

ENGLISH WORK BOOK
TEXTBOOK (HONEYDEW)
SUPPLEMENTARY READER (AN ALIEN HAND)

Class - VIII



State Council of Educational Research and Training
Govt. of Tripura

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**ENGLISH WORK BOOK
TEXTBOOK (HONEYDEW)
Class - VIII**

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রতন লাল নাথ

মন্ত্রী

শিক্ষা দপ্তর
ত্রিপুরা সরকার



শিক্ষার প্রকৃত বিকাশের জন্য, শিক্ষাকে যুগোপযোগী করে তোলার জন্য প্রয়োজন শিক্ষাসংক্রান্ত নিরন্তর গবেষণা। প্রয়োজন শিক্ষা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে সময়ের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে প্রশিক্ষিত করা এবং প্রয়োজনীয় শিখন সামগ্রী, পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের বিকাশ সাধন করা। এস সি ই আর টি ত্রিপুরা রাজ্যের শিক্ষার বিকাশে এসব কাজ সূনামের সঙ্গে করে আসছে। শিক্ষার্থীর মানসিক, বৌদ্ধিক ও সামাজিক বিকাশের জন্য এস সি ই আর টি পাঠ্যক্রমকে আরো বিজ্ঞানসম্মত, নান্দনিক এবং কার্যকর করবার কাজ করে চলেছে। করা হচ্ছে সুনির্দিষ্ট পরিকল্পনার অধীনে।

এই পরিকল্পনার আওতায় পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের পাশাপাশি শিশুদের শিখন সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য তৈরি করা হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক বা অনুশীলন পুস্তক। প্রসঙ্গত উল্লেখ্য, ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের সমস্যার সমাধানকে সহজতর করার লক্ষ্যে এবং তাদের শিখনকে আরো সহজ ও সাবলীল করার জন্য রাজ্য সরকার একটি উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেছে, যার নাম 'প্রয়াস'। এই প্রকল্পের অধীনে এস সি ই আর টি এবং জেলা শিক্ষা আধিকারিকরা বিশিষ্ট শিক্ষকদের সহায়তা গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে প্রথম থেকে দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ওয়ার্ক বুকগুলো সুচারুভাবে তৈরি করেছেন। ষষ্ঠ থেকে অষ্টম শ্রেণি পর্যন্ত বিজ্ঞান, গণিত, ইংরেজি, বাংলা ও সমাজবিদ্যার ওয়ার্ক বুক তৈরি হয়েছে। নবম দশম শ্রেণির জন্য হয়েছে গণিত, বিজ্ঞান, সমাজবিদ্যা, ইংরেজি ও বাংলা। একাদশ দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ইংরেজি, বাংলা, হিসাবশাস্ত্র, পদার্থবিদ্যা, রসায়নবিদ্যা, অর্থনীতি এবং গণিত ইত্যাদি বিষয়ের জন্য তৈরি হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক। এইসব ওয়ার্ক বুকের সাহায্যে ছাত্র-ছাত্রীরা জ্ঞানমূলক বিভিন্ন কার্য সম্পাদন করতে পারবে এবং তাদের চিন্তা প্রক্রিয়ার যে স্বাভাবিক ছন্দ রয়েছে, তাকে ব্যবহার করে বিভিন্ন সমস্যার সমাধান করতে পারবে। বাংলা ও ইংরেজি উভয় ভাষায় লিখিত এইসব অনুশীলন পুস্তক ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের মধ্যে বিনামূল্যে বিতরণ করা হবে।

এই উদ্যোগে সকল শিক্ষার্থী অতিশয় উপকৃত হবে। আমার বিশ্বাস, আমাদের সকলের সক্রিয় এবং নিরলস অংশগ্রহণের মাধ্যমে ত্রিপুরার শিক্ষাজগতে একটি নতুন দিগন্তের উন্মেষ ঘটবে। ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে আমি চাই যথাযথ জ্ঞানের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে শিক্ষার্থীর সামগ্রিক বিকাশ ঘটুক এবং তার আলো রাজ্যের প্রতিটি কোণে ছড়িয়ে পড়ুক।

(রতন লাল নাথ)

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Unit - 1

The Best Christmas Present in the World

- Michael Morpurgo

The story at a glance

- * The story begins with the author's buying a cheap damaged roll-top desk from, a junk shop in Bridport.
- * He started working on it with a view to repair it on the Christmas Eve.
- * While repairing he found a small tin box containing a letter inside a secret space in the last drawer.
- * The letter was written on 26th December, 1914 by Jim Macpherson, a Captain of the English Army, to his wife Connie who received it on 25th January, 1915.
- * The letter was an account of an incident that took place on the battle field in 1914 on Christmas Day.
- * We are informed from the letter that the English and the German soldiers were rivals to each other and that they were at war.
- * Suddenly a change occurred on that Christmas Day. The German and the English soldiers were celebrating Christmas together forgetting the rivalry between them.
- * They were in a gay and amiable mood while sharing wine and food.
- * Soon, the 'No Man's Ground' turned into a ground for football match. The soldiers of each side realized through the match that war is a wastage of life and assets and the football match brought the message of peace.
- * The letter ended with a hope that he (Jim) would not miss the next Christmas at home.
- * The author decided to meet Mrs Macpherson next day to handover the letter.
- * He went to her address and found House 12 of Copper Beeches totally burned out.
- * The author was informed that Mrs Macpherson, a hundred and one year-old lady, was admitted to Burlington House Nursing Home.
- * Arriving at the hospital, he gave the letter to Mrs Macpherson who mistakenly believed him to be her husband and accepted his return as the best Christmas present in the world.
- * She asked him to read out the letter as she had been missing his voice for a long time.

A. Choose the correct answer from the given options :

1. The author noticed the roll-top desk in a junk shop in _____
 - a) Germany
 - b) Bridport
 - c) England
 - d) India
2. In the last secret drawer there was a _____
 - a) Money purse
 - b) Jewellery box
 - c) Small Black tin box
 - d) beauty box
3. The letter was written with a _____
 - a) pen
 - b) pencil
 - c) crayon
 - d) chalk
4. The letter was written on _____
 - a) 26th December 1914
 - b) 27th December 1914
 - c) 25th January 1915
 - d) 26th January 1915
5. The War was fought between _____
 - a) The French and the Germans.
 - b) The English and the Frenchs.
 - c) The German and The Frenchs.
 - d) The English and the Germans.

Answer the following questions within 10 words : (The first one has been done for you)

1. What was a challenge to the writer of the text ?

Ans:- To restore the bad conditioned old roll top desk was a challenge to the writer of the text.

2. Who was Jim Macpherson ?
3. What did the author find inside the black tin box?

4. Who received the letter and when did she receive it ?
5. Where did Mrs Jim Macpherson live ?
6. Which war does the letter of Jim remind us of ?
7. What was Jim's early profession?
8. Where did Hans Wolf come from ?
9. How many family members did Hans Wolf have?
10. Name the favourite Book of Hans Wolf.
11. What is 'no man's land' ?
12. How did Hans Wolf come to know about England?
13. Which game was played in the battle field by the armies of two rival countries ?
14. How, according to Hans Wolf, should the war be resolved?
15. What hope did Jim end the letter with ?
16. What was the distance between Bridport and the author's house?
17. How old was Mrs Jim Macpherson when she was admitted into a nursing home?
18. Who rescued Mrs Jim Macpherson when her house caught fire?

Answer the following questions in 20-30 words : (The first one has been done for)

1. Describe the condition of the roll-top desk .
 Ans :- The author noticed the roll top desk in a junk shop in a bad condition. Its roll top was broken into several pieces. One of the legs was badly damaged with burnt marks all over one side.
2. What was written on the note paper?
3. Who had written the letter and to whom ? When was the letter received by the Person addressed to?
4. How would Hans Wolf and Jim Macpherson want to resolve a conflict between nations?
5. What was the best Christmas present to Mrs Jim Macpherson ?
6. Which address was the letter of Jim directed to ?
7. What Job did Hans Wolf and Jim serve before joining the war?

Answer the following questions in 30-40 words :- (The first one has been done for you)

- 1) What message does the writer want to convey through the story "The Best Christmas Present in the World"?

Ans:- The story "The Best Christmas Present in the World" highlights the author's anti-war view. The author is very much against any war. It is evident from the dialogues of his spokesman: "A football match. No one dies in a football match. No children orphaned. No wives become

widows.” Here football stands for a peace-process. He presents his views before the world of man that it is better to minimise conflicts between nations through dialogue, negotiation, discussion and so on.

2. Write the significance of the letter written by Jim Macpherson.
3. Describe the football match as you have gone through it in the letter by Jim.
4. Had Hans Wolf ever been to Dorset ? Why did he say he knew the place?
5. What did the author find in a secret drawer ? Who do you think had put it in there ?
6. Mention the various ways in which the British and the German soldiers become friends and find things in common at Christmas .

Answer the following question in 40-60 words :-

- 1) Justify the title of the story “The Best Christmas Present In the World .”

OR

Do you think that the title of the story is suitable for it? Give reason to support your answer.

- 2) Narrate the meeting between the author and Mrs Jim Macpherson .

Read the extracts carefully and answer the following question :-

A. “Ah Dorset” he smiled “I know this place . I know it very well. We shared my rum ration and his excellent sausage. And we talked, Connie, how we talked. He spoke almost perfect English. But it turned out that he had never set foot in Dorset, never even been to England. He had learned all he knew of England from school and from reading books in English.

- i) Identify ‘I’ in the first sentence of the extract.
- ii) Who was Connie ?
- iii) Where had the person spoken to never set foot ?
- iv) How had he come to learn of England ?

B. I folded the letter again and slipped it carefully back into its envelope. I kept awake all night. By morning I knew what I had to do. I drove in to Bridport just a few miles away. I asked a boy walking his dog where Copper Beeches was. House Number 12 turned out to be nothing but a burned out shell, the roof gaping, the windows - boarded up. I knocked at the house next door and asked if any one knew the whereabouts of Mrs Macpherson. Oh Yes, said the old man in his slippers, he knew her well. A lovely old lady, he told me, a bit muddle headed, but at her age she was entitled to be, wasn’t she? A hundred and one years old. She had been in the house when it caught fire .

- i) Who is ‘I’ referred to in the above extract ?
- ii) Why did the speaker go to Bridport?
- iii) Who lived in House Number 12? How old was the person living in that house?
- iv) What happened to that house?

Working With Language

A. Write the adverb form of the following words:

- a) Curiosity _____
- b) Clumsy _____
- c) Tender _____
- d) Vacant _____
- e) Beautiful _____
- f) Careful _____

B. Find out the word from the Text 'The Best Christmas Present in the World' that means the same as the Words / Phrases given below. Write them in the space provided :

- i) A common German name used to refer to the soldiers
(NCERT Page -11)
- ii) Something very costly
(NCERT Page -9)
- iii) A child who had lost his/her parents.
(NCERT Page -12)
- iv) A sweet paste covering on cake made of sugar, egg and almond
(NCERT Page -12)
- v) A glass – house for taking rest
(NCERT Page -15)

C. Read the following sentences. In each sentence a word has been italicised : Write the antonym of these words.

- a) But they were far too *expensive*.
- b) And here you are, the *best* Christmas present in the world.
- c) It was crisp and *quiet* all about, as beautiful a morning as I've ever seen.
- d) The drawer flew open to reveal a *shallow* space underneath, a secret drawer.
- e) I said I was a *friend* to come to visit Mrs Macpherson to bring her a Christmas Present.

D. Find out the adjective from the sentences and underline them.

- i) The narrator spotted an expensive roll-top desk in a junk shop.
- ii) Connie was very much eager to hear Jim's sweet voice.
- iii) Jim found schnapps and sausage an excellent treat for Christmas.
- iv) Connie had silver white hair.

v) The grey coated men came running from the other side and Jim did not know how to stop them.

E. Fill in the blanks by using suitable Interrogative Pronouns :

i) _____ was Hans Wolf ?

ii) _____ job did Jim perform before joining the war as a soldier ?

iii) _____ was Mrs Jim Macpherson?

iv) _____ did the author find in a junk shop ?

v) _____ war does the letter of Jim remind us of ?

Answer Key

MCQ

1. b) Bridport
2. c) small black tin box
3. b) Pencil
4. a) 26th December 1914
5. d) the English and the Germans

Working with language

- A. a.) curiously
b) clumsily
c) Tenderly
d) Vacantly
e) Beautifully
f) Carefully
- B. i) Fritz
ii) Expensive
iii) Orphaned
iv) Marzipan
v) Conservatory
- C. a) Cheap
b) Worst
c) Noisy
d) Deep
e) foe
- D) i) Expensive
ii) sweet
iii) Excellent
iv) Silver white
v) Grey Coated
- E. i) Who
ii) What
iii) Who
iv) What
v) Which

Unit - I

The Ant and the Cricket

- Adapted from Aesop's Fable

The poem at a glance:-

- * There was a silly cricket who sang all through the pleasant months of Summer and Spring.
- * He did no work and stored no food for future.
- * Winter arrived and the silly creature began to complain desperately.
- * He had to suffer the pangs of hunger as the entire surrounding became snowy.
- * He hit a plan to meet his friend, the ant.
- * He requested the ant to provide him shelter and food as loan which he promised to repay soon.
- * But the ant turned him out of the door and told with conviction that the ants did neither borrow nor lend.
- * The poor creature had nothing to eat through the winter.
- * The poem ends with a moral tone that some people are like the cricket who lay by nothing for bad days.

Word Notes :-

Silly - foolish/stupid

Accustomed - used to/habituated

Complain - criticise/expressing dissatisfaction or discomfort

Crumb - piece of bread

Famine - scarcity of food

Starvation - extreme hunger

Bold - courage

Alive - living

Shelts - refuge

Repay - Pay back/pay the debt

Trembling - shivering/shaking

Borrow - something takes as loan

Lend - something gives as loan

Lay by - store/save

Folks - people

Fable - a story of birds and animals containing a moral.

Choose the correct answer from the suggested alternatives :

1. All through Summer and Spring, the Cricket used to -
 - a) swim
 - b) sing
 - c) jump
 - d) do hard work
2. The poet called the cricket -
 - a) silly
 - b) clever
 - c) lazy
 - d) diligent
3. In the poem "The Ant and the Cricket" there is a reference of -
 - a) one season
 - b) two seasons
 - c) three seasons
 - d) four seasons
4. When winter came the Cricket found that his cupboard was -
 - a) full
 - b) empty
 - c) broken
 - d) stolen

Answer the following questions in 10 words : (The first one has been done for you)

1. Why did the poet call the Cricket silly?
Ans:- The poet called the Cricket silly because he had not stored food for the winter.
2. Who sang all through Summer and Spring?
3. How was the weather in Summer and Spring?
4. Name the season mentioned in the poem 'The Ant and the Cricket'.
5. Which season was annoying to the Cricket?
6. What was the problem with the Cricket during winter?
7. What made the Cricket bold?
8. Who did the Cricket seek help from?

9. What did the cricket beg to the ant for ?
10. What is the principle of the ants?
11. What did the cricket promise to the ant?

Answer the following question in 20-30 words : (The first one has been done for you)

- 1) What is a fable?

Ans:- A fable is a short story with a moral tone. The characters of a fable are insects, birds and animals instead of human beings.

- 2) Which lines in the poem express the poet's comment?
- 3) What made the Cricket so miserable?
- 4) "Folks call this a fable. I'll warrant it true."

Bring out the underlying meaning of the above line.

- 5) What was the reaction of the Cricket when winter arrived?
- 6) How is the ant different from the Cricket?
- 7) When did the Cricket realise a change in his circumstances?

Answer the following questions in 30-40 words (The first one has been done for you)

- 1) What message does the poet want to convey through the poem 'The Ant and the Cricket'?

OR

The poem conveys a realistic message. What is it?

Ans:- The poem has a moral as well as educational value. It teaches a lesson that one should be practical and far-sighted and should lead a planned life. If he does not follow this principle, he is destined to suffer. The poet asserts that there are some people like the cricket who during good times lay by nothing for future and face a very odd situation as the cricket faced in the poem. So, we should be like the ant, practical and wise and not like the cricket.

- 2) Do you think the ant was right to turn the Cricket out of the door? Give your views
3) Do you call "The Ant and the Cricket," a fable?
4) Why did the ant refuse to help the Cricket?

Answer the following question in 40-60 words :

- 1) Write the central idea of the poem 'The Ant and the Cricket'.
2) "Folks call this a fable. I'll warrant it true :
Some crickets have four legs, and some have two."
Make a note on the above comment of the poet.
3) Write the story of The Ant and The Cricket in your own words.

Read the extracts carefully and answer the following questions :

- A. "To see if, to keep him alive, he would grant him shelter from rain.

And a mouthful of grain

He wished only to borrow;

He'd repay it tomorrow

If not, he must die of starvation and sorrow."

1. Where is the above extract taken from?
2. Who is 'he' in the first line?
3. What would he grant him?
4. What would be the result if he refused to help?

- B. "A silly young Cricket, accustomed to sing

Through the warm, sunny months of gay summer and spring,

Began to complain when he found that, at home,

His cupboard was empty, and winter was come."

- 1) Name the poem and the poet.
- 2) How did the Cricket spend the warm sunny months?
- iii) Name the seasons mentioned in the above extract.
- iv) Why did he begin to complain?

Working with language :

A. Fill in the blanks using past form of verbs given in brackets.

- 1) A silly young Cricket _____ (enjoy) singing all through summer.
- 2) He _____ (do) not store any food for winter.
- 3) Naturally the silly creature _____ (begin) to starve.
- 4) He _____ (decide) to go to the ant for food and shelter.
- 5) He _____ (promise) the ant to repay the borrowed food.
- 6) But the ant _____ (turn) him out of the door.

B. Match the following words under column 'A' with their antonym under column 'B' :

A	B
1) Borrow	1) Dry
2) Friend	2) Dead
3) Empty	3) Foe
4) Alive	4) Wise
5) Wet	5) Full
6) Silly	6) Lend

D. Make meaningful sentences with the jumbled words given below :

- 1) empty / his / was / cupboard
- 2) was / there / cricket / a / young / silly
- 3) ants / neither / the / lend / nor / borrow
- 4) wished / the / to / cricket / borrow / a mouthful of grain
- 5) die / would / he / starvation / of

Answer Key

MCQ

1. b) sing
2. a) silly
3. c) three seasons
4. b) empty

Working with language

- A.
- 1) enjoyed
 - 2) did
 - 3) began
 - 4) decided
 - 5) promised
 - 6) turned

B.	A	B
	1) Borrow	Lend
	2) Friend	Foe
	3) Empty	Full
	4) Alive	Dead
	5) Wet	Dry
	6) Silly	wise

- D.
1. His cupboard was empty.
 2. There was a silly young cricket.
 3. The ants neither borrow nor lend.
 4. The cricket wished to borrow a mouthful of grain.
 5. He would die of starvation.

Unit -2

Geography Lesson

- Zulfikar Ghose

The poem at a glance

- The jet took off from the ground and flew into the sky and also the poet noticed the view from the height.
- From the height a mile was reduced to six inches on the scale.
- From the height the city looked neatly planned though it looked haphazard on the ground.
- The jet attained ten thousand feet from the ground.
- It became clear to him why the cities in every country are situated on the river banks and also why people lived chiefly in the valleys.
- The poet understood the logic of geography.
- The jet rose a height of six miles from the ground.
- But he failed to understand why men hate and kill each-other and build walls for separation.
- The poet wants to tell us that we should maintain our harmony and not fight with each other over trivial things.

1) Choose the Correct answer from the given options :

- i) The name of the poet is -
- a) William Blake
 - b) T.S.Eliot
 - c) Zulfikar Ghose
 - d) Rabindranath Tagore
- ii) What sprang into the sky?-
- a) A Jet
 - b) A Helicopter
 - c) A Rocket
 - d) A Missile
- iii) On ground the city looked -
- a) Well planned
 - b) Clean
 - c) haphazard
 - d) decorated

iv) 'To build walls' refer -

- a) to build walls of a house
- b) to build walls of a school
- c) to build walls of a park
- d) to build walls of discrimination

2. Answer the following questions in 10 words : (The first one has been done for you)

- a) What did the poet see from the sky?
Ans:- The poet saw the view of the ground from the sky.
- b) What did a mile become from the Jet?
- c) How did the city develop on the ground?
- d) What attracted men?
- e) What was clearly delineated?
- f) How did the earth look like from the six miles high?
- g) How were the valleys?
- h) How much height did the Jet attain?

3. Answer the following questions in 20-30 words : (The first one has been done for you)

- a) What seemed "inevitable" to the poet ?
Ans:- The poet observed that haphazard and unplanned ground gained clarity when viewed from the sky. So, it was inevitable to him.
- b) What did the poet in the Jet notice when the Jet just sprang into the sky?
- c) What is the logic of Geography, according to the poet?
- d) What did the poet notice when the Jet reached ten thousand feet?
- e) What did the poet find difficult to understand from the height of the six miles?

4. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words : (The first one has been done for you)

- a) What is the message of the poem, 'Geography Lesson' ?
Ans:- The message of the poem is peace. The poet is unhappy with the division of people and their hatred for each other. The poem gives the message of living with each other peacefully. We should have fraternity and brotherhood among ourselves.
- b) How has man applied his logic of geography in the construction of city?
- c) What did the poet feel when the Jet rose six miles high?

5. Answer the following question in 40-60 words :-

- a) What is the central theme of the poem, 'Geography Lesson' ?

- b) How did the earth appear to the poet from the height of sky? What was it that the poet could not understand even from the sky?

6. Read the extract given below and answer the following questions : (The first one has been done for you)

“When the Jet reached ten thousand feet,
it was clear why the country
had cities where the rivers ran
and why the valleys were populated.
The logic of geography -
that land and water attracted man-
Was clearly delineated
When the Jet reached ten thousand feet.”

- a) Where from has the extract been taken? Who is the speaker?
b) How much height did the Jet reach?
c) What was clearly delineated?
d) Write the opposite meaning of the word, 'populated'.

Working with language :

7. Complete the following sentences by using articles:-

- a) It was clear ____ earth was round.
b) There seemed _____ inevitability.
c) _____ valleys were populated.
d) The Jet sprang into _____ sky.

8. Use the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets to fill in the blanks:-

- a) The Jet _____ (spring) into the sky.
b) The Jet _____ (reach) ten thousand feet.
c) The land and water _____ (attract) man.
d) The men on the earth _____ (find) causes to hate each- other.
e) The Jet _____ (rise) six miles high.

9. A few days back you had travelled to West Bengal by aeroplane. Write a note of diary, giving details of your your first experience of an aeroplane journey.

Answer Key

1) Choose the Correct answer from the bracket :

Ans:- i) c) Zulfikar Ghose

ii) a) Jet

iii) c) haphazard

iv) d) to build walls of discrimination

7) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:

Ans:- a) The extract has been taken from the poem, 'Geography Lesson'. The speaker is the poet, Zulfikar Ghose himself.

b) The Jet reached a hight of ten thousand feet.

c) The land and water that attracted man was clearly delineated.

d) The opposite meaning of the word, 'reached' is 'departed'.

8) Complete the following sentences by using articles:

Ans:- a) the; b) an; c) the; d) the

9) Use the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets to fill in the blanks:

Ans:- a) has sprung; b) has reached

c) have attracted; d) have found

e) has risen.

Unit 2

The Tsunami

The story at a glance

- The prose-piece titled “The Tsunami” has three parts and the first part has four stories.
- The first part deals with the Tsunami which occurred in Andaman and Nicobar Islands on 26 December, 2004.
- A Tsunami is a very large and powerful wave caused by earthquakes under the sea.
- In the first story of the first part, after feeling the earthquake, Ignesium’s family rushed out of the house but he lost his wife, two children, father-in-law and brother-in-law to the Tsunami.
- The second story is about Sanjeev, a police man who was washed away while saving his guest house cook’s wife.
- The third is about Meghna who lost her parents and seventy-seven other people, but was brought to the shore alive.
- The fourth is about Almas Javed whose whole family was washed away in Tsunami except her.
- The second part deals with the Tsunami which occurred in Thailand.
- Tilly, a young girl, used the lesson of geography and saved her family and other people as well.
- The third part speaks about animal’s sensing which is better than humans.
- About 1,50,000 people were killed but only a few animals died in Tsunami.
- The story teaches us that one should show acts of courage, care and compassion in the bitter struggle of survival and rehabilitation.

Word notes :

Earthquake :- Vibration of the Earth

Swept away :- To be washed away

Sea shore :- Sea beach

Rescue :- Protect from danger

Traumatized:- Disturbed

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. A tsunami is caused by -
- a) the high tide
 - b) the sea storm
 - c) earthquakes on the land

d) earthquakes under the sea

2. The Tsunami came on 26 December -

a) 2001

b) 2002

c) 2004

d) 2005

3. Ignacious was a -

a) Police man

b) Manager of a co operative society

c) Engineer

d) Doctor

4. Meghna saw relief helicopters -

a) Ten times

b) Eleven times

c) Twelve times

d) Fifteen times

2. Answer the following questions in 10 words : (The first one has been done for you)

a) What is a Tsunami?

Ans - A Tsunami is a very large and powerful wave caused by earthquakes under the sea.

b) What was the occupation of Ignacious'?

c) Who were saved in Ignacious' Family?

d) Where did Sanjeev work?

e) Who was John?

f) Who was Rahila?

g) Who were Tilly Smith's parents?

h) How many visitors were washed away from the Patanangala Beach?

i) Which animals were found unharmed?

j) Why did Tilly's family come to Thailand?

3. Answer the following questions in 20-30 words : (The first one has been done for you)

a) Why does Almas Javed not want to talk about the incident?

Ans :- During the Tsunami, Almas Javed lost her family members. She is still traumatised by that. So, she doesn't want to talk about the incident.

- b) How did Sanjeev sacrifice his life?
- c) How was Meghna saved in the Tsunami?
- d) What did Tilly's geography teacher teach her?
- e) What happens at Cuddalore coast?
- f) What do people say about the elephants of the Yala National Park?

4. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words :

- a) How did Tilly Smith know that it was Tsunami?

Ans- Tilly Smith sensed that something was wrong. Her mind kept going back to a geography lesson she had taken in England. She remembered that she had seen this class in a video. She knew that Tsunami can be caused by earthquakes, volcanoes and landslides.

- b) How was the Sri Lankan gentleman saved by his two dogs?
- c) Why do many people believe that animals possess a sixth sense?
- d) How did Tilly's geography lesson help her family and others survive Tsunami?
- e) How are Meghna and Almas Javed's stories similar?

5. Answer the following questions in 40-60 words :

- a) Describe Almas family's encounter with Tsunami.
- b) Describe Tsunami as a deadly natural disaster with the help of the text.
- c) Discuss the significance of Tilly's geography lesson.
- d) What are the two different ideas about why so few animals were killed in the Tsunami? Which idea do you find more believable?

6. Read the extract given below and answer the question :

Along India's Cuddalore coast, where thousands of people perished, buffaloes, goats and dogs were found unharmed. The Yala National Park in Sri Lanka is home to a variety of animals including elephants, leopards, and 130 species of birds. Sixty visitors were washed away from the patangala beach inside the park; but no animal carcasses were found, except for two water buffaloes. About an hour before the Tsunami hit, people at Yala National park had observed three elephants running away from the Patanangala Beach.

- a) Where from has the extract been taken?
- b) Which animals were found in the Yala National Park?
- c) Where is the Yala National Park situated?
- d) What did the people at Yala National Park observe about an hour before the Tsunami?

Working with language :

7) Rearrange the jumbled words into meaningful sentence:

- a) him / at / up / wife / 6 a.m / his / woke
- b) wife / swept / also / his / away / was
- c) tree / a / wave / the / uprooted
- d) waves / already / were / deadly / on /Tsunami / their / way
- e) third floor / hotel / of / the / took / in / the / refuge / the family

8. Use the simple past form of the verbs in brackets to fill in the blanks:

- a) Almas _____ (see) a log of wood floating.
- b) A wave _____ (uproot) the tree, and they too _____ ('Be' verb) washed away.
- c) Tilly's parents _____ (take) her and her sister away from the beach.
- d) Sixty visitors _____ ('Be' verb) washed away from the Patangala beach inside the park.
- e) Tilly _____ (go) back to her school in England and _____ (tell) her classmates her terrifying tale.

Answer Key

1) Choose the correct answer :

Ans:-

- 1) (d) earthquakes under the sea
 - 2) (c) 2004
 - 3) (b) Manager of a co-operative society
 - 4) (b) eleven times
- 6 (i) a) This extract has been taken from the story, 'The Tsunami'.
- b) The animals found in the Yala National Park were buffaloes, goats, dogs, elephants and leopards.
 - c) The Yala National Park is situated in Sri Lanka.
 - d) About an hour before the Tsunami the people at Yala National Park observed that three elephants were running away from the Patanangala beach.

7) Rearrange the jumbled words into meaningful sentence :

Answer

- a) His wife woke him up at 6 a.m.
- b) His wife was also swept away.
- c) The wave uprooted a tree.
- d) Deadly Tsunami waves were already on their way.
- e) The family took refuge in the third floor of the hotel.

8) Use the simple past form of the verbs in brackets to fill in the blanks:

Answer

- a) saw
- b) uprooted, were
- c) took
- d) were
- e) went, told

Unit- 3

Macavity : The Mystery Cat

- T. S. Eliot

The poem at a Glance:

Key points :

- i. 'Macavity : The Mystery Cat' is a humorous poem.
- ii. It is about a mysterious cat of extremely villainous character.
- iii. He is a master criminal.
- iv. He is known by the names as 'Mystery Cat' & 'Hidden Paw'.
- v. The detective agencies like the Scotland Yard and the Flying Squad also failed to arrest him.
- vi. He breaks the human law and the law of gravity
- vii. Macavity is a ginger cat.
- viii. He is tall and thin.
- ix. His eyes are deeply sunken.
- x. He has a highly-domed head.
- xi. His coat is untidy and his whiskers are uncombed.
- xii. He moves like a snake.
- xiii. He seems to be asleep.
- xiv. But he is wide awake.
- xv. He may be seen in a by-street or in the square.
- xvi. But he is never found in the crime spot.

Word meaning :

1. defy – disobey
2. levitation – floating in the air without support
3. fiend – devil
4. feline – relating to a cat
5. depravity – moral corruption

A. Multiple Choice Questions :

Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives :

1. Macavity is a mysterious cat because -
a) he has hidden powers b) no one understands his ways.
c) Scotland Yard is baffled by him. d) he has a hidden paw.
2. Macavity breaks -
a) the pots b) the wall c) a fakir's honour d) human laws.
3. When a crime is discovered, Macavity is - -
a) caught red - handed b) seldom caught
c) nowhere d) nowhere near the scene of crime.
4. The word 'sunken' in the passage means -
a) deep - set b) drowned
c) floating d) attractive
5. The word 'depravity' means -
a) deep thought b) bad actions
c) moral corruption d) mystery
6. The word 'levitation' means -
a) cleverness b) mysticism
c) floating in the air d) breaking the law.

B. Very Short Answer Type Questions :

1. Read the stanza carefully and answer the following questions with in 10 words :

Stanza - 1

Macavity's a Mystery Cat : he's called the Hidden Paw
for he's the master criminal who can defy the law.

He is the bafflement of Scotland Yard, the Flying Squad's despair :

For when they reach the scene of crime – Macavity's not there!

- a) What is the poem ' Macavity: The Mystery Cat' about?
- b) What is the nickname of Macavity?
- c) What is the other name of Macavity?
- d) How is Macavity a master criminal?
- e) What is Scotland Yard?

Stanza - 2

Macavity, Macavity, there's no one like Macavity.
He's broken every human law, he breaks the law of gravity.
His powers of levitation would make a fakir stare,
And when you reach the scene of crime – Macavity's not there!
You may seek him in the basement, you may look up in the air -
But I tell you once and once again
Macavity's not there!

- a) What does Macavity defy?
- b) What are the two things that Macavity breaks?
- c) How does Macavity break the law of gravity?
- d) What does the word 'levitation' mean?
- e) Why does a fakir stare at Macavity?

Stanza - 3

Macavity's a ginger cat, he's very tall and thin;
You would know him if you saw him, for his eyes are sunken in.
His brow is deeply lined with thought, his head is highly domed;
His coat is dusty from neglect, his whiskers are uncombed.
He sways his head from side to side, with movements like a snake;
And when you think he's half asleep, he's always wide awake.

- a) How is Macavity's body built up?
- b) Is Macavity neat and clean?
- c) Why is Macavity compared to a snake?
- d) What does the dusty coat of Macavity indicate?
- e) What do you know about the whiskers of Macavity?
- f) Find out a word from the above cited stanza which means 'deep-set'.

Stanza - 4

Macavity, Macavity, there's no one like Macavity,
For he's a fiend in feline shape, a monster of depravity,
You may meet him in a by- street, you may see him in the square -
But when a crime's discovered, then Macavity's not there!

- a) Why is Macavity called a fiend?
- b) Where is it possible to meet Macavity?
- c) Where is Macavity never to be found?

C. Complete the following sentences:-

- i) A master criminal is one who _____
- ii) The Scotland Yard is baffled because _____
- iii) _____ because Macavity moves much faster than them.
- iv) 'Macavity : The Mystery Cat' is a _____ poem.
- v) Macavity is a _____ criminal.

D. Say 'True' or 'False' for each of the following statements :

- i) Macavity is not an ordinary cat.
- ii) Macavity can not do what a fakir can easily do.
- iii) Macavity has supernatural powers.
- iv) Macavity is well dressed, smart and bright.
- v) Macavity is a spy, a trickster and a criminal, all rolled in one.

E. Short Answer Type Questions. Type - i.

Marks - 2

(The first one has been done for you)

- 1. Is Macavity really a cat? If not who is he?

Ans:- No, Macavity is not really a cat. He is just a fictional character created by the poet. He is a master criminal.

- 2. What kind of a cat is Macavity?
- 3. How can one recognise Macavity?
- 3. Why is Macavity called a 'master criminal'?
- 5. Mention two examples of crime committed by Macavity.
- 6. Why is Macavity called the 'Hidden Paw'?
- 7. Do you think the poet is fond of cats? If so, why?

F. Short Answer Questions. Type- ii.

Marks - 3

Questions With Answer :

- 1. What does the poet reveal about Macavity in the final stanza of the poem?

Ans:- In the last stanza of the poem, the poet calls Macavity a fiend in feline shape and a monster

of depravity. He may be seen in a by-street and in the square, but not in the crime spot.

2. Write a short note on Macavity's appearance.
3. Why is Macavity never punished?
4. How does the poet support his statement 'There is no one like Macavity'?
5. How do we know that Macavity is not very particular about his physical appearance?

Long Answer Type Questions.

(Answer the given questions within 40 to 60 words :)

1. Do you think Macavity suffered for his crime? Why / Why not ?
2. Why has Macavity been compared to Napoleon?
3. What causes the Flying squad of the Scotland Yard to feel depressed?
4. What is the importance of the 'footprints' in the poem?

Unit - 3

Glimpses of the Past

- S. D. Sawant

The Text at a Glance:

The Company's Conquests (1757 - 1849)

Key points :

- i. Some pictorial glimpses of the history of our country from 1757 to 1857 have been presented in this chapter.
- ii. In 1757, the East India Company was strong in position in India.
- iii. The East India Company had superior weapons than Indian princes.
- iv. The short-sighted Indian Princes would fight against each-other with the help of the Company.
- v. The British took advantage to gain power and establish their rule in India.
- vi. However, the brave Tipu Sultan of Mysore fought the British.
- vii. He died in the battlefield fighting against the English.

British Rule (1765 - 1836)

- i. Social evils such as Child Marriage, Untouchability, Satipratha etc. were prevalent in society. The religious leaders preached these practices.
- ii. The British imposed heavy taxes on crops as a result of which many farmers died of starvation.
- iii. They would import their goods to India without paying tax.
- iv. Indian artisans failed to stand in competition with the British traders.

Ram Mohan Roy (1772 - 1833)

- i. Ram Mohan Roy, a social reformer, tried to reform the society.
- ii. In his eyes, the main precepts of all religions were the same.
- iii. He made people aware of the need of modern scientific knowledge and the evils of customs.

Oppression (1765 - 1835)

- i. According to the resolution passed in 1818, an Indian could be jailed without trial in a court.
- ii. The British officers would draw handsome salaries, but the Indian officers drew very poor salaries.
- iii. The British prospered on the Company's loot while Indian industries began to be abolished.

Dissatisfaction (1835 - 56)

- i. In 1835, Lord Macaulay suggested that the medium of education in India should be English.
- ii. The aim was to educate clerks only to help the British.

- iii. But it produced a new generation of intellectuals.
- iv. A resentment against the oppressive foreign rule grew among the people.

The Sparks (1855 - 57)

- i. Under the new rules, the Santhals of Bengal had been landless.
- ii. They rose in rebellion and killed the Europeans and their servants alike.
- iii. Sepoys like Mangal Pande attacked a British officer.
- iv. Mangal Pande was hanged and others were sent in jail.
- v. The flame of the fire was not fully extinguished. The sepoys had been united.
- vi. The people also gave all help and support.

The Revolt (1857)

- i. The revolt started at Meerut.
- ii. The sepoys marched to Delhi.
- iii. Their slogans were in favour of Bahadur Shah Jafar.
- iv. Many landlords had lost their lands.

The Fight for Freedom (1857)

- i. The English had taken away the kingdom of many rulers.
- ii. Some popular leaders like Maulavi Ahmedullah of Faizabad urged the common man to revolt.
- iii. All over North India the people fought against the British.
- iv. All leaders wanted the end of the ruthless British rule.

Word Notes :

- 1. Conquest : the act or process of conquering
- 2. Oppression : unjust or cruel exercise of authority or power
- 3. Martyr : a person who sacrifices something of great value and especially life itself for the sake of principle
- 4. Trial : a formal examination of evidence by a judge, typically before a jury.
- 5. Sepoy : an Indian soldier serving under British or other European Traders.

A. Multiple Choice Type Questions :

- 1. The East India Company was strong in position in -
a) 1857 b) 1957 c) 1757 d) 1658

2. The British had imposed heavy taxes on -
 a) essential commodities b) medicines
 c) crops d) garments.
3. The British East India Company extended its power in India in -
 a) 17th century b) 18th century
 c) 19th century d) 20th century.
4. The Santhals of Bengal rose in rebellion and massacred the Europeans in -
 a) 1655 b) 1755 c) 1856 d) 1855
5. The British had passed the Bengal Regulation III in -
 a) 1718 b) 1818 c) 1819 d) 1918.
6. Bentinck was a -
 a) President b) Prime Minister c) Governor d) freedom fighter.
7. "Rise, brothers, rise ! The Angrez is ruining our land!" - was said by -
 a) Tipu Sultan b) Maulvi Ahmedulla of Faizabad
 c) Azimullah Khan d) Tipu Sultan.
8. Kunwar Singh of Bihar is -
 a) a 75 years old b) 70 year old
 c) 80 year old d) 90 year old.
9. What did the British impose on the Indian farmers? -
 a) Heavy taxes b) Service taxes
 c) Regulation - II d) Regulation III
10. Which English man reported the plight of India to England? -
 a) Babington Macaulay b) General Bentinck
 c) William Jones d) Simon.
11. The value of the British goods exported to India in 1829 was -
 a) Five crores b) 6 crores
 c) 7 crores d) 8 crores.

B. Very Short Answer Questions : 1 marks

Write the answer of the following questions in 10 words : Refer to Picture 1, 2 & 3 of the textbook (Honeydew)

1. What do you mean by 'glimpses of the past'?
2. Who is the singer singing in the lesson 'Glimpse of the Past'?

3. Name the original song.
4. Who had superior weapons than Indian princes?
5. What made the Indian Princes weak?
6. What was the time period of the Company's conquests?
7. Who are considered short-sighted because of their approach to the events of 1757?
8. Who preached untouchability and child marriage at the time of the British rule?
9. In picture 2, what do you understand by the Company's superior weapon?
10. Who is an artisan?

Refer to Picture - 4, 5 & 6 of the textbook (Honeydew)

1. Who was Ram Mohan Roy?
2. Who wanted to reform the Indian society?
3. He was attracted by science and modern knowledge. - Who is 'he' referred to here?
4. "Cows are of different colours, but the colour of their milk is the same. Different teachers have different opinions but the essence of every religion is the same." - Who said this and to whom?
5. "Knowledge should be practical and scientific." - Whose said this?
6. Who would receive a good salary?
7. Why were the Britishers termed as 'Oppressors'?
8. Who recommended the introduction of English education in India?
9. What was the resentment of common people?
10. How does Ram Mohan Roy explain the problem to his wife?
11. What was the name of Ram Mohan Roy's wife?

Refer to Picture - 7, 8 & 9 of the textbook (Honeydew)

1. How did the Santhals become landless?
2. Who was Mangal Pande?
3. Who attacked a British officer?
4. Name two leading figures of the revolt of 1857.
5. Why was discontent brewing in the East India Company's army?
6. Which year is known for the first war of independence?

C. Short Answer Questions: Type -1

Marks – 2

Questions With Answer : (The first one has been done for you)

1. What were the views of Ram Mohan Roy about religion?

Ans:- In the eyes of Ram Mohan Roy, different religions were taught by different teachers who had different opinions. However the message of all religions was the same.

2. How did the Indian industries die?
3. What was the result of the in fighting among the Indian Princes?
4. How did the East India Company subdue the Indian Princes?
5. In what ways did the British officers exploit the Indians?
6. Mention two ways in which common people suffered.
7. What did the white men do just after the conquests?

D. Short Answer Questions: Type - ii.

Marks – 3

Question with Answer : (The first one has been done for you)

1. What did Ram Mohan Roy think about his culture?

Ans:- In the eyes of Ram Mohan Roy, the ancient Indian culture was great and Indians were capable of greater achievements. However, superstitions and differences based on religion were ruining their society.

Answer the following questions within 30 to 40 words:

1. Do you think the Indian Princes were short-sighted in their approach to the events of 1757?
2. Write down the opinion of the British about the people of 18th century India.
3. How did the British make quick profits?
4. Why did the Santhals of Bengal rise in rebellion against the British?
5. Mention some leading figures of the revolt of 1857.

E. Long Answer Type Questions :

Write the answer of the following questions within 40 to 60 words :

1. How did the British East India Company eventually become the ruler of India? What tactics did they adopt to expand their empire?
2. How did the resentment against the white man grow leading to an armed revolt?
3. Give a brief account of the role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in spreading awareness in the Indian society.
4. Mention four reasons for the discontent that led to the 1887 War of Independence.

F. Fill up the blanks as directed :

1. The East India Company _____ superior weapons than Indian princes. [Use the correct form of 'have']
2. Tipu Sultan died in the battlefield fighting against _____ English. [Use the suitable article].
3. The British officers would draw a handsome salaries. [Underline the adjective]
4. Mangal Pande was _____ (hang/hanging/hanged) by the British.
5. Knowledge _____ (would be/may be/should be/might be) practical and scientific.
6. By 1856, the British _____ the whole of India. [Use the correct tense form of verb 'conquer']
7. Raja Ram Mohan Roy who wanted to reform the society was a popular leader. [Pick out the Relative pronoun].

G. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements:

- i. Raja Ram Mohan Roy recommended the introduction of English education in India.
- ii. Nana Saheb Peshwa and Kunwar Singh were leading figures of the revolt.
- iii. 'Superior weapons' means more skilled and efficient arms and amunitions.
- iv. By 1756, the British had conquered the whole of India.
- v. During the British period, the Indian officers drew handsome salaries.
- vi. Mangal Pande attacked a British officer.

Answer Key

Unit - 3

Macavity : The Mystery Cat

A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1 (d) 2 (d) 3 (d) 4 (a) 5 (c) 6 (c)

Stanza - 1

B. Very Short Answer Questions:

- a) The poem 'Macavity : The Mystery Cat' is about the evil activities of a cat.
- b) The nickname of Macavity is 'The Mystery Cat'.
- c) The other name of Macavity is 'Hidden paw'.
- d) Macavity defies the law; but no detective agencies can catch him. Thus Macavity becomes a master criminal.
- e) Scotland Yard is a detective agency of the London Police.

Stanza - 2

- a) Macavity defies the human law.
- b) Macavity breaks the human law and the law of gravity.
- c) By rising and floating in the air without any support from any object, Macavity breaks the law of gravity.
- d) The word 'levitation' means 'floating in the air'.
- e) When Macavity shows his power of levitation, a fakir stares at him in disbelief.

Stanza - 3

- a) Macavity's body is tall and thinly built.
- b) No, he is not neat and clean. His coat is dusty and whiskers are uncombed.
- c) Macavity is compared to a snake because he swings his head from side to side just like a snake.
- d) The dusty coat of Macavity indicates that he does not pay attention to his dress. He is indifferent to his dress.
- e) The whiskers of Macavity are untidy and uncombed.
- f) The word 'sunken' means 'deep-set'.

Stanza - 4

- a) Macavity is called a fiend because he commits his crime but is not found in the crime spot.
- b) It is possible to meet Macavity either in a by-street or in the square.
- c) Macavity is never to be found in the crime spot.

C. Fill up the blanks.

- i. is never caught.
- ii. It is not able to catch Macavity.
- iii. Flying Squad can not catch Macavity.
- iv. Humorous.
- v. Master.

D. True / False.

- i. True ii. False iii. True iv. False v. True

Unit - 3

Glimpses of the Past

A. Multiple Choice Questions :

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1 (c) | 2 (c) | 3 (b) | 4 (d) |
| 5 (b) | 6 (c) | 7 (b) | 8 (c) |
| 9 (a) | 10 (b) | 11 (c) | |

B. Very Short Answer Questions

Picture - 1, 2 &3

1. Ans: The story 'Glimpses of the Past' describes the Indian history of war of independence against the British rule with the help of pictures.
2. Ans: The singer is Lata Mangeshkar.
3. Ans: The original song is 'Ae mere watan ke logon'.
4. Ans: The East India Company.
5. Ans: Internal fighting weakened the Indian princes.
6. The time period of the Company's Conquests is 1757-1849.
7. The Indian Princes are considered to be short - sighted.
8. The religious leaders preached untouchability and child marriage at the time of British rule.
9. In picture 2, it is meant that the East India Company conquered India by using their superior weapons like guns and diplomacy.
10. An artisan is a craftsman, skilled in some trade.

Picture - 4, 5 & 6.

1. Ram Mohan Roy was a social reformer.

2. Ram Mohan Roy wanted to reform the Indian society.
3. Ram Mohan Roy is referred to here as 'he' .
4. Ram Mohan Roy said this to his wife Uma.
5. The Speaker is Ram Mohan Roy.
6. The British officers would receive a good salary.
7. Because they passed Regulation-III in 1818 where they could put Indians to jail without trial in a court.
8. Lord Macaulay recommended the introduction of English education in India.
9. Loots by thugs and tyranny of princely states was the resentment of common people.
10. By giving the example of cows and milk, Ram Mohan Roy explains the problem to his wife.
11. Uma is the name of Ram Mohan Roy's wife.

Picture - 7, 8 & 9

1. Under the new rules, the Santhals had become landless.
2. Mangal Pande was an Indian soldier who attacked a British officer.
3. Mangal Pande attacked a British officer.
4. Nana Saheb Pashwa and Kunwar Singh are two leading figures of the revolt of 1857.
5. Because the British soldiers were paid handsome salaries and Indian soldiers were deprived.
6. The year 1857 is known for the first war of Independence.

F. Fill up the blanks :

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. had | 2. The | |
| 3. Handsome | 4. Hanged | 5. Should be |
| 6. Had conquered | 7. Who | |

G. True / False :

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| i. False | ii. True | iii. True | iv. False | v. False | vi. True. |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|

Unit - 4

The Last Bargain

- Rabindranath Tagore

The poem at a glance :-

"The Last Bargain" by the renowned Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore is about a person looking for a job where he does not have to lose his freedom.

First, a king comes to hire him with his power, but the man refuses the king's offer.

Then, an old man comes with his bag of gold but returns with refusal.

In this way, the third offer of the fair lady who wants to hire him with smile and beauty is also rejected.

Finally, the offer of a child who wants to hire him with nothing is considered suitable and accepted by the man.

Thus, the poem highlights that for real and everlasting happiness we do not need power, money or beauty. Freedom and innocence make a person's life happy and contented.

Word Notes :

Bargain -	Agreement
Hire -	Rent / Employ
Stone paved -	covered with stone
Sword -	a weapon (here – power)
Chariot -	A four/two - wheeled horse drawn carriage

A. Choose the correct answer from the given options :

- "Come and ____ me" I cried –
a) lend b) borrow c) hire d) pay
- The road was ____
a) silvery b) snowy c) stone - paved d) smooth
- The king went away in his ____
a) big b) helicopter c) palanquin d) chariot
- The lane was ____
a) Straight b) Zig Zig c) Crooked d) Crisscross

- 5) An old man came to hire the speaker -
a) With bags of gold b) with power
c) with beauty d) with a beautiful smile

B. Answer the following questions in about 10 words : (The first one has been done for you)

- 1) Who came first to hire the man ?
- The king came first to hire him.
- 2) How did the king come to hire him ?
- 3) What did the king come to hire the man with ?
- 4) Who came with bag of gold coins ?
- 5) What was the child playing with ?
- 6) What did the child offer to hire the poet ?

C. Answer the following questions in 20 - 30 words : (The first one has been done for you)

- 1) Who composed the poem "The Last Bargain"? What is meaning of the word 'Bargain'?

Ans:- "The Last Bargain" is composed by Rabindranath Tagore.

The word 'bargain' means an agreement in which both parties agree on a common price for mutual benefit or satisfaction.

- 2) Why did the man refuse the king's offer?
- 3) Why did the poet not go with the fair lady?
- 4) What was the reaction of the fair lady after the refusal?

Or

How did the fair lady react at the refusal of the man?

- 5) Why did the man accept the child's offer?
- 6) When did the child meet the old man?

D. Answer the given questions in 30-40 words :

- 1) How did the speaker become a free man?
- 2) Describe the man's meeting with the child.
- 3) What message does the poet want to convey through the poem?

E. Answer the following questions in 40 - 60 words:

- 1) Write the summary of the poem "The Last Bargain".
- 2) Real happiness does not lie in power, money and beauty rather in freedom and innocence. Explain in reference to the poem.

F. Read the extracts carefully answer the questions given:

1. "Come and hire me", I cried, while in the morning

I was walking on the stone - paved road
Sword in hand the king came in his chariot.

- i) Who came in his chariot ?
- ii) What did he have in his hand ?
- iii) When did the speaker cry "Come and hire me" ?
- iv) What does the 'sword' symbolise here ?

2. In the heat of the mid-day the houses stood with shut doors.

I wandered along the crooked lane.
An old man came out with his bag of gold

- i) Who wandered along the crooked lane ?
- ii) When did the man wander along the crooked lane ?
- iii) What did the old man come to hire the man with ?

Working with language

G. Match the following columns

A	B
i) Pondered	Twisted
ii) Bargain	Two/Four wheeled horse drawn carriage
iii) Crooked	Agreement
iv) Chariot	Worthless
v) Naught	Thought

H. Choose the correct verb from the given options :

- a) I _____ walking on the stone - paved road. (was/were/have)
- b) Rabindranath Tagore _____ composed "The Last Bargain". (has/have/was)
- c) All the offers _____ been rejected by the man. (was/is/have)
- d) The last offer _____ considered suitable by the man. (am/is/were)
- e) Freedom and innocence _____ a person's life happy (make/makes/made)

I. Add a question tag to each of the following statements. One has been done for you. eg. The last bargain is the best - The last bargain is the best, isn't it?

- i) Someone is looking for work.
- ii) He strikes a bargain.
- iii) The sun glistened on the sand.
- iv) The child's play made me a free man.

v) The fair maid came out with a beautiful smile.

**J. Underline the adjective used in the given sentences. One has been done for you.
eg. I know some intimate details of the fact.**

- I know some intimate details of the fact.

i) I was walking on the stone - paved road.

ii) The mighty king came in his chariot.

iii) I wandered along the crooked lane.

iv) The fair maid came with a smile.

v) The last bargain struck the man.

K. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. One is done for you.

eg. Look ___ the sky.

- Look at the sky.

i) I was walking _____ the stone - paved road.

ii) He said, "I will hire you _____ nothing".

iii) She went back alone _____ the dark.

iv) The king's power counted _____ naught.

v) He moved here and there _____ the heat of the mid day.

Practice Questions

Objective type Questions :

Marks – 1

- 1) Who has written the poem "The Last Bargain"?
- 2) Who all had the man met till the evening?
- 3) What was the child doing when the speaker met him?
- 4) Where did the speaker meet the fair lady?
- 5) Where did the speaker meet the king?

Short Questions (20-30 words)

Marks – 2

- 1) What was offer of the king to the man?
- 2) Why did the fair lady's smile melt into tears?

Short Questions (30-40 words)

Marks – 3

- 1) Who was the old man and what did he put to buy the work of the speaker?
- 2) What do the sword, the gold and the smile of the fair lady signify?

Long Answer (40-60 words)

Marks – 5

- 1) What is the central idea of the poem, "The last Bargain"?

2) How do you think the title of the poem "The Last Bargain" is justified?

Answer Key

A. Choose the correct answer from the given options :

- 1) c) hire 2) c) stone-paved 3) d) chariot
4) c) crooked 5) a) with bags of gold

G. Match the following columns

- i) Pondered Thought
ii) Bargain Agreement
iii) Crooked Twisted
iv) Chariot Two/Four wheeled horse drawn carriage.
v) Naught Worthless

H. Choose correct verb from the given options.

- a) was b) has c) have d) is e) makes

I. Add a question tag to each of the following statements :

- i) aren't they? ii) doesn't he? iii) didn't it?
iv) didn't it? v) didn't she?

J. Underline the adjectives, used in the given sentences.

- i) stone-paved ii) mighty iii) crooked
iv) fair v) the last

K. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

- i) on ii) with iii) into
iv) for v) in

Unit 4

Bepin Choudhury's Lapse of Memory

- Satyajit Ray

Chapter at a glance

- "Bepin Choudhury's Lapse of Memory" is a humorous story written by famous Bengali writer and film maker Satyajit Ray.
- The protagonist, Bepin Babu who used to work in a big firm for 25 years was taken aback by a man called Parimal Ghose at Kalicharan's in New Market.
- Parimal Ghose revealed an incident of Ranchi trip in 1958 which worried Bepin Babu, and brought him mental stress.
- He informed that he was with his friend Haridas Bagchi at Kanpur during puja in October 1958.
- However, the intimate personal details revealed by Parimal Ghose made Bepin Babu confused.
- He thought of talking with Haridas but he had gone to Japan. Later, he thought of Dinesh Mukherjee who also could not help him properly.
- Chunilal, his school friend, had come to meet him in order to seek help to find a job. Chuni too did not confirm his visit but informed about Bepin's train ticket being done by him.
- Bepin Babu was convinced that something was wrong and consulted a young physician, Paresch Chandra who advised him to visit Ranchi to recall his lapse of memory.
- But he could not recall anything which made him more stressful and he fell unconscious at Hudroo Falls.
- After his return to Calcutta, he received a letter from Chunilal which revealed that he was befooled by Chunilal who did all these to take revenge on Bepin for not helping him in need.
- Finally, he lied to the doctor that his second trip to Ranchi brought his memories back and the doctor thus considered this "A unique case".
- This story is about a prank played by a friend on another friend out of anger for not getting help in time. This highlights the fact that as you sow, so shall you reap and we must help a friend in his/her need.

Word notes :

Recognise	Identify
Insane	Mad
Ridiculous	Absurd
Confidential	Secret
Retribution	Punishment

A. Choose the correct answer from the given options:

1. "Bepin Choudhury's Lapse of Memory" is written by -
i) Satyajit Ray ii) Rabindranath Tagore
iii) Ruskin Bond iv) Michael Morpurgo
2. Every Monday Bepin Babu bought books from -
i) Michael's shop ii) Kalicharan's in New market
iii) An old friend's shop iv) Haridas' shop
3. Chunilal's previous job was of a -
i) Writer ii) Travel agent
iii) Plumber iv) Doctor
4. Chunilal visited Bepin Babu's house -
i) To seek medical help ii) To seek help to find a job
iii) To sell an investment policy iv) To lend him books
5. The doctor advised Bepin Babu-
i) To forget about the matter ii) Undergo therapy
iii) Visit Ranchi iv) All of the above

B. Answer the following questions in 10 words:

- 1) On which day of the week did Bepin Babu use to visit Kalicharan's book shop?
- 2) Which type of books did Bepin Babu buy?
- 3) Who observed Bepin Babu at close quarters?
- 4) When, according to Parimal Ghose, did Bepin Babu visit Ranchi?
- 5) Where did Bepin work?
- 6) How long had he been working in his firm?
- 7) Why did Chuni Babu come to Bepin Babu's house?
- 8) Who was Chunilal?
- 9) What was written above the name of Bepin Babu on the envelop of the letter?
- 10) What did the doctor advise Bepin Babu?
- 11) Where did Bepin Babu spend puja in 1958?
- 12) What was Bepin Babu proud of ?
- 13) Where did Bepin Babu go being anxious after the meeting with the stranger?
- 14) Why did Bepin Babu not want to visit Ranchi?

15) What did Bepin Babu regret?

C. Answer the following questions in 20-30 words :

- 1) What personal detail did Parimal Ghose know about Bipin Babu?
- 2) Why was Bepin Babu unable to consult Haridas Bagchi?
- 3) How did Bepin Babu get a cut on his right knee?
- 4) What kind of a man was Bepin Babu?
- 5) Did Parimal Ghos know Bepin Babu? Give reasons.
- 6) What did the doctor prescribe Bepin Babu?

D. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words :

- 1) Who sent the letter to Bipin Babu? What was written there?
- 2) What did Bepin Babu finally realise after reading Chunilal's Letter?
- 3) Why did Dr. Chanda call Bepin Babu's case "A Unique Case"?

E. Answer the following questions in 40- 60 words :

- 1) Forgetfulness often puts you in tight-spot. Comment in reference to the story "Bepin Choudhary's Lapse of Memory".
- 2) How did Chunilal try to teach Bepin Babu a lesson ?
- 3) What would have happened if Chunilal had not revealed the truth ?

F. Read the extracts carefully and answer the questions :

* Bepin Babu knew what Chuni had come for. Chunilal had been at school with him. He'd been having a rough time lately and had been coming to see him about a job. Bepin Babu knew it was not possible to do anything for him and in fact told him so. But Chuni kept turning up like a bad penny.

- 1) Who was Chunilal?
- 2) Why did Chunilal come to Bepin Babu?
- 3) What was Chuni Babu's problem?
- 4) What do you mean by 'turning up like a bad penny'?

* When Dr. Chanda came Bepin Babu said, " I'm fine, It all came back as soon as I got off the train at Ranchi. "A Unique Case", said Dr. Chanda. "I shall certainly write about it in a medical journal."

"The reason why I sent for you", said Bepin Babu, "Is that I have a pain in the hip from a fall in Ranchi. If you could prescribe a painkiller."

- i) Who was Dr. Chanda?
- ii) What is considered as "A Unique Case" by Dr. Chanda?

- iii) Why did Bepin Babu send for Dr. Chanda?
- iv) Which word in the passage means the same as 'a medicine that relieves pain'?

Working with language :

G. Rearrange the words into meaningful sentences. One has been done for you.

Was / to / it / impossible / do / him / anything / for / not.

– It was not impossible to do anything for him.

- i) head / he / swimming / felt / his
- ii) Seemed / over / body / chill / spread / to / a / his
- iii) Silence / there / a / for / minutes / was
- iv) Sweating / was / little / a / he
- v) Now / going / what / right / about / was?

H. Add a question tag to each of the following statements. One has been done for you.

They will not excuse us.

– They will not excuse us, will they?

- i) The man looked greatly surprised.
- ii) We met every day for a whole week.
- iii) They are playing in the field.
- iv) I will not forget the place.
- v) Rohit is studying science.

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct options:

One has been done for you.

e.g. He ____ (has/have) never been to Ranchi.

– He has never been to Ranchi.

- i) Do you ____ (has/have) a good memory?
- ii) Someone ____ (was/were) observing him from close quarters.
- iii) Mathematics ____ (is/are) a good subject.
- iv) He didn't ____ (has/have) his address.

Practice Questions

Very Short Questions in 10 words:

Mark – 1

- 1) Who has written the story “Bepin Choudhary's Lapse Memory” ?

- 2) How many times had Dinesh Mukharjee been out of Calcutta in 1958?
- 3) Why did Chunilal take revenge on Bepin Babu?
- 4) What did Bepin Babu feel after talking with Dinesh Mukherjee?

Short questions in 20-30 words :

Mark – 2

- 1) What did Bepin Babu do to be sure he had not been to Ranchi?
- 2) Did Bepin Babu prove to be a good friend? Why or why not?

Short questions in 30-40 words :

Mark – 3

- 1) How did Bepin Babu react after his meeting with Parimal Ghose?
- 2) What message does the writer convey through this story?

Long Questions in 40-60 words :

Marks – 5

- 1) Justify the title of the story “Bepin Choudhury’s Lapse of Memory.”
- 2) “A friend in need is a friend indeed.” But Bepin Babu did not act according to the above statement. Explain.

Answer Key

A. Choose the correct answer from the given options :

1. (i) Satyajit Ray
2. (ii) Kalicharan's in New market
3. (ii) Travel agent
4. (ii) To seek help to find a job
5. (iii) Visit Ranchi

G. Rearrange the words into meaningful sentences :

- i) He felt his head swimming.
- ii) A chill seemed to spread over his body.
- iii) For a minute there was silence/There was silence for a minute.
- iv) He was sweating a little.
- v) What was going about right now?

H. Add a question tag to each of the following statements :

- i) The man looked greatly surprised, didn't he?
- ii) We met everyday for a whole week, didn't we?
- iii) They are playing in the field, aren't they?
- iv) I will not forget the place, will I?
- v) Rohit is studying science, isn't he?

I. Fill in the blanks with correct options :

- i) Have ii) Was iii) Is iv) Have

Unit 5

The School Boy

- William Blake

The Poem at a glance

- The poem is about a normal school boy who loves to spend the summer morning by enjoying the sweet company of nature.
- He finds trees, birds' songs, skylark etc. very much soothing to him.
- Soon the mood of the boy changes from happy to sad when he is made to go to school where there is no freedom for him.
- He finds no delight in the learning the lessons at school.
- Within the four walls of school he feels like a song-bird trapped in a cage passing time in constant fears and tears, sighs and sorrows- an unfriendly atmosphere controlled by unfriendly teachers.
- Addressing the parents, the boy makes a plea not to overburden their childhood by sorrow and cares that hinder the growth of children.

Word notes :

Distant :-	Far off
Out Worn :-	Out of date/old fashioned
Skylark :-	A kind of singing bird
Tender :-	Soft/ delicate
Horn :-	A pipe - shaped instrument
Bower :-	Grove/pleasant area with trees

Choose the correct answer from the given options :-

- 1) The poem 'The School Boy' is composed by -
 - a) William Henry Davies
 - b) William Wordsworth
 - c) William Blake
 - d) William Shakespeare
- (2) 'I love to rise in a summer morn'-
Here 'I' refers to
 - a) The poet
 - b) The teacher
 - c) The school boy
 - d) The father
- 3) A Skylark is -
 - a) a singing bird
 - b) a snake
 - c) a beast
 - d) an insect

Answer the following questions in 40-60 words.

- 1) Give the substance of the poem "The School boy".
- 2) Justify the title of the poem "The School boy".

OR

Do you think the title of the poem 'The School Boy' is appropriate? If so, give reasons in support of your answer.

- 3) What role, according to the poet, should the parents play in shaping the life of their children to be a complete man in future?

Read the extracts carefully and answer the following questions :-

A. "How can the bird that is born for joy,

Sit in a cage and sing

How can a child when fears annoy,

But droop his tender wing,

And forget his youthful spring."

- 1) Where do you get the above extract?
- 2) Bring out the comparison made in the above extract.
- 3) What is the feeling of the child in the third line of the extract?
- 4) What does the child forget?

B. "But to go to school in a summer morning,

O! It drives all joy away;

Under a cruel eye outworn,

The little ones spend the day,

In singing and dismay."

- 1) Name the poem and the poet.
- 2) Which season is referred to in the above extract?
- 3) Identify the person refers to in the third line.
- 4) How do the little ones spend the day at school?

Working with language :

A. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false against each sentence given below.

1. The boy finds joy in reading his books.
2. The children need to provide fresh air and free movement for healthy growth.
3. The boy is forced to go to school against his will.

4. The condition of the boy in school is like a caged bird.
5. In the last stanza of the poem the boy addresses his grand parents.
6. Two seasons namely summer and spring are mentioned in the poem.

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions given within the brackets.

1. The boy does not take delight reading books.(on/in/an)
2. The birds sit and sing.....every tree.(on/at/for)
3. The boy compares himself.....a bird that lives in a cage. (of/for/to)
4. The bird is born..... joy.(for/from/after)
5. The boy is unwilling to go..... school in a summer morn. (of/on/to)

C. Make meaningful sentences of your own using the following words:

Company

Anxious

Delight

Dreary

Cage

D. Find out the word from the poem "The School Boy" that means the same as given below and write them in the space provided.

1. Something soft or delicate (stanza -4) _____
2. Feeling of disappointment (stanza -2) _____
3. A pleasant area with trees (stanza-3) _____
4. Stop or destroy something at an early stage of its development (stanza-5) _____
5. A pipe-shaped instrument (stanza-1) _____

E. Write a list of words that rhyme with the words given below. The first one is done as an example.

Morn - Corn

1. Sing
2. Bower
3. Joy
4. Fear
5. Sorrow

Answer Key

MCQ

1. c) William Blake
2. c) the school boy
3. a) a singing bird
4. b) school
5. a) lessons

Working with language:

- A. 1) F 2) T 3) T 4) T 5) F 6) T
- B. 1) in 2) on 3) to 4) for 5) to
- C. 1. Company - I always enjoy the company of my family.
2. Anxious - The result of the annual examination makes me anxious.
3. Delight - I take delight in travelling by train.
4. Dreary - The outing was dreary and monotonous.
5. Cage - I saw a tiger in the zoo kept in a cage.
- D. 1. Tender
2. Dismay
3. Bower
4. Nipped
5. Horn
- E. 1. Ring
2. Power
3. Boy
4. Near
5. Borrow

Unit 5

The Summit Within

- H. P. S. Ahluwalia

The story at a glance -----

- The story locks the emotions, moods, experience and realisation of major H. P. S Ahluwalia, as a member of the first successful Indian expedition team to Mount Everest in 1965.
- On reaching the summit he feels a sense of submissiveness from within. He expresses his gratitude to God for making the expedition possible..
- He is, no doubt, overjoyed but his feeling of joy is mingled with a sense of sorrow with the idea that nothing more is left to attain.
- Therefore a sense of dejection overcrowded his mind "..... nothing higher to climb and all roads here after would lead down?"
- The narrator here speaks of the summit of mind, equally challenging and difficult like the outer summit of Everest.
- According to Ahluwalia, a successful climber needs to cultivate three essential qualities :- endurance, persistence and will power- the fullest exercise of which defeat the obstacle on the way of the summit.
- While sharing his experience the narrator tells that the beauty and mystery of Mount Everest fascinate him and he feels an urge to take this particular summit.
- The narrator realizes that climbing Everest is not only a physical conquest. It strengthens emotional as well as spiritual experiences by satisfying man's eternal urge for adventure. Thus a climber when reaches at the top, feels a sense of oneness with God.
- Climbing a summit requires unified efforts to face obstacles. One delicate mistake means defeat and death of fellow climbers.
- On reaching the top, the members of the team leave different pictures of Gods and goddesses as per their religion and belief not as a mark of conquest but as a symbol of respect to God.
- Ahluwalia concludes his story of expedition giving equal stress on the summit of mind. According to him the inner summit is more challenging and mysterious than the outer summit of Everest.

Word Notes -

Majesty - Glory / Grandeur

Mightiest - strongest / most Powerful

At stake - In danger

Glimpsing - Giving a brief view

Urge - Desire

Reverence - Respect mixed with fear

Choose the correct answer from given options :

- 1) The story “The Summit Within” is written by -
a) Rabindranath Tagore b) Khushwant Singh
c) A.R. Williams d) H.P.S Ahluwalia
- 2) Standing on Everest the writer was -
a) Overjoyed b) Very sad
c) Surprised d) Jubilant and sad
- 3) H. P. S Ahluwalia was a member of the first successful -
a) Indian expedition team b) Russian expedition team
c) American expedition team d) Nepali expedition team
- 4) When the writer speaks of the other summit he means -
a) The summit of Everest b) The summit of Kanchanjanga
c) The summit of the mind d) The summit of Betalangsib
- 5) In the story “The Summit Within” the writer suggests to cultivate -
a) Endurance and Persistence b) Endurance and will power
c) Persistence and Will power d) Endurance, Persistence and Will Power

Answer the following questions in 10 words :

- 1) Whom does the writer thank on reaching Everest?
- 2) What was the dominant emotion that Ahluwalia spoke of when he reached the summit?
- 3) What does the writer mean by the word 'ultimate'?
- 4) What is the other summit that writer mentions in the story?
- 5) Where is nature at its best according to the writer?
- 6) Why did the writer become sad on climbing the summit?
- 7) What does each man carry within himself?
- 8) What are the three qualities that played a major role in the author’s mission?
- 9) Who was Phu Dorji?
- 10) What happens when one is able to climb ‘the inner mountain peak’?

Answer the following questions in 20-30 words :

- 1) How does the writer describe the beauty of nature as he sees it from the mountain peak?
- 2) Why is Mount Everest a special attraction to the writer?
- 3) What did the narrator feel after climbing the summit?

- 4) What are the elements of the peak that fascinate the speaker?
- 5) Why is adventure, which is risky, also pleasurable?
- 6) One does not do it (climb a high peak) for fame alone. What does one do it for, really?
- 7) What, according to the writer, did his experience as an Everest climber teach him?

Hints - Need to focus on -

- i) Three virtues - Endurance, Persistence and Will Power (1st lesson)
- ii) Not to leave venture half way (2nd lesson)
- iii) Companionship or teamwork (3rd lesson)
- iv) Humility and gratitude (4th lesson)
- v) Feeling of oneness with God.

Answer the following questions in 30-40 words :

- 1) How does a climber draw inspiration from his co-climber?
- 2) What are the challenges of conquering Everest?
- 3) What were the “symbols of reverence” left by the members of the team on Everest?
(Hints- NCERT page 79)

Answer the following questions in 40-60 words :

- 1) Why does the author describe reaching the Summit as 'Worship of God'?
- 2) Justify the title of the story 'The Summit Within'.

Read the extracts carefully and answer the following questions :-

A. There is another Summit. It was within yourself. It is in your own mind. Each man carries within himself his own mountain peak. He must climb it to reach to a fuller knowledge of himself. It is fearful and unscalable. It can not be climbed by anyone else. You yourself have to do it.

- 1) Where do you get the extract?
- 2) Which is the 'another Summit' that the author is talking about?
- 3) What does one achieve after reaching the 'another Summit'?
- 4) What is described as fearful and unscalable?

B. Of all the emotions which surged through me as I stood on the Summit of Everest, looking over miles of panorama below us, the dominant one I think was humility. The physical in me seemed to say, “Thank God, it's all over”. However, instead of being jubilant, there was a tinge of sadness. Was it because I had already done the 'ultimate' in climbing and there would be nothing higher to climb and all roads here after would lead down?

- 1) Which was the dominant emotion experienced by the author standing on the Summit of Everest?
- 2) Besides happiness what was the other emotion experienced by the author?

- 3) Whom did the author express his gratitude to?
- 4) Why was the author sad?

Working with language:

A. Read the sentences carefully and write 'T' for true and 'F' for false in the box.

- 1) On reaching the top of the mountain, the author was filled with great pride.
- 2) Phu Dorji left on Everest a picture of Goddess Durga.
- 3) Man does not take delight in overcoming obstacles.
- 4) The internal summits are perhaps, higher than the Everest.
- 5) The man who has been to the mountains is never the same again.

B. Match the words given under column A with their meaning under column B :

Column A

- 1) Panorama
- 2) Humility
- 3) Communion
- 4) Relic
- 5) Exhilarating
- 6) Glimpsing
- 7) Ruggedness

Column B

- a) The quality of being humble
- b) Giving a brief view
- c) View of a wide area
- d) Very exciting
- e) State or feeling of close relationship
- f) Coarseness
- g) Monument

C. The given lines are from the text. Choose the antonym of the underlined words from the help box and write in the blank space provided-----

- 1) By climbing the Summit of Everest you are overwhelmed by a deep sense of joy and thankfulness.
- 2) Even when getting down from the summit, once the physical exhaustion has gone, I begin asking myself the question why I had climbed Everest.
- 3) The demonstration of this physical qualities is no doubt exhilarating, as it was for me also.
- 4) It is a challenge what is difficult to resist.
- 5) There is the satisfaction of a deep urge to rise above one's surroundings.

Help Box :

Depressing, Vigour, Easy, Dissatisfaction, Woe

D. Write the noun forms of the following words adding 'ance' or 'ence' to each:

- i) Endure _____ ii) Persist _____
iii) Signify _____
v) Maintain _____ vi) Abhor _____

E. Rearrange the following jumbled words to make meaningful sentence :

- i) Happiness/there/victory/and/of/is/a/feeling.
ii) Carries/within/his/himself/mountain/eachman/own/peak.
iii) Do/it/to/yourself/have/you.
iv) Persistence/means/endurance/a/summit/to/and/will power/climb.
v) Everest/internal/perhaps/higher/the/summits/than/are.

Answer Key

1. (d) H.P. S Ahluwalia
2. (d) Jubilant and sad
3. (a) Indian expedition team
4. (c) The Summit of the mind
5. (d) Endurance, persistence and will power

Working with language :

- A. (1) F (2) F (3) F (4) T (5) T
- B. (1) (c) view of wide area
(2) (a) the quality of a being humble
(3) (e) state of feeling of close relationship
(4) (g) monument
(5) (d) very exciting
(6) (b) giving a brief view
(7) (f) coarseness
- C. (1) woe
2) vigour
3) Depressing
4) Easy
5) Dissatisfaction
- D. (1) Endurance
2) Persistence
3) Significance
4) Maintenance
5) Abhorrence
- E. (1) There is a feeling of victory and happiness.
2) Each man carries within himself his own mountain peak.
3) You yourself have to do it.
4) A climb to summit means endurance, persistence and will power.
5) The internal summits are perhaps higher than Everest.

Unit - 6

This is Jody's Fawn

- Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings

The story at a glance:-

- Jody's father Penny was bitten by a rattlesnake and in order to save his life he killed a doe and also he used the doe's heart and liver to draw out the poison.
- Jody saw that the doe's baby, a little fawn, was left alone and he was worried for the little fawn.
- Jody asked his father to permit him to bring the fawn home because Jody wanted to raise him.
- At first Jody's father Penny was in a dilemma, but he gave Jody permission.
- With the help of Doc Wilson and Mill-wheel, Jody convinced his mother to bring the fawn home and also she declared that she would not give him anything else to feed the fawn.
- Then Jody went to the forest and after a lot of searching he found the little fawn in the forest and became very glad.
- Jody brought the little fawn at his home and he fed milk by letting the fawn suck his fingers.
- The story highlights two things - It is not fair to kill an animal for its use as a cure; secondly, one should have pity and love for the animals.

Word Notes :-

Fawn - baby-deer

doe - female deer

Scared - frightened

Starve - Suffer from hunger

Ungrateful - thankless

Whispered - talk in a low voice

Ecstasy - a feeling of great happiness and pleasure

1) Choose the Correct answer :

- i) A Fawn is -
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) A baby - deer | b) An insect |
| c) A bird | d) A human being |

- d) What did Ma Baxter say to Jody about the bringing fawn?
- e) How did Mill-wheel Support Jody?
- f) Why was Penny proud of his son?
- g) What did Jody do when he noticed the fawn?
- h) How did the fawn suck the milk?
- i) Why was Jody afraid of carrying the fawn through the clearing?

4) Answer the following questions in 30-40 words :- (The first one has been done for you)

- a) What is the message of the story, 'This is Jody's Fawn' that the author wants to give us?

Ans:- The story highlights two things. It is not fair to kill an animal for our own benefits. Secondly, One should have pity and love for the animals.

- b) What did Doc Wilson mean by the expression, "nothing in the world ever comes quite free"?
- c) How did Jody approach and win the trust of the fawn?
- d) Jody didn't want Mill-wheel with him for two reasons. What were those?
- e) How does Jody know that the fawn is a male?

5) Answer the following questions in 40-60 words:-

- a) Penny said, 'You are smarter than boys of your age'. Why did he say so?
- b) How did Jody take care of the little fawn?
- c) Describe the relationship between Jody and the fawn.

6) Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

- i) Movement directly in front of him startled him so that he tumbled backward. The fawn lifted its face to his. It turned its head with a wide, wondering motion and shook him through with the stare of its liquid eyes. It was quivering. It made no effort to rise or run. Jody could not trust himself to move.

- a) Where from has the extract been taken?
- b) Who lifted its face?
- c) Why did the fawn make no efforts to rise?

- ii) His heart thumped with the marvel of its acceptance of him. He reached the trail and walked as fast as he could until he came to the intersection with the road home. He stopped to rest and set the fawn down on its dangling legs. It wavered on them. It looked at him and bleated.

- a) Where from has the extract been taken?
- b) Who is 'He' in this extract?
- c) Why did his heart thump?

Working with language

7) Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions given within the brackets :

- a) He slipped _____ the table. (to/from)
- b) Penny lay _____ rest. (at/by)
- c) It looked _____ him and bleated. (at/out)
- d) It belonged _____ him. (to/by)
- e) He poured milk _____ a small gourd. (in/into)

8) Choose the Correct form of verb from the brackets :-

- a) The fawn _____ (Stare/Stared) at him.
- b) The Cream had _____ (rise/risen) on it.
- c) It seemed to him that he _____ (walk/walked) without effort.
- d) The spots _____ all in a line. (Was/were)
- e) The poor doe _____ (save/saved) me, that's certain.
- f) That tall pine _____ (make/makes) a bearing.

Answer Key

1) Choose the Correct answer :-

Ans:- i) A baby- deer

- ii) c) Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings
- iii) a) Jody's father was bitten by a rattle-snake
- iv) a) Milk
- v) b) To save Penny's life

6) Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

- i) a) This extract has been taken from the story, 'This is Jody's Fawn' written by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings.
- b) The fawn lifted its face.
- c) The fawn made no efforts to rise because it was quivering.
- ii) a) This extract has been taken from the story, 'This is Jody's Fawn', written by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings.
- b) Here 'He' refers to Jody.
- c) His heart thumped with the marvel of its acceptance of him.

7) Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions given with in the brackets :

Ans:- a) from b) at
c) at d) to e) into

8) Choose the Correct form of verb from the brackets :-

- a) Stared b) risen
- c) walked d) were
- e) saved f) makes

Unit - 6

The Duck and the Kangaroo

- Edward Lear

The poem at a glance

- * The duck who is confined to a nasty pond desires to go out and travel the world like the kangaroo.
- * The duck requested the kangaroo to give him a ride on his back and they could go to the Dee, and the Jelly Bo Lee.
- * But the Kangaroo had an objection – that the duck’s wet and cold feet could give it body pains or a disease like rheumatism.
- * In order to avoid that, the duck would do all this to protect the Kangaroo as it was a beloved.
- * The kangaroo was satisfied with the duck’s response and decided to travel around the World three times.
- * Both of them enjoyed each other’s company.
- * The poem gives the message that those who appreciate the capabilities of others, also gain from it .

Word Notes –

Gracious –	Merciful
Hop -	Jump
Bore -	Monotony
Nasty -	Horrible
Bound -	Leaped
Ride -	Climb
Pale -	Dim
Quack -	Crowing sound of a duck
Worsted Socks -	woolen Socks
Clock -	Overcoat
Dee -	river in England
Jelly Bo Lee -	a place in West Africa

1) Choose the correct answer :-

- a) Who wrote the poem, 'The Duck and the Kangaroo'?
- 1) Rabindranath Tagore 2) T.S.Eliot
3) Zulfikar Ghose 4) Edward Lear
- b) Where did the kangaroo ask the Duck to sit ?
- 1) On his head 2) On his back
3) On his neck 4) at the end of his tail
- c) Who makes the sound 'Quack'?
- 1) Duck 2) Kangaroo ;
3) Lion 3) Sparrow
- d) Who is not able to 'hop' in the poem ?
- 1) Kangaroo 2) duck
3) Lion 4) Tiger
- e) The duck describes his pond as –
- 1) Beautiful 2) Nasty
3) Attractive 4) loving
- f) The Duck requested the kangaroo –
- 1) To give him a ride 2) To give him dress ;
3) The duck s wet and cold feet 4) The give water

2) Answer the following questions in 10 words :-

- a) What did the Duck wish ?
- b) Where could the kangaroo hop ?
- c) Where does the Duck wish to go ?
- d) What did the Duck buy ?
- e) What did the duck's feet look like?
- f) Where did the Duck live ?
- g) How many times did the Duck and the Kangaroo go round the world together ?
- h) How many pairs of Worsteds Socks did the Duck buy ?
- i) Why was the duck feeling bored in the pond ?

3) Answer the following questions in 20-30 words :- (The first one has been done for you)

- a) Why is the duck unhappy ?

Ans :- The Duck is not happy in his life because he is confined in the nasty pond and also he cannot hop like the kangaroo. He is feeling bored .

- b) What did the Duck promise the Kangaroo ?
c) What did the Duck do to overcome the Kangaroo's objection ?
d) How did the Duck and the Kangaroo go round the World ?

4) Answer the following question in 30-40 words :- (The first one has been done for you)

- a) Why did the Duck praise the Kangaroo ?

Ans:- The Duck praised the Kangaroo by appreciating his skills of hopping. He praised the kangaroo to get an offer from kangaroo to have a ride on his back so that he might visit the world by riding on his back .

- b) Why did the Duck Want to take a ride on the Kangaroo's back ?
c) How did the Kangaroo respond to the Duck's request ?

5) Answer the following question in 40-60 words :-

- a) Write the substance of the poem, "The Duck and The Kangaroo."
b) Who do you think was happier – the Kangaroo or the Duck ? Why ?

6) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions :

Please give me a ride on your back !
Said the Duck to the Kangaroo .
I would sit quite still, and say nothing but "Quack" .
The whole of the long day thought !
And we'd go to the Dee, and the Jelly Bo Lee,
Over the land, and over the sea ; -
Please take me on a ride ! O do !
Said the Duck to the Kangaroo .

- a) How would the Duck Sit ?
b) Where did the Duck want to go ?
c) What are Dee and Jelly Bo Lee ?

Working With Language

7) Rewrite the Sentences into indirect speech :-

- 1) "Please give me a ride on your back!" Said the Duck to the Kangaroo.

2) Said the Kangaroo to the Duck, "This requires a little reflection."

3) Said the Kangaroo, "I m ready."

8) Identify the type of Sentence-Whether they are Assertive or Imperative :

1) My life is a bore in this nasty pond.

2) Please give me a ride on your back.

3) This requires a little reflection.

Answer Key

1. Choose the correct answer :-

Ans:- a) iv b) iv c) i

d) ii e) ii

f) i

6) Read the extract given below and answer the following question :-

a) The Duck would sit quiet still and also he could not say anything except 'quack.'

b) The Duck wanted to go to the Dee, and the Jelly Bo Lee, Over the land , and over the sea .

c) Dee and Jelly Bo Lee are the imaginary distant places .

7) Rewrite the sentences into indirect speech :-

a) The Duck requested the Kangaroo to give him a ride on his back .

b) The Kangaroo told the Duck that the idea required a little reflection .

c) The Kangaroo said that he was ready .

8) Identify the type of Sentence whether Assertive or Imperative :-

1) Assertive Sentence 2) Imperative Sentence

3) Assertive Sentence

Unit -7

When I Set out for Lyonesse

- Thomas Hardy

FACT FILE

Name : Thomas Hardy
Known As : British poet and novelist.
Famous Works : i. Far from the Madding Crowd.
ii. The Mayor of Casterbridge.
iii. Jude the Obscure

The poem at a glance :

Key points :

1. The poem is written on the poet's visit to Lyonesse.
2. It is an imaginary place in England.
3. According to the Arthurian legend, Lyonesse is supposed to be the mythical birthplace of Sir Tristram in England.
4. There is a church in Lyonesse.
5. The poet leaves for Lyonesse on a cold evening to supervise the restoration of the church.
6. It was about a hundred miles away from his residence.
7. He does not know himself what would happen to him at Lyonesse.
8. He notices that the trees stand still.
9. They are covered with frost.
10. Only the stars guide the poet by showing light.
11. The poet feels lonely.
12. Even no learned magician can foretell what will happen to the poet.
13. At the end of the tour, he came back home.
14. He also can feel his change.
15. His eyes have become radiant with happiness.
16. He has a strange look in his eyes.
18. People stared at him in wonder and admiration.

A. Multiple Choice Type Questions:

1. Thomas Hardy is -
a) an American poet b) an Indian poet c) a British poet
2. The poet started his journey for Lyonesse -
a) to visit a church b) to supervise the renovation work of a church
c) to be priest in the church
3. 'Lyonesse' is -
a) a city of England b) a tourist spot in England
c) an imaginary place in England
4. The poet left for Lyonesse -
a) on a cold morning b) on a cold afternoon
c) on a cold night
5. The poet is guided to Lyonesse by the -
a) sunlight b) starlight
c) moonlight
6. The poet set for Lyonesse in -
a) summer season b) winter season
c) rainy season
7. The word which shows the traveller to be alone in the first stanza is -
a) Lyonesse b) lonesomeness
c) spray
8. The trees by the way to Lyonesse were -
a) covered with clouds b) covered with rain
c) covered with frost
9. The word 'rime' shows that -
a) it was not cold b) it was very cold
c) it was neither cold nor hot

B. Very Short Answer Questions :-

Mark - 1

Read the stanzas given below carefully and answer the questions in 10 words:

Stanza -1

When I set out for Lyonesse

A hundred miles away,
The rime was on the spray;
And starlight lit my lonesomeness
When I set out for Lyonesse
A hundred miles away.

1. What did the author want to visit Lyonesse for?
2. How far did the poet cover during the journey to Lyonesse?
3. How did the poet feel about himself while travelling to Lyonesse?
4. Mention the rhyming scheme of the first stanza in the poem.
5. What did the poet notice on the way to Lyonesse?

Stanza - 2

What would bechance at Lyonesse
While I should sojourn there,
No prophet durst declare;
Nor did the wisest wizard guess
What would bechane at Lyonesse
While I should sojourn there.

1. What was the poet thinking about?
2. What could a prophet not tell?
3. Name the poetic device used in the stanza.

[Note - alliteration : The same letter, syllable or sound is repeated at the beginning of successive or nearly successive words.]

Stanza - 3

When I returned from Lyonesse
With magic in my eyes,
All marked with mute surmise
My radiance rare and fathomless,
When I returned from Lyonesse
With magic in my eyes.

1. How did the poet come back from Lyonesse?
2. What is evident in the poet's look?
3. Mention the rhyming scheme of the last stanza of the poem.

C. Short Answer Type Questions : Type - (i)

Marks – 2

Answer the following questions within 20 to 30 words :

1. How does the poet feel while travelling to Lyonesse?
2. People noticed two things on the poet's return from the Parish. What are these?
 1. What did the poet see on the way to Lyonesse in Parish?
 2. What change is noticed on the poet's return from the Parish?
 3. What did the poet realise after visiting the place Lyonesse?

D. Short Answer Questions: Type - ii.

Marks - 3

1. Describe the poet's feelings in brief before he left for Lyonesse and after his return.
1. Write a short note on the place 'Lyonesse'.
2. "When I set out for Lyonesse A hundred miles away". - Why does the poet repeat the lines in the first stanza?

E. Long Answer Type Questions: [Within 40 to 60 words]

Marks – 6

1. Write the substance of the poem, 'When I Set out for Lyonesse.'
2. Write the paraphrase of the last stanza of the poem.

F. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements:

1. The church is about 120 miles away from the poet's house.
2. Thomas Hardy is a poet of the Victorian period.
3. Lyonesse is an imaginary place in England.
4. Only the sunlight guides the poet on the way to Lyonesse.
5. He had a strange look in his eyes after returning from Lyonesse.

Answer Key

Unit - 7

When I set out for Lyonesse.

A. Multiple choice Questions :

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) |
| 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) |
| 7. (b) | 8. (c) | 9. (b) |

B. Very Short Answer Type Questions :

Stanza - 1

1. The author wanted to visit Lyonesse to supervise the restoration of a church.
2. The poet had to cover a hundred miles during the journey to Lyonesse.
3. The poet felt lonely as no one accompanied him.
4. The rhyming scheme of the first stanza is - ABBAAB.
5. The poet noticed the trees covered with frost and the starlight guided him.

Stanza - 2

1. The poet was so absorbed in thought that he was not sure what would happen at Lyonesse.
2. A prophet could not tell what would happen at Lyonesse.
3. The poetic device 'Alliteration' is used in the stanza -2.

Stanza - 3

1. The poet came back from Lyonesse with magic in his eyes.
2. The radiant eyes of the poet is evident in the poet's look.
3. The rhyming scheme of the last stanza is ABBAAB.

Unit -7

A Visit to Cambridge

- Firdaus Kanga

Name : Firdaus Kanga

Profession : Writer and Journalist.

Works : i. An autobiographical novel - 'Trying to Grow'.
ii. Heaven on Wheels.

Source : Heaven on Wheels.

The text at a glance :

Key points:-

- i. In this chapter, the author, a handicapped person by birth, describes his visit to the Cambridge University.
- ii. He got a golden chance to meet Mr. Stephen Hawking, a great astrophysicist and a completely paralysed person at Cambridge.
- iii. Stephen Hawking was the successor of Isaac Newton's Chair in the Physics Department at the Cambridge University.
- iv. Hawking was the author of the book 'A Brief History of Time'.
- v. The author made a phone call to Hawking's assistant to fix a time to meet Stephen Hawking at his house.
- vi. The appointment was fixed from 3.30 to 4.00 in the afternoon.
- vii. According to the author, the disabled get fed up with the people's 'advice to be brave'.
- viii. Mr. Stephen Hawking said that he had never been brave and he had no choice in it.
- ix. Then the writer told him that living a disabled life can not be a choice.
- x. At this Mr. Hawking made no comment of his own.
- xi. He took the help of a computer and a voice synthesiser.
- xii. Then the writer could realise Hawking's anger and mental agony.
- xiii. The writer asked politely if his interview disturbed the scientist.
- xiv. The Scientist replied that he was surely disturbed.
- xv. The writer asked again if he took people's kindness for satisfaction.
- xvi. In reply to the author's question, he said that kindness for the handicapped persons would not lead them anywhere.
- xvii. He advised the disabled persons to concentrate on what they are good at.

2. Write the moral lesson of the story 'A Visit to Cambridge' in brief.
3. What is the scientist's message for the disabled?
4. Describe the emotions of the author at the end of the chapter.
5. Both the author and the scientist Mr. Hawking were disabled. Differentiate their disabilities in your own words.
6. Stephen Hawking said, " I've had no choice". Does the writer think there was a choice? What was it?
7. What did Mr. Hawking reply when the author said, 'a lot of people seem to think that disabled people are chronically unhappy'?

D. Short Answer Type Questions:- Type - ii.

Marks - 3

Questions with Answers :

Answer the following questions within 20 to 30 words : (The first one has been done for you)

1. Who received the phone call at Stephen Hawking's house and what was the conversation that followed?

Ans : The assistant of Stephen Hawking received the phone call of the author. The author begged to all of only ten minutes to meet Mr. Hawking at his house. Feeling his intense desire, the assistant allotted half-an hour from 3.30 to 4 pm for the interview.

2. The author called Mr. Hawking, 'a beautiful man'. How does he define beauty?
3. Write Stephen's idea behind saying- ' They should concentrate on what they are good at'.
4. What lesson do you learn from the story ' A Visit to Cambridge'?
5. "A lot of people seem to think that disabled people are chronically unhappy." - Elucidate.

E. Long Answer Type Questions :

Marks - 6

Answer the following questions with in 40 to 60 words

1. Write a short note on Mr. Stephen Hawking.
2. Describe the good-bye scene of the author Kanga from Stephen Hawking's house.

F. Fill up the blanks as directed :

1. The author had come to Britain _____ a wheelchair. [Use the suitable preposition].
2. I have _____ no choice. [Use the correct form of 'have']
3. He is one of the _____ man in the world. [Use the right form of the adjective 'beautiful']
4. He doesn't think there is anything good about being _____. [Use the correct form of 'disable']
5. Stephen Hawking was _____ worthy successor to Isaac Newton. [Use the suitable article]
6. Stephen Hawking is one of the greatest _____ of our time. [Use the correct word : scientist/ scientists]

7. We should respect our elderly. [Pick out the modal verb]
8. This is the most interesting story I have ever _____. [Use the correct form of verb 'hear']

G. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements:

- i. The story 'A Visit to Cambridge' has been taken from ' Trying to Grow'.
- ii. Firdaus Kanga lived and worked in Mumbai.
- iii. Mr. Stephen Hawking had come in a wheelchair from India.
- iv. The disabled should not concentrate on what they are good at.
- v. The garden was as big as a park.
- vi. Stephen Hawking was a completely paralysed person.

H. Suppose you are Ankan Dey, a student of Umakanta School, Agartala. You had been sent to the USA on educational tour. Now you have come back to your native land.

-Now share your experience with your classmates within 10 to 20 sentences.

Unit - 7

A visit to Cambridge

Multiple choice Questions:

1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (b)

B. Very short Answer Questions:

1. Firdaus Kanga is an Indian writer and journalist.
2. Stephen Hawking was a great astrophysicist.
3. Stephen Hawking accepted his disability. He tried to be brave.
4. The common opinion is that the disabled are chronically unhappy.
5. The author touched his shoulder and wheeled out in the summer evening.
6. It could be the anguish to express himself with the right words on his computer.

Unit 8

A Short Monsoon Diary

- Ruskin Bond

Lesson at a Glance

Key points:-

- * This lesson is written in the form of diary by Ruskin Bond, a nature lover.
- * A diary is a daily record of personal experiences written day after day over a long period of time.
- * The silent miracle of nature and life's little joys and sorrows are portrayed here.
- * The author enjoys monsoon in the hills and observes the accompanying changes in the world of flora (plants) and fauna (animals).
- * This lesson thus presents nature's panoramic view and brings us close to nature.

Part -1

June 24

- * The first day of monsoon mist conceals the hills, and a deathly silence prevails with the ceasing of the birds' song.
- * The author hears Bijju calling his sister as the mist hid him too.

June 25

Early monsoon rain, warm and humid weather make the cobra lily bloom and the hilly region becomes "A Paradise" in the words of the author.

June 27

Seasonal visitors like leopards, leeches took entry and created trouble.

- * The Leopard stole a dog and attempted to attack Bijju's cow.
- * Bloodletting is common due to leeches.
- * Scarlet minivet, on the other hand, add beauty to nature but are chased by a pair of drongos.
- * Rain provides food to various insectivorous birds.

August 2

- * The continuous rain makes the author pleased, but he spent a sleepless night.
- * Though being untouched, he felt the touch of rain through leaked tin roofs.

August 3

- * Rain stops and the sun appears behind the clouds.
- * A crow shakes off the raindrops, a woman gets back to work.
- * The whistling Thrush appears like a 'dark sweet secret' ending the silence.

August 12

Endless rain and permanent mist prevail for eight or nine days keeping all inside and making a few bobbing umbrellas visible.

Beauty of hillsides with late monsoon flowers attracts the author's attention.

August 31

- * There is monsoon growth everywhere. The seeds of cobra lily are turning red and give the indication of the approaching end of the rain.
- * Blooming flowers - orchids, wild dahlias of different colours put on a fashion display
- * Snakes, rodents flooded out of their holes and took shelter in roofs, attics and godowns.
- * Grandmother warns the children not to kill chuchundars as they bring luck and money which proved right at the author's receipt of a cheque.

October 3

- * Monsoon rain is replaced by winter rain.
- * After an evening hailstorm the sky is clear and the hilly region looks bright with golden light

January 26

- * Winter rain brings silence and intensifies the loneliness of the author in the absence of his friend.
- * The winter rain is pensive with no flowers.

March 23

- * Ruskin Bond observed the blackest cloud, squatted over Mussoorie.
- * A half-hour hailstorm declared the death-knell (bell of ending) of winter.
- * A lovely rainbow clad sky became visible.

Word notes :-

Melancholy	–	Very sad
heralded	–	announced
bloodletting	–	losing blood
drumming	–	falling noisily
scarlet minivet	–	a bird
caress	–	Touch or hold lovingly

A. Choose the correct answer from the given options:-

1. 'A Short Monsoon Diary' is written by-
 - a. Michael Morpurgo
 - b. S.D. Sawant
 - c. Satyajit Roy
 - d. Ruskin Bond

2. Monsoon rain makes the birds-
 - a. Vocal
 - b. Silent
 - c. Happy
 - d. Melancholic
3. Bijju is calling his-
 - a. Mother
 - b. Grandmother
 - c. Father
 - d. Sister
4. The author could hear Bijju but could not see him because of-
 - a. The distance
 - b. The wall
 - c. The mist
 - d. The fact that he was not in the line of his vision
5. Monsoon rain heralded-
 - a. visitors to mussoorie
 - b. seasonal visitors like leopard and several thousand leeches
 - c. different animals
 - d. the author and his family
6. The leopard lifted-
 - a. a dog
 - b. a cow
 - c. a goat
 - d. a rabbit
7. Drongos chase-
 - a. Leopards
 - b. cows
 - c. scarlet minivets
 - d. Dogs
8. Who are the obnoxious visitors that arrive at the hill station?
 - a. Leopards and leeches
 - b. Drongos and Minivets
 - c. Drongos and leopards
 - d. Leopards and Minivets
9. Fearing whom do the leopards run away?
 - a. Bijju
 - b. Bijju's sister
 - c. Bijju's grandmother
 - d. Bijju's mother
10. How does Bijju's cow get saved?
 - a. By gunshot
 - b. By thunders
 - c. By the screaming of Bijju's mother
 - d. By the Monsoon
11. Insectivorous birds are happy in the monsoon season-
 - a. as they get plenty of food
 - b. because they breed in this season
 - c. because they love water
 - d. as the weather suits them

4. "There is no dearth of food for the insectivorous birds."- Why?
5. Why does the writer feel lonely?

D. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words :- (The first one has been done for you)

1. Why did the writer spend a sleepless night on 2nd August?

Answer : On 2nd August , it had been raining on the tin roof. The sound of the rain kept the writer awake all night.

2. How does the writer get to know that the monsoon was coming to an end?
3. Which seasonal visitors are troublesome and why?

E. Answer the questions in 40-60 words :-

1. Describe Ruskin Bond as a nature lover in reference to the lesson "A Short Monsoon Diary."
2. Write a diary entry about your experience of a cool winter evening.

F. Read the given extracts and answer the given questions :

- a) A school boy asked me to describe the hill station and valley in one sentence, and all I could say was : "A Paradise that might have been."
 - i) Who is 'me' here?
 - ii) Who asked the author to describe the hill station and valley in one sentence?
 - iii) What did the author say in reply?
 - iv) Which word in the extract mean as same as 'Heaven'?
- b) It is a good sound to read by- the rain outside, the quiet within- and although tin roofs are given to springing unaccountable leaks, there is feeling of being untouched by, yet in touch with, the rain.
 - i) Which sound is referred to here?
 - ii) What feeling does the writer have?
 - iii) How is the writer untouched by the rain?
 - iv) What is the meaning of the word 'unaccountable'?

Working with language :

G) Complete the following sentences from the text :

- 1) It is very strange how all the birds.....
- 2) The forest is deathly still as.....
- 3) The mist affords.....
- 4) The aggressive drongos chase.....
- 5) It is a pleasant feeling of being.....

H. Look at the words given in the box:-

Screamed, whistling, blanket, menace, chop up

1. Match the above words with their correct meanings :

- a. threaten
- b. cover
- c. making a clear high pitched sound
- d. cutting into small pieces
- e. shouting loudly

2. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verbs given in the box.

- a. The boy is with joy.
- b. The trees with no flowers me.
- c. The grandmother imprecations to prevent the cow from attacking leopard.
- d. My mother is vegetables into small pieces
- e. The mist all the places in the winter season.

Practice Questions :

Very Short Answer Type Questions :

Mark – 1

- 1. What kind of birds are drongos?
- 2. When is there no dearth of food for insectivorous birds?
- 3. Who asked the writer to describe the hill station and valley in one sentence?

Short questions : (20-30 words)

Mark – 2

- 1. Why does the writer consider the rain melancholy?
- 2. What was the author's reaction at the recipient of a cheque?
- 3. What happens when the rain stops on 3rd August?

Answer key

- A. 1(d) 2 (b) 3 (d) 4 (c) 5 (b) 6 (a) 7 (c) 8 (a) 9 (d) 10 (c) 11 (a) 12 (c)
13 (a) 14 (b) 15 (a) 16 (d) 17 (b)

Unit - 8

On the Grasshopper and Cricket

- John Keats

- * This is a fourteen lined Sonnet written by an ardent lover of nature, John Keats.
- * Here, the poet described the spontaneity of nature whatever the season is.
- * The music and poetry of nature never ends and it always inspires.
- * During the extreme heat in summer, when the birds stop singing, earth's music is heard through the voice of the grasshopper.
- * Again in winter when everything seems lifeless, cricket's song under the rocks keeps the poetry of earth alive.
- * Thus, this poem explores the beauty of nature and attracts us towards its never-ending poetry and music.

Word Notes :

Word	Meaning
Faint	feeling weak and dizzy and close to losing consciousness
Hedge	a fence or boundary formed by closely growing bushes or shrubs
Shrills	high-pitched sound
Drowsiness	a feeling of being sleepy
At ease	In comfort

A. Choose the correct answer from the given options:

- i) The poem "On the Grasshopper and Cricket" has been written by -
(a) Ruskin Bond (b) John Keats
(c) Robert Frost (d) P B Shelly
- ii) "..... he takes the lead." Who takes the lead?
(a) Cricket (b) People
(c) Grasshopper (d) Birds
- iii) Whose warmth is ever increasing?
(a) The Grasshopper's song (b) The Cricket's song
(c) Bird's chirping (d) Poetry of earth

- iv) The Grasshopper takes rest, tired out with fun-
- (a) On the top branch of a tree (b) Among some bushes
(c) Beneath some pleasant weed (d) Under some rocks
- v) The main theme of the poem is-
- (a) Poetry and music (b) honesty
(c) bravery (d) fraternity

B. Answer the following questions in 10 words : (few have been done for you)

- 1) What happens to birds during summers?
Ans :- The birds become faint and quiet under the heat of sun.
- 2) Whose voice will run from hedge to hedge?
Ans :- The grasshopper's voice will run from hedge to hedge.
- 3) Where does the grasshopper rest when it tires out with fun?
- 4) Who warms the winter frost with its music?
- 5) What kind of poem is "On the Grasshopper and Cricket"?
- 6) What do the grasshopper and cricket symbolise?
- 7) Who are half-lost in drowsiness?
- 8) When does the poetry of the earth cease?
- 9) What might one hear on a lone, cold and silent winter evening?
- 10) Who has wrought silence?

C. Answer the following question in 20-30 words : (The first one has been done for you)

- 1) "When the frost has wrought a silence." Explain the line:
Ans :- The line presents a vivid picture of a winter evening. The surrounding is calm and quiet. Frost deepens the cold, but still earth is not deprived of her music.
- 2) What does Keats mean by 'The poetry of earth'?
- 3) Why does the poet feel that the poetry of the earth is never dead?
- 4) How does the Cricket's song increase the warmth of the winter evening?
- 5) Which words or expressions suggest that it is winter?
- 6) Where do the birds do during the summer season?

D. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words : (The first one has been done for you)

- 1) Who are lost in half drowsiness in winter and why?
Ans :- People are lost in half drowsiness in winter. The cool weather makes everything lifeless. It spreads a chilly numbness to everywhere, thus people are half- lost in drowsiness.

- 2) How do people find relief in the extreme summer?
- 3) When does the Grasshopper take lead and why?
- 4) How is Summer made musical?

E. Answer the following questions in 40-60 words :

- 1) The earth is a source of never ending music and poetry. Discuss in reference to the poem "The Grasshopper and the Cricket".
- 2) What do the songs of grasshopper and cricket symbolise?

F. Read the extracts carefully and answer the questions:

The poetry of earth is ceasing never :

On a lone winter evening, when the frost

Has wrought a silence, from the stove their shrills

The cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever.

- a) Whose voice is heard on a lone winter evening?
- b) What happens during winter?
- c) The poetry of ___ never ceases
- d) Which word means as same as solitary/ lonely?

The poetry of earth is never dead:

When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,

And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run

From hedge to hedge about the new - mown mead

- a) Who faint in the hot sun?
- b) What do they do then?
- c) Whose voice run from hedge to hedge?
- d) Which word means the same as 'perished'?

G. Use the suitable articles (a/an/the) :

- a) "On the Grasshopper and Cricket" is _____ nature poem.
- b) _____ poetry of earth is ceasing never.
- c) Frost has wrought _____ silence everywhere.
- d) _____ grasshopper takes the lead.
- e) It is raining outside. You must go out taking _____ umbrella.

H. Fill in the blanks as directed in brackets

- i) The birds hide in cooling trees in summer.(Underline the adjective)
- ii) The Grasshopper_____ lead. (Use correct form of 'take')
- iii) Frost has wrought a silence. (Underline the noun here)
- iv) In winter people are half ____ in drowsiness (Use correct form of 'lose')
- v) The Cricket's song breaks ____ silence of winter. (Use a/an/the)
- vi) The birds are faint _____ the hot sun.(Use of/ with/ for)

Practice Questions

Very Short Questions (10 Words)

Mark – 1

- 1) Who has composed the poem "On the Grasshopper and Cricket"?
- 2) What kind of poem is it?
- 3) What is the main theme of the poem?

Short Questions (20-30 words)

Marks – 2

- 1) Where does the grasshopper take rest?Why?
- 2) What role did the grasshopper take in summer and Why?

Short Questions (30-40 words)

Marks – 3

- 1) How can you say that the poet is worshipping nature?
- 2) How do people behave in winter?

Long Questions (40-60 words)

Marks – 5

- 1) What is the central idea of the poem "On the grasshopper and the cricket"?
- 2) How does Keats celebrate the 'poetry of earth' in his poem "On the Grasshopper and Cricket"?

Answer key

A. Choose the correct answer from the given options:

- i) (b) John Keats
- ii) (c) Grasshopper
- iii) (b) Cricket's song
- iv) (c) Beneath some pleasant weed
- ix) (a) Poetry and music

G. Use the suitable articles (a/an/the)

- (a) a (b) The (c) a (d) The (e) an

H. Fill in the blanks as directed in brackets :

- i) cooling (ii) takes (iii) Frost, silence (iv) lost
v) the (vi) with

Unit - 9

The Great Stone Face - 1

- Nathaniel Hawthorne

The story at a glance

- * The Great Stone Face was the work of nature and it was formed on the side of a mountain by some rocks and also they resembled the features of a human face from a proper distance .
- * One day a mother told a prophecy to her little child, Ernest, that a great man bearing the stone face would be born some day and that she herself had heard in her Childhood.
- * The child used to watch it for hours and the stone face became his teacher .
- * Ernest, the little child grew up to be a gentle, quiet young man .
- * After a few years, Mr. Gathergold, who had left the valley and settled at a distant seaport decided to return his native place becoming a rich person and there was a rumour that Gathergold looked like the Great Stone face .
- * But Ernest found no similarity between Gathergold and the Great Stone Face .
- * By this time Gathergold had become poor and died without establishing his likeness with the Stone Face .
- * Then, the people agreed that there was no likeness between them .
- * Then after, the people considered Blood-and-Thunder, a famous commander who desired to return to his native valley as the likeness of the Great Stone Face .
- * But Ernest failed to recognise any similarities between Blood-and-Thunder and the Great Stone Face .
- * His heart assured him that the Great Stone Face had still to come .

Words Note :-

Immense –	extremely large or great
Spectator –	a person who watches at a show, game or other event
Gigantic –	huge
Prophecy –	prediction
Pensive –	thoughtful

1. Choose the correct answer : -

- a) The Great Stone Face was a work of—
- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 1) Nature | 2) Sculptors |
| 3) Ernest | 4) Ernest's mother |

- b) The old prophecy was that one day —
- 1) The Great Stone Face would destroy the Valley
 - 2) The Great Stone Face would kill the people of the valley
 - 3) The Great Stone Face would give money to the valley's people
 - 4) A man with that face would appear in the valley
- c) The mother and her little boy were talking about —
- i) Gathergold ii) Blood-and-Thunder
 - iii) Great Stone Face iv) Their relatives
- d) How many times did the people think the prophecy to come true ?
- i) Once ii) twice
 - iii) thrice iv) None of these
- e) Blood-and-Thunder was a —
- i) Doctor ii) poet
 - iii) Soldier iv) farmer

2. Answer the following questions in 10 words :- (The first one has been done for you)

- a) Who were talking about the Great Stone Face at the door of the Cottage ?
 Ans:- A mother and her little son, Ernest were talking about the Great Stone Face at the door of the cottage .
- b) Whose work was the Great Stone Face ?
- c) How was Ernest's mother ?
- d) Where did Ernest Spend his childhood ?
- e) How was Ernest as a young man ?
- f) Why did Gathergold wish to return to the native valley ?
- g) What was folly but pardonable ?
- h) What did the Great Stone face seem to tell Ernest ?
- i) Who prepared to welcome Blood-and-Thunder ?
- j) Why did Ernest not believe that Gathergold looked like Great Stone Face ?

3. Answer the following questions in 20-30 words :- (The first one has been done for you)

- a) What was the Great Stone Face ?
 Ans :- The Great Stone Face was a work of nature, formed by several rocks piled one upon another. From a proper distance, they resembled the features of a human face .
- b) What was the Old prophecy that Ernest's mother told him ?

- c) How did Gathergold become rich ?
- d) What did Ernest wish when he gazed at the Great Stone Face ?
- e) What did the Spectator see when he went near the Great Stone Face ?

4. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words :- (The first one has been done for you)

- a) How did Ernest spend his childhood ?

Ans :- Ernest spent his childhood in the log-cottage with his mother. He was dutiful to his mother and helpful to her in many things . He assisted his mother with his little hands and more with his loving heart .

- b) How did Mr. Gathergold make his fortune ?
- c) Why did Ernest spend hours gazing at the Great Stone Face ?

5. Answer the following questions in 40 – 60 words :-

- a) Justify the title of the Story, ‘The Great Stone Face’ .
- b) How did Ernest get interested in the Great Stone Face when he was a child ?

6. Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:

About this time there went a rumour throughout the Valley that the great man, who was to bear a resemblance to the Great Stone Face, had appeared at last . It seems that, many years before, a young man had left the valley and settled at a distant seaport. Gathergold, which was his name, had set up as a shopkeeper and, being sharp in business matters, had become so very rich that it would have taken him a hundred years only to count his wealth. In time he thought of his native valley, and decided to go back there, and end his days where he had been born .

- a) From where has the extract been taken ?
- b) Who had appeared at last ?
- c) Who was Gathergold ?
- d) What is the opposite meaning of the word ‘native’ ?

Working with Language :

7. Write the abstract noun forms of the following words :-

- a) Positively _____
- b) Sadly _____
- c) Great _____
- d) Attracted _____
- e) Appeared _____
- f) Kind _____
- g) Imagine _____
- h) Know _____
- i) Child _____
- j) Recognise _____

8. Rearrange the jumbled words into meaningful sentences :

- a) Work / Great / was / of / Stone / nature / Face / the / a
- b) told / his mother / that / her own / had / a / him / mother / Story / told / her
- c) log – cottage / childhood / the / in / spent / his / he
- d) he / of / native / in time / thought / Valley / his
- e) nothing / his / saw / they / remarkable / in / of / life / way

Answers Key

Choose the correct answer :-

- a) 1 b) 4 d) 3 h) 2 i) 3

6) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:-

- a) The extract has been taken from the Story, 'The Great Stone Face – 1' .
- b) The great man who was to bear a resemblance to the Great Stone Face, had appeared at last .
- c) Gathergold was a rich, wealthy and sharp businessman who returned to his native Valley to spend his old age days.
- d) The opposite meaning of the word 'native' is 'immigrant' .

7) Write the abstract noun form of the following words :-

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a) Positiveness | b) Sadness |
| c) Greatness | d) Attraction |
| e) Apperance | f) Kindness |
| g) Imagination | h) Knowledge |
| i) Childhood | j) Recognition |

8) Rearrange the jumbled words into meaningful sentences :-

- a) The Great Stone Face was a work of nature .
- b) His mother told him story that her own mother had told her .
- c) He spent his childhood in the log – cottage .
- d) In time he thought of his native Valley .
- e) They saw nothing remarkable in his way of life .

Unit – 10

The Great Stone Face – II

- Nathaniel Hawthorne

The Chapter at a glance

- * As Ernest grew older with the passage of time, his wisdom was sharpened and popularity spread beyond the limits of the valley.
- * People from distant places came to visit him and he always made them happy with his simplicity, sincerity, kind and good words.
- * A poet of the same valley had become famous by his sweet poem. The Great Stone Face was glorified as the poet celebrated it in his poem.
- * Ernest used to read his poems and began to assume the poet as the resemblance of the Great Stone Face.
- * Hearing Ernest's fame, one Summer day the poet visited Ernest and found him reading a book.
- * At the poet's urge for the night's shelter, Ernest greeted him with a warm reception.
- * The poet conversed with Ernest and was moved by his gentleness, kindness and wisdom.
- * However, Ernest become sad as he could not find the resemblance of the Great Stone Face in the poet too. His long awaited prophecy was still not fulfilled.
- * The poet too admitted his limitations that his poetry was divine but these were only imagination. His life had no correspondence with his thoughts.
- * The poet and Ernest went to the meeting place arm in arm to speak to his neighbours, which was his regular work.
- * While he was sermonising them, the poet became more conscious about his powerful words which were with his deep thoughts harmonised with his simple life.
- * As the poet noticed him, he saw an image of the Great Stone Face and shouted that at last the old prophecy came true and Ernest himself was the Great Stone Face
- * Ernest however did not believe him and slowly walked homeward with the same belief that some wiser and better man would appear with the resemblance of the Great Stone Face.
- * Thus, the story obviously taught us that man's simplicity, practical wisdom and deep Love for humanity make a man famous rather than his wealth.

4. What had God granted ?
5. Who was the poet ?
6. How did Ernest treat the poet ?
7. What aspect of the poet fascinated Ernest ?
8. Where did Ernest go arm in arm with the poet ?
9. What did the poet admit to Ernest ?
10. What was Ernest's custom or habit ?
11. Who declared Ernest's likeness to the Great Stone Face ?
12. How did Ernest look during the Sunset ?
13. Who was compared with the white mist around the Great Stone Face ?
14. When did Ernest use to speak to his neighbours ?

C) Answer to the given question in 20 – 30 words : (The first one has been done for you)

1. Why did Ernest become so famous ?

Ans :- As Ernest grew older, his wisdom became sharper . His gentle sincerity, kind words, wise thoughts made him famous – beyond the limits of the valley .

2. Why did the poet come to meet Ernest ?
3. What did the poet say about his worthiness ?
4. What was Ernest's image in the valley ?
5. Why did Ernest become sad after examining the poet ?
6. Why did Ernest's words and thoughts have force and appeal ?

D) Answer the following questions in 30 – 40 words : (The first one has been done for you)

1. How different was the poet from Ernest's assumptions of the poet ?

Ans :- Reading the poet's works Ernest assumed the poet to be a noble person . His divine songs touched his heart and he hoped to see the likeness of the Great Stone Face in him . But he did not find that resemblance in the poet . The poet too admitted that his life did not correspond with his thoughts.

2. How did the poet find similarity between the Great Stone Face and Ernest ?
3. Why did the poet say that the 'life and character of Ernest were a nobler strain of poetry' ?

E) Answer to the questions in 40 – 60 words :

1. Do you think the prophecy was fulfilled at the end ? If so, how ?
2. What message does the poet want to convey through the story "The Great Stone Face– 2" ?

F. Read the extracts and answer the questions :-

1. One summer day, therefore, he arrived at Ernest's door, where he found the good old man holding a book in his hand, which he read and then, with a finger between the leaves, looked lovingly at the Great Stone Face . "Good evening," said the poet. "Can you give a traveller a night's shelter ?"
- a) Who came one summer day ?
- b) What was Ernest doing, when he came ?
- c) Who was 'good old man' ?
- d) What did the poet ask Ernest ?
2. Then all the people looked, and saw that what the poet said was true . The prophecy was fulfilled. But Ernest, having finished what he had to say, took the poet's arm and walked slowly home ward. still hoping that some wiser and better than himself would by and by appear, bearing the resemblance to the Great Stone Face .
- a) Who were 'all the people' ?
- b) What truth did the people realize ?
- c) What did Ernest do having finished his preaching ?
- d) What did Ernest still believe ?

Working with Language

1) Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners :

- a) At that moment, Ernest's face took on _____ expression so grand .
- b) Who are you, _____ gifted guest ?
- c) God had granted a new poet to _____ earth.
- d) He showed his hospitality to _____ stranger.
- e) _____ people came to seek his advice.
- f) Savita has lost _____ pens she had.

2. Answer the questions as directed :-

- a) The poet sat down beside him. (Underline the preposition)
- b) He gives a familiar look on his audience . (use the past form of 'gives')
- c) He was an old man (underline the adjective)
- d) We breathe _____ oxygen to live. (use in / out)

- e) Max is an _____ boy (use suitable adjective)
- f) He, was a native of the valley. (Identify the type of Sentence)

Practice Questions

Objective type Questions 10 words :

Marks – 1

1. Whom did Ernest address every day ?
2. What kind of poem did the poet compose ?

Short Questions 20 – 30 words :

Marks – 2

1. What do you mean by ‘distant voice of a heavenly song’ ?
2. Why did the people become so interested in Ernest’s words ?

Short Questions 30 – 40 words :

Marks – 3

1. Characterise Ernest in reference to the story “The Great Stone Face -2”
2. Draw a comparison between Ernest and the poet .

Long Questions 40 – 60 words :

Marks – 5

1. Why and what did Ernest talk to the neighbours and others in the valley ?
2. What made the poet realise that Ernest had the likeness of the Great Stone Face ?

Answer Key

a) Choose the correct answer from the alternatives

- 1) b) a poet
- 2) a) On the bench before his cottage door
- 3) a) On a summer day
- 4) b) Usual work
- 5) d Both (b) and (c)
- 6) (a) Ernest

Working with Language

1) Fill in the blank with appropriate determiners

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| a) An | b) my |
| c) this | d) a |
| e) many | f) the few |

2) Answer the questions as directed

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a) Beside | b) Gave |
| c) Old | d) In |
| e) Honest | f) Assertive |

Chapter - 1

How The Camel Got His Hump

- Rudyard Kipling

The story at a glance

- In the beginning of the world the animals had started working for human beings.
- There was a lazy camel who lived in the middle of the Howling Desert.
- The three animals - the Horse, the Ox and the Dog would work all day, but the lazy camel never listened to them.
- The camel ate only sticks, prickles and thorns and he said "Humph!" When anyone spoke to him.
- On a Monday morning when the three animals called him to work, he replied with a "Humph!"
- All three of them reported this to the Man and after hearing this, the Man ordered them to work double - time to compensate the camel's work.
- The three got angry and decided to hold a Panchayat.
- The Djinn tried to convince the camel for work but the camel replied with the same word "Humph".
- When the camel was looking into his image in the river, the Djinn came and made a humph on his neck as a punishment.
- On Thursday the Djinn told him to work for three days and his humph would provide him with food for three days.
- The camel started working but he still has not learned how to behave and his three day's extra work is pending.
- The story teaches us that one who is lazy and doesn't perform his duties on time tends to suffer in the end.

1) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:-

In the beginning, when the world was new and the Animals were just beginning to work for Man, there was a camel, and he lived in the middle of a howling desert because he did not want to work. He ate sticks and thorns and prickles, and when anybody spoke to him he said "Humph!"

Just "Humph!" and no more.

Presently the Horse came to him on Monday morning, with a saddle on his back and said, "Camel, O camel, come out and trot like the rest of us."

"Humph!" said the camel, and the Horse went away and told the Man.

Presently the Dog came to him, with a stick in his mouth, and said, "Camel, O camel, come and fetch and carry like the rest of us."

"Humph!" said the camel, and the Dog went away and told the Man.

Presently the Ox came to him, with the yoke on his neck, and said, "Camel, O camel, came and plough like the rest of us."

A) Choose the correct answer from the given options:-

- a) The animals were just beginning to work for ____
i) Girl ii) Woman iii) Boy iv) Man
Ans:- iv) Man
- b) The camel did not want _____
i) to work ii) to speak iii) to eat iv) to sleep
- c) _____ came to him with a stick in his mouth
i) The Ox ii) The Horse iii) The Dog iv) The camel
- d) _____ said the camel.
i) Humph ii) Bark iii) Meow iv) Moo

B) Answer the following questions :

- a) Why did the Camel live in the desert?
Ans:- The camel lived in the desert because he did not want to work.
- b) Where did the camel live?
- c) What did he eat?
- d) What did the Horse say to the camel?

2) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions :-

"Do you see that? Said the Djinn. "That's your very own humph that you've brought upon your very own self by not working. Today is Thursday, and you've done no work since Monday, when the work began. Now you are going to work."

"How can I", said the camel, with this humph on my back?"

"That has a purpose, "said the Djinn, all because you missed those three days. You will be able to work now for three days without eating, because you can live on your humph; and don't you ever say I never did anything for you. Come out of the Desert and go to the Three, and behave.

And the camel went away to join the Three. And from that day to this the camel always wears a humph (we call it 'hump' now, not to hurt his feelings); but he has never yet caught up with the three days that he missed at the beginning of the world, and he has never yet learned how to behave.

A) Choose the Correct answer from the given options:-

- a) You've done no work since _____
i) Sunday ii) Monday
iii) Thursday iv) Friday

- b) Now you are going to _____
 i) Work ii) Watch
 iii) Walk iv) Eat
- c) Camel went away to join the _____
 i) Two ii) Three
 iii) Four iv) Five
- d) Camel always wears _____
 i) a cap ii) a musk
 iii) a hat iv) a humph

B) Answer the following questions:-

- a) Who has brought upon his hump?
 b) According to Djinn, how will the camel be able to work for three days?
 c) Why do it call 'hump' now?
 d) What did the camel never yet learn?

3) Answer the following questions in 40 - 60 words:-

- a) What made the Dog, the Horse and the Ox very angry?
 b) How did the camel get his hump?
 c) What is the moral of the story 'How the camel Got His Hump'?

Answer Key

- 1.A. b) (i)
 c) (iii)
 d) (i)

2) A) Choose the correct answer from the given options:-

- a) (ii) b) (i)
 c) (ii) d) (iv)

Chapter – 2

Children at Work

The story at a glance

- Velu, an eleven year old village boy ran away from home as his father was a drunkard who used to snatch away all his money and beat him regularly.
- Somehow he reached Chennai Central in the Kanya Kumari Express without a ticket.
- He didn't see so many people except in a village fair.
- He was feeling weak due to hunger.
- Suddenly, Jaya, a rag picker girl approached him and talked to him.
- Jaya told him that she could arrange some food for him to eat and went along with her helplessly.
- In search of food, they finally arrived at the back of marriage hall where she found a garbage bin and picked two bananas and a vada from the pile.
- She offered Velu a banana from the garbage bin.
- Seeing two goats standing on the pile and a cloud of flies buzzing around them, at first Velu refused to take the food from her but later he ate the food because he could not control his hunger any further.
- Jaya took him to her house which was made of waste materials such as plastic sheets, old tires and broken bricks in a slum.
- Jaya gave a sack to Velu and asked him to help her in collecting the scrap articles.
- She told him that after collecting scrap, she would sell it to Jam Bazaar's Jaggu who would thereafter sell it to the factories.
- Thus, Velu became a rag picker too and he decided that he must do it until he finds a better job.
- The story teaches us to be empathic with these children and help whatever we can.

1) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:-

Velu put his head down on his knees, feeling miserable and exhausted. He had run away from his village two days ago. For two days he had eaten nothing but some peanuts and a piece of jaggery. In his bundle he carried a shirt, a towel and a comb. He had walked for most of the first day to Kannur and then got on the train to Chennai. Velu had no money for a ticket but luckily the ticket collector didn't come to the unreserved compartment. He had tried to sleep on the floor near the door. A group of men next to him had played cards and shouted all night. "Aiy! What, new to town eh?" called out a rough voice. Velu opened his eyes. There were a lot of people standing around, but nobody was looking at him. "Here! Aiy!" He turned around. Behind him a girl around his own age, wearing a long banian that came down to her knees. Her hair was stiff and brownish and she had a huge sack on one shoulder. She was picking up dirty plastic cups from the floor and stuffing them into her sack. Why is she calling me, thought Velu. And why is a girl wearing a banian?

A) Choose the Correct answer from the given options :- (The first one has been done for you)

i) Velu had run away from his _____

- a) Village b) City
c) Country d) Foreign

Ans:- a) Village

ii) Velu got on the train to _____

- a) West Bengal b) Chennai
c) Punjab d) Mumbai

iii) A group of men had played _____

- a) cricket b) football
c) hockey d) cards

iv) The girl who was behind him wore _____

- a) a long kurti b) a long salwar c) a long banian d) a frock

B) Answer the following questions :- (The first one has been done for you)

a) Why did Velu feel miserable and exhausted?

Ans :- Velu felt miserable and exhausted because he had run away from his village two days ago and had not eaten anything except some peanuts and a piece of jaggery for two days.

b) What was he carrying along with him?

c) What was unusual about the girl he met at the platform?

d) What was the girl doing?

2) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:-

"Come on, hero, eat it! You think I like it? I told you I'll find you something to eat. Don't think I have money to buy food for you. You'd better eat what you get until you have your own money."

Velu hesitated, but his stomach squeezed him again. He gulped down the banana and vada. His stomach felt better immediately. He could have eaten at least ten times more, but the girl could find only one more banana which she ate herself.

It's too early, they've only eaten tiffin. If you're still hungry. You'll have to wait for them to finish lunch. You can wait if you want. I have to work, I'm going. She picked up a couple of bottles from the heap and threw it into her sack. Then she walked off.

Velu panicked. He realised that if the girl left him, he had no idea where he was and what to do. It was better to stick to her, she seemed to know her way around. He ran after her again.

"Aiy!" he called. He did not even know the girl's name. "Aiy, what is your name?" he asked hurrying behind her.

She stopped and turned around. "Oho! So you've been following me around without even knowing my name. Jaya."

A) Choose the correct answer:-

- a) Here the word 'hero' refers to _____
i) Jaggu ii) Manju
iii) Velu iv) Kalu
Ans:- iii) Velu
- b) He could have eaten at least _____ more
i) ten times ii) six times
iii) three times iv) five times
- c) It's too early, they've only eaten _____
i) breakfast ii) lunch
iii) dinner iv) tiffin
- d) She picked up a couple of _____ from the heap
i) cups ii) plates
iii) bottles iv) spoons

Answer the following questions :- (The first one has been done for you)

- a) What did Velu gulp down?
Ans:- Velu gulped down the banana and vada.
- b) What did he realise?
- c) Why did he run after her again?
- d) What was the name of the girl?

3) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions :-

"Are there any farms in the city?" he asked Jaya. She laughed and thumped her stick on the ground. "Farms! There are no farmers here, we are rag pickers.

"Rag pickers?"

"See my sack? Full of things I collected."

"Collected? From where?" asked Velu.

" From rubbish bins, where else?"

" You collect rubbish?" Velu had never heard of such a thing. "Ayye, blockhead. It's not any rubbish. Only paper, plastic, glass, such things. We sell it to Jam Bazaar Jaggu."

Velu was puzzled. He had heard of people throwing away rubbish. But why would anyone want to buy rubbish?

" Who's Jam Bazaar Jaggu? Why's he buying all this?"

"You think he buys it for show? He sells it to a factory. Come on, I don't have time to waste, like you."

Velu did not move. He hadn't run away and come to this new place to dig through garbage bins.

Jaya poked at him with her stick.

"Look here!" She shouted. " If someone gets there before us we don't get anything. Don't just stand there, posing Big hero. I'm trying to help you. Who filled your stomach today?"

Velu scratched his head and sighed. I'll do it for now, he thought, until I find a better job.

A) Choose the Correct answer from the given option:-

- a) Velu had never heard of _____
i) hawking ii) rag picking
iii) gardening iv) vendoring
- b) They sold the collected rubbish to _____
i) Jam Bazaar Jaggu ii) Bara Bazaar Jaggu;
iii) Jagat Bazaar Jaggu iv) Fancy Bazar Jaggu
- c) _____ poked at him with her stick
i) Jaggu ii) Jaya
iii) Police iv) A ragpicker
- d) What is the opposite meaning of 'laughed'?
i) Cried ii) Shouted
iii) Smiled iv) Whispered

B) Answer the following questions:-

- a) What do you mean by 'Rag picker'?
- b) Why was Velu puzzled?
- c) Who was Jam Bazaar Jaggu? Why was he buying all this?
- d) Why did Velu decide to be a rag picker?

4) Answer the following questions in 40-60 words:-

- a) How did Jaya help Velu?
- b) Under what circumstances did Velu become a rag picker?

Answer Key

- 1.A ii) (b) (iii) (d) (iv) (c)
- 2.A. b) (i) (c) (iv) (d) (iii)
- 3.A. a) (ii) b) (i) c) (ii) d) (i)

Chapter - 3

The Selfish Giant

- Oscar Wilde

- The children used to play in the Giant's garden every afternoon after the school.
- Suddenly, after seven years the Giant returned from his friend Cornish ogre's house.
- As he saw the children playing, he told them that no one except him can play in the garden and built huge walls around it and also he put up a notice board saying "Trespassers will be prosecuted."
- The children became very sad and they told one-another that they were very happy there.
- The spring season came all across the country except the Giant's garden and it was still winter.
- The Giant's garden was covered with snow and frost and also the north wind and the hail stayed happily.
- One morning the Giant heard the linnet's sweet song and also he saw the children had crept in through a little hole in the wall.
- Then the spring came and the birds and the flowers, added to the beauty of the garden.
- The Giant noticed that there was still winter in the farthest corner and in that corner there was a little boy who was so short that he couldn't reach till one of the branches of the tree
- Then the Giant realised that he had been selfish and he tried to help him climb the tree.
- The Giant broke down the wall and gave them permission to play in his garden but he could not find the little boy anymore whom he loved most.
- Years passed by and the Giant grew old and weak.
- One winter morning the Giant saw the little boy that he once helped stood under the tree with some prints of two nails on his hands and feet and after seeing this he became red with anger.
- The child informed him that these were the wounds of love and also invited the Giant in his garden, which is Paradise.
- In the afternoon, when the children came to play in the Giant's garden they found the Giant lying dead under the tree.
- The story teaches us that if we give happiness to others we can also feel happiness in our life.

1) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:-

Every afternoon, as they were coming from school, the children used to go and play in the Giant's garden.

It was a large lovely garden, with soft green grass. Here and there over the grass stood beautiful flowers like stars, and there were twelve peach - trees that in the springtime broke out into delicate blossoms of pink and pearl, and in the autumn bore rich fruit. The birds sat on the trees and sang so sweetly that the children used to stop their games in order to listen to them, "How happy we are here!" they cried to each other.

One day the Giant came back. He had been to visit his friend, the Cornish ogre, and had stayed with him for seven years. When he arrived he saw the children playing in the garden.

"What are you doing here?" he cried in a very gruff voice, and the children ran away. " My own garden is my own garden," said the Giant; " anyone can understand that, and I will allow nobody to play in it but myself." So he built a high wall all around it.

A) Choose the Correct answer from the given options:-

- a) It was a _____ garden
- a) beautiful b) lovely
c) wonderful d) nice
- Ans:- b) lovely
- b) There were _____ peach trees
- a) ten b) eleven
c) twelve d) thirteen
- c) One day the _____ came back.
- a) Giant b) Children
c) Cornish Ogre d) Oscar Wilde
- d) He stayed with his friend _____ years.
- a) Five b) Six
c) Seven d) Ten

B) Answer the following questions :-

- a) Where did the children play while coming from school?
Ans:- While coming from school, the children used to play in the Giant's garden.
- b) What did they cry to each other?
- c) Who was Cornish Ogre?
- d) What did the Giant do to stop the entry of the children?

2) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions :-

He saw a most wonderful sight. Through a little hole in the wall the children had crept in, and they were sitting in the branches of the trees. In every tree that he could see there was a little child. And the trees were so glad to have the children back again that they had covered them-

selves with blossoms, and were waving their arms gently above the children's heads. The birds were flying about and twittering with delight, and the flowers were looking up through the green grass and laughing. It was a lovely scene. Only in one corner it was still winter. It was the farthest corner of the garden, and in it was standing a little boy. He was so small that he could not reach up to the branches of the tree, and he was wandering all round it, crying bitterly. The poor tree was still covered with frost and snow, and the North wind was blowing and roaring above it. "Climb up, little boy!" Said the Tree, and it bent its branches down as low as it could; but the boy was too tiny.

A) Choose the Correct answer :-

a) He saw a most _____ sight.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| i) beautiful | ii) wonderful |
| iii) marvelous | iv) nice |

Ans:- ii) wonderful

b) In every tree that he could see there was a little _____

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| i) child | ii) girl |
| iii) boy | iv) flower |

c) It was a _____ scene.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| i) nice | ii) wonderful |
| iii) horrible | iv) lovely |

d) The boy was too _____

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| i) small | ii) big |
| iii) tiny | iv) little |

B) Answer the following questions :-

a) What were the birds doing in the Giant's garden?

Ans:- In the Giant's garden the birds were flying about and twittering with delight.

b) Where was the little boy standing?

c) What was the condition of the poor tree?

d) How did the tree try to help the little boy?

3) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions :-

One winter morning he looked out his window as he was dressing. He did not hate the winter now, for he knew that it was merely the spring asleep, and that the flowers were resting.

Suddenly he rubbed his eyes in wonder and looked and looked. It certainly was a marvellous sight. In the farthest corner of the garden was a tree quite covered with lovely white blossoms. Its branches were golden, and silver fruit hung down from them, and underneath it stood the little boy he had loved.

Downstairs ran the Giant in great joy, and out into the garden. He hastened across the grass, and came near to the child. And when he came quite close his face grew red with anger, and he said, "who hath dared to wound thee?" For on the palms of the child's hands were the prints of two nails, and the prints of two nails were on the little feet.

A) Choose the Correct answer :-

- a) He did not hate _____ now
i) Spring ii) Summer
iii) Rainy iv) Winter
- b) It was merely the _____ asleep
i) Summer ii) Winter
iii) Spring iv) Autumn
- c) It certainly was a _____ sight
i) marvellous ii) wonderful
iii) beautiful iv) nice
- d) "Who hath dared to wound thee?" ____ Here 'thee' refers to -
i) me ii) you
iii) them iv) us

B) Answer the following questions :-

- a) Why did he not hate the winter now?
b) Why was the sight marvellous?
c) Why did he become angry?
d) What did the Giant say in anger?

4) Answer the following questions in 40 - 60 words:-

- a) Why is the Giant called selfish?
b) Why did the Giant knock down the wall?
c) Why was it still winter in one corner of the garden?
d) Describe the second meeting between the Giant and the little boy.

Answer Key

A) Choose the Correct answer :-

- a) (iv) b) (iii) c) (ii) d) (ii)

Chapter - 4

The Treasure within

The story at a glance

- This is a motivational writing in the form of an interview.
- The story brings the message that every child is born with some potentialities. He/She requires to channelize the inner possibilities in his/her area of interest.
- The school teachers are there to enable the students to increase their potential in whatever they good at. This helps the child to bloom full fledged. This is what happens with the life of Hafeez Contractor, one of India's leading architects.
- Through an interview Mr Bela Raja, the editor of Sparsh brings out the eventful life of Hafeez, who was once a very good student.
- But from third standard onward he lost interest in studies, specially Mathematics became his biggest nightmare.
- Hafeez recollects how a sentence once spoken by his Principal had a life changing impact on him.
- At the end of that year he faired very well in his exam and secured 50% marks.
- The principal congratulated him and motivated him saying that this 50% were no less than destination.
- Hafeez wanted to join first in the army and next in the police which were not supported by his aunt and mother.
- He got admission in Jai Hind College in Bombay and studied French for seven years and learned nothing.
- He studied German till his teacher died.
- As per the decision of the college he had to take French again and started learning it to his cousin whose husband was an architect.
- In the architect's office, where he came to learn French, he saw somebody drawing a window in which Hafeez was able to pinpoint the mistakes.
- Being asked by his brother-in- law he drew a couple of things excellently. His brother-in-law asked him to join a course in architecture.
- In the entrance exam for architecture he got 'A+' and this success enabled him in becoming an architect. With that the advice of Mrs Gupta, one of Hafeez's school teacher. ".....Your sketches are good. When you grow up you become an architect" has come true.
- Thus Hafeez as an unusual learner excels in his own area of interest.
- Mathematics is no longer a nightmare to him.

lunch and collect money from 40-50 students, and run and buy the tickets. On my way back I would eat to my heart's content.

I used to be a leader of a gang. We would have gang fights and plan strategies. These things used to interest me more than any academics.

Students used to book my text books for the following year because they were almost brand new. I probably opened them one day before exams.

A. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives :

- i) Hafeez was most interested in -
a) playing b) drawing
c) funny pranks d) study
Ans:- c) funny pranks
- ii) For one whole hour Hafeez with his mates played
a) cricket b) football
c) hockey d) chor police
- iii) Every Saturday they were allowed to go into town to
a) meet their parents b) see a movie
c) buy books d) buy necessities
- iv) The word 'allowed' in the above extract means -
a) permitted b) denied
c) refused d) disallowed

Answer the following questions in 15 - 20 words : (The first one has been done for you)

- i) What did Hafeez use to be? Which things used to interest him more than any educational matters?

Ans:- Hafeez used to be a leader of a gang. Things like gang fights and planning strategies used to interest him more than any educational matters.

- ii) Why did the students use to book his text books for the following year?

3. In the first and second year I was a good student in school. After I reached the third standard. I simply lost interest and I never studied.

I used to be interested in games, running around, playing jokes and pranks on others. I would copy in class during exam times. I would try to get hold of the examination paper that had been prepared and study it as I could not remember things that had been taught to me in class.

However, later, one sentence spoken to me by my principal changed my life.

When I approached my eleventh standard, the principal called me and said, "Look here, son, I have been seeing you from day one. You are a good student but you never studied. I have taken

care of you till today. Now, I can no longer take care of you, so you do it yourself."

He talked to me for five minutes. "You don't have your father, your mother has worked so hard to bring you up and paid all your fees all these years but you have only played games. Now you should rise to the occasion and study."

Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write them in the space provided.

- i) Hafeez was a good student when he was in the
- a) first and second standard b) second and third standard
c) third and fourth standard d) fourth and fifth standard
- ii) Hafeez lost interest in study after he reached the
- a) sixth standard b) fifth standard
c) fourth standard d) third standard
- iii) The principal talked to Hafeez for
- a) five minutes b) ten minutes
c) fifteen minutes d) twenty minutes
- iv) The antonym of 'remember' is
- a) remind b) recollect
c) forget d) revision

Answer the following questions in 15-20 words

- i) Which area was Hafeez interested in?
- ii) What did the principal say that brought a life changing impact on him?

Answer the following questions in 40-60 words

- 1) Whom do you call an 'unusual' learner? What attempts can the school take to bring out the best in unusual learners? Give your suggestions.
- 2) What message is conveyed through the eventful life of Hafeez Contractor?
- 3) How did Hafeez give to his clients the kind of structure they wanted?
- 4) What does the title of the lesson "The treasure within" suggest? Do you think that the title is apt? Give reason to support your answer.
- 5) How did Hafeez take mathematics as a subject in his childhood? What as a professional architect, is his ultimate realization regarding 'mathematics'?

Answer Key

- 1.A. ii. b) A+
 - iii. a) First class first
 - iv. c) Teacher of his school
 2. ii. a) Chor police
 - iii. b) See a movie
 - iv) a) permitted
 3. The Treasure Within
- A. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives.
- i) (a) first and second standard
 - ii) (d) third standard
 - iii) (a) five minutes
 - iv) (c) forget

Chapter - 5

Princess September

- Somerset Maugham

The story at a glance

- The story 'Princess September' by Somerset Maugham is based on the theme of friendship and freedom.
- The story revolves round Princess September and a bird.
- Princess September, like each one of her eight elderly sisters, received the gift of a parrot in a golden cage on her father's birthday.
- The parrots encaged had been taught just two sentences : "God save the king," "Pretty Polly".
- They did not have freedom to fly as they wished and enjoy the natural beauty of the king's garden.
- Thus they lacked creativity and could not sing as they were confined in the cage.
- One day the parrot of Princess September died and she got very upset.
- During her utter grief a little bird came hopping into her room and began to sing about the lake, willow tress and so on.
- The little bird assured Princess September that he could be a substitute to her parrot. Thus a bondage of friendship was built between them.
- The little bird was free to live his life as he wished. This made him creative and interesting to Princess September as well as the King and the Queen though he was not as attractive as the parrots.
- Her sisters became jealous of her and made a plan to rob her of her happiness.
- They suggested her to put the bird in a cage.
- The wicked plan worked for a while.
- The bird stopped singing in captivity.
- Princess September cared more for the bird than her own happiness and let the bird fly away for which she was finally rewarded.
- The other princesses like their parrots became dull with the time and hence had no attractive looks. But Princess September grew into an attractive girl because of freedom which she enjoyed like the little bird.
- This freedom is a must for a person to live his life happily.

- Art and artists can prosper if only they are allowed freedom. No amount of money and comfort can make up for the loss of freedom. In this story Princess September put the parrot in the golden cage and gave it all comfort. But the bird did not like the comfort and finally died in his golden cage. It shows that freedom is more important than anything else.

Read the extract carefully and answer the following questions :

1. The King and Queen of Siam had many daughters, and the Queen said that it confused her to have to remember so many names. One day the king decided to call them. January, February, March (though of course in Siamese) till he came to the youngest whom he called September.

The King of Siam had a peculiar habit. Instead of receiving gifts on his birthday he gave them. One year on his birthday, not having anything else handy, he gave each of his daughters a green parrot in a golden cage. The princesses were very proud of their parrots and they spent an hour every day in teaching them to talk. Presently all the parrots could say 'God save the king' and some of them could say 'Pretty Polly' in no less than seven Oriental languages.

A. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write in the space provided :

- i) The King and Queen of Siam had -

a) 9 daughters	b) 7 daughters
c) 5 daughters	d) 3 daughters

Ans:- a) 9 daughters
- ii) The youngest daughter of the King and Queen was

a) Princess June	b) Princess July
c) Princess August	d) Princess September
- iii) On his birthday the King gave each of his daughters

a) a hornbill	b) a cuckoo
c) a parrot	d) a nightingale
- iv) The antonym of 'Oriental' is

a) Eastern	b) Japanese
c) Chinese	d) Occidental

B. Answer the following questions in 15 - 20 words.

- 1) How many daughters did the King and Queen have? Why did they name their daughters after the months of the year?
 Ans:- The King and Queen of Siam had nine daughters. To avoid confusion in remembering the names of so many daughters, they named them after the months of the year.
- 2) What was the peculiar habit of the king? Why is it called peculiar?
2. It seemed to Princess September that her little bird had been away a long time. Something might have happened to him. What with hawks and with snares you never knew what trouble he might

get into. Besides he might forget her, or he might take a fancy to somebody else. That would be dreadful. She wished he were safely back again.

Suddenly September heard a tweet - tweet just behind her ear and she saw the little bird sitting on her shoulder. He had come in so quietly and alighted so softly that she had not heard him.

"I wondered what on earth had become of you", said the Princess.

"I thought you'd wonder that," said the little bird. The fact is I very nearly did not come back to night at all. My father-in-law was giving a party and they all wanted me to stay, but I thought you'd be anxious.

A. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write them in the space provided -

i) The bird had been away from Princess September for

- a) a couple of days b) a week
c) a month d) a long time

Ans:- d) a long time

ii) Princess September suddenly heard a sound-

- a) Pack pack b) tweet tweet
c) to-o-hoot d) Mew Mew

iii) The bird came and sat on her

- a) shoulder b) head
c) palm d) finger

iv) The word 'anxious' in the above extract means

- a) Painful b) doubtful
c) worried d) haughty

B. Answer the following questions in 15-20 words : (The first one has been done for you)

i) What did Princess September apprehend seeing the bird's long absence in her room?

Ans:- Princess September apprehended that the hawks and snares might have harmed the bird. She also began to fancy that the bird might have forgotten her and become a pet to someone else.

ii) Why was the bird late in coming to Princess September on that evening?

3. When her sisters knew what had happened, they mocked her and said that the little bird would never return. But he did at last. And he sat on the September's shoulder and ate out of her hand and sang her the beautiful songs he had learned while he was flying up and down the fair place of the world. September kept her window open day and night so that the little bird might come into her room whenever he felt inclined, and this was very good for her, so she grew extremely beautiful.

And when she was old enough she married the king of Cambodia and was carried on a white

elephant all the way to the city in which the king lived. But her sisters never slept with their windows open, so they grew extremely ugly as well as disagreeable, and when the time came to marry them off they were given away to the king's councillors with a pound of tea and a Siamese cat.

A. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write in the space provided

i) Princess September kept her window open day and night so that

- a) She could look around
- b) the little bird might come into her room
- c) the sun rays could enter into her room
- d) the fragrance of the flowers could enter into her room.

ii) Princess September grew extremely

- a) talkative b) calm and quiet
- c) beautiful d) ugly

iii) The little came and sat on September's

- a) head b) shoulder
- c) finger d) palm

iv) The word 'disagreeable' in the above extract means

- a) fair b) charming
- c) unpleasant d) praise worthy

Answer the following questions in 15-20 words :

- i) Whom did Princess September marry? How was she welcomed to her husband's city?
- ii) The eight sisters kept their windows shut. How did it affect them?

Answer the following questions in 40-60 words :

- 1) "September kept her window open day and night..... this was good for her.... " - How was 'this' good for the Princess September as well as the bird it self?
- 2) What lesson do you get from the story ' Princess September'?
- 3) Sketch the character of Princess September as you find her in the story ' Princess September '.

Answer Key

Princess September

1. A. ii) Princess September
 - iii) c) A parrot
 - iv) d) Occidental
2. ii) b) Tweet Tweet
 - iii) a) Shoulder
 - iv) c) Worried
3. A. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives.
 - i) b) the little bird might come into her room.
 - ii) c) beautiful
 - iii) b) shoulder
 - iv) c) unpleasant

Chapter - 6

The Fight

- Ruskin Bond

The story at a glance:

- 'The Fight' is a story by Ruskin Bond about two boys - one boy is a Rajput named Ranji, white the other is a Punjabi, Suraj.
- Ranji was a new comer to the town of Rajpur.
- He did not have friends. So he preferred to take a look at the surroundings.
- One day Ranji saw a pool in the forest. He was fascinated by the crystal clear, cool water of the pool. He leapt into the water for a swim.
- The next day he came again there to refresh himself in the cool water of the pool.
- While resting on a yellow rock under the shade of sal trees he noticed a boy at a distance starting at him in a hostile manner.
- The boy was very much possessive about the pool. He declared he would not allow Ranji to swim.
- Ranji, who was prepared to be friendly, was amazed at the enmity of the boy.
- The boy declared his identity as a warrior. Ranji in return present himself as a fighter. Both were adamant which ensured a fight regarding who owned the possession of the pool in the forest.
- The violent fight continued till they were exhausted and tired. The dual stopped for the first day with a decision to defer the fight for the next day.
- The next day Ranji was reluctant to fight. But the boy invited him to the combat to come crossing the pool by swimming.
- The way Ranji dived and came to the surface of water without a splash fascinated the boy.
- The boy tried but miserably failed leaving a crashing sound that scared away the birds.
- Ranji informed him that it is a matter of practice and supported him in every failed effort.
- The fight ended when the two adversaries arrived into a settlement that Ranji would teach how to live and swim under water and Suraj would teach the art of fighting.
- Thus mutual understanding and respect for each other ended the fight and brought them together.
- The story gives us a message that a solution to any difference lies not in fighting but in understanding and helping each other.

Read the extracts carefully and answer the following questions :

1. Ranji had been less than a month in Rajpur when he discovered the pool in the forest. It was the height of summer and his school had not yet opened, and having as yet made no friends in this semi-hill station, he wandered about a good deal by himself into the hills and forests that stretched away interminably on all sides of the year, and Ranji walked about in his vest and shorts, his brown feet while with the chalky dust that flew up from the ground. The earth was parched, the grass brown, the trees listless, hardly stirring, waiting for a cool wind or a refreshing shower of rain.

It was on such a day - a hot, tired day - that Ranji found the pool in the forest. The water had gentle translucency, and you could see the smooth round pebbles at the bottom of the pool. A small stream emerged from a cluster of rocks to feed the pool. During the monsoon, this stream would be a gushing torrent, cascading down from the hills but during the summer, it was barely a trickle. The rocks, however, held the water in the pool and it did not dry up like the pools in the plain.

A. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write them in the space provided :

- i) In the forest of Rajpur Ranji discovered -

a) a cave b) a pool
c) a strange animal d) a rare flower

Ans:- b) a pool

- ii) Rajpur is a

a) hill station b) semi- hill station
c) smart City d) metropolitan city

- iii) The summer in Rajpur was -

a) very hot b) moderate
c) cool d) refreshing

- iv) The word 'wandered' in the above extract means -

a) walked b) stopped
c) roamed d) ran

B. Answer the following questions in 15-20 words :

- i) Why did Ranji wander about into the hills and forests of Rajpur?
ii) What did Ranji guess about the pool during monsoon? Why did it not dry up in summer?
2. When Ranji saw the pool, he did not hesitate to get into it. He had often gone swimming alone, or with friends when he had lived with his parents in the thirsty town in the middle of the Rajputana desert. There, he had known only sticky, muddy pools, where buffaloes wallowed and women washed clothes. He had never seen a pool like this - so clean and cold and inviting. He leapt into the water. His limbs were supple, free of any fat, and his dark body glistened in patches of sunlit water.

The next day he came again to quench his body in the cool water of the forest pool. He was there for almost an hour sliding in and out of the limpid green water, or lying stretched out on the smooth yellow rocks in the shade of broad leaved sal trees. It was while he lay thus that he noticed another boy standing a little distance away staring at him in a rather hostile manner. The other boy was little older than Ranji - taller, thickset, with a broad nose and thick red lips.

A. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write them in the space provided.

i) When Ranji saw the pool he did not hesitate to -

- a) sit on its bank b) jump into it
c) wash his feet d) collect water

Ans:- b) jump into it

ii) Rajputana is a

- a) plain land b) plateau
c) desert d) valley

iii) Ranji stretched his body on the smooth yellow rock under the shade of -

- a) bushy plants b) sagun trees
c) sal trees d) Gamai trees

iv) The antonym of ' hostile' is -

- a) unfriendly b) friendly
c) aggressive d) antagonistic

B. Answer the following questions in 15-20 words.

i) In what way was the forest pool different from the pools which Ranji had come across in the thirsty town of Rajputana desert?

ii) Describe the boy whom Ranji noticed at a distance.

3. When Ranji got home, he found it difficult to explain the cuts and bruises that showed on his face, leg and arms. It was difficult to conceal the fact that he had been in an unusually violent fight, and his mother insisted on his staying at home for the rest of the day. That evening, though, he slipped out of the house and went to the bazaar, where he found comfort and solace in a bottle of vividly coloured lemonade and a banana leaf full of hot, Jalebis. He had just finished the lemonade when he saw his adversary coming down the road. His first impulse was to turn away and look else where, his second to throw the lemonade bottle at his enemy. But he did neither of those things. Instead he stood his ground and scowled at his passing adversary. And the warrior said nothing either but scowled back with equal ferocity.

A. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write them in the space provided.

- i) Ranji was insisted to stay at home by his
a) father b) mother
c) sister d) grandmother
- ii) Slipping out of the home Ranji went to the
a) movie b) park
c) bazaar d) town
- iii) Ranji felt comfort and solace having a bottle of
a) juice b) lemonade
c) water d) milk
- iv) The antonym of 'conceal' is -
a) reveal b) hide
c) cover d) secret

B. Answer the following questions in 15-20 words :

- i) What was difficult for Ranji to conceal and why?
ii) What was the reaction of Ranji when he saw his adversary coming down the road?

Answer the following questions in 40-60 words :

- 1) Justify the title of the story 'The fight'.
2) What makes the two enemies turn into good friends? Explain as per your understanding of the lesson.
3) Compare and contrast between Ranji and Suraj, the two adversaries as you have found them in the story 'The fight'.

Answer Key

1.A. ii) b – Semihill station

iii) a – very hot

iv) c – roamed

2.A ii) c – desert

iii) c – sal trees

iv) b – friendly

3.A i) b) mother ii) c) bazaar

iii) b) lemonade iv) a) reveal

Chapter - 7

The Open Window

- Saki

The story at a glance

- The story is about Framton Nuttel who was suffering from nervousness and he went to the countryside for his treatment as the doctor advised him to avoid mental excitement.
- His sister gave him some letter of introduction hoping this would help him to get acquainted with a few people there as he didn't know anybody there.
- He visited Mrs. Sappleton where he met her fifteen year-old niece named Vera who was self possessed
- Vera discovered during the conversation that Framton didn't know about Mrs. Sappleton, her aunt.
- Vera suddenly mentioned that about three years ago, her aunt's husband and her aunt's two brothers went out for shooting, but never returned till date.
- Vera informed that her aunt always kept the window open hoping that her husband and brothers would return someday.
- Mrs. Sappleton entered the room and apologised for coming late.
- Mrs. Sappleton told him that her husband and brothers would enter the house through the open window and they would spoil the carpet as their shoes would be muddy.
- Framton felt scared and he tried to change the topic but he failed.
- Suddenly, Mrs. Sappleton cried that they had come at last and Framton saw that the three figures were approaching the window.
- After seeing this Framton rushed out wildly without a word of farewell and all of them laughed at him.
- Vera explained to the newly arrived three people that Framton fled as he saw the hunting dog.
- The story teaches us that we shouldn't take undue advantage of the innocence of others and we should not deceive them.

1) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:-

" Out through that window, three years ago to a day, her husband and her two young brothers went off for their day's shooting. They never came back. In crossing the moor to their favourite shooting ground they were all three engulfed in a treacherous piece of bog. It had been that dreadful wet summer, you know, and places that were safe in other years gave way suddenly without warning. Their bodies were never recovered. That was the dreadful part of it." Here the child's voice lost its self - possessed note and became falteringly human. "Poor aunt always thinks that they will come back someday, they and the little brown spaniel that was lost with them, and walk in at that window

just as they used to do. That is why the window is kept open every evening till it is quite dusk. Poor dear aunt, she has often told me how they went out, her husband with his white waterproof coat over his arm, and Ronnie, her youngest brother, singing 'Bertie, why do you bound?' as he always did to tease her, because she said it got on her nerves. Do you know, sometimes on still, quiet evenings like this, I almost get a creepy feeling that they will all walk in through that window"

A) Choose the correct answer:-

- a) That was the _____ part of it.
i) wonderful ii) beautiful
iii) dreadful iv) shocking
Ans:- iii) dreadful
- b) Poor _____ always thinks that they will come back someday.
i) aunt ii) Framton
iii) niece iv) uncle
- c) The window is kept open every _____ till it is quite dusk.
i) morning ii) afternoon
iii) night iv) evening
- d) The little _____ spaniel that was lost with them.
i) black ii) brown
iii) white iv) blue

B) Answer the following questions :- (The first one has been done for you)

- a) Why did Mrs. Sappleton's husband and her two young brothers go off?
Ans:- Mrs. Sappleton's husband and her two young brothers went off for their day's shooting.
- b) What happened with her husband and her two young brothers?
- c) According to Mrs. Sappleton how would they come back in the room?
- d) Who was Ronnie? Why did he sing 'Bertie, why do you bound?'

2) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions :-

Framton grabbed wildly at his stick and hat; the hall door, the grave drive, and the front gate were dimly noted stages in his headlong retreat. A cyclist coming along the road had to run into the hedge to avoid imminent collision.

"Here we are, my dear", said the bearer of the white Mackintosh, coming in through the window. "Who was that who bolted out as we came up?"

"A most extraordinary man, a Mr Nuttel," said Mrs. Sappleton. "He could only talk about his illnesses, and dashed off without a word of goodbye or apology when you arrived. One would think he had seen a ghost."

"The doctors agree in ordering me in complete rest, an absence of mental excitement, and avoidance of anything in the nature of violent physical exercise," announced Framton, who laboured under the tolerably widespread delusion that total strangers and chance acquaintance are hungry for the least detail of one's ailments and infirmities, their cause and cure. " On the matter of diet they are not so much in agreement," he continued.

A) Choose the correct answer from the given options:-

- a) Mrs. Sappleton talked about the prospects for _____ in the winter.
i) duck ii) pigeon
iii) crow iv) squirrel
- b) To Framton it was all purely _____
i) interesting ii) miserable
iii) horrible iv) annoying
- c) He should have paid his visit on this _____ anniversary.
i) happy ii) tragic
iii) sad iv) joyous
- d) On the matter of _____ they are not so much in agreement.
i) diet ii) treatment
iii) travel iv) education

B) Answer the following questions :-

- a) What was horrible to Framton?
b) Why was his hostess giving him only a fragment of her attention?
c) What was the doctor's advice to Framton?
d) What was Framton's delusion?

4) Answer the following questions in 40-60 words :-

- a) What did Mrs. Sappleton say about the open window?
b) Describe how the title of the story relates to the themes of the story.

Answer Key

1.A. b) – i) aunt

c) – iv) evening

d) – ii) brown

2.A. ii) a – spaniel

iii) b – dog

iv) c – wildly

3.A. a) (i) duck b) (iii) horrible

c) (ii) tragic d) (i) diet

Chapter - 8

Jalebis

The story at a glance

- The story is divided into two parts.
- Munna, an honest young boy was a student of fifth class at the government school, Kambelpur, now called Atak.
- One day Munna was going to school with four rupees in his pocket to pay his school fees.
- But he could not pay the fees on that day because his teacher Ghulam Mohammad was on leave.
- While he was returning home, Munna was filled with temptation at the sight of fresh jalebis.
- The coins in his pocket were also tingling and he felt those coins were persuading him to buy jalebis with them.
- At first Munna wanted to control his desire for jalebis but finally he surrendered and bought the jalebis.
- He planned to pay the fees from the amount he was supposed to receive as scholarship.
- He ate Jalebis as many as he could and also he distributed them among the children of the neighborhood.
- Spending the fee amount on jalebis was becoming heavy on him and thought of the teachers punishment.
- He recited the entire namaz to please God but Allah Miyan did not show any mercy.
- After a few years he realized that God helps those who help themselves.
- The story teaches us that we should think before doing.

1) Read the extract give below and answer the following questions:-

It happened many years ago. I was in the fifth standard at the government school, kambelpur,now called Atak. One day, I went to school with four rupees in my pocket to pay school fees and the fund. When I got there I found that the teacher who collected the fees, Master Ghulam Mohammad, was on leave and so the fees would be collected the next day. All through the day coins simply sat in my pocket, but once school got over and I was outside, they began to speak.

All right. Coins don't talk; they jingle or go Khanak-khanak. But I'm telling you, that day they actually spoke! One coin said, "What are you thinking about? Those fresh, hot jalebis coming out for nothing.. jalebis are meant to be eaten and only those with money in their pocket can eat them, and money isn't for nothing. Money is meant to be spent and only they spend it, who like Jalebis".

A) Choose the correct answer from the given options:-

- a) I was in the _____ standard.
i) second ii) fifth
iii) eighth iv) tenth
Ans:- (ii) fifth
- b) I went to _____ with four rupees in my pocket.
i) market ii) cinema hall
iii) school iv) park
- c) All through the day the _____ simply sat in my pocket.
i) pencils ii) coins
iii) papers iv) pens
- d) Khambelpur is now called :-
i) konark ii) Ladak
iii) Atak iv) Gangtok

B) Answer the following questions :- (The first one has been done for you)

- a) Where was the school located?
Ans :- The school was located at Kambelpur. Now it is called Atak.
- b) Why did the boy go to school one day with some rupees in his pocket?
- c) Who collected the fees?
- d) What did the coin say?

2) Read the exact given below and answer the following questions:-

Allah Miyan! I'm a very good boy. I have memorised the entire namaz. I even know the last ten surats of the Qur'an by heart. If you wish, I can recite the entire ayat-al-kursi for you just now. The need of your devoted servant is only the fees money that I ate the Jalebis with.... So all right, I admit I made a mistake. I didn't eat them all by myself, though I fed them to a whole lot of children too, but yes, it was a mistake. If I'd known the scholarship money would be given next month, I would neither have eaten them nor fed them to the others. Now you do one thing, just put four rupees in my bag. If there's a paisa more than four rupees I will be displeased with you. I promise, if I ever eat sweets with my fees money again, then let a thief's punishment be my punishment. So, Allah Miyan, just this once, help me out. There is no shortage of anything in your treasury. Even our chaprasi takes a whole lot of money home every month, and allahj it, after all I am the nephew of a big officer.

A) Choose the correct answer :-

- a) _____! I'm a very good boy.
i) Jesus ii) Krishna

iii) Buddha iv) Allah Miyan

Ans :- (iv) Allah Miyan

- b) I admit I made a _____
i) mistake ii) crime
iii) good job iv) wrong work
- c) I didn't eat them all by _____
i) himself ii) herself
iii) myself iv) ourselves
- d) There is no shortage of anything in your _____
i) passbook ii) account
iii) bank iv) treasury

B) Answer the following questions :- (The first one has been done for you)

- a) What could he recite?
Ans- He could recite the entire ayat-al-kursi.
- b) According to him what would he do if he'd known the scholarship money would be given next month?
- c) What did he pray to Allah Miyan?
- d) What did the Chaprasi take every month?

3) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:-

My mouth watered , but I wasn't about to be swept away so easily. In school I was among the most promising students. In the fourth standard exams, I had even won a scholarship of four rupees a month. Besides, I came from a particularly well-to-do family, so I enjoyed considerable prestige. I'd never once been beaten so far. On the country, masterji had got me to beat the other boys. For a child of such status, standing there in the middle of the bazaar eating jalebis? No, It wasn't right, I decided. I clenched the rupiyas in my fist and came home.

A) Choose the correct answer from the given options:-

- a) I was among the most _____ students.
i) Brilliant ii) Dull
iii) Promising iv) notorious
- b) I had won a scholarship of _____
i) Four rupees ii) Five rupees
iii) Seven rupees iv) Eight rupees

- c) In the _____ standard exams, I had won a scholarship.
i) Eight ii) seventh
iii) fourth iv) fifth
- d) The meaning of the word 'prestige' is _____
i) Obey ii) Kind
iii) Respect iv) Gentle

B) Answer the following questions :-

- a) How do you know that the boy was a promising student?
b) Why did the boy enjoy considerable prestige?
c) What did Masterji ask him?
d) What did the boy decide?

3) Answer the following questions in 40-60 words:-

- a) What was the consequence of buying jalebis with the fees money?
b) He offers to play a game with Allah Miyan. What is the game?
c) Why did he not take the advice of the coins initially?

Answer Key

1.A. b) iii) School

c) ii) coins

d) iii) Atak

2.A. b) i) mistake

c) iii) myself

d) iv) treasury

3.A. a) (iii) b) (i)

c) (iii) d) (iii)

Chapter 9

The Comet - I

- Jayant Narlikar

- Written by Jayant Narlikar "The Comet-I" and "The Comet-II" are science fiction about the discovery of a comet by an amateur scientist Shri Manoj Dutta.
- The story "The Comet-I" is set on a moonless night when Duttada was busy with his telescope, Dibya Chakshu.
- To Indrani Debi, Dibya Chakshu was like a wretched women who cast a spell on him and made him forget everything.
- Duttada's retirement gave him opportunity to work on his secret ambition of discovering a new comet.
- Comets can be new because they come from far away places of the solar system. The longish tail of a comet shines in the sunlight, when it comes closer to the sun and then recedes into darkness for years or centuries.
- Duttada was optimistic to find a new comet because professional Astronomers focus more on faint stars, galaxies rather than comets. Besides, his calculations were right.
- Two days later the Ananda Bazaar Patrika published news of Duttada's information to the Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA) that later recognised the comet as "Comet Dutta".
- This brought in unwelcome publicity to the introvert Duttada which irritated him.
- Indrani Debi, Duttada's wife, was superstitious about the comet's effect on the earth. However, Duttada sees nothing harmful about them.
- Later, in the spacious dining hall of King's College Cambridge, Dr. Forsyth got an important message of John Macpherson (Defence Science Advisor) for an urgent meeting.
- In Whitehall Dr. Forsyth met Macpherson who apologised for being summoned urgently and handed him over a typescript paper based on Duttada's finding of the comet.
- James become puzzled seeing the original manuscript which he had submitted to Nature.
- John agreed on the importance of the paper-"so important that it must never be published" as he was worried about the catastrophic effect if it was published.
- James and John discussed the cometary collision which would occur in ten months to be precise (According to James).
- John thought of a confidential meeting, an international conference in less than a week to avoid calamities.

Read the following passage and answer the questions:-

1. "So he has gone to hobnob with that wretched Dibya! At least he might have bothered to close the door." Even as she muttered her complaints Indrani Debi could not repress her smile. She knew how utterly oblivious her husband was of the practical problems of living. Didn't his doctor tell him to take special precautions against the cold? But he wouldn't remember to put on a sweater was lying on his bedside chair! How could he when Dibya had put her spell on him?

She picked up the white woollen pullover, wrapped herself in a shawl and made her way to the roof, to break up his tete-a-tete with Dibya.

She found them both huddled together eye to eye. At least Duttada was looking into Dibya's eyes.

A. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives:

i) Dibya was Duttada's

- (a) sister (b) best friend
(c) wife (d) telescope

Ans-(c) telescope

ii) Indrani Debi knew how utterly oblivious her husband was

- (a) of the practical problems of living (b) of the use of Dibya
(c) to take precautions against the cold (d) both (a) and ©

iii) She claimed that

- (a) Duttada was sincere about practical life
(b) Duttada took special precautions against cold
(c) Dibya had put her spell on him
(d) none of the above

iv) Indrani Debi made her way to break up tete-a-tete with Dibya

Tete-a-tete here means-

- (a) private meeting (b) official meeting
(c) public meeting (d) meeting with scholars

B. Answer the following questions in 15-20 words :-

- a) What was Duttada utterly oblivious of?
b) How can you say that Indrani Debi was careful about his husband?
2. Like every other amateur astronomer, Duttada had a secret ambition that he would one day discover a new comet. For comets can be new, coming as they do from the remote corners of the solar system. Like planets, comets also orbit round the sun but their orbits are Highly eccentric. So once in a while a comet comes close to the sun, it has a longish tail that is lit brilliantly by the

sunlight and then it recedes into darkness not to be seen again for years, or for centuries.

What chance did he stand with his eight-inch Divya? Didn't professional astronomers have gigantic telescopes?

Duttada was optimistic.....he knew that the professionals with their pre- assigned programmes would be looking at faint stars and nebulous galaxies. They might miss such an insignificant thing as a comet which they were not expecting to see anyway!

- i) Duttada's secret ambition was-
 - (a) to buy a telescope (b) to be a renowned scientist
 - (c) to be discover a new comet (d) to discover a new galaxy
- ii) Which of the following statements is true?
 - (a) comets do not orbit round the sun
 - (b) the orbits of comets are highly eccentric
 - (c) comets can be seen after every 2 years
 - (d) comets remain in the solar system forever
- iii) Professional astronomers have-
 - (a) Gigantic telescope (b) eight inch telescope
 - (c) pocket calculator (d) Torchlight
- iv) Duttada was -
 - (a) a professional Astronomer (b) an amateur astronomer
 - (c) an eccentric person (d) a careless person

Answer the following questions in 15-20 words :-

- a) What is the difference between a planet and a comet?
- b) What was Duttada optimistic about? Why?
- 3. "Comets bring ill-luck and I wish a good man like you were not associated with the discovery of one," Indrani Debi said with concern. Duttada laughed. I see than even even an MA degree has not cured you of your superstitions! There is no correlation whatsoever with the arrival of a comet and the calamities of the earth. On the contrary, comets have been scientifically and their composition is well understood. There is nothing harmful about them. Well, you will soon see this comet of mine pass harmlessly by causing no anxiety to anybody."
- i) "Comets bring Ill-luck"- was said by
 - (a) Duttada (b) Dr Forsyth

- (c) Sir John (d) Indrani Debi
- ii) Indrani Debi was -
- (a) a B A (b) an MA
- (c) an astronomer (d) a teacher
- iii) Duttada claimed that-
- (a) comets have been scientifically studied
- (b) comets composition is well understood
- (c) there is nothing harmful about comets
- (d) all of the above
- iv) The synonym of 'Calamities' is -
- (a) misfortunes (b) blessing
- (c) boon (d) prosperity

Answer the following questions in 15-20 words :-

- a) What was Indrani Debi's concern about comets?
- b) How did Duttada counter Indrani Debi's superstitions about comets?

Answer the following questions in 40-60 words :-

- a) "My suppressing this paper will not hide the truth"
- What paper did they talk about? Why did they want to suppress the paper?
- b) What catastrophic situation the scientists were apprehending at the arrival of the comet?

Answer Key

1.A

- i. c – telescope
- ii. d – both a and c
- iii. c – Dibya had put her spell on him
- iv. a – private meeting

2.

- i. c – to discover a new comet
- ii. b – the orbits of comets are highly eccentric
- iii. a – Gigantic telescope
- iv. b – an amateur astronomer

3.

- i. d – Indrani debi
- ii. an MA
- iii. d – all of the above
- iv. a – misfortunes

Chapter 10

The Comet - II

- Jayant Narlikar

Chapter at a glance

James was dropped at his hotel at the end of the discussion regarding the cometary collision.

Looking at the star-studded sky in the peaceful night, it became hard for James to believe about any calamity.

Astronomers, computer scientists, nuclear physicists, space technologists, biologists and the special invitee- Manoj Dutta, all joined the conference which lasted one week. James' doubt about Sir John's efficiency was quickly dispelled.

The committee rechecked James' calculations with the latest observation of Comet Dutta and declared that James' prediction was right.

The experts agreed on the necessity of offensive action, nuclear explosion to deflect the comet by giving a slight push and changing its path.

Experts detected October 10, as the dispatch day of the spacecraft with the payload unless by then the comet is already destroyed by natural causes.

November 15, was selected as the date of explosion of the comet by the payload. If the experiment failed, on December 15 the comet would hit the earth.

Sir John doubted regarding the success of the project and delayed buying Christmas presents till December 15.

After travelling the British Isles for two weeks, Duttada returned to Calcutta and was greatly honoured by people.

However, his scepticism towards religious rituals irritated him as he saw the gathering crowd at his house due to some Shanti Yajna, which was recommended by Guruji to pacify the evil spirit behind the comet.

Duttada was in regular communication with Sir John who used to hint him at the progress of the Project Light Brigade.

Meanwhile, Comet Dutta was following its predicted path. It developed its tail, circled round the sun without breaking or evaporating and made the threat of collision much real.

Duttada could not enjoy the festive season due to the anxiety about the cometary collision. His sole day time relaxation was Khoka, his grandson and of course at night looking through Ditya.

On 15th December Comet Dutta came closest to the Earth at a distance of 80,000 km. Millions of people admired but only a handful was aware of the destruction.

B. Answer the following questions in 15-20 words :

- a) What did James do after Sir John dropped him at the Regent Street ?

Ans- He looked at the star-studded sky. He pondered at the proximity of the calamity in that peaceful night.

- b) How was James' doubt about John's efficiency cleared?

2. Dutta da could not share his anxiety with anyone around him. He had to participate in and outwardly enjoy the Puja ceremonies, the Diwali celebration and other festivals. His sole day-time relaxation was in the company of khoka, his eight year old grandson, and of course at night looking through Dibya.

He was regularly monitoring the comet, now clearly visible even to the naked eye. On December 18 a special messenger on a scooter from the British Council brought in an urgent telex message for him. The telex operator in Calcutta had wondered what was so special about it to make it so urgent. But on reading it Duttada lost all his lethargy and rushed to his favourite rasagolla shop.

A. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives:

- i) Duttada's anxieties were about-

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) his health | (b) his wife health |
| (c) the secret conference | (d) the comet's journey |

- ii) Khoka was-

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| (a) his eight-year old grandson | (b) his servant |
| (c) a small child from the neighborhood | (d) his six year old son |

- iii) An urgent telex message came to him on-

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 15th December | (b) 18th December |
| (c) 18th December | (d) 15th November |

- iv) Reading the telex message Duttada went to

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) his favourite rasagolla shop | (b) the nearby sports club |
| (c) the field | (d) grocer's |

B. Answer the following questions in 15-20 words :

- a) How did Duttada hide his anxiety?

- b) What was the reason of Duttada's losing all his lethargy?

3. On December 15 Comet Dutta came closest to the Earth- at a distance of 80,000 kilometres. Millions saw it and admired it. Only a handful knew how close they had come to total annihilation.

When the comet had gone far away and was seen no more, Duttada felt it safe to make the following comment to his wife: "Now that the comet came and went, are you satisfied that no major disaster took place that can be attributed to it?"

A. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives :

- i) Comet Dutta came closest to the Earth-
- (a) on December 15 (b) on October 15
(c) on September 20 (d) on December 25
- ii) The distance between Comet Dutta and the earth was-
- (a) 70,000 km (b) 80,000 km
(c) 1,80,000 km (d) 65,000 km
- iii) When Comet Dutta came closest to Earth only a handful
- (a) admired it with satisfaction (b) followed astronomers suggestions
(c) worshipped to bless them (d) knew how close they had come to total annihilation.
- iv) The word 'annihilation' means as same as-
- (a) decay (b) die
(c) total destruction (d) putrid

B. Answer the following questions in 15-20 words :

- a) What did people do on December 15?
b) What did Duttada reveal to his wife when the comet had gone far away?

Answer the following questions in 40-60 words :

- a) Discuss the different operations of the Project Light Brigade.
b) What were the different pictures formed in Duttada's mind? What does this show?

Answer Key

- 1.i. d) at 1 am
- ii. a) the night was peaceful
- iii. c) both a and b
- iv. c) Manoj Datta
- 2.i. c) the secret conference
- ii. a) his eight year old grandson
- iii. c) on 18th December
- iv. a) Favourite rasagolla shop
- 3.i. a) on December 15
- ii. b) 80,000 km
- iii. a) admired it with satisfaction
- iv. c) total destruction

Chapter - 11

Ancient Education System of India

The story at a glance

- Several travellers from different parts of the world visited India to explore the rich Indian culture, religions, philosophies, art, architecture and educational practices.
- The salient features of the ancient education system in India focused on the holistic development of both the inner and outer self of an individual.
- It emphasised on values such as humanity, truthfulness, discipline, self-reliance and respect for all creations.
- Teaching and learning were based on the tenets of Vedas and Upanishads and these also helped to fulfill the duties towards self, family and the society.
- The sources of ancient system education was the education of the Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishads and Dharmasutras.
- The other curricular area were krida, vyayama Prakara, dhanurvedya and yoga Sadhana.
- Gurukul were the residential places of learning.
- Students went to viharas and universities for higher education.
- In ancient times there were also women vedic scholars.
- Some of the famous universities that developed during that period were situated at Nalanda, Takshashila, Valabhi, Vikramshila, Odantapuri and Jagaddala.
- Teachers had an important role from selection of students to framing curriculum.
- During the Medieval period, Maktabas and Madrassas also served as educational institutions.
- Our present day education system has a lot to learn from the ancient education system of India.
- This story teaches us to know better about the ancient education system of India.

1) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:-

Gurukuls, also known as ashramas, were the residential places of learning. Many of these were named after the sages. Situated in forests, in serene and peaceful surroundings, hundreds of students used to learn together in gurukuls. Women too had access to women vedic scholars, we find references to Maitreyi, Viswambhara, Apala, Gargi and Lopamudra, to name a few.

During that period, the gurus and their shishyas lived together helping each other in day-to-day life. The main objective was to have complete learning, leading a disciplined life and realising one's inner potential. Students lived away from their homes for years together till they achieved their goals. The gurukul was also the place where the relationship of the guru and shishya strengthened with time. While pursuing their education in different disciplines like history, art of debate,

law, medicine etc, the emphasis was not only on the outer dimensions of the discipline but also on enriching inner dimensions of the personality.

A) Choose the correct answer from the given options :-

- a) Gurukuls, were also known as _____
i) universities ii) ashrams
iii) churches iv) viharas
Ans:- ii) ashramas
- b) Many of these were named after _____
i) The sages ii) The doctors
iii) The teachers iv) The Gods
- c) Students lived away from their homes for ____
i) days ii) months
iii) years iv) decades
- d) _____ of students used to learn together in gurukuls.
i) hundreds ii) thousand
iii) ten thousands iv) lakhs

B) Answer the following questions :- (The first one has been done for you)

- a) What is 'Gurukul'?
Ans:- Gurukul is known as ashramas. It was the residential place of learning.
- b) Who are the prominent women vedic scholars?
- c) What was the main objective of Gurukul?
- d) How was the relationship of the gurus and shishya in the Gurukul?

2) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:-

In ancient times, Takshashila was a noted centre of learning, including religious teachings of Buddhism, for several centuries. It continued to attract students from around the world until its destruction in the 5th century CE. It was known for its higher education and the curriculum comprised the study of ancient scriptures, law, medicine, astronomy, military science and the eighteen silpas or arts.

Takshashila became famous as a place of learning due to its teachers' expertise. Among its noted pupils were the legendary Indian grammarian, Panini. He was an expert in language and grammar and authored one of the greatest works on grammar called *Ashtadhyayi*. Jivaka, one of the most renowned physicians in ancient India, and Chanakya (also known as Kautilya), a skilled exponent of statecraft, both studied here. Students came to Takshashila from Kashi, Kosala, Magadha and also from other countries inspite of the long and arduous journey they had to undertake.

A) Choose the correct answer :-

- a) Takshashila became a religious teachings of _____
i) Hinduism ii) Buddhism
iii) Islam iv) None of these
Ans:- ii) Buddhism
- b) Its destruction happened in the _____ century CE.
i) 5th ii) 6th
iii) 7th iv) 4th
- c) It was known for its _____
i) primary education ii) pre-primary education
iii) higher education iv) vocational education
- d) Takshashila became famous as a place of _____
i) teaching ii) worshipping
iii) learning iv) speaking

B) Answer the following questions :- (The first one has been done for you)

- a) Who was Panini?

Ans:- Panini was the legendary Indian grammarian. He was an expert in language and grammar and authored one of the greatest works on grammar called Ashtadhyayi.

- b) Who was Jivaka?
c) Who was Chanakya?
d) From where did the students come to Takshashila?

3) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions :-

Nalanda, when Xuan Zang visited it, was called Nala and was a centre of higher learning in various subjects. The university attracted scholars from the different parts of the country as well as world. The Chinese scholars I - Qing and Xuan Zang visited Nalanda in the 7th century CE. They have given vivid accounts of Nalanda. They have noted that as many as one hundred discourses happened on a daily basis, in a variety of disciplines through the methods of debate and discussion. Xuan Zang himself became a student of Nalanda to study yogashastra. He has mentioned that the chancellor of Nalanda, Shilabhadra, was the highest living authority in yoga. The courses of study offered by Nalanda University covered a wide range, almost the entire circle of knowledge then available. Students at Nalanda studied the Vedas and were also trained in fine arts, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, politics and the art of warfare.

A) Choose the correct answer from the given options :-

- a) The _____ attracted scholars from the different parts of the country as well as world.

Answer Key

1.A

- b) i) sages
- c) iii) years
- d) i) hundreds

2.A

- b) i) 5th century
- c) iii) higher education
- d) i) teaching

3) A) Choose the correct answer:-

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a) (iii) University | b) (i) Chinese |
| c) (iii) 7th | d) (ii) Yogashastra |

WRITTING

LESSON - 1
Letter Writing

Parts of a Formal Letter

- a) Sender's Address
- b) Date
- c) Receiver's Address
- d) Subject
- e) Salutation
- f) Body of the letter
 - i) Introduction
 - ii) Details
 - iii) Conclusion
- g) The closing - Subscription and Signature

a) Sender's Address

At the top of the letter, left hand - side one has to write the sender's / writer's address

b) Date

Write date after the address in the format - Month, Day, Year i.e 15th June, 20xx

c) Receiver's Address

After the date, write Receiver's address

Eg . The Manager

Orient Book Depot

Orient Chowmuhani

Agartala, West Tripura

d) Subject

The subject should be written like :

‘Application seeking admission in school’

e) Salutation

Salutation will address the individual to whom the letter will be sent. Eg. Dear Sir/Madam

f) Body of the Letter

Body of the letter contains the following :

i) Introduction

The first paragraph of the letter generally outlines the purpose of writing the letter

ii) Details

This is the second part of the letter where the purpose mentioned in the 1st paragraph is to be extended.

iii) Conclusion

This is the last part of the letter which includes suggestions and methods of resolving the issue.

g) The Closing

The closing includes Subscription and Signature .

Subscription - Yours truly / Yours sincerely

Signature - signature refers to the name of the writer.

So the closing will be like the following :

Yours truly

Max

Format of Formal Letter

Sender's Address

30th August, 20xx

The _____

Subject : _____

Dear Sir,

I would like to draw your attention _____

Noise pollution is already one of the greatest problems _____

Therefore, I hope and pray that _____

I shall be thankful / obliged to you .

Yours _____

Name

Editorial Letter

Sample - 1

Write a letter to the Editor of a local daily about the price-rise of essential commodities.

Sender's Address - Pratiksha Apartment Shayamali Bazaar Agartala, West Tripura

Date - 5th March, 2021

Receiver's Address - The Editor

The Tripura Times

Agartala, West Tripura

Subject : Price-rise of essential commodities.

Sir,

Introduction – Through the columns of your esteemed daily, I would like to express my deep concerns over the skyrocketing prices of essential commodities and the inconveniences caused due to this.

Details – The rising prices of commodities have become a source of great concern. The daily necessities of life are becoming costlier with each passing day. Prices of wheat, flour, rice, pulses, sugar, Vegetable oil, etc are going up by leaps and bounds. Fish and meat are only occasional commodities now. Even medicines, Life-saving drugs are beyond the reach of common folk.

Conclusion - This is really a challenging situation to survive under the heavy burden of price-rise. The Government should take stern measures to lower the inflation of prices .

The closing subscription - Yours Truly

Signature - Rohit

Sample - 2

Write a letter to the Editor of a Local daily about the unhygienic condition of the local hospital in your area .

Ramnagar, Road - 6

Agartala, West Tripura

6th June, 20xx

The Editor

The Tripura Times

Agartala, West Tripura

Subject : Unhygienic condition of the Local hospital

Sir,

Through the columns of your esteemed daily, I would like to draw the attention of the relevant authorities towards the unhygienic condition of the Local hospital of our area.

The condition of the only hospital of our locality has deteriorated so much that the patients can expect anything but decent health service. There are not enough modern medical equipment. Beds are limited and so patients have to lie on the floor. Sweepers do not clean the wards and toilets regularly. Heaps of garbage lie here and there and have become the perfect breeding ground of mosquitoes and flies. A foul smell envelopes the hospital premises making the patients more sick day by day. The handful number of efficient doctors and nurses shirk their duties and ill-treat the patients.

This grim concern thus needs to be immediately checked by the Health Department to restore a healthy environment in and around the hospital .

Thanking you

Yours Sincerely

XYZ

Letters for Practice

1. Write a letter to the Editor about the hazards of the use of plastics .
2. Write a letter to the Editor about the bad condition of roads and drains in your locality .
3. Write a letter to the editor about the menace of rash driving.
4. Write a letter to the editor about the excessive use of mobile phones by children.

Application

Write an application on behalf of your class to your principal requesting him for arranging a study tour .

Joynagar Road - 6

Agartala, west Tripura

5th June, 20xx

The Headmaster

Bani Vidya Pith Girl's H. S. School

Ramnagar, Agartala Tripura (W)

Subject : Application for arranging a Study Tour

Sir,

With due respect, we the students of Class - X would like to request you to arrange an educational study tour in historical and informative places of Tripura.

Study tours are intriguing as well as educative. They widen the door of practical knowledge of various things along with our text books. The pandemic lockdown has already brought our learning

process at a halt. Now, if an educational tour is organised, then we can continue our learning with a fresh mind. This excursion will obviously be guided by our teachers.

Therefore, I request you to give us permission for the excursion and release funds to meet the expenses.

With regards

Yours Truly

Atanu Naha

Student of Class X

Letters for practice :

1. Write an application to your Headmaster/Principal for introducing Extra curricular activities (ECA) period in your regular class routine.
2. Write an application to your Headmaster/Principal requesting him for installing a school canteen.
3. Write an application to your Headmaster/Principal for transfer certificate.
4. Write an application to your Headmaster/Principal for arranging good books in the school library.

Business Letter

Write a letter to Sales Manager of the Sports World, Baro Bazar, Kolkata, placing an order for sports articles to be supplied to your school, ABC Matriculation School, Shayamali Bazaar, Agartala West Tripura.

ABC Matriculation school

Shayamali Bazaar

Agartala, west Tripura

5th June, 20xx

The Sales Manager

Sports World

Baro Bazar, Kolkata.

Subject : Placing Order for Sports Articles

Sir,

Through this letter of mine, I, the Sports Secretary of the ABC Matriculation School, would like to place a bulk order for the supply of various sports equipment. The list of particulars are as follows :

SL NO	Item	Quantity
01	Basket ball	1 dozen
02	Football	1 dozen
03	Badminton net	4 pairs
04	Cricket bats	1 dozen
05	Cricket balls	1 dozen

Our Management Committee has heard about good quality of your sports equipment.

So we hope to get a superior quality of products. Please give us a 20% discount on the articles. Payment of the products will be done after the consignment is received and checked by the sports Department. Defective products will not be entertained.

Please send us the mentioned products in proper condition by 14th June, 20xx on any week day between 1 am and 4 pm.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely

Raveena

Sports Secretary

Letters for practice

1. Write a letter to the Proprietor of a renowned book shop named Book World for placing a bulk order of books for your school library. You are Sova De, Librarian.
2. You are Nilima Saxena, Music Coordinator of St. Joseph School, Agartala write a letter to the Curator, Music Academy, Tripura, for placing order of musical instruments for your school.
3. Write a letter to the Sales Manager of Star Computer for placing a bulk order of computer accessories for your school. You are Rishav/Rishita, Computer In-charge of Don Bosco School, Khowai.

Official / Government Letters

Write an application to the Chairman of your Municipality complaining against the shortage of water.

Chanban, Udaipur

Gomati District Tripura

5th June, 20xx

The Chairman

Udaipur Municipal Council

Udaipur, District Gomati Tripura.

Subject : Complaint against the shortage of water

Sir,

This letter of mine is on behalf of the inhabitants of ward No. 6 to bring to your notice about the acute crisis of drinking water in our locality. Water problem has become a regular issue in our locality for last many days. At the onset of summer we have been suffering a lot due to this. The supply of tap water has become erratic. Irregular supply of water for 3 - 4 days is a common issue . Many a times we have appealed, but no step has been taken till date.

It is a high time now to take this issue seriously and retrieve us from this burning problem.

Thanking you

Yours truly

Nadia

Letters for Practice

1. Write an application to the Officer In-charge of your police station reporting the theft of your bicycle.
2. Write an application to the SHO (Station House Officer) of the local police station complaining about a duplicate Library card .

Informal Letters

Informal letters are those letter written to our friends, parents and relatives for sharing our views, experiences and opinions etc .

Format of an Informal Letter

Informal Letters have the same parts as the Formal Letters have, like :

- a) Sender's Address
- b) Date
- c) Salutation
- d) Body of the letter - we can write this in some paragraph like -
 - 1) Introductory paragraph - we greet and write
 - 2) Detailing the purpose
 - 3) Concluding paragraph - states your opinion advice suggestion etc.
- e) Complimentary close - For this we write 'Yours ever' / 'yours loving'

f) Name of the sender

N.B.

In Informal letter, we do not write the subject and the Receiver's address as we write in Formal letter.

Format of the Informal Letter

Sender's Address

14th April, 20xx

My dear / Dear XYZ,

I received your letter in time _____

Learning English vocabulary is very important . _____

Work hard with tireless enthusiasm and read a lot of story books, _____

you can obviously overcome your weakness in English

With love and best wishes .

Yours ever

Manas

1. Write a letter to your younger brother advising him to do physical exercise regularly .

Sonamura Chowmuhani

Udaipur, Gomati Tripura

5th December, 20xx

Dear Arna

I feel sorry to know that you are often suffering from ill-health . I think you must be neglecting your health. Today I am writing to you to make you aware of the benefits of physical exercise.

For a sound health, regular physical exercise is very important. It helps us in digestion, gives us energy and keeps us away from diseases. It does not only keep our body fit but it also rejuvenate us so that we can give maximum efforts to our study.

So you must take regular physical exercise to keep your body healthy. I hope this letter will find you in good health.

Yours ever

Arpan

Letters for practice :

1. Write a letter to your brother congratulating him on his / her success in the Madhyamik examination.
2. Write a letter to your cousin advising him to grow the habit of newspaper reading.
3. Write a letter to your father for sending you some money urgently.

Lesson - 2
NOTICE WRITING

FORMAT OF A NOTICE

Name of the Institution/Organization	
NOTICE	
Heading/Subject	
Date	
Content	Ref. No.
Counter signed by H/M or Principal	Signature
	Name and designation of the notice issuing authority

SAMPLE - 1

You are Sayam / Saluta of ABC school . Your school has dcedied to organize a cleaning programme of the school surroundings as a part of Swachha Bharat Abhiyan. As a Secretary of the Students' Council, you are asked to draft a notice for the school notice board in 50 words inviting students to participate in the said programme and also give necessary details .

ABC School	
NOTICE	
Cleaning Programme of School Surroundings	
Date : 02 - 03 - 2021	Ref. No. :
It is for the general information of all students of ABC School that a cleaning programme of school surroundings is going to be organiged on the 8th March 2021 at 8. AM All the students from class IX to XII are requested to present on that day before scheduled time. Brooms, baskets, spode and other necessary things will be supplied by the school.	
Countersign	Sayan
H/M	Secretary of Student's Council
	ABC School

Sample - 2

You are Debayan / Debadrita of ABC school. Your school is going to organize an inter-class Patriotic song competition on Republic Day. As a Head Boy / Girl of class 5 you are asked to draft a notice for the school notice board in 50 words inviting students to give their names for the said competition.

ABC school

NOTICE

Inter-class Patriotic Song Competition

Date : 08 - 01 - 2021

It is for the general information of all students of ABC school that the school is going to organize an inter-class Patriotic Song competition on the occasion of Republic Day . The programme will be held immediately after the flag hoisting ceremony at 8 AM in the cultural hall of the school. Participation of all classes is a must. Interested students are requested to enlist their names to the undersigned by 10th January. For more details please contact the undersigned.

Counter sign

Debadrita

H / M

Head Girl

Class - 11

Sample - 3

Suppose you are Arnab / Amita of ABC school. As the Secretary of Students' Council you are asked to draft a notice for the school notice board appealing students to contribute liberally for the flood affected people of Khowai. (with in 50 words)

ABC School

NOTICE

Appeal for Donation

Date : 05 . 03 . 2021

Ref. No.

It is for the information of all the students of ABC school that a flood relief fund has been opened by the school to help the flood affected people of Khowai. The sudden flood has swept away many people are still missing. So, students are requested to contribute cash liberally to the Chief Minister's Flood Relief Fund by 10th March 2021 .

Counter sign

Arnab

H / M

Secretary
Student's Council

Sample - 4

You are Rohit / Rubi of class IX of ABC school . You have found a Purse in the school library. You are asked to write a notice for the school notice board asking its rightful owner to furnish necessary details to claim it back from you . (with in 50 words)

ABC School

NOTICE

A Purse found in School Library

Date : 07 . 03 . 2021

Ref. No.

All students of ABC school are, hereby, informed that a Purse has been found in the school library on 07.03.2021 during the Lunch period. The Purse contains some picture and other things. The genuine owner of the Purse is asked to collect it from the undersigned giving authentic proof about the Purse and its picture.

Countersign

Rubi

H / M

Class - IX

ABC school

Try yourself :

1. Suppose you are Rajat / Rumela of ABC school. As the Secretary of Magazine sub-committee you are asked to write a notice for the school notice board inviting original writings from students for the school Magazine. Write in 50 words giving necessary details.
2. Inter-school Science Exhibition is going to be held on 1st April 2021 at Rajarshi Hall of Gomati District on the theme of 'Renewable and Non - Renewable Resources'. As Sourabh, Head Boy of science forum of XYZ school, you are asked to draft a notice inviting working and non - working models from the students. Draft the notice in 50 words giving relevant details.
3. Suppose you are the Secretary of Students' Welfare sub - committee of ABC school. You are asked to draft a notice for the school notice board in 50 words with an appeal to contribute in cash for the treatment of a needy and meritorious student of your school. You are Sajal / Saddhi
4. Your school authority has taken up a tree plantation programme at your school. As the Secretary of Cultural Sub-Committee, you are asked to draft a notice for the school notice board in about 50 words for the active participation of the students and also include all necessary details. You are Ratan / Rima of ABC School.
5. Your school has decided to take the students of Class 8 to an Educational tour to Agartala, West Tripura. As a Head Boy / Girl of Class 8, you are asked to draft a notice for the notice board in 50 words informing students all necessary details about the said tour. You are Subha / Subhra of ABC School.
6. You are Sumit Lodh, a student of Class VIII of ABC school . You have found a pair of sneakers in the school playground. Draft a notice to be put up on the notice board mentioning all relevant details of the shoes with the purpose of returning it to its owner. Write in about 50 words.
7. Suppose you are Rajib / Snigdha of ABC School. As the Secretary of Cultural Sub - Committee you are asked to write a notice in 50 words to be put up on the school notice board regarding the test for the selection of participants of Quiz competition to be held at town hall, Udaipur Gomati

district . Also give all meassary details .

8. Suppose you are Alak / Alka. You have changed your residential address from house no 020423, Vijaya Apartment, college Tilla, Agt, West Tripura to Lagan Apartment, house no 020623. Joy Nagar Road no - 5, Agt, West Tripura, due to unavoidable reasons. So draft a notice to be published in the local newspaper informing people about the change of address.

Lesson - 3
Diary Writing

What is Diary Writing ?

Diary Writing is a short composition that records the writer's thoughts, reactions and feelings about the activities which he or she has taken part in during a particular day . It helps to give an outlet of emotions which the writer is not able to confide in with friends or family . More often than not, people find great comfort in writing a diary during their most stressful periods .

How to Write a Diary : -

A diary entry has no fixed format or style of writing. However, a good diary entry does contain the following features.

- 1) A good diary writing contains the place, the date, the day and even the time of writing. For example :

Udaipur

08th March, 20xx

Monday, 7.00 P.m

- 2) A diary doesn't need any formal heading . If you want, you can give a suitable heading.
- 3) This may be followed by a greeting similar to 'Dear Diary' .
- 4) It is always written in the first person and simple past tense will be used to write a diary .
- 5) The style and tone is generally informal and personal .
- 6) The important events of the day are usually recounted in chronological order, using vivid descriptions where necessary .
- 7) The entry may include the writer's state of mind.
- 8) As the diary is the writer's personal document, the diary does not need any signature. It is totally optional.

Diary entry format

Day, Date

Time

Salutation (Dear Diary)

Signature / Name of the Writer

Example

Imagine that you recently went to Rishikesh for two days. You did river rafting with your cousins. You have learned tips on river rafting. Write a diary entry in 100 - 150 words.

Monday, 08 March, 2021

10 : 20 P. M.

Dear Diary,

I had a wonderful experience during my last week's Rishikesh visit. I had heard a lot about the rapids in the Ganges there and wanted to see it myself. After a long wait, my father finally told me that we were going to Rishikesh. I was 15 then, I was so impatient and wanted to leave for Rishikesh as soon as possible. On arrival, I was fascinated by the beauty of the hills. The cold and clear water of the river captivated me. We did river rafting which was exciting. Though I had been scared at times, it was an exciting experience altogether. I had mixed feelings when we left for home. I was excited to return but I didn't want this holiday to come to an end.

Ayan

Exercise :

- a) You have won the first prize in an Essay Writing Competition held in your school. This is the first time you have been able to win it, even though you had been taking part in many competitions and trying your best all along. Make a diary entry expressing your feelings.
- b) It is your birthday. All of your friends have come to wish you on your birthday. You are overwhelmed by the love and affection of your parents, friends and relatives. Make a diary entry expressing your emotions.
- c) You had saved a girl from drowning in Gomati river which flows near your home, but it is a mystery to you how you got the courage to do so. Write your experience and feelings in the form of a diary entry.
- d) You recently visited a book fair. It gave you a plethora of experiences. Make a diary entry of what you saw and experienced.
- e) Your father bought a new car yesterday. You all were very excited. He promised to take you to visit your grandparents the coming Sunday. Share your experience, in the form of a diary entry describing your journey.
- f) On your way to school today, you found a boy working in a food stall. You felt bad for him. Write your feelings in a diary in about 100 - 120 words.

Lesson - 4
Story Writing

Example of Story Writing

Sample - 1

Develop a story with the help of the following hints :

A foolish crow - found a piece of bread - a clever fox felt greedy - praised the crow - beautiful body -sweet voice - opened mouth - piece of bread fell down.

A Foolish crow

One day a crow, who was very hungry flew a long distance in search of food. After a lot of Search he saw a piece of bread in the courtyard of a house . He immediately flew down and picked that piece of bread in no time. He thought to eat that bread sitting comfortable on a tree branch near the house.

But, he was seen by a clever fox, who was also hungry. He felt greedy and thought of a plan to get the bread from the crow. He started praising the crow's beautiful body and voice. He announced that the crow's voice is sweeter than any other bird. The gullible crow who had never been praised by anyone, could not realize the fox's clever plan. He was trapped by the flattery. Without thinking, he opened his mouth to sing. soon the piece of bread fell down to the ground and fox ran away with it.

Moral : Foolish people are easily flattered

Sample - 2 : Write a story in about words with the given line. "Today my English paper got over early."

Answer : Today my English paper got over early . While waiting to submit the paper., I had a nice time observing an army of ants on the side wall of the hall. A big fat ant seemed to be the commander and was managing the rest of the ant army . Then all of them started following his command in a disciplined manner.

The time came for submission of paper. After submitting my paper, I reached home quickly and started my research work on ants. I read many books, surfed the net and tried to collect a lot of information about ants I know ants are social animals, that means they live in colonies depending on each other for different works.

There are three kinds of ants : the queen ant, the females and the males. The queen ant, can only lay eggs. There are nurses, soldier and other workers in the colory who do different works but without any trouble.

I showed the research on ants to my English teacher who published it in our school magazine. All of my teachers encouraged me to continue such work.

Moral : Simple works with good effort brings you happiness.

Exercise

1. Old man _____ all his sons lazy _____ old man dying _____ called all his sons _____ told them of his treasure _____ hidden in the earth _____ then died _____ sons dig every bit of the land _____ no treasure _____ sow the seeds _____ a very _____ sow the seeds _____ a very fine crop _____ sons learn a lesson _____
2. Once a man was travelling by train . He got down at a station to drink water as he was thirsty . As soon as he reached the water tap, the train started moving . He ran and tried to get into the moving train but missed it _____
3. I was sleeping soundly at night. Suddenly a loud noise wake me up. I opened window and saw _____
4. A Salt merchant _____ a mule carried heavy loads _____ once full into a river _____ salt dissolved in water _____ the load became lighter _____ mule repeated this _____ merchant planned to teach a lesson _____ loaded cotton on the mule's back _____ cotton became heavy _____ mule repented .
5. I was returning from my tuition. it was raining heavily, the street lights suddenly went off _____

Lesson - 5
Paragraph Writing

What is a ‘Paragraph’?

A Paragraph is a piece of writing that consists of a series of sentences. A paragraph must have complete, correct and concise sentences which are all related to a single topic.

Sample

a) Write a paragraph on Discipline in Academic Life

[Hints - Discipline means obedience - nursery for learning discipline - Students must obey - it encourages a student - the basis of progress]

Ans Discipline means obedience to the established rules of conduct that help the human society run. It needs training of the body and mind. Student life is the best nursery for learning discipline on the occasion.

Academic life without discipline leads us nowhere. Indiscipline tells upon society, for the students of today are the citizens of tomorrow. Students must obey their teachers like disciplined soldiers and learn to behave properly.

Discipline makes an ideal student out of them. Discipline encourages a student to fight against all odds. Discipline costs us nothing but it is the ‘summum bonum’ of student life. Many promises die young in one’s life if one is not disciplined. Discipline is the very nucleus, the protoplasm of every achievement for a student. So, it is the basis of progress. I remember the line, “It is discipline what you need, In student life sow its seed”.

Write paragraphs on - (within 70 words)

- a. Your Favourite Festival
- b. Your Favourite Season
- c. Your aim in life
- d. Punctuality
- e. Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Azad
- f. Save Water, Save Earth
- g. Covid - 19
- h. A Visit to a Place of Historical Interest
- i. Importance of Learning English
- j. Beti Bacho, Beti Padhao

Lesson - 6

Dialogue

A dialogue literary means talk between two people or in other words conversation between two or more people. It is an effective mode of communication.

Sample : Dialogue

A patient has come to a doctor. He has been suffering from fever. Complete the dialogue between the patient and the doctor in a suitable way :-

Patient : May I come in sir ?

Dr sen : Yes, come in. Be seated. What's your problem ?

Patient : I have been suffering from fever accompanied with cough for a couple of days .

Dr sen : Have you any other problem ?

Patient : Yes sir, severe headache and weakness.

Dr sen : Don't worry . It is seasonal fever.

Patient : Do I need any medicine ?

Dr sen : Yes, let me prescribe you some medicines.

But you need nutritious diet and complete rest .

Patient : How long sir ?

Dr sen : For a week . And meet me after a week .

Patient : Ok sir, Thank you very much .

Dr sen : Thank you .

Do yourself

1. Read the conversation between two friends and complete the dialogue in a suitable way.

Dipa : Did you visit the book fair in Childrens' Park ?

Sathi : No. Did you ?

Dipa : Yes (1) _____

Sathi : Did you buy any books ?

Dipa : Yes, (2) _____

Sathi : Well, What kind of books did you buy ?

Dipa : I bought two Shakespearean tragedies namely - 'King Lear' and 'Hamlet' .

Sathi : Are (3) _____

Dipa : Yes, books on all subjects are available there .

Sathi : Do you have any idea (4) _____
Dipa : I guess it will go on till 20th of this month .
Sthi : Then I'll positively go there and (5) _____

2. Read the conversation between a Ticket checker and a passenger and complete the dialogue in a suitable way.

Ticket checker : Show your ticket please.
Passenger : Sorry sir, (1) _____
Ticket checker : Why did you not buy your ticket ?
Passenger : I (2) _____
Ticket checker : You should should reach the station at least half an hour before time.
Passenger : Sorry sir, I (3) _____
Ticket checker : Travelling without ticket is illegal - Do you know that ?
Passenger : Yes (4) _____
Ticket checker : Please pay the fine and fare.
Passenger : (5) _____
Ticket checker : Sign here and take your slip.

3. Read the following conversation between two friends and complete the dialogue by filling the blanks

Sumit : Which (2) _____
Nalien : My favourite subject is Mathematics.
Sumit : Well, I hate Maths.
Nalin : Then (2) _____
Sumit : I like English the most.
Nalin : Do you score well in English?
Sumit : Yes, in the half yearly exam (3) _____
Nalin : Congratulations on getting A1 in English. Will you help me in Grammar ?
Sumit : (4) _____
Nalin : Thank you . Do (5) _____ ?
Sumit : Yes, if you have enough time . Thank you for that.

4. Read the conversation between a shopkeeper and a customer & complete the dialogue by filling the gaps.

Shopkeeper : How can I help you sir ?

- Customer : Do you (1) _____? I want one for my son who is 15 years old .
- Shopkeeper : Yes sir, we have a variety of cricket bats ranging from Rs 250 to Rs 5000. Which one (2) _____
- Customer : Well, show me a good bat for Rs 1000 - Rs 1500 . Give me a branded one .
- Shopkeeper : Very nice sir, Here's one . I am sure (3) _____
- Customer : (4) _____
- Shopkeeper : It's priced at Rs 1400.
- Customer : Its price is a little bit high, still I'll take it . I hope (5)_____
- Shopkeeper : I assure you Sir. You will never have any complaints about it.
- Customer : Let's see.
- Shopkeeper : Thank you Sir. Come again.

Answer Key

Dialogue (Do yourself)

1. 1) I did
- 2) I bought two books .
- 3) There books on all subjects ?
- 4) About the last date of the fair ?
- 5) Buy some good books .
- 2.1) I did not buy my ticket .
- 2) I was in a hurry as 'I' was late for the station .
- 3) I got stuck in a traffic Jam .
- 4) I Know .
- 5) How much is it, Sir ?
- 3.1) Which subject is your favourite ?
- 2) Then which subject do you like the most ?
- 3) I got A1 in English .
- 4) Yes, I'll . Come any time .
- 5) Do you need any support from me regarding maths ?
4. 1) Have cricket bats in your shop ?
- 2) Do you want to buy ?
- 3) I am sure your son will like it .
- 4) What is the price of this one ?
- 5) The quality of the product is good .

Lesson - I

The Noun

Exercise :

Q. 1. Pick out the Nouns and State their kinds :

- i) Katchall is an island.
- ii) The Andaman Islands are to the West of India.
- iii) Suresh Chandra was a young man with a pair of bright eyes.
- iv) Soma is a famous dancer.
- v) I have a little hope that Ashis will pass the examination.
- vi) Give me a cup of cocca.
- vii) Truth is evergreen.
- viii) Kindness is a virtue.
- ix) Gold is a precious metal.
- x) Honesty is the best policy.

Q. 2. Fill in the blanks with suitable Nouns from the list given below :

- i) The King and Queen of Siam had many _____.
- ii) The king had a peculiar _____.
- iii) A small stream emerged from a _____ of rocks to feed the pool.
- iv) _____ seem to think that disabled people are unhappy.
- v) _____ is sitting on a tree.
- vi) I am fond of _____

List :

a lot of people, daughters, a flock, of birds, habit, cluster, music

Q.3. Pickout the Nouns and say whether they are proper noun and common noun, collective noun, and material noun from the passage given below –

Sanjeev was a policeman, serving in the Katchall Island of the Nicobar group of islands. He somehow managed to save himself, his wife and his baby daughter from the waves. But then he heard cries for help from the wife of John, the guesthouse cook. Sanjeev jumped into the water to rescue her, but they were both swept away.

Q.4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate Countable and Uncountable nouns given in bracket :

- i) Mother gives her baby a little _____ (milk / mangoes)
- ii) We have a lot of _____ (milk / money)

- iii) She wants a little _____ (pen / sugar)
- iv) Give her _____ chocolates. (a few / a little)
- v) I have not much _____ (money / pens) in my pocket.
- vi) She does not eat a lot of _____ (apple / rice)

Q.5. Make suitable sentences from the following table :

How much	honey	is there?
	hooks	
	petrol	
How many	girls	are there?
	silk	
	boys	

Q.6. Match the common nouns with group of proper nouns :

Common Nouns	–	Proper Nouns
i) Festivals	–	a) Table, Chair, Bed
ii) Outdoor games	–	b) Red, Green, Pink, White
iii) Birds	–	c) India, Nepal, Bhutan
iv) Soldiers	–	d) Diwali, Holi, Eid
v) Colours	–	e) CRPF, BSF, Assam Rifles
vi) Countries	–	f) Cuckoo, Crow, Owl
vii) Furniture	–	g) Cricket, Football, Hockey

Lesson - 2
More About Adjectives

Worked out Examples :

1. Pick out the adjectives and name them :

- a) Chennai is a big city in India.
- b) Mr. Sen is an honest man.
- c) I like Thai food.
- d) These are sour grapes.
- e) Sima is a beautiful girl.
- f) Seven boys and girls are absent in the class.
- g) Can you give me little sugar?
- h) Which food do you like the most?
- i) Each participant will get a prize.
- j) This pen is yours but this pen is mine.

Answer :

- a) 'Big' – adjective of quality.
- b) 'honest' – adjective of quality
- c) Thai – proper adjective.
- d) Sour – adjective of quality
- e) beautiful – adjective of quality.
- f) Seven – adjective of number.
- g) a little – adjective of quality
- h) Which – Interrogative adjective
- i) Each – Distributive adjective
- j) This – Demonstrative adjective.
- k) Yours – Possessive adjective.

Do yourself :

1. Pick out the adjectives and name them :

- a) I spotted it in a junk shop in Bridport.
- b) He had a wife and one son.

- c) I shall never forget this moment.
- d) The man raised his curved eyebrow.
- e) A lot of people seem to think that disabled people are chronically unhappy.
- f) What are you carrying in that bag?
- g) It was a large lovely garden.
- h) My own garden is my own garden.
- i) He saw a most wonderful sight.

2. Fill up the blanks with suitable adjectives given in the box below :

- a) The _____ garden attracted the children.
- b) The garden was _____ in size.
- c) The spring is so _____ in coming.
- d) The giant was _____.
- e) I used to be very _____ sportsman.
- f) I was very _____ at languages.
- g) The king of Siam had a _____ habit.
- h) The bird sings much _____ than the parrots.
- i) I'll take you out _____ day.
- j) "You are _____", said Ranjit.

Adjectives

good, bad, every, lovely, late, selfish, peculiar, large, sweeter, strong

3. Complete each sentence using the right form of the adjective given in brackets.

- a) My friend has one of the _____ cars on the road. (fast)
- b) This is the _____ story I have ever read. (interesting)
- c) What you are doing now is _____ than what you did yesterday. (easy)
- d) Ramesh and his wife are both _____ (short)
- e) He arrived _____ as usual. Even the chief guest came _____ than he did. (late, early)

4. Underline the adjective and mention the Degree of Comparison :

- a) Mr. Sen has lived better days.
- b) He is the best boy in the class.
- c) He is a man of good character.
- d) Man becomes more powerful after his / her death.
- e) Rupa is a careful girl.
- f) Ashis is cleverer than Bikash.
- g) Make less noise.

Lesson – 3
Conjugation of Verbs

Exercise :

1. Give the past and past participle of : Wander, Vex, Bear, water, dress, phone, lift, prefer, realise, remember, finish, notice, notify, satisfy, rectify, disappoint.
2. Pick out the present, past and past participle form of verbs.
“Jody gave himself over to thoughts of the fawn. They passed the abandoned clearing. He said, “ Cut to the north, Mill-wheel. It was up here that Pa got bitten by the snake and killed the doe and I saw the fawn.”
3. Supply the suitable form of verbs given brackets :
 - a) The soup _____ (taste) good.
 - b) Bipin Babu didn't _____ (beat) about the bush.
 - c) Bepin, have you _____ (take) to drugs or something?
 - d) I will _____ (carry) you after I get my breath.
 - e) I have not _____ (be) brave.
 - f) I have _____ (have) no choice.
 - g) I don't think there is any thing good about being _____ (disable).
 - h) We haven't _____ (see) the sun for eight or nine days.
 - i) He _____ (do) lot of work in the morning.

Lesson - 4

Transitive Verb & Intransitive Verb

Worked out Examples :

Q. 1. Answer the following questions as directed :

- a) Almas saw a log of wood floating. [Find out the transitive verb and its objects]
- b) She 'climbed' is Transitive or Intransitive verb]
- c) Tilly saw the sea slowly rise. [Pickout the transitive verb and its objects]
- d) The skylark sings with me. [Underline the intransitive verb]
- e) The horse went away. [Underline the intransitive verb]
- f) Velu jumped up and ran after her. [say, whether the verb 'jumped']
- g) He ____ a most wonderful sight. [Fill up the blanks with a Transitive Verb]
- h) The birds were ____ about. [Fill up the blanks by using an intransitive verb]

Do yourself :

2. Fill up the blanks by choosing the correct one given below in the box :

- i) My aunt _____ me to consult a doctor.
- ii) I _____ for half an hour.
- iii) The giant _____ the children at their games.
- iv) Suddenly the giant _____ his eyes in wonder.
- v) I _____ things very easily.
- vi) I _____ my admission letter.
- vii) I _____ somebody drawing a window.
- viii) The Princess _____ into a flood of tears.
- ix) Ranjit _____ a pool in the forest.
- x) He _____ into it for a swim.

List of transitive and intransitive verbs

burst, watched, rubbe, got, advised, plunge, waited, forget, discovered, saw

3. Pick out the transitive and intransitive verbs from the following sentences :

- i) Mr. Roy teaches us Economics.
- ii) Only birds fly.
- iii) They are flying kites.

- iv) They are swimming in the pool.
- v) He showed me a picture.
- vi) The baby sleeps.
- vii) The school inspector put several questions to the students of Class - VIII.
- viii) Have you had your breakfast?
- ix) I want a new pen.
- x) I saw him opening a box.

4. Circle the transitive verbs and underline the intransitive verbs in the following passage :

The Giant crept downstairs and opened the front door quite softly, and went out into the garden. But when the children saw him they were so frightened that they all ran away, and the garden became winter again. Only the little boy did not run, for his eyes were so full of tears that he did not see the Giant coming.

5. State whether the verbs in the following sentences are transitive or intransitive :

- i) The bus driver stopped the bus.
- ii) You must speak the truth.
- iii) You must speak loudly.
- iv) The bus stopped abruptly.
- v) Birat is flying the kite.
- vi) The birds are flying in the sky.
- vii) The baby is shouting loudly.
- viii) The doctor advised me to do exercise regularly.
- ix) He gifted me a camera.
- x) We should not laugh at the poor.

Lesson - 5

'Tense' - Time of an action

Solved Samples :

Q.1 Choose the correct option and fill in the blanks :

- i) Ranjit _____ (am / is / are) fond of swimming.
- ii) He _____ (read, reads) in Class VIII.
- iii) He does not _____ (like, likes) to play cricket.
- iv) Have you ever _____ (be, was, been) to Kolkata?
- v) The Giant jumped out of bed and _____ (look, looks, looked) out.
- vi) The train _____ (leave, left, had left) before we reached the station.\
- vii) I _____ (sees, am seeing, see) a bird singing.

Ans : i) is ii) reads iii) like iv) been v) looked vi) had left vii) see

Q. 2. Fill in the blanks with correct forms of verbs in the brackets :

- i) The old lady was _____ (sit) in a wheel chair.
- ii) She _____ (have) silver white hair.
- iii) I opened the tin box and _____ (give) it to the lady.
- iv) I explained about the desk, about how I had _____ (find) it.
- v) Her eyes were _____ (fill) with tears.
- vi) I sat down beside her and she _____ (kiss) my check.

Ans : i) sat ii) had iii) gave iv) found v) filled vi) kissed

Q.3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb from the option given in the bracket:

Raja Rammohan Roy (a) _____ (want) to reform the society. He understood what (b) _____ wrong with the country. Superstitions have been (c) _____ (ruin) us. So we must reform our society.

Ans : a) wanted b) was c) ruining

Do yourself :

1. Choose the correct option and fill in the blanks :

- i) Our school _____ (is going, am going, are going) to arrange a blood donation camp.
- ii) It has been _____ (rain, rains, raining) for half an hour.
- iii) Jharna and Pinki _____ (am, is, are) two sisters.
- iv) My younger sister _____ (write, writing, writes) to me every now and then.
- v) Perhaps she _____ (come, will come, comes) to see me next week.

- vi) My elder brother _____ (left, leave, had left) for Kolkata before I _____ (come, came, had come) back from school.
- vii) He will have _____ (reach, reached) home before the sun will set.
- viii) If you do not _____ (works, work, worked) hard, you will not pass the examination.

2. Re-write the following sentences. The first item is done for you as an example:

- i) My father has died in 1989.
Correct : My father had died in 1989.
- ii) Ruma has bought a new car last week.
Correct :
- iii) My friend has been suffering from Covid - 19 since 15 days.
Correct :
- iv) The patient died before the doctor had come.
Correct :
- v) I am seeing the moon in the sky.
Correct :
- vi) Did you went to school yesterday?
Correct :

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs given in bracket :

- i) There ____ (be) a war between England and Germany.
- ii) Jim _____ (has) a wonderful experience.
- iii) A large number of people _____ (die) due to tsunami.
- iv) On December 26, 2004 a massive earth quake ____ (hit) Thailand.
- v) Tilly's wit and memory power were highly _____ (appreciated).

4. Fill up the blanks by using the correct form of verbs given in bracket :

Next day, in the office, Bepin Babu (a) _____ (notice) that with every passing hour the previous day's encounter was (b) _____ (occupy) more and more of his mind. If the man (c) _____ (know) so much about Bipin Babu, how _____ (can) he make such a mistake?

5. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verbs given in brackets :

My little sister is very naughty. When she _____ (come) back from school yesterday she had (tear) her dress. We _____ (ask) her how it had _____ (happen). She _____ (say) she _____ (have, quarrel) with a boy. She _____ (have, beat) him in a race and he _____ (have, try) to push her. She _____ (have, tell) the teacher and so he _____ (have, chase) her. She _____ (have, fall) down and _____ (have, tear) her dress.

Lesson - 6
Voice Change

1. Change the voice of the following sentences from active to passive :

1. I folded the letter.

P.V. – _____

2. He will finish the work in a fortnight.

P.V. – _____

3. She walked me along the corridor.

P.V. – _____

4. I have made you a nice birthday cake.

P.V. – _____

5. All his friends laughed at him.

P.V. – _____

6. A ticket will be given to you by the manager.

P.V. – _____

7. She saw the little bird sitting on her shoulder.

P.V. – _____

2. Change the voice of the following sentences from Active to Passive :

1. Uma is singing a song.

P.V. – _____

2. Mother feeds her baby milk.

P.V. – _____

3. She had always wanted a little boy.

P.V. – _____

4. They were playing the cricket match fairly.

P.V. – _____

5. My father will bring a cake home for my birthday party.

P.V. – _____

6. They will have attended the function.

P.V. – _____

7. He could have done the sum.

P.V. – _____

4. Change the voice of the following sentences from Passive to Active :

1. Breakfast is taken by me.

Active – _____

2. Sourav was being punished for talking in the class by the teacher.

Active – _____

3. I was annoyed with Mr. Das.

Active – _____

5. Has your homework been completed by you?

Active – _____

6. I was shocked at the news of her death.

Active – _____

7. Honey is sweet when it is tasted.

Active – _____

5. Fill up the blanks using the verbs given in bracket in the appropriate Passive voice form :

i) The fawn _____ (hold) by Jody in his arms.

ii) They can never _____ (forget) by me.

iii) Mr. Hawking _____ (patronise) by people.

iv) You _____ (request) to have some tea.

v) That my journey was over _____ (know) to me.

vi) A dog _____ (lift) from near the servant's quarter below the school by the leopard.

vii) I _____ (cure) of this terrible illness by you.

6. Fill up the blanks using the verbs given in bracket in the appropriate passive voice form :

i) I _____ up by my uncle (Bring)

ii) The Annual result _____ (publish) by 10 th May 2021.

iii) Abhijit _____ (trained) in vocational training course recently.

iv) Biology workbook _____ (translated) in English by Nilakshi Madam.

v) You will _____ (invite) in my birthday programme.

vi) The thief _____ (arrest) by the police last week.

vii) An urgent meeting _____ (call) by our headmaster just now.

Lesson - 7
Determiners
EXERCISE

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners :

- a) How _____ students are there in the hostel ?
(Much / many / more)
- b) _____ learning is a dangerous thing.
(little / a little / the little)
- c) _____ book belongs to me.
(This / those / these)
- d) Kashmir has _____ finest scenery in the world.
(a / an / the)
- e) I must learn _____ English everyday to improve it.
(A little / little / the little)
- f) Honesty is _____ best policy.
(a / an / the)
- g) _____ Ganga originates from the Himalayas.
(a / an / the)
- h) I have _____ more files to complete.
(some / much / little)
- i) I haven't got _____ time.
(no / any / more)
- j) _____ people can keep a secret.
(a few / few / the few)

2. Correct the determiners used in the sentences :

(One has been done for you)

Eg Whole girls were present in the function.

All the girls were present in the function.

- a) This is mine bed, which is yours?
- b) This is an unique plan.
- c) He asked me a little questions.

- d) He lost a few friends that he had due to his misdeeds.
- e) Much of the cakes had been baked the day before.
- f) CNG buses cause few pollution than diesel buses.
- g) Much of you should attend the conference.
- h) Every one of them has been invited.
- i) There are any messages for you.
- j) There is not many space for others here.

Lesson - 8
Articles & Prepositions

A. Fill up the blanks with appropriate Articles :

1. I saw _____ bird.
2. He saw _____ elephant.
3. Please give me _____ one rupee note.
4. He bought _____ orange with ten rupees.
5. Ripan is such _____ fool.
6. One day _____ Sukumar came to meet me.
7. You are _____ good boy.
8. My father left _____ little money for me.
9. He has _____ lot of money.
10. Dalda sells Rs. 80 _____ kilo.
11. I saw _____ ewe.
12. He is _____ European.
13. There is _____ University in our state.
14. _____ lot of people attended the meeting.
15. Mr Das is _____ honest man.
16. Our Headmaster is _____ hard working man.
17. _____ pen is on the table.
18. _____ Ganga is _____ sacred river.
19. He lives in _____ UK.
20. _____ Bhagvad Gita is a holy book.
21. _____ English are very industrious.
22. _____ more we get, _____ more we want.
23. Omar _____ great was a noble Caliph.
24. _____ honesty of Mr Roy is known to all.
25. _____ honourable president will visit the Tripureswry temple.
26. _____ Headmaster and _____ Secretary were present.

27. Sanjeev was _____ policeman .
28. Katchal is _____ island.
29. _____ Andaman and Nicobar islands are to the west of India.
30. Inside the box, there was _____ envelop.
31. Almas saw _____ log of wood floating.
32. Sixty visitors were washed away from _____ Patanangala beach inside the park.
33. He had _____ excellent memory.
34. He was sweating _____ little.
35. _____ garden was as big as a park.
36. Only _____ hour ago the trees were ringing with bird song.

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles in the following sentences :

1. The tomatoes are 80 rupees _____ kilo.
2. Is your mother working in _____ old office building ?
3. Jyotirmoy has _____ terrible headache .
4. I like _____ blue shirt over there better than _____ red one.
5. She likes to play _____ violin.
6. I get up from bed early in _____ morning.
7. _____ camel is the ship of the desert.
8. There was _____ camel in a howling desert.
9. He is _____ LIC agent.
10. He is _____ life insurance agent.
11. I have _____ account with the State Bank of India.

C. Insert appropriate articles in the following sentences where necessary :

1. Trinath is brightest student of our class.
2. He reads Bible every day.
3. This is unique opportunity.
4. He lives in UK.
5. Sooner better.
6. Telegraph is local daily.
7. In old days, children used to die of bronchitis.
8. Book is on the table.

9. Germans are very hardworking.
10. Do not make noise in the class.

D. Correct the following sentences by using suitable articles :

1. He sat on the bench on the platform.
2. Velu read an Tamil sign, "Central Jail."
3. She picked up the couple of bottles from the heap and threw it into her sack.
4. He saw a most wonderful sight.
5. She burst into the flood of tears.
6. He has gone to pay the visit to his father-in-law.
7. He was the little older than Ranjit.
8. I am not a villager, I am the fighter.
9. "You need the lot of practice" - Ranjit said.

Prepositions

A. Read the sentences carefully and identify and underline the preposition :

- 1) Amal lives at Amtali.
- 2) The frog jumped into the well.
- 3) He is going to the church.
- 4) Put the book on the table .
- 5) The fan is moving over his head.
- 6) Madhu is addicted to gambling.
- 7) The cow lives on grass.
- 8) He has been here since Monday last.
- 9) My mother gets up at 5 'o' clock.
- 10) He will begin learning English from next sunday.

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions from the given options.

- 1) There is a diamond _____ her ring.
a) on b) to c) for d) in
- 2) Chintu is sitting _____ Amal and Ranjit.
a) among b) across c) between d) above
- 3) We have seen a bridge _____ the river .
a) Over b) on c) in d) at

- 4) I live _____ Tripura .
a) of b) at c) in d) with
- 5) She usually comes _____ Sunday.
a) at b) for c) on d) in
- 6) Divide the mangoes _____ the boys.
a) between b) among e) with d) to
- 7) Shisir killed the snake _____ a stick.
a) by b) with c) to d) for
- 8) I usually go to school _____ bus.
a) by b) with e) in d) into
- 9) There is a clock _____ the entrance .
a) on b) below c) above d) under

C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :

- 1) Rambabu deals _____ rice.
- 2) The Head Master was absent _____ the meeting.
- 3) You should be aware _____ the pickpockets.
- 4) Have faith _____ God.
- 5) Do not hanker _____ fame.
- 6) He has no taste _____ poetry.
- 7) The boy was interested _____ studies.
- 8) The poor man is blind _____ one eye.
- 9) He died _____ hunger.
10. Supriya is always jealous _____ me.
- 11) Cows feed _____ grass.
- 12) I prevented him _____ going.
- 13) Rama is senior _____ me.
- 14) He has no greed _____ riches.
- 15) I am hopeful _____ success.
- 16) I shall abide _____ your decision.
- 17) Your story is devoid _____ truth.
- 18) Be true _____ your word.

Lesson - 9

Modals

A. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct modals given in the brackets.

1. Nilakshi is working hard, she _____ (will / would) make a good result.
2. We _____ (ought to / must) obey our parents.
3. I _____ (will / may) meet my aged parents tomorrow.
4. It _____ (will / may) rain today.
5. You _____ (can / could) use my mobile phone.
6. _____ (can / could) I used your mobile phone ?
7. If it _____ (shall / should) rain, we need not go to school.
8. He _____ (must / should) obey the Constitution of India.
9. He _____ (will / would) go in spite of all troubles.
10. You _____ (must / ought to) take physical exercise .

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals given in the bracket.

1. You _____ (needn't / should not) speak to the Headmaster .
2. The cause of the accident _____ (may, might) never be discovered .
3. Bishal _____ (must have / should have) missed his train or he would have been home by now.
4. Rima _____ (might, may) have applied for the job.
5. As you sow, so _____ (will / shall) you reap.
6. All _____ (should, must) obey the traffic rules.

C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals :

1. We _____ always be honest.
2. I _____ to tell you some thing.
3. You _____ (not) lose your temper.
4. We _____ go to Kolkata tomorrow.
5. You _____ (not) eat junk food.
6. Get down the bus carefully lest you _____ fall.
7. How _____ you enter my room without permission ?
8. _____ we meet again tomorrow ?

D. Fill up the blanks by choosing the appropriate modals given below in the box :

1. How _____ I help you ?
2. The mason was working all day. He _____ be tired.
3. _____ you like some tea ?
4. You _____ have breakfast with us.
5. I _____ buy a motorcycle, if I get a loan.
6. You _____ not waste time.
7. You _____ help the poor in distress.
8. Give me a raise; _____ you ?
9. Type a bit faster; _____ you ?
(annoyed boss to employee)
10. Keep you eyes on the road; _____ you ?
(Can, could, should, may, dare, must, would, will.)

E. Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals :

We ____ paint the school building before Durga puja . We _____ paint the exterior grey but for the interior we ____ continue with pink as we _____ (not) change the upholstery to match the paint but we _____ use a textured paint to change the look of the rooms.

Lesson - 10
Subject - Verb Agreement

Fill in the blanks with appropriate verb in agreement with its subject .

- 1) One of the helicopters _____ missing.
- 2) No news _____ absolutely good news.
- 3) Each of the robbers _____ arrested.
- 4) The cost of all articles _____ risen.
- 5) The President and Secretary of the club _____ absent from the meeting.
- 6) He as well as his friends _____ guilty.
- 7) Time and tide _____ for none.
- 8) Mr Roy together with his children _____ buying some snacks.
- 9) The Jury _____ divided in their opinion.
- 10) Physics _____ a branch of science.
- 11) Shakespeare is one of the greatest dramatists that _____ ever lived.
- 12) Which one of these books _____ yours?
- 13) Early to bed and early to rise _____ a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
- 14) Seven Dwarfs _____ a very successful film.
- 15) You, he and I _____ good friends.
- 16) The committee _____ given the consent.

Lesson - 11
Direct & Indirect Speech

Exercise

1. Fill in the blanks to change sentences from Direct to Indirect Speech :

- a) He said , “I am planning to visit my hometown shortly.”
He said that he _____
- b) He said, “They reached home quickly.”
He said that they _____
- c) Anna said, “He did not get dressed.”
Anna said that he _____
- d) “Open the doors and windows”, said the woman.
The women ordered / told to _____
- e) “When does the play start ?” asked Kiran.
Kiran asked when _____
- f) “Have you brought the books ?” said his friends.
His friends asked _____
- g) The beggar said, “Please help me.”
The beggar requested _____
- h) The boy said to the class teacher, “Let me come in, sir .”
The boy requested the class teacher _____
- i) The Principal said, “ Why are you making so much noise ?”
The Principal asked _____

2. Convert the given sentences from Direct to Indirect.

- a) I said to everyone, “Have you seen my story book ?”
- b) The child begged to her mother, “Let me stay here a little longer. ”
- c) He said, “My granny always goes to the Hari temple.”
- d) The teacher asked the students, “How will you solve the problem ?”
- e) Tina said, “I am learning music.”
- f) Susan says, “I am learning music.”

- g) He said, "What a beautiful sight it is !"
- h) "Don't tease the animals", my mother said .
- i) Max said to me, "Will you lend me some money ?"
- j) The beggar said, " Poverty is a great curse."

3. Convert the following sentences from Indirect to direct.

- a) He says that he writes poems.
- b) Bruno said that Meena had invited all to the party.
- c) The children exclaimed in joy that they were very happy there.
- d) My friend asked me if I could go to her house that night.
- e) Father forbade his son to run in the sun.
- f) The saint said that death is common to all.
- g) He suggested that they should help the poor.
- h) My sister asked me where I had been since morning.
- i) He requested his wife to accompany him to Agra.
- j) He congratulated me as I had got a job.

Lesson - 12
Question Tag

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks using suitable Question tags.

- 1) Open a window, _____
- 2) Don't forget, _____
- 3) Everything is alright, _____
- 4) None came, _____
- 5) Nothing was bought from the fair, _____
- 6) Somebody ate the fruits, _____
- 7) You can lift the bag, _____
- 8) They will help you, _____
- 9) John was not there, _____
- 10) Let us go to the hospital to see him, _____
- 11) Let us go for shopping, _____
- 12) No one knows the answer, _____
- 13) Everyone wishes to be happy, _____
- 14) Do whatever you can, _____
- 15) Don't make a noise in the class, _____

B. Rewrite the following sentences adding question tags :

- 1) He is a good boy.
- 2) I am correct.
- 3) They will come today.
- 4) You should not be rude.
- 5) Let us play the game.
- 6) Don't do this.
- 7) We went there.
- 8) Nobody lives in this house.
- 9) Someone asked for me.
- 10) Everyone has arrived here.

Lesson - 13

Idioms

1. Replace the underlined word / words in the following sentences with suitable idiomatic expression from the list given below.

A. 1) Be free from bad company.

2) I want the major part of the profit.

3) All her hopes were destroyed in the initial stage.

4) All his effort failed.

5) Be active to shine in life.

6) They beat the thief severely.

[Up and doing, nipped in the bud, get rid of, ended in smoke, black and blue, Lion's share]

B. 1) Mass education is an urgent need of India.

2) Tell me the story very briefly.

3) Mohan reached the spot at the last moment.

4) He feels comfortable at his friend's house.

5) They left the place with all belongings.

6) The robbers were caught with stolen articles.

[at home, catch red - handed, bag and baggage, in a nut shell, crying need, at the eleventh hour.]

C. 1) The population of India is increasing very rapidly.

2) Happiness and misery come by turn in a man's life.

3) His popularity is now decreasing.

4) Try to achieve your goal any how.

5) Truth will come out ultimately.

6) A lazy fellow like you will surely fail in the exam.

[Slow coach, at a low ebb, weal and woe, in the long run, by leaps and bounds, by hook and crook]

2. Make sentences with the following idiomatic phrases.

1) Bad blood -

2) For good -

- 3) Heart and soul -
- 4) In black and white -
- 5) In a hurry -
- 6) Red Letter day -
- 7) Part and parcel -
- 8) Man of letters -
- 9) In full swing -
- 10) Bed of roses -
- 11) Ups and downs -
- 12) Read between the lines -
- 13) At stake -
- 14) From hand to Mouth -

Lesson - 14

Phrases

A phrase refers to a group of words which does not have a complete sense. There is no finite verb in a phrase.

1. Underline phrases and identify them .

- a) Tina was a girl of great wit.
- b) I enjoy walking in the garden.
- c) He came here to help me.
- d) I stood on the bridge at midnight.
- e) The girl, wearing the blue dress, is my sister.
- f) She always dances with grace.
- g) He talks like a man with spirited soul.
- h) The children are playing with great care.
- i) Horses prefer living in dark stables.
- j) Hira's mother, who is a teacher, is very kind.

2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate phrases.

- a) The woman _____ sat on the beach.
- b) This is the house _____.
- c) We read a story _____.
- d) The lady _____ is my grandmother.
- e) People like him _____.
- f) No one likes a person _____.
- g) He told us _____.
- h) The students _____ were very noisy.
- i) _____, he deserves a rest.
- j) Have you ever seen an elephant _____ skin ?

Lesson - 15

Syllable

Look at the following words -

Moon, Pond, Joy, face.

Each word given above contains one unit of sound and is uttered by a single effort of the voice. These words contain one syllable.

Again Look at the following words -

Flower, Monsoon, tomorrow

Each word given above contains more than one unit of sound (flow - er, mon - soon, to - mor - row). These words contain more than one syllable.

* A syllable is an Unbroken sound of a word or part of a word produced at a single impulse or effort of the voice. It is a unit of pronunciation.

* Remember, a syllable usually contains only one vowel sound. No matter how many vowels may go with it. Words like 'good', head, tooth have more than one vowel. But only one vowel sound.

* Syllables are divided by the 'Hyphen' (-) sign.

A syllable may consist of the following :

- a) Only A Vowel Example : acorn (a - corn), around (a - round)
- b) A vowel with one consonant Example - on, go.
- c) A semi vowel (w, y) with a combination of vowels and consonants [semi vowel (w, y)]
- e) A vowel with more than one consonant. Example - shift, germ.
- f) A combination of consonants and vowels. Example - love, though.

Classification of syllables

1. Monosyllable or Monosyllabic word
2. Disyllable or Disyllabic word
3. Trisyllable or Trisyllabic word
4. Poly syllable or poly syllabic word
1. A word having one unit of sound is called monosyllabic word.

List of some Monosyllabic words :

Beach, coat, snow, grain, duck, pond, grat, face, Joy, love, store, meal, breeze, wrong, sprang, spark, road, celimb, fawn, sea, rain etc.

Find out more Monosyllabic words from your text book.

- 2) Disyllable or Disyllabic word : A word having two units of sound is called Disyllabic word .

Some Disyllabic words with division of syllables :

Thousand = thou - sand

Freedom = free - dom

Distance = dis - tance

Revolt = re - volt

Ever = ev - er

Among = a - mong

Silent = si - lent

Pleasant = pleas - ant

Challenge = chal - lenge

Tremor = trem - or

Obscure = ob - scure

Creeper = creep - er

Spotted = spot - ted

Present = Pres - ent

Happy = hap - py

Martyr = mar - tyr

prefer = pre - fer

Across = a - cross

Sojourn = so - journ

cricket = crick - et

Deeply = deep - ly

Recede = re - cede

Suffured = suf - fured

- 8) Trisyllable or Trisyllabic word : A word having three Units of sound is called Trisyllabic word.

Some Trisyllabic words with division of syllable .

Family = fam - i - ly

Mystery = mys - ter - y

Tomorrow = to - mor - row

Difficult = dif - fi - cult

Memory = mem - o - ry

Physical = phys - i - cal
Communion = com - mun - ion
Arrival = ar - ri - val
Genuine = gen - u - ine
Oppression = op - pres - sion
Luxury = lux - u - ry
Emotion = e - mo - tion
Together = to - geth - er
Tsunami = tsu - na - mi
Enormous = e - nor - mous

- 4) Polysyllable or polysyllabic word : A word having several units of sound, especially more than three units of sound is called a polysyllabic word . Some of the polysyllabic words with division of syllables :-

Geography = ge - og - ra - phy
Examination = ex - am - i - na - tion
Seriously = se - ri - ous - ly
Customary = cus - tom - ar - y
Electricity = e - lec - tri - ci - ty
Dissatisfaction = dis - sat - is - fac - tion
Exhilarating = ex - hil - a - rat - ing
Astrophysicist = as - tro - phys - i - cist
Inspirations = in - spi - ra - tions

Do your self

A. Put a tick () mark on the correct option

- a) magic = ma - gic / mag - ic
- b) together = tog - eth - er / to - geth - er
- d) cricket = crick - et / cric - ket
- e) unwilling = Un - will - ing / un will - ing
- f) Luxury = lu - xu - ry / lux - u - ry
- g) elcetricity = e - lee - tri - ci - ty / el - ec - tri - ci - ty
- h) Ever = e - ver / ev - er
- i) a corn = a - corn / ac - orn

B. Divide into syllables :

- a) allowed
- b) examination
- c) animal
- d) happy
- e) shelter
- f) battle
- g) inspiration
- h) morning
- i) family
- j) attracted

C. A list of words is given below . Put the words in the appropriate column of the table.

pie, river, grain, challenge, present, metaphor, mightiest, around, emotion, inspiration, climb, education, stone, geography, confidential, oppression

Monosyllabic word Disyllabic word Trisyllabic word Polysyllabic word