to the theory of how Cells read DNA.

c) Surprising no one who knew him, Richard Ebright graduated from Harvard with highest honours, second in his class of 1,510. Ebright went on to become a graduate student researcher at Harvard Medical school.

(d) ii) honours

2. Eventually, I began to lose interest in tagging butterflies. It's tedious and there's not much feedback,' Ebright said. -In all the time I did it," he laughed, "only two butterflies I had tagged were recaptured-and they were not more than seventy-five miles from where I lived.

(a) Why did Bright lose interest in tagging butterflies?

- i) It was tedious
- ii) He was exhausted after getting feedback
- iii) It was tedious without much feedback,
- iv) He was not satisfied with the feedback

b) Identify the true statement -

- i) The butterflies tagged by Richard Ebright was recaptured near his school.
- ii) He lost interest in tagging butterflies because these were recaptured.
- iii) He tagged butterflies and two were recaptured.
- iv) He wanted to have appraisal for his work.

(c) Explain the phrase in 40 words- 'they were not seventy-five miles from where I lived'.

(d) Replace the underlined word with a suitable synonym in the given sentence -

"Eventually, I began to lose interest in tagging butterflies. It's tedious and there's not much feedback."

Ans. (a) Ebright lost interest because it was a tedious job with less feedback.

(b) He tagged butterflies and two were recaptured.

(c) The phrase is used ironically as Ebright had read about the migration of butterflies to central America and here they did not go far beyond seventy-five miles. So they could not migrate to central America.

(d) Monotonous, boring

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION-(40-50WORDS)

Q1. How did a book become a turning point in Richard Ebright's life?

Ans. The book 'The Travel of Monarch X' became a turning point in the Richard Ebright's life. It described how monarch butterflies migrate to Central America. This book raised his interest in butterflies. He devoted his time to the study of butterflies and won many prizes. It opened the wide world of science for Richard. In this way, this book changed his life

Q2. Mention any two of Ebright's contributions to the world of science.

Ans. Ebright built a device that showed that the spots on Monarch butterflies' wings produce a hormone that is necessary for the growth of the butterfly. He also discovered how a cell could read the blueprint of its DNA that controls heredity.

Q.3. Why do viceroy butterflies copy the monarch butterflies?

Ans. In one of his science fair projects, Ebright tested the theory that viceroy butterflies imitate monarchs. He reached the conclusion that viceroys look like monarchs because birds do not find monarchs tasty. They like to eat viceroy butterflies. By copying monarchs, the viceroys escape being eaten by birds.

Q.4. "But there was one thing I could do — " Who does 'I' refer here?

What he could do? Explain.

Ans 'I' here refers to Richard Ebright. He grew up in Pennsylvania. He was the only child of his parents. His father died when he was in third grade. As a child, he was good in studies. His mother brought him a book 'The Travels of Monarch'. He read that and started collecting butterflies. He also collected rocks, fossils and coins.

Q.5. What lesson did Ebright learn in the county science fair?

Ans When Ebright was in seventh grade he participated in the county science fair and lost. His entry was slides of frog tissues, which he showed under a microscope. He realised that the winners had tried to do real experiments, not simply make a neat display. He understood that next time he would have to do a real experiment.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (100-120WORDS)

Q.1. 'Ebright could not win in County Science Fair but his failure opened the door of success for him'. Elucidate with the reference of the story 'The Making of a Scientist'.

Ans. Success is never achieved without struggle, failure and hard work. It never comes easily. This can be witnessed in the life of Richard Ebright. He faced many failure in his life, but every failure strengthened his will to succeed. When Ebright was in seventh grade he participated in the county science fair and lost. His entry was slides of frog tissues, which he showed under a microscope. He realised that the winners had tried to do real experiments, not simply make a neat display. This made him determined to win the prize and in his eight grade, he again participated in the science fair with the experiment of viral disease in Monarch caterpillars and won the prize. The very next year, he participated with his experiment of whether viceroy butterflies copy the monarch butterflies in order to save their life from the birds. Ebright won third prize in overall County Science Fair.

And in the same manner he did advance experiments and propounded the theories related to the hormones produced by the gold spots and won many prizes at international level.

Thus, for Richard Ebright, we can say that his failure in County Science Fair opened the door of success for him.

Q.2 'Parents play a significant role in children's life'. Justify the statement with the reference of 'The Making Of A Scientist'.

Ans. It is aptly said that 'Parents play a significant role in children 's life'. Ebright lost his father in early age. His mother was his only companion. She encouraged his interest in learning. She took him on trips, bought him telescopes, microscope, cameras, mounting materials, and other equipment and helped him in many other ways. If Ebright had nothing to do, she would find his work — learning work. He was a keen learner, liked learning and got 'A' grade throughout his schooling. She also bought him a book, 'The Travels of Monarch X', which opened the world of science to him. Ebright's mother helped him to become a scientist by sustaining his interest in the scientific field.

Thus, it proves that mother is the first teacher of a child. At initial level his mother guided and supported him in advancing his potential and capabilities.

CHAPTER- 7 THE NECKLACE (Guy De Maupassant)

Gist

Matilda was born into a family of Clerks and married to a petty clerk with the Board of Education. She remains always unhappy and suffers from the feeling that she is born for all delicacies and luxuries but she has to live miserably in poverty.

When she has to attend the office party with her husband she asks him for money to get a new dress. Her husband sacrifices the money he has saved to buy a gun to get her the dress . Even then she is not satisfied and feels that she could look still more beautiful with a piece of jewellery. They decide to borrow a necklace from her friend thinking that it is made of diamonds.

At the party she remains delicate, gracious, smiling and absolutely happy . She was just the prettiest of all but this vanity is short lived and it was the beginning of all troubles in her life. She loses the necklace and she gets a new diamond necklace as it's replacement by borrowing heavily. Subsequently she is forced to live in poverty for 10 years to save money to pay back the huge debt.

Ten years of poverty and misery render them old and weary.MmeLoisel meets Mme Forestier one day and narrates the story of the necklace. Mme Forestier informs her the necklace was worth just five hundred Francs

Theme –Contentment is very much important in life. The story discusses the negative effects of pride and vanity, and stresses the importance of being satisfied with what one has.

EXTRACT BASED

1. "But, my dearie, I thought it would make you happy. You never go out, and this is an occasion, and a fine one! Everybody wishes one, and it is very select; not many are given to employees. You will see the whole official world there." She looked at him with an irritated eye and declared

impatiently, "What do you suppose I have to wear to such a thing as that?" He had not thought of that; he stammered, "Why, the dress you wear when we go to the theatre. It seems very pretty to me..." He was silent, stupefied, in dismay, at the sight of his wife weeping. He stammered, "What is the matter? What is the matter?"

a) .Who is the writer of the story "The Necklace"?

- i.)Loiselii). Robert W. Peterson iii) Guy De Maupassant iv) Victor Canning
 b)What message does this story convey?
 c) Why did Matilda not want to go to the party? What does it reflect about her?
 d) "I thought it would make you happy." What were the reasons for Matilda's unhappiness?
 i.because she belonged to a poor family ii. she was married to a petty clerk
 iii her poverty and lack of recognition made her unhappy iv. all of the above
 Answer .a. (iii) Guy De Maupassant b) it teaches us the need to be content in life.
 (c) she hadn't a perfect dress to wear in the ball party. She was materialistic and dissatisfied .
 (d) iv) all of the above

SHORT ANSWERING QUESTIONS (40-50 WORDS)

1. What kind of a person is Mme Loisel ? why is she always unhappy?

Ans: Mme.Loisel is a woman who lives in the world of dreams. She gives much value to her dreams and hence over-looks the realities of life. That is why, she is always unhappy as dreams are a virtual reality and can't be true .

2. What was the cause of Matilda's ruin? How could she have avoided it?

Ans: The cause of Matilda's ruin was her dissatisfaction with whatever life offered her. She was always unhappy. She felt that she was born for all the delicacies and luxuries of life. She disliked being in her current circumstances. She could have avoided this ruin by being content with whatever she had.

3. How did M. Loisel and Madam Loisel manage to buy a diamond necklace to return it to Madam Forestier? What were the consequences?

Ans. Mr. Loisel and Madam Loisel spent all their savings to buy a diamond necklace. Rest of the money they borrowed from usurers with ruinous promises. They had to arrange 36000 francs for the new necklace. All this ruined their life. Mme Loisel had to do all odd jobs to save money. They had to change their lodgings Mr Loisel had to work till late at night after office hours.

4. Mrs Loisel led such a life which is inspirational for women as well as millions of people. What would you like to say about this statement?

Ans. Mrs Loisel was an extremely beautiful woman who was married to a clerk. She had her own way of leading a better life but fate was against her .She could not lead luxurious life still her husband made all possible efforts to make her happy. She had to do all the work of family herself when they lost a necklace.

5. How had Mme Loisel's all sacrifices been in vain?

Ans. Mme.Loisel's sacrifices proved to be all in vain. After 10 years she met Mme Forestier . Then she told her that the necklace was of fake diamonds worth only 500 francs. Poor Loisel realised that she had wasted her 10 years to repay the loss of a fake necklace.

LONG ANSWERING QUESTIONS (100- 120 WORDS)

1. The course of the Loisel's' life changed due to the necklace. Comment.

Ans: The course of the Loisel's life changed due to the necklace. After replacing the lost necklace with a new one, they had to repay all the money that they had borrowed to buy the new necklace. They sent away the maid and changed their lodgings. They rented some rooms in an attic. Matilda learnt the odious work of the kitchen. She washed the dishes, soiled linen, their clothes and dishcloths. She even took down the refuse to the street each

morning and brought up the water, stopping at each landing to catch her breath. She went to the grocer's, the butcher's, and the fruiterers', with a basket on her arm, shopping, haggling to save her money. Loisel worked in the evenings, putting the books of some merchants in order. At night, he did copy work at five sou a page. This lasted for ten years, and at the end of the said period, they were finally able to repay their lenders.

2. Mme Loisel's disposition invites her doom. Comment in the context of the text you've read.

Answer: Mme Loisel belongs to a family of clerks. Her existence is quite average. They live on meagre income, enough for basic needs but not to fulfil aspirations. She gets married to a clerk and is so caught up with her dreams of wealth and pleasure that she is out of touch with the truths of her real life. In order to keep up appearances just to flatter her pride, she blows up four hundred francs on a gorgeous dress. And, not contented, she goes on borrowing a necklace from her friend. And, all of this is just to impress the wealthy and the rich with her beauty and glamour (even if on loan). No doubt, her pride is flattered and her wish of fine dining, expensive dresses and jewels satisfied but at a great price. Unfortunately, the necklace has lost and the couple has to cough up their entire inheritance and borrow as well to replace it. Repayment of the debt eats away the next ten years of their youth. They live poor. All the house hold chores and cares of a life of poverty visit them. Hence, her disposition invites her doom.

CHAPTER- 8 BHOLI (BY K. A. ABBAS)

Gist

Bholi was a simple village girl and fourth daughter of Ramlal, the Numberdar She had pock-marks on her face. Her real name was Sulekha.

When she was ten months old, she fell off her cot, damaging her brain that resulted in making her stammer. When she was two years old, she became a victim of small pox, which left pock-marks on her face. She learnt to talk at five years, but used to stammer.

A primary school was opened in the village and the Tehsildar told Ramlal to send his daughters to school. Though Ramlal's wife felt that sending daughters to school affected their chances of marriage, Bholi's parents decided to send Bholi to school because they felt it would be difficult to get married anyway as she was ugly. Bholi was initially afraid of going to school, but due to the encouragement of her teacher, she continued her studies.

After a few years the village became a small town and Bholi received an offer of marriage from a widower Bishamber who was lame but rich. He was as old as her father and had grown up children of Bholi's age. He also did not ask for any dowry. But at the time of the wedding, the bridegroom saw Bholi's pock-marked face and demanded Rs. 5000 as dowry, which Ramlal managed to give.

Bholi refused to marry the greedy widower. She later on said that she will take care of her parents and teach in the same school where she got her education. Education had changed her attitude towards life. She gave all this credit to her teacher.

Theme- Parents and family play an important role to develop self- confidence in children. Emotional security is very much essential for proper development of a child. Also, disabled children must be given encouragement love and education like their normal siblings.

EXTRACT BASED

1. "What's the matter with you, you fool? Shouted Ramlal. "I am only taking you to school." Then he told his wife, "Let her wear some decent clothes today or else what will the teachers and the other schoolgirls think of us when they see her? New clothes had never been made for Bholi. The old dresses of her sisters were passed on to her. No one cared to mend or wash her clothes. But today she was lucky to receive a clean dress that had shrunk after many washing and no longer fitted Champa. She was even bathed and oil was rubbed into her dry and matted hair. Only then did she believe that she was being taken to a place better than her home! When they reached the school, the children were already in their classrooms."

a) Why did Ramlal ask his wife to give decent clothes to Bholi?

b) Pick the sentence that brings out the meaning of 'decent' as used in the extract.

i) He gets a decent amount of salary.

ii) One must be decent when having a conversation with strangers.

iii) She was dressed in a decent manner for the interview.

iv) It was very decent of him to lend me some money.

c) What did make Bholi feel that she was being taken to a better place?

d) 'No one cared to mend or wash her clothes.' What does it reflect about the treatment Bholi was given at her home.

Ans. a) He was taking her to the school and her dirty clothes could spoil his image.

b. i) He gets a decent amount of salary.

c) She was given a clean dress, she was even bathed and oil was rubbed into her dry and matted hair. Only then did she believe that she was being taken to a place better than her home.

d) She was completely ignored and neglected.

2. For the sake of this kind woman, however, she decided to make an effort. She had such a soothing voice; she would not laugh at her.

a) The kind woman referred to here is-

i) Bholi's mother. ii) Bholi's elder sister iii) Bholi's teacher at school iv) Bholi's servant

b) What idea do you form about her teacher?

c) Bholi's teacher played an important role in changing her life. Explain.

d) Which one of the following is the antonym of 'soothing'?

i) agitate ii) quiet iii) restful iv) peaceful

ANSWERS

a) iii. Bholi's teacher at school

b) She was Kind hearted, encouraging and soft spoken.

c) she made her confident, daring and self-respecting person. She infused in her the courage to refuse to marry a lame and greedy old man.

d) i) Agitate

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS- 40-50 WORDS

Q.1. Bholi's real name is Sulekha. We are told this right at the beginning. But only in the last but one paragraph of the story is Bholi called Sulekha again. Why do you think she is called Sulekha at that point in the story?

Ans. The word Bholi means a simpleton. Throughout the story she had been a simpleton, hardly expressing her opinion in any matter. The word Sulekha means the person with beautiful sense of letters. In this story this word has a larger meaning. It depicts being a literate, intelligent and mature individual. After her education Bholi has really changed to Sulekha and her assertion during marriage is her announcement to the world that she is no more a Bholi but Sulekha.

Q.2. " Bholi was a neglected child" Give evidences from the text to prove it.

Ans. Bholi was quite a neglected child at home. No new clothes were made for her and she always wore passed on dresses of her elder sisters. No one cared to bathe her or oil her hair or even wash her clothes. The neglect was probably due to the fact that Bholi looked ugly due to the pock marks on her face and she used to stammer.

Q.3. Bholi was completely transformed by her teacher and become her teacher's masterpiece. Elucidate.

Ans. Bholi was definitely her teacher's masterpiece because under her guidance, she overcame her handicap of stammering. The shy and simple child bloomed into a bold and confident girl. She was a true masterpiece because she had the courage to revolt against a social evil of dowry and refused to marry the greedy Bishamber Nath.

Q.4. Bholi's parents accept Bishamber's marriage proposal. Give reasons which compelled them to accept this proposal.

Ans. Bholi's parents, in their ignorance and backward thinking, felt that daughters were a liability or a burden to dispose off in marriage. Bholi, with her disadvantageous look and stammering, had little chance of that. Therefore, a marriage proposal from Bishamber, a rich grocer was considered a piece of luck, even though he was a widower with grown up children, he walked with a limp and was old enough to be Bholi's father.

Q.5 " God cannot be everywhere, so he created mothers" Do you think Bholi's mother complies with this statement?

Ans. Bholi's mother does not comply with this statement. Bholi's mother never took care of her- neither in her childhood nor in her young age. She was not at all concerned about her studies or clothing. She didn't even bother about Bholi's groom- whether he was an aged person or a greedy one, will he honour her daughter or keep her as a slave or servant in his house.

LONG ANSWERS -(100-120 WORDS)

Q.1. God created this world but teachers create human beings. How does Bholi's teacher succeed in changing the course of her life?

Ans. Bholi was neglected by her parents on account of her looks and lack of intelligence. She was sent to school as her mother thought her to be a burden and let the teachers at school worry about her. Ironically, the teachers transformed her life completely. God created this world but teachers create human beings.

Bholi did not know what exactly a school was and what happened there. In the class when her teacher asked her name, she stammered and began to cry. She kept her head down throughout the class. The teacher was very encouraging and friendly to her and this made her gain confidence to speak.

She started seeing a ray of hope for a new life. After years of gaining education and with the help of her teacher, Bholi turned into a confident girl. She no longer stammered and could speak properly. She even had the courage to refuse marrying the lame old man because he was greedy and asked money from her father to marry her.

Q.2. It was a twist of fate that Bholi's future was made better.' Rate the above statement with reference to how Bholi was sent to school and educated.

Ans. Bholi was a weak, timid person. She was an ignored child. Her parents treated her like a burden. She was neglected. Ill-treated and considered a dumb cow by her family. She was sent, to school, her parents thought she would not be able to get a match with her slow brain and pockmarked ugly face. This was a twist of fate for her.

At the school she luckily got motivating, encouraging teacher who instilled in her traits of self-confidence, self-respect and courage. To relieve her parents from worry, she agreed to marry a lame, widower with grown-up children.

At the time of garlanding, the widower, Bishmabar noticed pockmarks on Bholi's face. He demanded Rs. 5000 as dowry money. Her father pleaded to lessen the amount but he stuck to his demand. This aroused Bholi's self-respect and she refused in front of all to marry such a greedy, mean and heartless fellow. She decided to become a school teacher and serve her parents in their old age.

Her school teacher changed her future and made it better. She transformed a timid, dumb cow into a bold, courageous, confident and self-respecting person.

CHAPTER- 11 : THE BOOK THAT SAVED THE EARTH(Claire Bioko)

Gist

The Historian welcomes visitors to the Museum of Ancient History in the twenty-fifth century and informs them how a book saved the Earth from a Martian invasion in 2040.

The ruler of Mars, Think-Tank orders the invasion of Earth and sends a probe to Earth.

The probe team reaches a library but are puzzled to see books. They make guesses. One of them calls them hats.

Think-Tank very proudly calls them sandwiches and orders his crew to eat them. The trainee under Think-Tank, Noodle, points out that they may be used for communication. Think-Tank orders them to listen to the communication devices (books).

When captain Omega fails to hear anything, Noodle makes another suggestion. He reveals that the Earthlings don't listen to the sandwiches (books) and instead watch them. Think-Tank asks his crew to watch them. But they cannot understand the pictures or the lines of writing.

They are ordered to eat vitamins that were given to them and decode the lines of writing. After consuming vitamins, the crew is able to read nursery rhymes. Omega reads out the rhyme of 'Mistress Mary' in its own way, while Think-Tank interprets that Earthlings have discovered how to combine agriculture and mining. They can grow crops of rare metals. They can grow high explosives

Then Iota reads out the rhyme of 'Hey diddle!' Think-Tank interprets the rhyme saying that the Earthlings have reached a high level of civilization. Even dogs have a sense of humor. They may be launching an interplanetary invasion too. Think-Tank is further terrified when he sees the picture of Humpty Dumpty. He assumes that earthlings were planning to capture him by invading Mars.

He orders the Martian fleet to evacuate Mars and he decides to flee to the stars Alpha Centauri to escape from earthlings. In the twenty fifth century, the Historian says that people of Earth and Martians are friends. Earthlings have established a library in the Martian capital of Marsopolis.

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS

1. THINK-TANK: Sandwiches are the main staple of Earth diet. Look at it closely. (Omega squints at book.) There are two slices of what is called bread and between them is some sort of filling.

OMEGA: That is correct, sir.

THINK-TANK: To confirm my opinion I order you to eat it.

OMEGA: (gulping) Eat it?

THINK-TANK: Do you doubt the Mighty Think-Tank?

OMEGA: Oh, no, no. But poor Lieutenant Iota has not had her breakfast. Lieutenant Iota, I order you to eat this- sandwich.

IOTA: (dubiously) Eat it? Oh, Captain! It's a very great honour to be the first Martian to eat a sandwich, I am sure, but-but how can I be so impolite as to eat before my Sergeant? (Handing Oop the book) Sergeant Oop, I order you to eat the sandwich immediately.

(a) Pick the option showing the CORRECT use of the word 'staple' as you read in the extract:

(i) Staple the invoice and the receipt together.

(ii) Shreya bought flour, sugar, salt and other staples.

(iii) The customer was handed over the bill stapled with list of discount he had availed.

(iv) Mridul was told to staple his question paper also along with the answer-sheet.

(b) Why did the Martians feel reluctant to eat the sandwiches?

(c) Who was eventually made to eat the sandwich?

(d) Suggest a suitable word which can be replaced with the word underlined in the given sentence "How can I be so impolite as to eat before my Sergeant? "

Answer: a) (ii) Shreya bought flour, sugar, salt and other staples. (iii) a) Because the crew was b) Because the crew was not sure if it was edible.

(c) Oop

(d) rude

2. The Earthlings have reached a high level of civilization. Didn't you hear? They have taught their domesticated animals musical culture and space techniques. Even their dogs have a sense of humour. Why at this very moment, they may be launching an interplanetary attack of millions of cows! Notify the invasion fleet. No invasion today, Oop.

(a) Who is the speaker of these lines?

(b) What could have been the recent strategy of the Earthlings?

c) What was the second rhyme about?

d) How did Think-Tank interpret it?

Ans. (a) Think-Tank is the speaker of these lines.

(b) The Earthlings strategy may be to launch an interplanetary attack of millions of cows.

(c) This was about the cat and the fiddle, the cow jumped over the moon, the dog laughed to see it, etc.

(d) He thought that the Earthlings had reached a high level of civilization – they taught their domesticated animals musical culture and space techniques.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 Why was the twentieth century called the 'Era of the Book'?

Ans: The twentieth century was called the 'Era of the Book' because in those days there were books about everything, from anteaters to Zulus. Books taught people 'how to', 'when to', 'where to' and 'why to'. They illustrated, educated, punctuated and even decorated

Q.2 How Does Think-Tank compare the Martians with the people on Earth? What does he call the Earth mockingly?

Ans. Think-Tank considers earth 'a ridiculous little planet'. He intends to put it under his generous ruler ship. He feels the earth is actually an unimportant place where ugly earthlings, with their tiny heads, reside. He believes the Martians to be a superior race. He mockingly calls the earth 'Primitive ball of mud'.

Q.3 What guesses are made by Think-Tank about the books found on Earth?

Ans. Think Tank first of all announced that the books found on the Earth were sandwiches and to confirm it he forced Oop to eat them. Then, he announced that those books were a sort of communication devices. Later he said that they were meant for watching instead of hearing.

Q.4 Why did Think tank ask his space probe crew to come back at once from the Earth?

Ans. The crew of Think-Tank was reading the rhymes book named Mother Goose. Think-Tank interpreted the rhymes in a different way. When the picture of Humpty-Dumpty resembled his head, he concluded that he was being attacked. The earthlings were planning to invade Mars and capture him. So, he at once asked his people to come back and decided to evacuate the entire planet of Mars.

Q.5 How did the book change Think-Tank's opinion about the Earthlings?

Ans. Think-Tank used to believe that the Martian was a superior race to the Earthlings. But after cracking the so-called code of an old nursery rhyme book, he changed his view about the Earthlings. He now thought that the Earthlings has reached a high level of civilization and planning to invade the Mars. It made him call off his mission

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (100-120 words)**Q.1. How did a nursery rhyme book save the Earth from a Martians invasion?**

Ans. Think Tank misinterpreted the book of nursery rhymes completely and interpreted it in a verbal manner. When Omega read the nursery rhyme 'Mistress Mary', he was shocked to discover that on earth, metals can be grown in fields. He thought that the earthlings had discovered how to combine agriculture and mining and were now able to grow high explosives. When Omega transcribed 'Hey Diddle Diddle', he thought that the animals on earth were also ready for a space attack. When he saw the image of Humpty-Dumpty, he thought that it was his own brain and the earthlings were planning to capture the Mass Central Control and therefore, they got ready to save their own lives instead of invading the earth. Thus, the nursery rhyme book saved the earth.

Q.2 Compare and contrast the characters of Noodle and Think-Tank.

Ans. Noodle and Think-Tank have contrasting characters. Think-Tank likes to be called the 'Great and the Mighty'. He orders and commands. He is the ruler of Mars, but has no intelligence. He thinks books to be sandwiches and later on misinterpreted the rhymes completely. He is wrong about everything. He demands that the crew obey him. He likes to pass on other's idea as his own. He is a coward who simply boasts about his power. On the other hand, Noodle, his apprentice, is very clever and wise. He corrects the mistakes

of the ruler (Think-Tank) very gently. He is a smart and intelligent fellow. He is wise and uses logical reasoning, which is evident in the way he recognizes that the books are some means of communication. He is also a great leader, which can be seen in the conclusion of the play. After 500 years, the people of earth are in good relationship with Martians with Noodle as the commander.