

ENGLISH WORKBOOK

English Literature & Language
(Beehive, Moments)

Class-IX



**State Council of Educational Research and Training
Govt. of Tripura**

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ENGLISH WORK BOOK
Class - IX

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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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CONTENTS

Section A : LITERATURE TEXT BOOK (BEEHIVE)

PROSE

Chapter : 1	The Fun They Had	7
Chapter : 2	The Sound of Music	12
Chapter : 3	The Little Girl	22
Chapter : 4	A Truly Beautiful Mind	28
Chapter : 5	The Snake and The Mirror	34
Chapter : 6	My Childhood	40
Chapter : 7	Packing	46
Chapter : 8	Reach for the Top	51
Chapter : 9	The Bond of Love	59
Chapter :10	Kathmandu	63
Chapter :11	If I were you	98

POETRY

Chapter : 1	The Road not Taken	73
Chapter : 2	Wind	78
Chapter : 3	Rain on the Roof	84
Chapter : 4	The Lake Isle of Innisfree	89
Chapter : 5	A Legend of the Northland	94
Chapter : 6	No Men are Foreign	99
Chapter : 7	The Duck and the Kangaroo	104
Chapter : 8	On Killing a Tree	109
Chapter : 9	The Snake Trying	114
Chapter :10	A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal	119

Section B : SUPPLEMENTARY READER (MOMENTS)

Chapter :1	The Lost Child	123
Chapter :2	The Adventures of Toto	125
Chapter :3	Iswaran – The Story Teller	127
Chapter :4	In the Kingdom of Fools	129
Chapter :5	The Happy Prince	131
Chapter :6	Weathering the Storm in Ersama	133
Chapter :7	The Last Leaf	135
Chapter :8	A House is Not a Home	137
Chapter :9	The Accidental Tourist	139
Chapter :10	The Beggar	141

Section C : MODEL QUESTION PAPER	142
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THE FUN THEY HAD

Isaac Asimov

Gist.

The author, Isaac Asimov is an American writer and professor, famous for his science fictions.

The story begins with Margie and Tommy in the World of the future where computers dominate everything; it shows how the ideas of schools and classrooms have changed completely.

It was the year 2157 and Margie was writing in her diary about how Tommy found a book. This book was of Tommy's grandfather when he was a small boy. Margie learned about how they printed all the stories on paper back then.

Further, they read the books themselves and found the feeling of turning the pages over particularly funny. It was funny because they were not in the habit of reading still words, only the ones in motion and that too on a screen. We learn that in the future, there are no books, only tele-books. They stored them in TV sets and computers.

After that, the plot takes a very interesting turn where school is discussed. Margie learns that schools were very different back then. They had actual persons who were teachers. It is surprising because she has only robots which teach here.

Highlights.

- In her diary Margie writes about a book – the diary paper headed 17 May 2157.
- The book was printed on paper. It was a really old book with yellowed and wrinkled pages.
- Tommy considered it a waste.
- Margie hated her tele-school and mechanical teacher. She had been doing worse and worse.
- The County Inspector came to repair Margie's mechanical teacher as her mother desired so.
- Both, Tommy and Margie discussed the old schools and the teachers who were human beings.
- Margie was lost thinking of these schools. She wanted the fun the students in old schools had.
- The mechanical teacher was on the screen but Margie hated it as she yearned for the old schools.

Sample Question (Extract Based)

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

'Gee' said Tommy', what a waste. When you are through with the book, you just throw it way, I guess. Our television screen must have had a million books on it and it's good for plenty more. I wouldn't throw it away". "Same with mine", said Margie. She was eleven and hadn't seen as many tele books as Tommy had. He was thirteen, She said "Where did you find it"? "In my house". He

pointed without looking because he was busy reading. “In the attic.” “What’s it about?” “School.”

- (a) Tommy calls this old book a waste because
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) It could not be stored | (ii) It was costly. |
| (iii) Pages could not be turned | (iv) Did not teach anything |
- (b) The old book was about
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (i) Movies | (ii) Paintings |
| (iii) School | (iv) House |
- (c) Which word in the passage is antonym of ‘less’?
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (i) Million | (ii) Slight |
| (iii) Plenty of | (iv) Deficient |
- (d) What is a telebook?
- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| (i) It is made of pages | (ii) Full of printed words |
| (iii) A book that is interpreted on tele screens | (iv) Book on cartoons |

DO YOU KNOW?

Mouth, Orange-Silver and Purple do not rhyme with any other Word

Thinking about the poem

2. More Questions

(each question carries 1 mark)

- (a) How old are Margie and Tommy?

Ans: Margie is eleven and Tommy is thirteen years old.

- (b) What did Margie write in her diary?

Ans: She (Margie) wrote in her diary “Today (17 May 2157) Tommy found a real book”.

- (c) Had Margie ever seen a book before?

Ans:.....

- (d) What things about the book did she find strange?

Ans:.....

- 8 (e) What do you think a telebook is?

Ans:.....

- (f) What did the mechanical teacher give to Margie?

Ans:.....



(g) Why did Margie's mother send for the County Inspector?

Ans:.....

(h) What is the name of Margie's Mother?

Ans:.....

(i) On which days the mechanical teacher did not take classes on the TV screen?

Ans:.....

(j) What subject did Tommy learn?

Ans:.....

(k) Name the writer of the lesson 'The Fun They Had'.

Ans:.....

(l) To which world does the story take the reader to ?

- (i) Future World (ii) Past World
- (iii) Present World (iv) Future World where computers will play a major role

(m) What is a virtual classroom?

- (i) Class outside classroom (ii) Class in the garden
- (iii) Class in the field (iv) Where learning done is through computer software and internet

(n) Which year has the story been set in?

- (i) 2057 (ii) 1957 (iii) 2157 (iv) 2257

(o) Where was Margie's school?

- (i) In a village (ii) In a city outskirts
- (iii) In her own house (iv) In a room in her house where a computer was set up

3. **Short Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 2 marks)

(a) What was Tommy's reaction to the real book?

Ans: Tommy found an old book in the attic of his home. It was a peculiar object for him because they had different books. They had telebooks while it was printed on paper.

(b) What does Tommy tell Margie about Schools?

Ans: Tommy describes the old kind of school as a special building where all the kids studied together. There were hundreds of students studying and playing together. They used to shout, laugh and enjoy in an open yard. Above all, they had human teachers.

- (c) What is Margie's mother's concept of a proper teacher?
- (d) What did Margie think after inserting her home-work in the paper slot?
- (e) Why did Margie's mother send for the County Inspector?
- (f) Why is Margie amazed when she hears about a human teacher?
- (g) Why does Margie call the old school 'funny'?
- (h) How did Margie learn her lessons on the mechanical teacher?
- (i) Why does Margie think that the children in the old system of learning had a lot of fun?
- (j) Do you think that the students of the old schools really had much fun?

4. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) What are the main Characteristics of the mechanical teachers and the school rooms that Margie and Tommy have in the story?
- (b) Why did Margie hate school? Why did she think that the old kind of school must have been fun?
- (c) After reading the story 'The Fun They Had' what idea do you form of an ideal school?
- (d) Use your own imagination to describe schools of the future.

Thinking About the Language.

5. **Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verbs given in brackets.**

Once when I..... (a) (cross) the road, I(b) (see) a small boy who
(c) (look) quite lost. I.....(d) (ask) him the name of his parents but he
(e) (can) not answer.

6. **Change the voice of the following sentences from active to passive.**

- (a) How did he manage the trick?
- (b) Who has broken the cup?
- (c) People are enjoying the match.
- (d) She was celebrating her birthday with the senior citizens in the ashram.
- (e) I don't like apples.



ANSWER KEY

1. (a) (i) It could not be stored.
(b) (iii) School
(c) (iii) Plenty of
(d) (iii) Book on screen
2. (c) No, Margie had never seen a book before.
(d) She found its yellow and wrinkled pages strange. She also found the words strange. It was so as they stood still instead of moving.
(e) A telebook is a book meant only for television. It is what moves on a television screen having the qualities of a book.
(f) The mechanical teacher had been giving test after test to Margie in geography.
(g) She sent for the County Inspect because Margie had been doing worse and worse in her geography tests.
(h) Her name is Mrs Jones.
(i) On Saturday and Sunday.
(j) He learnt History.
(k) Isaac Asimov.
(l) Future World where computers will play a major role
(m) Where learning done is through computer software and internet
(n) 2157
(o) In a room in her house where a computer was set up
5. (a) was crossing
(b) saw
(c) looked
(d) asked
(e) could
6. (a) How was the trick managed by him ?
(b) By whom has the cup been broken ?
(c) The match is being enjoyed by the people.
(d) Her birthday was being celebrated by her with the senior citizens in the ashram.
(e) Apples are not liked by me.

THE SOUND OF MUSIC

Deborah Cowley

Part-I

Gist.

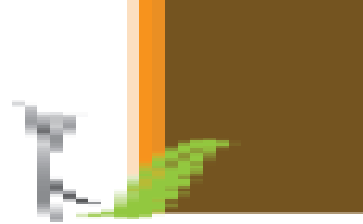
This chapter is about a musical genius, Evelyn Glennie. She is a Scottish musician, a multi-percussionist. She listens to sound without hearing it. She has talent to play several instruments flawlessly. Interestingly, she has an uncanny quality to sense music through her body rather than her ears although she is fully deaf. Her problem with the sense of hearing was detected when she was 11 years old. Ron Forbes recognised her talent and potential and supported her in achieving her goals. While she faced difficulty in hearing, that did not bog down her determination to pursue music.

Evelyn scored one of the highest marks in the history of the music academy after joining prestigious Royal Academy of Music. She continued her efforts with such strong determination that it brought her several laurels, accolades and awards for those excellent performances. In 1991 she got the Royal Philharmonic Society's prestigious Soloist of the Year Award. Evelyn is a beaming inspiration to the deaf children. In this way, Evelyn Glennie made her foot-print by motivating everyone and cheered people with her glorious performances.

Part-II

The Part-II of the sound of music focuses on Ustad Bismillah Khan, the *Shehnai* legend and how the musical instrument '*Shehnai*' came into being. The instrument '*Shehnai*' was resurrected by a barber after Emperor Aurangzeb banned the playing of *Pungi* in his court. Legendary '*Shehnai*' player Ustad Bismillah Khan popularized this musical instrument and gave it a universal identity. He used to practise music on the bank of the Ganga for hours and invented *raagas*.

In 1938, Bismillah Khan got his first big break with the opening of the All India Radio in Lucknow. He got many awards and recognition from all over the world. He had also been awarded the Bharat Ratna in 2001. As a mark of his popularity, an opera house in Teheran was named after him, i.e. Tahar Mosiquee Ustaad Bismillah Khan. Despite travelling across the world, he found two towns i.e. his birth place Dumraon and Banaras to be the most wonderful towns. He breathed his last leaving a legacy of soulful music behind him.



Highlights.

Part-I

- Evelyn Glennie was a seventeen year-old girl. She started losing her hearing power due to nerve damage.
- Although many people advised her to go to a special school for the deaf, she was determined to pursue her interest in music and lead a normal life.
- Ron Forbes encouraged her to sense music in different parts of her body.
- She had learnt French and mastered in Japanese.
- While playing musical instruments she feels the vibrations in her body by removing her shoes on a wooden platform.
- She is a workaholic. She is a vibrant inspiration for disabled children.
- She is a multi-percussionist and received the highest marks in the history of Academy. She received most of the top awards.

Part-II

- Emperor Aurangzeb banned the playing of pungi in his court.
- A barber revived it and it was named after him, being a 'nai' (barber). *Shehnai* got its new name.
- Bismillah Khan belonged to a family of professional musicians and was a great *shehnai* player.
- He was born on March 21, 1916 in Bihar. His grandfather Rasool Bux Khan was the *shehnai*-nawaz of the Bhojpur King's court.
- He used to practise music in the temple of Balaji and Mangal Maiya and the banks of the Ganga for years.
- Bismillah Khan belonging to the Benaras Gharana brought this music into the classical stage.
- He was awarded India's highest civilian award the Bharat Ratna in 2001.

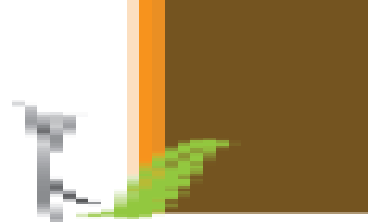
Part-I

Sample Question (Extract Based)

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Not surprisingly, Evelyn delights her audiences. In 1991 she was presented with the Royal Philharmonic Society's prestigious Soloist of the Year Award, says master percussionist James Blades, "God may have taken her hearing but he has given her back something extraordinary. What we hear, she feels – far more deeply than any of us. That is why she expresses music so beautifully".



- (g) Why was Evelyn excited?
Ans.....
- (h) What had impaired Evelyn’s hearing?
Ans.....
- (i) How does Evelyn ‘hear’ the music?
Ans.....
- (j) When did Isabel Glennie realise that Evelyn was short of hearing?
Ans.....
- (k) Why were her rewards enormous?
Ans.....
- (l) Why did her teachers not encourage her?
Ans.....
- (m) What extraordinary quality does Evelyn have in spite of being deaf?
Ans.....
- (n) How did Evelyn realise that the train was about to come?
Ans.....
- (o) Who had suggested Evelyn’s parents to send her to a school for deaf children ?
Ans.....

3. Short Answer Type Questions (each question carries 2 marks)

- (a) Why was Evelyn nervous as well as excited too?
Ans: Evelyn was nervous because she was going to leave Scotland for London and was excited too because she was going to the Royal Academy of Music to learn.
- (b) Why did Evelyn’s world become colourless?
Ans: Evelyn’s inability in hearing and the thought that she would be sent to a school for deaf children and that she would not be treated like a normal child, made her world colourless.
- (c) Why did the men with long beards give Evelyn trouble?
- (d) “Everything suddenly looked black” – Explain.
- (e) How did Ron Forbes teach Evelyn to respond to different sounds ?
- (f) How did Evelyn inspire the deaf children?

- (g) What did James Blades say about Evelyn's music?
 (h) What kind of recognition did Evelyn get at the Royal Academy of Music?
 (i) Name the various places and causes for which Evelyn performed?
 (j) Who helped her to continue with music? What did he do and say?

4. Long Answer Type Questions

(each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) Give the special features of Evelyn Glennie's character.
 (b) How does Evelyn feel or sense music despite her deafness?
 (c) How did the percussionist Ron Forbes encourage Evelyn Glennie to become a great percussionist?

Part-II

Sample Question (Extract Based)

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. **Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

As a five year old, Bismillah Khan played *gilli-danda* near a pond in the ancient estate of Dumraon in Bihar. He would regularly go to the nearby Bihariji temple to sing the Bhopuri, 'Chaita' at the end of which he would earn a big *laddu* weighting 1.25 kg, a prize given by the local Maharaja. This happened 80 years ago and the little boy has travelled far to earn the highest civilian award in India – the Bharat Ratna

- (a) Who were Bismillah Khan's ancestors?
 Ans.....
 (b) What did Bismillah Khan do mostly as a child?
 Ans.....
 (c) When did Bismillah Khan get the country's highest civilian award of 'Bharat Ratna'?
 Ans.....
 (d) Find a word from the passage which means 'very old'.
 Ans.....

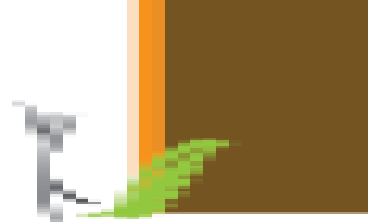
Thinking about the text

2. **More Questions**

(each question carries 1 mark)

- (a) Where did Bismillah Khan live?

Ans : Bismillah Khan lived in the ancient estate of Dumroan in Bihar.



(b) Where did Bismillah Khan go to sing 'Chaita'?

Ans: Bismillah Khan went to the Bihariji Temple to sing 'Chaita'.

(c) Who is the grandfather of Bismillah Khan?

Ans.....

(d) Who was the King of Afghanistan?

Ans.....

(e) How did Bismillah Khan greet the nation?

Ans.....

(f) What was the award earned by the Bismillah Khan at the age of 80?

Ans.....

(g) What is the name of the father of Bismillah Khan?

Ans.....

(h) Who motivated Bismillah Khan to work hard?

Ans.....

(i) Which musical instrument was banned by the emperor?

Ans.....

(j) Who had made the new instrument called 'Shehnai'?

Ans.....

(k) What was the weight of the *laddu*?

Ans.....

(l) What was the song composed by Ustaaad Bismillah Khan in the movie 'Gunj Uthi Shehnai'?

Ans.....

(m) What was the famous speech of Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of the Independence of India?

Ans.....

(n) All India Radio of Lucknow was opened in

Ans. (i) 1935 (ii) 1938 (iii) 1924 (iv) 1940

(o) *Nuabat* consists of how many musical instruments?

Ans.....

3. **Short Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 2 marks)

- (a) Why did Aurangzeb ban the playing of the
- pungi*
- ?

Ans. Aurangzeb did not allow the *Pungi* be played in his royal residence for it had a shrill unpleasant sound. It created noise only

- (b) How is a
- Shehnai*
- different from
- pungi*
- ?

Ans: A *Shehnai* is made of a natural hollow stem. They are different in their shapes and the sound produced by them. *Shehnai* is longer and broader than *pungi*. One has a shrill sound whereas the other has a melodious sound.

- (c) When and how did Bismillah Khan get his big break?

- (d) Where was
- Shehnai*
- played traditionally? How did Bismillah Khan change this?

- (e) Where did Bismillah Khan play the
- Shehnai*
- on 15 August 1947? Why was the event historic?

- (f) Why did Bismillah Khan refuse to start a
- shehnai*
- School in the USA?

- (g) Find at least two instances in the text which tell you that Bismillah Khan loved India and Benaras.

- (h) What were the recurring items of Bismillah Khan's music?

- (i) How does Bismillah Khan look at his roots?

- (j) How did
- shehnai*
- take birth in India?

4. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each questions carries 8 marks)

- (a) Give a brief character sketch of Bismillah Khan.

- (b) Discuss the achievements of Bismillah Khan as a
- Shehnai*
- maestro.

- (c) How was Bismillah Khan's music recognized internationally?

Thinking About the Language.

5. Complete the paragraph with the suitable tense of each missing verb. Choose the correct form of the verb and write the answer against the correct blank.

As the days (i).....by, we saw less of each other. For some time she (ii).....to wake me up and get me ready for school. When I (iii)..... back, she would ask me what the Teacher (iv)..... me. I would tell her English words and little things of mythology. This (v)..... her unhappy. She (vi)..... in the things they (vii)..... at the English school and was distressed that there (viii)..... no lesson about science and logic.

- (i) roll rolled is rolling

- (ii) continue continued is continuing



- (iii) came come coming
- (iv) had taught taught teach
- (v) has made make made
- (vi) believed did not believe doesn't believe
- (vii) has taught had taught taught
- (viii) is was being

6. Complete the passage by using the correct options.

A Mega Blood donation Camp(i).....on 15th March, 2021 in our school. A big Shamiana (ii)..... in the school premises. Many dignitaries (ii)..... The programme (iv)..... presided over by the local MLA. Many ex-students (v)..... to donate blood voluntarily. The Chairman and the HM of the school (vi)..... present in the camp.

- (i) was held held is being held
- (ii) erected was erected had erected
- (iii) was invited were invited will be invited
- (iv) is was had
- (v) were invited is invited has invited
- (vi) was were have

ANSWER KEY

Part - I

1. (a) This extract has been taken from 'The Sound of Music' written by Deborah Cowley.
(b) In spite of being deaf, Evelyn has the extra ability to sense music through her body.
(c) Royal Philharmonic Society's prestigious soloist of the year Award was presented to Evelyn.
(d) (a) huge is the nearest in meaning of the word 'enormous'.
2. (c) Evelyn has brought 'percussion' to the limelight of orchestra in the world of music.
(d) Handicapped
(e) The girl aspires to be a musician of International fame.
(f) The girl faces a big challenge as she is physically impaired.
(g) Going to the prestigious Royal Academy of Music in London made the girl excited.

- (h) Gradual nerve damage had impaired Evelyn's hearing.
- (i) Evelyn hears the music through every parts of her body.
- (j) When she did not hear her name being called.
- (k) Her rewards were enormous because she was determined and worked harder than classical musicians.
- (l) It was quite difficult for a deaf girl to strengthen her career in music. So they did not encourage her.
- (m) In spite of being deaf Evelyn has the extraordinary ability to feel music, for more deeply than those who can hear it.
- (n) Evelyn realized that the train was about to come by its vibration.
- (o) The Doctor had suggested Evelyn's parents to send her to the school for deaf children.

Part - II

1.
 - (a) Bismillah Khan's ancestors were musicians.
 - (b) Bismillah Khan used to play *gilli-danda* mostly as a child.
 - (c) Bismillah Khan got the highest civilian award of 'Bharat Ratna' at the age of 80.
 - (d) ancient.

2.
 - (c) Rasool Bux Khan, the famous *shehnai nawaz* of the Bhojpur King's court is the grandfather of Bismillah Khan.
 - (d) Zahir Shah was the King of Afghanistan.
 - (e) Bismillah Khan greeted the nation by playing *Raag Kafi* on his *shehnai*.
 - (f) Bismillah Khan got the highest civilian award 'Bharat Ratna'.
 - (g) Paigambar Bux is the father of Bismillah Khan.
 - (h) Ustad Faiyaz Khan motivated Bismillah Khan to work hard.
 - (i) The musical instrument called 'Pungi' was banned by the emperor.
 - (j) A barber or nai who belonged to a family of professional musicians had made the new instrument.
 - (k) The weight of the *laddu* was 1.25 kg.
 - (l) The song was 'Dil Ka Khilona Hai Toot Gaya'



(m) Pandit Nehru gave his famous speech 'Trust with Destiny' on the occasion of Independence India.

(n) (b) 1938 (All India Radio opened)

(o) Nuabat consists of nine (9) musical instrument.

5. (i) rolled

(ii) continued

(iii) came

(iv) had taught

(v) made

(vi) did not believe

(vii) taught

(viii) was

6. (i) was held

(ii) was erected

(iii) were invited

(iv) was

(v) were invited

(vi) were

THE LITTLE GIRL

Katherine Mansfield

Gist.

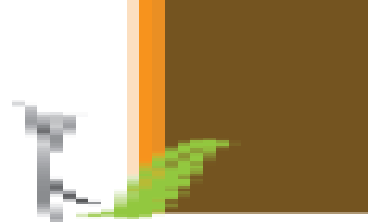
The story is about the relationship between a strict father and his daughter. Initially, the father is shown as a very hard working man and as a strict disciplinarian. He always showed his anger towards his daughter. However, in the end the girl's opinion towards her father changes when he started taking care of her with love and sympathy.

Kezia was a little girl who lived with her father, mother and grandmother, She was so scared of her father that she felt relieved on seeing her father going to his office. She always stuttered before him. Kezia's grandmother always encouraged her to talk with her parents. But she always found them busy. One day Kezia's grandmother suggested her to gift her father on his birthday. She decided to make a pincushion to gift her father. She needed something to stuff into the pincushion. And then she found some sheets and tore them and filled the pin-cushion. But these papers contained the speech of her father which was to be delivered the next day for the port authority. There was a hue and cry in the house, as the papers were missing. Kezia confessed that she had torn the papers. Getting angry Kezia's father punished her with a ruler on her palm.

There was another family in the neighbourhood, Mr Macdonald's family. Mr Macdonald was always seen playing with his five children, laughing and enjoying with them. Kezia always thought that there were different sorts of fathers. But soon her attitude towards her father changes. One day, Kezia's mother got admitted in a hospital and she was left alone at home with her father. That night, she had a nightmare. Frightened, she started screaming. But when she opened her eyes she found her father beside her bed. He carried her to his bedroom and made her warm and comfortable on his bed. It was now she realised that her father was not all that of a giant. That he loved and cared for her in his own unique way. That he had to work the whole day and was too tired by evening to play with her.

Highlights.

- Kezia dreaded her father the most. She felt greatly relieved in his absence.
- On Sunday afternoons, Kezia's grandmother sent her to talk to her parents. But they were always busy.



- One day, Kezia’s grandmother told Kezia about her father’s birthday.
- Kezia decided to present him a pincushion.
- She stuffed the cushion with papers from her father’s room which were important for her father.
- Father whipped Kezia with a ruler after knowing the truth. Kezia never forgot the cruel act of her father.
- Kezia saw her neighbour playing with his children.
- One day her mother got ill and Kezia was left all alone at home.
- She had a horrible nightmare and started screaming.
- Her father came and took her to his bed. This changed her opinion about her father.

Sample Question (Extract Based)

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

She never stuttered with other people – had quite given it up- but only with father, because then she was trying so hard to say the words properly. What’s the matter? What are you looking so wretched about? Mother, I wish you taught this child not to appear on the brink of suicide — “Here Kezia, carry my teacup back to the table carefully”

- (a) Why did Kezia stutter before her father?
- (b) What did Kezia’s father do after talking to his mother?
- (c) What did Kezia’s father look like?
- (d) Find a word from the passage which means ‘at the edge’?

Thinking about the Text

2. More Questions

(each question carries 1 mark)

- (a) Name the writer of the story ‘The Little Girl’.

Ans : The name of the writer is Katherine Mansfield.

- (b) What is the name of the little girl?

Ans: The name of the little girl is Kezia.

- (c) Who were the people in Kezia’s family?

Ans.....

- (d) Who in Kezia’s family supported her?

Ans.....

- (e) Why was Kezia afraid of her father?
Ans.....
- (f) Why did Kezia's grandmother send Kezia to her father on Sunday afternoons?
Ans.....
- (g) What did Kezia make to gift her father on his birthday?
Ans.....
- (h) Who was Alice?
Ans.....
- (i) Who was Macdonald?
Ans.....
- (j) What was Kezia's wish?
Ans.....
- (k) What do you understand by the phrase 'a red colour flew into her cheeks'?
Ans.....
- (l) How did Kezia feel when her father left for office?
Ans.....
- (m) What was Kezia's dreadful dream?
Ans.....
- (n) Bring out the significance of the words, 'carefully tucked up the child'.
Ans.....

3. Short Answer Type Questions

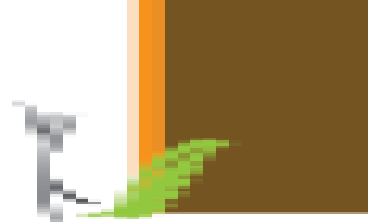
(each question carries 2 marks)

- (a) What kind of person was Kezia's father?

Ans: Kezia saw her father as a hard working but short-tempered and strict disciplinarian person. Actually, he was quite a strict person who did not spend much time with his children and did not play with them unlike Mr Macdonald. But he cared for his family and took care of Kezia when she needed it the most.

- (b) Why did Kezia stutter only with her father?

Ans: Kezia was afraid of her father because he never looked at her lovingly nor ever played with her. She thought he was a cruel man. Kezia stuttered and stammered only in front of her father because with him she was trying very hard to say the words properly but could not do so because of her fear of him.



- (c) What was the morning routine of Kezia and her father?
- (d) Why was Kezia fond of her grandmother?
- (e) How was Mr Macdonald different from Kezia's father?
- (f) What was the nightmare that Kezia had?
- (g) Why was Kezia severely punished and beaten by her father?
- (h) What efforts has Kezia made to please her father on his birthday?
- (i) Which incident changed Kezia's opinion about her father?
- (j) Give in brief the message of the story.

4. **Long Answer Type Questions** (each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) Why was Kezia punished by her father? Do you think Kezia deserved this? What should the father have done instead?
- (b) What were the circumstances that forced Kezia to change her opinion about her father?
- (c) How did Mr Macdonald treat his children? How was it different from the way Kezia's father treated her?
- (d) Why did Kezia think her father was a figure to be feared and avoided?
- (e) Cruel and harsh attitude is not enough to inculcate values and discipline among children. Justify the statement in context of the lesson.

Thinking About Language.

5. **Arrange the following words to form meaningful sentences.**

- (a) Girl /little/ figure /to /be /feared /the /and /he /avoided /was /a /of.
- (b) Kezia's father /snoring /soundly /is /sleeping /and.
- (c) Butcher /with /knife /and /a /rope /in /the /nightmare /she /saw /a.
- (d) Macdonald /children /playing /with /laughing /and /enjoying /was/his.
- (e) On /father /church /always /Sunday /Kezia /went /with /to /her /the.

6. **Fill in the blanks with suitable determiners.**

- (a) I know very about him.
- (b) Shakespeare wrote plays.
- (c)citizen should vote.
- (d) She has not bought new books recently.
- (e)vehicle is parked in front of our gate?

ANSWER KEY

1. (a) Kezia's father always scolded her and never spoke to her in a loving manner. She was afraid of him, so she stuttered in front him.
- (b) After coming back from office, Kezia's father ordered tea and asked Kezia's mother to bring his slippers and the newspaper.
- (c) Kezia's father had big hands and neck and to her he looked like a giant.
- (d) brink
2. (c) Kezia's family consists of her father, mother grandmother & herself.
- (d) Kezia's grandmother always supported her.
- (e) Kezia was afraid of her father because he was very strict and always commanded over everybody else in the house. He never looked at her lovingly nor even played with her.
- (f) On Sunday afternoons, Kezia's grandmother sent her down to the drawing room to have a nice talk with her parents.
- (g) Kezia has made a pin-cushion to gift her father on his birthday.
- (h) Alice was the maid servant in the household of Kezia.
- (i) Mr Macdonald was the next door neighbour of Kezia's family.
- (j) Kezia wished that her father would play with her and speak politely. And show his love for her.
- (k) The phrase is used in the context of the story to display Kezia's fear and terror that she experiences on seeing her father.
- (l) Since Kezia was afraid of her father she always felt great relief when her father left for office.
- (m) Kezia usually had horrible nightmares. In her nightmare she saw a butcher with a knife and a rope coming closer and closer to her with a dreadful smile.
- (n) Kezia's father showed his love and empathy in his own way and she understood the paternal love.
5. (c) To the little girl he was a figure to be feared and avoided.
- (b) Kezia's father is snoring loudly and sleeping.
- (c) In the nightmare she saw a butcher with a knife and a rope.
- (d) Macdonald was playing, laughing and enjoying with his children.
- (e) On Sunday, Kezia always went to the church with her father.
6. (a) Little (b) Many (c) Every (d) Many (e) Whose

A TRULY BEAUTIFUL MIND

Gist.

‘A Truly Beautiful Mind’ is a short Biography of Albert Einstein who was a genius scientist. He was born on March 14th, 1879, in the German city of Ulm. He was a late talker. His mother regarded him a freak due to his large head and his headmaster believed that he could never succeed in his life. He could never adjust with his playmates who used to call him **Brother Boring**. But he was a gifted violinist.

After completing his schooling in Munich, he got admission in the University of Zurich, there he showed greater excellence in Physics and Mathematics because the atmosphere in the University was more liberal and they accepted new ideas and concepts. At the University, Albert met a fellow student Mileva Maric. Later on, they got married and were blessed with two sons, but their marriage failed in 1919.

Albert worked as a technical expert in the patent office at Bern. Also, there he secretly worked on his idea on relativity. In 1915, he published his General Theory of Relativity, which is famous in the world with the popular equation $E = mc^2$. This gave an absolutely new definition to the concept of gravity and made him famous.

In 1933, Albert immigrated to the United States. Five years later, when Germany discovered the principle of Nuclear Fission, he was the first person to write to the American president about the danger of atomic bombs. He was disturbed by the destruction and mindless use of science. He spent his later days advocating for world peace and democracy. This great scientist died at the age of 76 in the year 1955.

Highlights.

- Albert Einstein was a scientific genius.
- He was born on 14th March, 1879 in the Germany city Ulm.
- His mother thought he was a freak because of his large head.
- He was a late talker and when he started talking, he uttered everything twice.
- He was a gifted amateur Violinist.

- In 1915, he published his General Theory of Relativity, which gave an absolutely new definition to the concept of gravity.
- In 1933, he emigrated to the United States.
- He wrote a letter to the American President, on 2nd August 1939, warning him about the happenings and the danger of atomic bombs.
- The atomization of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 1945 shocked him deeply. He wrote a letter to the United Nations for the formation of a World Government, so that it could prevent recurrence of such destruction.
- He died in 1955 at the age of 76. He was known and celebrated as a visionary and world citizen as much as a scientific genius.

Sample Question (Extract Based)

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A Headmaster once told his father that what Einstein chose as a profession would not matter, because 'he will never make a success at anything'. Einstein began learning to play the violin at the age of six because his mother wanted him to. He later became a gifted amateur violinist, maintaining this skill throughout his life.

- (a) What was the Headmaster's opinion about Einstein?

Ans.....

- (b) Why did Einstein learn to play violin?

Ans.....

- (c) How long did he maintain his skill as a violinist?

Ans.....

- (d) Find a word from the passage that means 'having great natural ability'.

Ans.....

DO YOU KNOW?**Adjectives ending in -ed****Used to describe how a person feels**

—ed	Tired	Confused
	Relaxed	Satisfied
	Shocked	



Thinking about the text

2. More Questions

(each question carries 1 mark)

(a) What did the other children say about Einstein?

Ans: The other children opined that Einstein was boring.

(b) What was Einstein’s mother’s opinion of him?

Ans: Einstein’s mother thought that he was a freak.

(c) Why did Einstein leave the Munich School?

Ans.....

(d) What type of toys did Einstein love to play with as a boy?

Ans.....

(e) Who is referred to as a clever creature in the story ‘A Truly Beautiful Mind’?

Ans.....

(f) Who was Albert’s second wife?

Ans.....

(g) What discovery had the Nazis in Germany made?

Ans.....

(h) Who was Franklin Roosevelt?

Ans.....

(i) Albert’s desk drawer at the office was jokingly termed as?

Ans: (i) Bureau of relativity. (ii) Bureau of motion physics.
(iii) Bureau of theoretical physics. (iv) Bureau of quantum physics.

(j) When did the famous paper of Einstein ‘Special Theory of Relativity’ get published?

Ans.....

(k) What was the famous formula that Einstein developed?

Ans.....

(l) When did Einstein publish his General Theory of Relativity?

Ans.....

(m) Einstein was deeply shaken due to the destruction caused by-

(i) World War (ii) Atomic bomb explosion in Japanese cities
(iii) Political turmoil (iv) Terror attacks in America

- (n) Einstein's mother was bothered by the intelligence of
- (i) Mileva (ii) Einstein
- (iii) Elsa (iv) Margie
- (o) "He was stupid and would never succeed in life" - who said this about Einstein?

3. **Short Answer Type Questions** (each question carries 2 marks)

- (a) Who is a 'freak'? Why did Einstein's mother think him to be a 'freak'?

Ans: A 'freak' is a word used disapprovingly for a person who is unusual in looks and/or behaviour. Einstein's mother thought him to be a 'freak' because his head seemed too large to her. This made him look different from the other children of his age.

- (b) Why did Einstein's playmates call him 'Brother Boring'?

Ans: Einstein could not mix up with other children. He did not find their games interesting. He often uttered every word twice. He was often teased for his abnormally huge head. And so his friends called him 'Brother boring'.

- (c) What did Einstein call his desk drawer at the patent office and why?
- (d) Why did Einstein write a letter to Franklin Roosevelt?
- (e) Why does the World remember Einstein as a 'World citizen'?
- (f) 'She is a book like you' –who is She? What does this line indicate about her character?
- (g) How was Einstein's private life unravelling after he finished his studies?
- (h) Why did Albert Einstein leave his school?
- (i) How did Einstein react to the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
- (j) Einstein was deeply shaken by the extent of the destruction. This time he wrote a public missive to the United Nations. What was the letter about?

4. **Long Answer Type Questions** (each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) Which destruction is referred to in the story 'A Truly Beautiful Mind'?
- (b) Justify the title of the story 'A Truly Beautiful Mind'.
- (c) How did Einstein work for World peace and security?
- (d) Einstein was a visionary and a World citizen – Comment.



Thinking About the Language.

5. Find the odd one out

- (a) Tortoise, Crab, Frog, Fish
- (b) Pleasure, Misery, Happiness, Delight
- (c) Display, Exhibit, Appear, Show
- (d) Note, Diary, Book, Copy
- (e) Illuminating, Gladdening, Pleasing, Gratifying

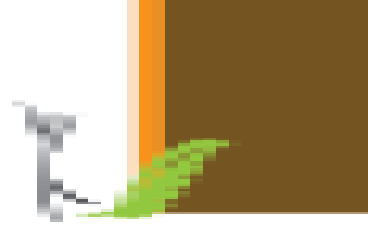
6. Find out the adjectives from the given sentences.

- (a) His head seemed much too large.
- (b) He later became a gifted amateur violinist.
- (c) Einstein was solving the most difficult problems in physics.
- (d) Albert Einstein was not a bad pupil.
- (e) A few years later, the marriage faltered.

ANSWER KEY

- 1. (a) His headmaster opined that he was stupid and he would never succeed in life.
(b) Einstein had special interest in mechanical toys. His mother wanted him to learn violin.
(c) He maintained his skill as a violinist throughout his life.
(d) gifted.
- 2. (c) Einstein left the Munich school as he disliked the regimentation of the school.
(d) Einstein loved to play with mechanical toys as a boy.
(e) Mileva Maric, a fellow student is referred to as a clever creature in the story 'A Truly Beautiful Mind'.
(f) Albert's second wife was Elsa.
(g) The Nazis had made the discovery of nuclear fission in Germany.
(h) Franklin Roosevelt was the President of America.
(i) Bureau of Theoretical physics.
(j) The famous paper of Einstein's 'Special Theory of Relativity' got published in 1905.

- (k) The famous formula that Einstein developed was $E = mc^2$.
 - (l) Einstein published his General Theory of Relativity in 1915.
 - (m) Atomic bomb explosion in Japanese cities
 - (n) Mileva
 - (o) Einstein's Headmaster had the opinion about him.
5. (a) fish
(b) misery
(c) appear
(d) book
(e) illuminating
6. (a) large
(b) amateur
(c) difficult
(d) bad
(e) flattered.



THE SNAKE AND THE MIRROR

Vaikom Muhammad Basheer

Gist.

“The Snake and the Mirror” is a horror-tale told in a humorous way by Vaikom Muhammad Basheer, a well-known Malayalam writer from Kerala. The hero by profession was a doctor and he had just started his practice.

The incident in the story is both humorous and frightening. It also has a surprise ending. It is about a doctor’s encounter with a snake in his room. The doctor sat in his chair and looked into the mirror. He appreciated his own looks and made two decisions. One, he would shave daily and grow a thin moustache to look more handsome and secondly, he would wear a permanent smile on his face. Suddenly a snake landed on his shoulder and coiled around his left arm above the elbow. Its hood was only three or four inches away from his face. He sat there as if he was a piece of stone and did not move. But his mind was active. He prayed to God, the creator of this World and universe, to save him.

After a while the snake turned its hood and looked into the mirror. It saw its own reflection. The snake unwound itself from the arm and moved closer to the mirror to see its reflection more closely. The doctor got a chance and ran away in no moment.

The story has a humorous ending. Next day, the doctor returned to the room with his friend. He had decided to vacate the room immediately. He had come to move the things from there. But he found that some thief had already taken away everything except his dirty vest.

Highlights.

- The Snake and the Mirror is a humorous story about a homeopath doctor.
- The narrator has entered his rental home after having dinner.
- He sat down at the table to read and looked in the mirror and took two decisions to make himself more handsome.
- Suddenly, a fat snake landed over his shoulder and coiled around his left arm above the elbow.

- He sat there as if he was a piece of stone and thought of God's help to rescue.
- The snake turned its head and looked into the mirror. It unwound itself from the doctor's arm and moved towards the mirror to see the reflection more closely.
- The narrator had an opportunity to escape and obviously he ran away in no time.
- Next morning he came and decided to vacate the room.
- But surprisingly, some thief had taken away most of his things. There was no sign of the snake.
- The narrator ended the story by saying that he never saw a snake that was fascinated by its own beauty.

Sample Question (Extract Based)

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The snake unwound itself from my arm and slowly slithered into my lap. From there it crept onto the table and moved towards the mirror. Perhaps it wanted to enjoy its reflection at closer quarters.

- Where did the snake settle after uncoiling from the writer?
- Why did the snake move towards the mirror?
- How did the snake use the table?
- What does the word 'slithered' mean?

DO YOU KNOW?

"Mouse Potato" is a term referring to Someone who works on the computer

Thinking about the text**2. More Questions**

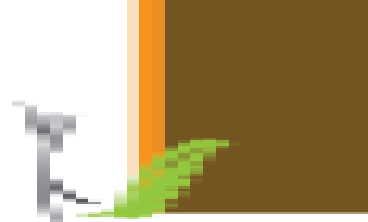
(each question carries 1 mark)

- What kind of room was the doctor living in?

Ans : (a) The doctor was living in a small, uncomfortable room that was actually an outer room with one wall facing the open yard and two windows.

- What had the narrator been an admirer of?

Ans : The narrator was the admirer of beauty.



- (c) How did he want to look?
Ans.....
- (d) What was the profession of the narrator of the story?
Ans.....
- (e) Who shared the room with the narrator in the story. “The Snake and the Mirror”?
Ans.....
- (f) What was the writer’s first decision while sitting before the mirror?
Ans.....
- (g) What was the narrator’s second earth-shaking decision?
Ans.....
- (h) Whom did the narrator decide to marry?
Ans.....
- (i) How did the snake coil itself?
Ans.....
- (j) What happened when the snake looked into the mirror?
Ans.....
- (k) What was the snake admiring in the mirror?
Ans.....
- (l) Where did the narrator spend his night when he was free from the snake’s grip?
Ans.....
- (m) Who entered the room in his absence during the night?
Ans.....
- (n) Name the author of the story.
Ans.....

3. **Short Answer Type Questions** (each question carries 2 marks)

- (a) What did the narrator do for his livelihood? What was his condition in the beginning?
Ans: The narrator had just set up his medical practice. His earning was little. He had about sixty rupees. He had some shirt and dhotis. He had also one solitary black coat. He was wearing the coat then.
- (b) Where had the snake landed on the narrator? How dangerous was the whole situation?
Ans: The snake landed over the shoulder of the narrator. Before he could think of anything, the snake had coiled about his left arm above the elbow. Its hood was spread out. Its head

was hardly three or four inches from his face.

- (c) What kind of woman did the doctor think of marrying?
 - (d) What did the narrator do after looking closely at his face in the mirror?
 - (e) What did the doctor think of when the snake was quite close to his face?
 - (f) How was the doctor saved from the Snake?
 - (g) The sound was a familiar one – what sound did the doctor hear? What did he think it was?
 - (h) What made the doctor say “Death lurked four inches away”?
 - (i) What two important and “earth-shaking” decisions did the doctor take while he was looking into the mirror?
 - (j) How was doctor’s room cleaned out? What was the one thing left behind?
4. **Long Answer Type Questions :** (each question carries 8 marks)
- (a) Describe the incident that took place in the doctor’s room one night.
 - (b) Did the doctor find this incident humorous or frightening or both? Give reasons in support of your answer.
 - (c) How is the author able to create humour while describing a very dangerous situation?
 - (d) Without the mirror, the story will lose its charm and reality. Justify.
 - (e) Justify the title of the story ‘The Snake and The Mirror’.

Thinking About Language.

5. **Report these questions using if/ whether or why/when/where/how/which/what.**
- (a) Meena asked her friend, “Do you think your teacher will come today?”
 - (b) David asked his colleagues, “Where will you go this summer?”
 - (c) She asked me “Where are you going to live?”
 - (d) Pran asked me, “Have you finished reading the newspaper?”
 - (e) Seema asked her “Why are you looking so sad?”
 - (f) Shila asked her children, “Are you ready to do your work?”
6. **Change the voice of the following sentences from active to passive.**
- (a) The Snake coiled the left arm of the doctor.
 - (b) The doctor heard the chirping sound of rats.
 - (c) The thief had taken away everything from the doctor’s house.
 - (d) The doctor saw a fat snake.
 - (e) V M Basheer wrote ‘The Snake and the Mirror’.



ANSWER KEY :

1. (a) The snake settled on the writer's lap after uncoiling from the writer's arm.
(b) The snake moved towards the mirror to have a closer look at its image.
(c) The snake used the table to go towards the mirror.
(d) Crept.
2. (c) He wanted to look handsome.
(d) He was a Homeopath doctor by profession.
(e) The rat shared the room.
(f) He took the decision that he would shave daily and grow a thin moustache.
(g) His second earth shaking decision was he would always keep an attractive smile on his face.
(h) He decided to marry a woman doctor who had plenty of money and good medical practice.
(i) The Snake coiled itself around the narrator's left arm above the elbow.
(j) When the Snake looked into the mirror it uncoiled itself and moved towards the mirror.
(j) It seemed to be admiring its own beauty.
(l) He spent the night in his friend's house.
(m) A thief entered his room.
(n) Vaikom Muhammad Basheer.
5. (a) Meena asked her friend if she thought her teacher would come that day.
(b) David asked his colleagues where they would go that summer.
(c) She asked me where I was going to live.
(d) Pran asked me, if I had finished reading the newspaper.
(e) Seema asked her why she was looking so sad.
(f) Shila asked her children if they were ready to do their work.
6. (a) The left arm of the doctor was coiled by the Snake.
(b) The chirping sound of rats was heard by the doctor.
(c) Everything had been taken away by the thief from the doctor's house.
(d) A fat snake was seen by the doctor.
(e) 'The Snake and the Mirror' was written by V M Basheer.

MY CHILDHOOD

A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

Gist.

‘My Childhood’ is taken from the autobiographical book, *Wings of Fire* by Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, who was one of the greatest scientists of India and the 11th President of India. In his book, Kalam gives an account of his childhood.

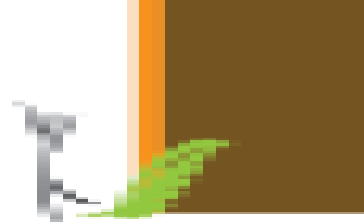
Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam was born in a middle class family in 1931 at Rameswaram. His journey from a middle class family to the President’s house was not a smooth one. He worked hard and faced the odds of life. His father Jainulabdeen, though not much educated, was a generous and kind hearted man. His mother Ashiamma, was a warm-hearted lady. He had three brothers and one sister. He inherited the qualities of honesty, kindness, generosity and self discipline from his parents. Abdul earned his first wages working as a helping hand to his cousin brother Samsuddin, who distributed newspapers in Rameswaram.

Apart from his parents, he was greatly influenced by his teachers and friends. Abdul had three close friends Ramanadha Sastry, Aravindan and Sivaprakasan; when he was in the fifth standard his teacher told him not to sit in the front row along with the high class Brahmin boys. Abdul found Ramanadha weeping as he went to sit in the last row. This made a lasting impression on him. Again, he was influenced by the science teacher Sivasubramania Iyer. Once he was invited to his home for a meal. But his wife was an orthodox Brahmin and she was not ready to serve him in her kitchen. Iyer served him with his own hands and sat down beside him to eat his meal. This incident moved him very much.

Later, for higher education he sought permission from his father to study at Ramanathapuram. His father remarked, ‘Abdul I know you have to go away and grow’. And thus began his journey.

Highlights.

- Kalam was born in 1931 in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu.
- His father was Jainulabdeen and mother Ashiamma. He inherited honesty, kindness, generosity, self discipline from his parents.
- Kalam earned his first wages by helping his cousin Samsuddin distributing newspapers.
- Abdul was much influenced by his parents, teacher and friends. Once a new teacher asked Abdul to sit in the last row in class as he was a Muslim making his Brahmin friend cry



which made a lasting impression on him.

- Abdul learnt the lesson of breaking social barriers from his science teacher who invited him for a meal. But his wife refused to serve him in her kitchen.
- Then the teacher himself served Abdul and sat with him to eat. This incident convinced his wife to serve Abdul herself when he visited them next.
- When Abdul was grown up and the 2nd World War ended, he sought permission to go district headquarters for his higher studies. His father joyfully permitted to 'go and grow'.

Sample Question (Extract Based)

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

During the annual Shri Sita Rama Kalyanam ceremony, our family used to arrange boats with a special platform for carrying idols of the Lord from the temple to the marriage site, situated in the middle of the pond called Ram Tirtha which was near our house.

- (a) What was the annual event held in Rameshwaram?

Ans.....

- (b) Where did the boats carry the idols of the Lord?

Ans.....

- (c) What is the name of the Pond?

Ans.....

- (d) Find a word from the passage that means images of God?

Ans.....

DO YOU KNOW?
English is the language of the air. This means that pilots have to identify themselves and speak in English regardless of their own language.

Thinking about the text

2. More Questions

(each question carries 1 mark)

- (a) Where was Abdul Kalam's house?

Ans: Abdul Kalam's house was on Mosque street in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu.

(b) What characteristics did Abdul Kalam inherit from his parents?

Ans: He inherited honesty and self discipline from his father and from his, mother, he inherited a sense of kindness and faith.

(c) Who were Abdul Kalam’s school friends?

Ans.....

(d) What do you think ‘Dinamani’ is the name of?

Ans.....

(e) What is the source of the story ‘My Childhood’?

Ans.....

(f) What is the name of Kalam’s science teacher?

Ans.....

(g) What is the narrator’s family task during the annual Shri Rama Kalyanam ceremony?

Ans.....

(h) When did the second World War break out?

Ans.....

(i) Why did Abdul Kalam want to leave Rameswaram?

Ans.....

(j) How did Abdul kalam earn his first wages?

Ans.....

(k) What distinguished Abdul Kalam when he was a boy?

Ans.....

(l) Who invited Abdul kalam for a meal?

Ans.....

(m) Why was there an ‘Unprecedented optimism’?

Ans.....

(n) How did Abdul Kalam’s father make his mother understand about separation in life?

Ans.....

3. **Short Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 2 marks)

(a) Why did Abdul collect tamarind seeds in 1939?

Ans: The second World War broke out in 1939, when Abdul Kalam was eight years old. There



arose a sudden demand of tamarind seeds. Since these were in great demand he used to collect seeds. He would sell them to a provision shop on Mosque street. A day's collection brought him a good sum of one anna.

(b) How did Abdul Kalam's parents influence his childhood?

Ans: Abdul Kalam's father Jainulabdeen had inborn wisdom and large heartedness. His mother was equally generous. She used to take delight in feeding a large number of people. Abdul Kalam inherited these qualities from his parents. That is why, he was very intelligent, wise and helping.

(c) How did the new teacher spread casteism in the class?

(d) What happened when both Abdul Kalam and Ramanadha Sastry reported the classroom matter to their respective parents?

(e) How did Kalam help his cousin Samsuddin?

(f) What kind of life did young Kalam lead?

(g) What did Abdul Kalam learn from his parents?

(h) Give a character sketch of Abdul Kalam's father.

(i) How did Sivasubramania Iyer teach Abdul Kalam to change the system?

(j) How did Abdul Kalam's father console Kalam's mother when he left Rameswaram for higher studies ?

4. Long Answer Type Questions

(each question carries 8 marks)

(a) Childhood is the formative period of a child's life. The lessons learnt here always stay with a person throughout his life. Comment on it in the light of the lesson 'My Childhood' by A P J Abdul Kalam.

(b) Narrate the incident of the new teacher's behaviour in the class-room.

(c) Describe the benign liberal influence of parents, friends and teachers in shaping Kalam's personality.

(d) Subramania Iyer was a rebel by nature. Discuss.

(e) Describe how Abdul Kalam's childhood in Rameswaram was secure, both materially and emotionally.

Thinking About Language.

5. Form the opposite of the word below by prefixing **un** or **in**. The prefix **in-can** also have the forms **il-ir-** or **im**. Adequate, relevant, patriotic, logical, active, acceptable, legal, regular, responsible, tolerant, coherent, possible.

6. **Re-write the following sentences.**

- (a) In spite of financial difficulties the labourers were paid on time. (Complex)
- (b) On Republic Day, vehicles were not allowed beyond this point. (Affirmative)
- (c) Abdul Kalam wanted to leave Rameswaram to study further at the district headquarters in Ramanathapuram (Compound).
- (d) Prof. Abdul Kalam, one of the World's greatest scientists, was born in 1931, at Rameswaram (complex)
- (e) Kalam wanted to get higher education which was available in city (Simple).

ANSWER KEY

1. (a) Sri Sita Rama Kalyanam ceremony was the annual event held in Rameshwaram.
- (b) His family used to arrange boats with special platform for carrying idols of the Lord to the marriage site situated in the middle of the pond.
- (c) The name of the pond is Rama Tirtha.
- (d) idols.
2. (c) Abdul Kalam's school friends were Ramanadha Sastry, Aravindan and Sivaprakashan.
- (d) The name of a newspaper.
- (e) Wings of Fire.
- (f) Sivasubramania Iyer.
- (g) Dr Kalam's family used to arrange boats with a special platform for carrying the idols of Lord Rama & Mocher Sita to the marriage site.
- (h) In 1939.
- (i) For higher education he wanted to leave Rameswaram.
- (j) Abdul Kalam earned his first wages by helping his cousin brother Samsuddin in distributing newspapers.
- (k) He was a short and thin boy from his tall and handsome parents.
- (l) His science teacher was Sivasubramania Iyer.
- (m) There was an unprecedented optimism that India was surely going to get its freedom from the British rule.
- (n) Abdul Kalam's father made his mother understand about the separation in life by quoting Khalil Gibran.



5. Inadequate, irrelevant, unpatriotic, illogical, inactive, unacceptable, illegal, irregular, irresponsible, intolerant, incoherent, impossible.
6. **Re-write the following sentences.**
 - (a) Though there were financial difficulties, the labourer were paid on time.
 - (b) On Republic Day vehicles were dis-allowed beyond this point.
 - (c) Abdul Kalam wanted to leave Rameswaram and study further in the district headquarter in Ramanathapuram.
 - (d) Prof. Abdul Kalam who was one of the World's greatest scientists was born in 1931 at Rameswaram.
 - (e) Kalam wanted to get higher education available in the city.

PACKING

Jerome K. Jerome

Gist.

The story 'Packing' is an extract from 'Three Men in a Boat' by one of the best comedy writers of English Jerome K Jerome. Jerome, the author, prided himself on his art of packing. He, along with his friends, George and Harris decided to go on a holiday trip and he offered to do the packing.

Jerome had intended that George and Harris would pack and he would boss over them, but seeing them, sitting around irritated him. He hated seeing people doing nothing while he was working. However, he started packing and as soon as he finished the packing Harris told him that he had forgotten to pack his boots. After that a horrible idea occurred to him about toothbrush that whether he had packed the toothbrush or not. Then he started searching for the toothbrush. After that, a series of hilarious events followed as the bag was packed and unpacked a number of times.

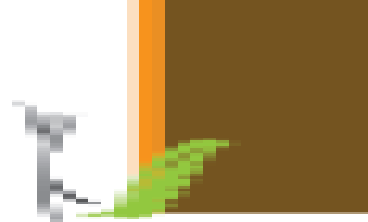
Eventually George and Harris undertook the rest of the packing i.e. packing of food hampers. They started their packing with breaking a cup. Soon the packing became exciting. Harris packed strawberry jam on top of tomato and squashed it. George trod on the butter. George and Harris upset everything while the narrator sat and saw them packing.

The dog Montmorency came into the scene only to add commotion. He sat down on things that were to be packed. His aim was to get somebody to stumble over him and curse him. He pretended lemons as rats and ruined them.

After uncountable obstacles and tremendous efforts, finally the packing was done at 12.50. They all were ready for bed and decided to wake-up at half past six.

Highlights.

- Jerome and his friends George and Harris decided to go on a holiday trip.
- Jerome offered to pack and his friends readily accepted the proposal. However, he did not mean that.
- Unwillingly, Jerome started packing and left many things unpacked.
- He wondered if he packed his toothbrush.
- At last he found it inside a boot.



- George and Harris did a confusing job.
- George trod on the butter.
- Montmorency added more to the confusion.

Sample Question (Extract Based) :

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

“I’ll take my oath I put it down on that chair” said George, staring at the empty seat.

“I saw you do it myself, not a minute ago”, said Harris.

Then they stared round the room again looking for it; and then they met again in the centre and started at one another.

(a) What is ‘it’ referred to in the above lines?

Ans.....

(b) Where does George swear to have put it?

Ans.....

(c) How did the two friends react at the disappearance of it?

Ans.....

(d) Find a word from the passage that is opposite in meaning of ‘full’?

Ans.....

DO YOU KNOW?
*The only 15- letter word that
Can be spelt without repeating a letter
is ‘uncopyrightable.’*

Thinking about the text

2. More Questions

(each question carries 1 mark)

(a) How many characters are there in the narrative?

Ans: There are four characters in the narrative. They are : Jerome (the narrator himself), George, Harris and the fourth is the dog named Montmorency.

(b) What irritates Jerome the most?

Ans: Seeing other people sitting idle and doing nothing and watching them while he is working irritates him the most.

(c) What horrible idea struck to the author when he had packed the bag?

Ans.....

(d) Who was Montmorency?

Ans.....

(e) Where was the toothbrush found lastly?

Ans.....

(f) What did Montmorency do to the jam?

Ans.....

(g) What did Montmorency pretend the lemons to be ?

Ans.....

(h) What did George do to the butter?

Ans.....

(i) Why did Harris start with packing the hampers?

Ans.....

(j) At what time was all the packing finished?

Ans.....

3. Short Answer Type Questions

(each question carries 2 marks)

(a) What was Jerome's real intention when he offered to pack?

Ans : Jerome's real intention was to boss the job. He wanted that Harris and George should work under his guidance and instruction. But they accepted the proposal and sat on the chair comfortably.

(b) How did George and Harris react to Jerome's offer to do the packing?

Ans: George and Harris readily accepted the proposal that had something strange about it. George put on a pipe and spread himself on the easy chair. Harris cocked his legs on the table and lit a cigar.

(c) What kind of a man did the narrator once live with?

(d) 'Now I'm not like that' – what does the narrator intend to convey by this statement?

(e) Why did the narrator have to open the bag again and again?

(f) How many times did the narrator re-open the bag and why?

(g) Why did George and Harris offer to pack the hamper?

(h) Who was Montmorency? How did he contribute to the packing?

(i) What was the highest aim and object of Montmorency?



- (j) I never saw two men do more with one and two pence worth of butter – Why did the narrator say so?

4. **Long Answer Type Questions** : (each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) Describe the narrator’s art of packing.
- (b) Write three incidents which made the story a humorous story.
- (c) Who was Montmorency? How did Montmorency contribute to the packing?
- (d) Describe the butter episode.
- (e) Of the three, Jerome, George and Harries whom do you think is the best or the worst packer. Support you answer with details from the text.

Thinking About Language.

5. Match the words/phrases in column **A** with their meaning in column **B**.

A	B
(i) Slaving	(i) Finish successfully, achieve
(ii) Chaos	(ii) Remove something from inside another thing using a sharp tool.
(iii) Rummage	(iii) Strange, mysterious, difficult to explain
(iv) Scrape out	(iv) Search for something by moving things around hurriedly or carelessly
(v) Stumble over, jumble into	(v) Working hard
(vi) Accomplish	(vi) Complete confusion or dis-order
(vii) Uncanny	(vii) Fall or step awkwardly while walking.

6. **Fill in the blanks with modals** :

N.B. Modals are verbs used to express the mood or attitude of the speaker.

- (a) You (not) go out as it is raining.
- (b) You not pluck flowers from the garden.
- (c) We to spend money very carefully.
- (d) Welook after our aged parents.
- (e) They abuse the beggars.

ANSWER KEY

1. (a) It refers to the butter.
 (b) George swears to have set it down on the chair although it was nowhere to be found later on.
 (c) They started round the room again looking for it; and then they met again in the centre.
 (d) empty.
2. (c) The horrible idea was if he had packed his toothbrush or not. He had to re-open the bag and re-arrange it.
 (d) Montmorency was the pet of Jerome K Jerome.
 (e) Jerome finally found his toothbrush inside a boot for which he had to take out everything and shake it.
 (f) Montmorency put his leg into the jam and disturbed the teaspoon.
 (g) Montmorency pretended that the lemons were rats. So he got into the hamper and killed three of them.
 (h) George trod on the butter and it stuck to his slipper.
 (i) Harris started with breaking a cup.
 (j) At 12.50 am

5.

A	B
(i) Slaving	(i) Working hard
(ii) Chaos	(ii) Complete confusion or dis-order
(iii) Rummage	(iii) Search for something by moving things around hurriedly or carelessly
(iv) Scrape out	(iv) Remove something from inside another thing using a sharp tool.
(v) Stumble over, jumble into	(v) Fall or step awkwardly while walking
(vi) Accomplish	(vi) Finish successfully, achieve
(vii) Uncanny	(vii) Strange, mysterious, difficult to explain.

6. **Fill in the blanks with modals:-**

- (a) must not (b) must not
 (c) ought to (d) should
 (e) should not



REACH FOR THE TOP

Santosh Yadav

Gist.

Part – I

Santosh Yadav is the first woman in the world who has climbed Mt. Everest twice. She was born in a family where the birth of a son was taken as a blessing. But a daughter was not welcomed like this. She was born in a small village, Joniyawas in the Rewari district of Haryana. She was the sixth child in a family with five sons. The name ‘Santosh’ stood for contentment or satisfaction but she was never satisfied with the traditional life style. She began living life on her own terms.

After completion of Santosh’s schooling in the village, her parents decided to get her married. She refused and left for Delhi to get admission in a school. Being a girl, she had to face lot of difficulties in life. Her parents disagreed to pay her school fees, but later on they agreed to bear the expenses.

After completing the high school, she went to Jaipur to join Maharani College. There she decided to try her luck at mountaineering. As she was a determined girl, she enrolled herself in a course at Uttarkashi’s Nehru Institute of Mountaineering. Santosh went on expedition every year. She developed climbing skills and an amazing immunity to cold and high altitude. Her iron will, physical endurance and mental toughness led her to climb Mt. Everest, the highest peak in the world in 1992 at the age of twenty. After a year of her first success, she conquered it the second time. As a mark of her achievements and glory, she was awarded the Padma Shree by the Indian Government

Part - II

Maria Sharapova

This story about Maria Sharapova encourages us to be determined and make sacrifices to touch the dream line. At the age of eighteen, Sharapova reached the top position in the world’s women’s tennis player rankings. Having born in Siberia, Russia, She left for the United States for training in tennis at the age of nine. She suffered a painful separation from her mother and had to stay alone. But she was determined to achieve her goal without fail.

Her favourite hobbies are fashion, singing and dancing. She was bullied by her seniors and being a foreigner she had to suffer all that patiently. A strict time schedule and hard work made her determined

and stronger. Her talent, unwavering desire to succeed and readiness to sacrifice have lifted her to the top of the world.

Maria spent her vital time in the USA but she is proud of being a Russian. Her mantra for success is to work hard and face the toughest competition.

Highlights.

Part – I

- Santosh Yadav was born in 1969 in Rewari district of Haryana and was an officer in the Indo-Tibetan Border Police.
- She was against the village tradition and decided to fight against it.
- Being the sixth child and a sister to five brothers, she refused to be married early and got admission in a school in Delhi after completion of schooling in the village school.
- After joining Maharani College in Jaipur, she lived in Kasturba Hostel and joined Uttarkashi's Nehru Institute of Mountaineering.
- She was determined to crack the goal and first climbed the peak of Mt. Everest in May, 1992 and then conquered it again in May 1993.
- The Indian Govt honoured her with the Padma Shree, the top honour of the country.

Part – II

- Maria Sharapova represents the nature of strict determination.
- She was born in a poor family in Russia.
- A feeling of separation from her mother at the age of nine was a great sacrifice to make her dream come true.
- She left her homeland for the USA for better training.
- She had to follow a strict time schedule for achieving her goal.
- She reached the pinnacle in women's tennis on August 22, 2005.

Part – I

Sample Question (Extract Based) (each question carries 1 mark)

1. **Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

During the 1992 Everest Mission, Santosh Yadav provided special care to a climber who lay dying at the South Col. She was unfortunately unsuccessful in saving him. However, she managed to save another climber, Mohan Singh who would have met with the same fate had she not shared her oxygen with him.



- (a) How did Santosh Yadav save one of the climbers?
Ans.....
- (b) How was she unsuccessful to save another climber?
Ans.....
- (c) Whom did Santosh Yadav save?
Ans.....
- (d) During the Everest mission, Santosh Yadav provided special care to a climber.
(fill up the gap form the extract).

DO YOU KNOW?
Past, Present and future all walk into a room. It was tense.

Thinking about the text

2. More Questions : (each question carries 1 mark)

- (a) What blessing had the holy man given to Santosh’s mother when she was pregnant?
Ans: The holy man had given her the blessing of a son.
- (b) What was the kind of society Santosh Yadav lived in?
Ans: She lived in an orthodox society.
- (c) Why did Santosh go to Uttarkashi?
Ans.....
- (d) What qualities are necessary for a successful climber?
Ans.....
- (e) What does she mean by a ‘rational path’?
Ans.....
- (f) What was the ‘requested blessing’?
Ans.....
- (g) Why was Santosh against getting married at an early age?
Ans.....
- (h) What was the record set by her?
Ans.....
- (i) What shows her concern for the environment?
Ans.....
- (j) Why was Santosh sent to the local school?
Ans.....
- (k) Which highest award was bestowed upon her?
Ans.....
- (l) Find out the word from below which means same of ‘the power to endure, without falling ill’?

Ans. (i) rational (ii) resistance (iii) patience (iv) agree

(m) When did Santosh Yadav climb the peak of Mt. Everest twice?

Ans.....

(n) What was Santosh's achievement?

Ans.....

(o) Which word given below means the opposite of 'rudely'?

Ans. (i) politely (ii) consciously (iii) rapidly (iv) aggressively

3. Short Answer Type Questions

(each question carries 2 marks)

(a) Why was the 'holy man' who gave Santosh's mother his blessings surprised?

Ans: The holy man was surprised because he assumed that Santosh's mother wanted a son. But her grandmother told him that she didn't want to have a grandson. So he was surprised.

(b) When did Santosh leave home for Delhi and why?

Ans: When her parents wanted her to get married at the early age, Santosh disagreed to get marry. She thought that she would not get a proper education if she gets married at the age of sixteen. So she left home and got herself enrolled in a school in Delhi.

(c) Why did Santosh's parents agree to pay for her schooling in Delhi? What mental qualities of Santosh are brought into light by the incident?

(d) Give an example to show that even as a young girl Santosh was not ready to accept anything unreasonable.

(e) How did Santosh begin to climb mountains?

(f) What incidents during the Everest expedition show Santosh's concern for her team-mates?

(g) How does she describe her feelings at the summit of the Everest.

(h) Santosh Yadav got into the record books both times she scaled Mt. Everest. What were the reasons for this?

(i) What difficulties did Santosh face in her childhood?

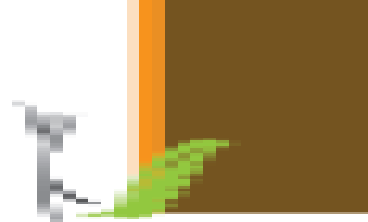
(j) How did Santosh work as an environmentalist also apart from being a mountaineer?

4. Long Answer Type Questions

(each question carries 8 marks)

(a) What inspired Santosh Yadav to be a climber? How does her life inspire you?

(b) How was Santosh a kind of girl different from other girls?



Part – II

Sample Question (Extract Based)

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Little Maria had not yet celebrated her tenth birthday when she was packed off to train in the United States. That trip to Florida with her father Yuri launched her on the path to success and stardom. But it also required a heart-wrenching two-year separation from her mother, Yelena.

(a) Why did Maria go to Florida?

Ans.....

(b) What sacrifices did Maria endure?

Ans.....

(c) Why could Maria not celebrate her tenth birthday?

Ans.....

(d) What do you understand by “a heart-wrenching separation”?

Ans.....

Thinking About the Text

2. More Questions : (each question carries 1 mark)

(a) “I never thought of quitting” – what does it imply?

Ans: It implies Maria’s strict determination and confidence.

(b) What are her hobbies?

Ans: Singing, fashion and dancing are her hobbies. She loves reading novels of A.C. Doyle.

(c) What are the names of Maria’s father and mother?

Ans.....

(d) How did her father help her?

Ans.....

(e) Why did Sharapova miss her mother?

Ans.....

(f) When did she get the top position in women’s tennis?

Ans.....

(g) When did she leave for the USA?

Ans.....

(h) Who was her favourite novelist?

Ans.....

(i) What is the most significant achievement of Maria Sharapova so far?

Ans.....

(j) What was the secret of Maria’s success?

Ans.....

3. **Short Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 2 marks)

- (a) How did Maria's father contribute to the success of Maria?

Ans. Her father Yuri sent her to the USA for training. He took her from Russia to Florida, USA with a view to shaping her bright future. He worked hard to earn money so that she could continue her training.

- (b) How was Maria treated by her fellow students at Florida?

Ans. Maria was sent to Florida at the age of nine. She would go to her bed at 8 pm but her seniors would return at 11 pm. They used to wake her up and force her to do their work. She was insulted by them

- (c) How did Maria Sharapova come to realize that excellence in tennis would only come at a price?

- (d) Why is Maria a sensation among the teenagers?

- (e) What shows that Maria was proud of being a Russian?

- (f) What has kept Sharapova on the track of playing tennis so successfully?

- (g) How did Maria pass her early days in the USA?

4. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) "Success comes with a price tag". Explain with reference to the life of Maria Sharapova.

- (b) Determination is necessary for success. Do you agree? Justify with reference to the life of Sharapova.

- (c) Describe Maria Sharapova's journey to the summit of women's tennis.

Thinking About Language.

5. Arrange the following words into meaningful sentences.

- (a) Chocolates/a/was/I/gifted/box of.

- (b) by/known/a/man/behaviour/is/his.

- (c) bears/work/hard/always/fruit.

- (d) travelling/my/and/are/mother/fond of/father.

- (e) cure/than/is/prevention/better.

6. Fill up the blanks with appropriate conjunctions:-

N.B:- A conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases and sentences. They are called linkers. Conjunctions are of two types – co-ordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction.

- (a) it was raining, the staff came late.



- (b) He was prosecuted..... he had violated the roles.
- (c)work hardaccept the failure.
- (d) Maria Sharapova worked hard she can reach the goal.
- (e) Do not go outside.....you complete your task.

ANSWER KEY

Part – I

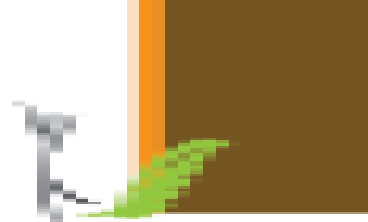
1.
 - (a) Santosh Yadav saved one of the climbers by sharing her oxygen with him.
 - (b) She couldn't save one of her fellow climbers during the 1992 Everest Expedition due to lack of oxygen.
 - (c) Mohan Singh
 - (d) 1992
2.
 - (c) She went to Uttarkashi to join the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering.
 - (d) Physical fitness, climbing skills and mental endurance.
 - (e) By rational path she means a path which is logical and not based on myths and traditions.
 - (f) 'The requested blessing' was the blessing for the birth of a daughter.
 - (g) She was against getting married at an early age if she didn't get a proper education.
 - (h) She was the only women in the world to conquer Mt. Everest twice.
 - (i) She brought down 500 kg of garbage from the Himalayas. This shows her concern.
 - (j) Santosh was sent to the local village school due to the prevailing custom in the family.
 - (k) The Padma Shree Award was bestowed upon her..
 - (l) (b) resistance
 - (m) in May, 1993
 - (n) She became the member of Indo-Nepalese women's expedition and also conquered the Everest second time.
 - (o) (a) politely.

Part – II

1.
 - (a) Maria went to Florida to get trained in tennis.
 - (b) She suffered a painful separation from her mother at the age of nine.
 - (c) She couldn't celebrate her birthday as she was sent to the USA to learn tennis.
 - (d) Her separation from her mother gave her deep pain at a tender age. So it was heart-wrenching.

ANSWER KEY

2. (c) Her father's name was Yuri and mother's name was Yelena.
(d) Her father helped her by sending money.
(e) She felt alone, her mother didn't give her company due to visa problem.
(f) She got the top position in women's tennis on August 22, 2005.
(g) She left for the USA at the age of nine.
(h) Arthur Conan Doyle was her favourite novelist.
(i) Sharapova's first major achievement was to win the women's singles crown at Wimbledon in the year 2004.
(j) Strict determination and mental toughness were the secret of Maria's success.
5. (a) I was gifted a box of chocolates.
(b) A man is known by his behaviour.
(c) Hard work bears fruit always.
(d) My mother and father are fond of travelling.
(e) Prevention is better than cure.
6. (a) as
(b) because
(c) either/ or
(d) so that
(e) unless



THE BOND OF LOVE

Kenneth Anderson

Gist.

‘The Bond of Love’ is a story of love and affection. The narrator brought home a baby bear and gifted it to his wife. With the passage of time, they became very fond of each other. But the bear grew big and needed a big open space. The couple gave the bear to the zoo. The narrator’s wife and the bear could not put up with the separation. Finally, the bear united with narrator’s wife and became happy.

Highlights.

- The narrator once found an orphaned sloth bear and presented it to his wife.
- The narrator’s wife christened it Bruno. She loved him very much.
- Bruno and the narrator’s wife enjoyed each other’s company.
- When Bruno grew big, he became dangerous for the children in the house.
- It was decided that they would send Bruno to the zoo. Bruno’s departure was very painful for the narrator’s wife.
- Finally, she visited Bruno in the zoo and Bruno recognised her.
- Both the narrator and his wife decided to bring the bear back home.
- The bear and the narrator’s wife spent quality time together. She really loved Bruno a lot.

Sample Questions (Extract Based)

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Hold him, everybody! In goes the hypodermic- Bruno squeals -10 c.c. of the antidote enters his system without a drop being wasted. Ten minutes later: condition unchanged ! Another 10 c.c injected ! Ten minutes later: breathing less stertorous –

Bruno can move his arms and legs a little although he cannot stand yet. Thirty minutes later: Bruno gets up and has a great feed! He looks at us disdainfully, as much as to say, ‘What’s barium carbonate to a big black bear like me?’ Bruno is still eating.

- (a) Why did Bruno need an injection?

- (b) What does Bruno do after he recovers from the the paralysis?
- (c) What happened after Bruno was injected for the first time?

DO YOU KNOW?

Common suffixes that make nouns

- **sion** Depress – depression Impress – impression
- **er** Found– founder teach – teacher

Thinking About the Text

2. More Questions

(each question carries 1 mark)

- (a) Who is the author of the story ‘The Bond of Love’?

Ans: Kenneth Anderson is the author of the story ‘The Bond of Love’.

- (b) What was the name given to the baby bear for the first time?

Ans: The baby bear got the name Bruno at the first time.

- (c) What did Bruno take as an infant?

Ans.....

- (d) What did Bruno start taking after a few days?

Ans.....

- (e) How did Bruno spend his time while he was young?

Ans.....

- (f) What kind of training was given to Bruno?

Ans.....

- (g) ‘..... just as mischievous, just as playful’. What is the synonym of the word ‘mischievous’?

Ans.....

- (h) Who is ‘Baba’?

Ans.....

- (i) Why was ‘an island’ made in the compound?

Ans.....

- (j) How did Baba react when he was released on the Island?

Ans.....



3. Short Answer Type Questions

(each question carries 2 marks)

(a) How did the baby bear pass his time?

Ans: The baby bear became very fond of the two Alsatian dogs and to all the children of the tenants living in the author’s bungalow. The bear cub was left quite free in his younger days and he spent his time in playing and running into the kitchen and going to sleep in the master’s beds.

(b) Why did the author bring barium carbonate and who ate it?

Ans: The author’s library was infested with rats so he kept the chemical to kill the mice. Bruno, who did not know anything about it, swallowed it. He thus started vomiting and could not stand on his legs.

(c) How did Bruno become attached to the family of the author?

(d) How was Bruno cured from getting paralyzed?

(e) Why did the narrator’s wife urge the curator to give Baba back to her?

(f) How was Baba brought from the zoo to Bangalore?

(g) What special arrangement was made for Bruno after he was brought from the zoo?

4. Long Answer Type Questions :

(each question carries 8 marks)

(a) How did the author get to meet the bear named Bruno? What happened after that?

(b) Describe the meeting of the author’s wife with Bruno at the zoo in Mysore.

(c) In the story “The Bond of Love” how are the values that depict “love is mutual” illustrated.

Thinking About Language.

5. Directions: The following passage is unedited. Each line has one error in it. Identify the error and make the necessary correction in the given space. One has been done for you as an example.

	Incorrect	Correct
We must reduce the consumption in petroleum	in	of
(a) Products, the continuing increase of petroleum
(b) Prices make the common man suffer in
(c) Many ways. Moreover, burn of oil and
(d) Other fossil fuel excessive is playing
(e) Havoc on nature and we are
(f) Heading for a ecological disaster

6. Choose the most appropriate options from the ones given below and complete the following passage.

Mount Abu (a)..... (be) the only hill station of Rajasthan, which is very popular in that region. According to a legend, it (b)..... (be) the home of Saint Vashishta who (c)..... the four powerful Rajput tribes. Maharaj of Sirohi (d)..... it on rent to the British Government who used it as the headquarters for the Resident of Rajputana situated at the Nakki Lake. It's known as a place that increases joy.

- (a) (i) was (ii) is (iii) were (iv) has been
 (b) (i) is (ii) were (iii) was (iv) had been
 (c) (i) creating (ii) create (iii) creates (iv) created
 (d) (i) had given (ii) gives (iii) give (iv) gave

ANSWER KEY

1. (a) Bruno needed an injection because he had accidentally swallowed barium carbonate.
 (b) Bruno after recovering a little has a great feed. Then, he looked at the author, his wife and the other humans present, disdainfully as if to say that barium carbonate was absolutely nothing to a big bear like him.
 (c) After Bruno is injected about 10 c.c. of the antidote, his condition remained unchanged.
2. (c) As an infant, Bruno took milk.
 (d) After a few days Bruno started taking vegetables, porridge, fruits, and nuts meat etc.
 (e) While young, it spent its time in playing, running into the kitchen and sleeping in their beds.
 (f) Bruno was given training to wrestle and box.
 (g) Here, 'mischievous' means 'naughty'.
 (h) Bruno was given the name 'Baba'.
 (i) 'An island' was made in the compound for Baba to live in.
 (j) Baba was delighted when he was released on the island. He stood on his hind legs. Then he pointed his 'gun' and 'cradled' his baby,
5. **Incorrect** **Correct**
 (a) of in
 (b) make makes
 (c) burn burning
 (d) excessive excessively
 (e) on with
 (f) a an
6. (a) (ii) is (b) (iii) was (c) (iv) created (d) (i) had given



KATHMANDU

Vikram Seth

Gist.

The present chapter is excerpt from Vikram Seth's 'Heaven Lake'. Vikram Seth is a famous modern Indian writer who has written many novels, essays and travelogues. He has given a vivid description of the temples, markets and people of Kathmandu in this chapter. He illustrates in detail the atmosphere in and around Pashupatinath temple and Baudhnath stupa. He has drawn powerful images and pictures of sights and sounds.

The ambience in and around the Pashupatinath temple and Baudhanath (stupa) differs totally. There is a sharp contrast between the two. At Pashupatinath temple there is an atmosphere of excitement, noise and confusion. At Baudhnath Stupa, there is a sense of stillness. This is a haven of quietness in the busy streets around it.

He tells us about a flute-seller who is selling flutes by playing solemnly on one of them. He is different from other sellers. Vikram Seth is fascinated with the flutes. He says that every culture has its own kind of flute creating a common bond between various cultures. The writer admits that he has a divine love of the music of flutes.

Highlights.

- The author goes to Kathmandu and visits the famous Pashupatinath temple which is only for Hindu devotees.
- Huge crowd of priests, hawkers, devotees, tourists, stray cows, fighting monkeys, pigeons and dogs make the atmosphere chaotic.
- He visits another holy shrine – Baudhnath Stupa which has a calm and peaceful atmosphere.
- Tibetan immigrants sell various items there.
- The author finds Kathmandu a religious, vivid and mercenary city.
- The streets are noisy and busy.
- He enjoys a lot being there but due to home sickness plans to return by air.
- He gets mesmerised by the melodious music of flute by a flute seller.
- The author analyses the significance of flute in various cultures across the world.

Sample Question (Extract Based) (each question carries 1 mark)1. **Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

A small shrine half protrudes from the stone platform on the river bank. When it emerges fully, the goddess inside will escape, and the evil period of the Kaliyug will end on earth.

- (a) Where is the small shrine situated?
- Inside the temple
 - Near temple
 - On the bank of river Bagmati
 - None of the above.
- (b) When will the evil period of Kaliyug end?
- By end of the Century
 - When shrine goes inside the river
 - When shrine emerges fully from water
 - No one knows
- (c) Find a word from the extract which means ‘thrust forward’?
- Bend
 - Bow down
 - Protrude
 - Emerges
- (d) Where does the holy Bagmati river flow?
- Just below the Pashupatinath temple
 - In the middle of the temple
 - A little away from the temple
 - It is not there

DO YOU KNOW?

*The term petrichor is a word to describe the way it smells after it rains.
I love the petrichor of a summer thunderstorm.*

Thinking about the text

62

2. **More Questions**

(each question carries 1 mark)

- (a) Who is the writer of the extract ‘Kathmandu’ ?
Ans: Vikram Seth is the writer of the extract ‘Kathmandu’.
- (b) Name the two temples the author visited in Kathmandu.
Ans: Pashupatinath temple and the Baudhnath Stupa.



- (c) The writer says “All this I wash down with coca cola”. What does ‘all this’ refer to?
Ans.....
- (d) What does the author compare to the quills of a porcupine?
Ans.....
- (e) Name five kinds of flutes.
Ans.....
- (f) What is written outside the Pashupatinath temple in Kathmandu?
Ans.....
- (g) How is the atmosphere at Pashupatinath temple?
Ans.....
- (h) Which river flows by the Pashupatinath temple?
Ans.....
- (i) What are flutes compared to?
Ans.....
- (j) How does the flute seller play on the flutes?
Ans.....
- (k) What is the meaning of the word ‘shrine’?
Ans.....
- (l) What is the people’s belief about the half- submerged temple?
Ans.....
- (m) How does the writer describe Kathmandu in brief ?
Ans.....
- (n) Why does the author want to return home?
Ans.....
- (o) Why does the author go to a Nepal Airlines office?
Ans.....

3. **Short Answer Type Questions** (each question carries 2 marks)

- (a) Why are the devotees involved in a kind of mad race at Pashupatinath temple?
Ans: The devotees are involved in a kind of mad race to attract the priest’s attention.
- (b) What were the people doing near the river Bagmati?
Ans: A corpse was being cremated, washer women were washing their clothes and few children were taking bath.
- (c) What observation did the author make about the fruit seller in ‘Kathmandu’?
- (d) What makes the Buddhist shrine, Baudhanath Stupa important?

- (e) What happens when a Nepalese prince comes to the Pashupatinath temple?
- (f) How does the author analyse the sound of ‘bansuri’?
- (g) How is Baudhnath Stupa different from the temple of Pashupatinath?
- (h) What was the author’s reaction to the flute seller?
- (i) How did the author want to return to Delhi? What made him change his mind?

4. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) Describe the busy streets of Kathmandu and the religious nature of people.
- (b) What impression do you form about the devotees at Pashupatinath temple after reading ‘Kathmandu’?
- (c) Describe the flute-seller’s pattern of life. Do you feel that such talents are generally ignored and never get opportunity to excel in their life? What should be done for such talents?
- (d) The author finds a lot of confusion outside the temple in Kathmandu. What were the confusions about? Is this type of confusion common in our temples?
- (e) Is it good to pollute holy rivers in the name of faith and religions? Comment with reference to the Bagmati River in Kathmandu.

Thinking About Language.

5. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate preposition.**

- (a) His life depends a heart transplant.
- (b) Could you turn left the next junction?
- (c) He is the fastest man the world.
- (d) She took the bottle down the shelf.

6. Read the conversation given below and complete the passage that follows.

Husband : Get my lunch quickly, I am in a great hurry.

Wife : Oh really! Why did you not come a bit earlier?

Husband : Now look, you have made a habit to argue with me and no husband likes the sort of thing.

The husband urged his wife (a) adding that (b) hurry. The wife mockingly asked him (c)..... a hurry and enquired (d)..... earlier. The husband speaking in a tone of irritation pointed out that he did not like her habit of arguing.



ANSWER KEY

1. (a) On the bank of river Bagmati
(b) When the shrine emerges fully from water
(c) Protrude
(d) Just below the Pashupatinath temple
2. (c) A bar of marzipan and a corn-on the cob, a couple of love-story comics and a Reader's Digest.
(d) The fifty or sixty bansuries protruding in all directions from the pole of the flute seller.
(e) The five kinds of flutes are the reed neh, the Japanese Shakuhachi, the deep bansuri of Hindustani classical music, the clear or breathy flutes of South America and the high- pitched Chinese flutes.
(f) There is a sign outside the Pashupatinath temple proclaiming that only the Hindus are allowed to enter the temple
(g) The atmosphere at Pashupatinath temple is of feverish confusion.
(h) Bagmati river flows by the Pashupatinath temple
(i) The flutes are compared to the quills of a porcupine.
(j) The flute seller plays his flute slowly and meditatively.
(k) The word shrine means 'Place of worship'.
(l) People believe that when the whole temple will emerge, the period of Kaliyug on earth will come to an end.
(m) According to the author, Kathmandu is a vivid, mercenary and religious city.
(n) The author is tired and homesick, So, he wants to return home
(o) The author goes to a Nepal Airlines office to buy a ticket for the return journey.
5. (a) on (b) at
(c) in (d) from
6. (a) to get his lunch quickly (b) he was in a great
(c) if he was really in (d) why he had not come a bit

IF I WERE YOU

Douglas James

Gist.

This is a melodrama written by Douglas James. It is a one-act play with a happy ending. An Intruder entered the house of a playwright. He only knew him as Gerrard. The Intruder was a criminal and his intent was to kill Gerrard and impersonate him in order to escape from the police. Gerrard was getting ready to leave his house to attend a rehearsal. While he was engaged in packing his travel bag, the Intruder threatened to kill him using his revolver. He asked him to answer his questions. Then he told him that he intended to murder him and live as Gerrard. He resembled Gerrard in his body. When the Intruder was about to shoot Gerrard, he told the Intruder that impersonating him will not help him as he himself was a criminal, so the police would anyway hang him.

Gerrard proposed the Intruder to leave the place in his car. He opened the door which was, in fact, the door of a cupboard. The Intruder looked in to see what it was. Then Gerrard gave him a push, the revolver fell. Gerrard shut the door in a moment and picked up the revolver. Then he answered the phone call and told his friend to send the Sergeant to his place at once.

Highlights.

- The main character of the play is Gerrard living alone in a lonely cottage.
- An Intruder entered the house of the playwright Gerrard to impersonate him to escape from the police.
- The Intruder had killed a police man and he was a criminal.
- The Intruder intended to kill Gerrard with a revolver.
- Gerrard warned him as he was sure to be hanged.
- Lastly Gerrard planned his escape.
- Gerrard telephoned the police to arrest the Intruder who was in the cupboard.

Sample Question (Extract Based) (each question carries 1 mark)

1. **Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

For God's sake, clear that muddled head of yours and let's go. Come with me in the car, I can use

If I were you

you. If you find it's a frame, you've got me in the car, and you've still got your gun.

(a) Who is speaking these lines and to whom?

Ans.....

(b) What harm can the other person do to the speaker?

Ans.....

(c) The narrator offers the Intruder to come with him in the

Ans : (i) frame (ii) home (iii) car (iv) gun

(d) Find a word in the passage which means 'confused'.

Ans : (i) clear (ii) muddled (iii) sake (iv) frame

DO YOU KNOW?

A *palindrome* is a word or phrase that's spelled the same whether you read left-to-right (like normal) or right. An example word is *madam*.

Thinking About the Text

2. More Questions

(each question carries 1 mark)

(a) "I said it with bullets" – What does it mean?

Ans: It means that when things went wrong, he had used his gun to shoot someone for his escape.

(b) Where did Gerrard live?

(c) What is Gerrard's profession?

(d) What kind of modesty did Gerrard find in the Intruder?

(e) Why did Gerrard ask the Intruder to be careful?

(f) "At last a sympathetic audience"

(i) Who said this?

(ii) Why does he say it?

(iii) Is he sarcastic or serious?

(g) "You will soon stop being smart"-

(i) Who says this?

(ii) What according to the speaker will stop Gerrard from being smart?

- (h) “I am as smart as you and smarter” – what is the motive of the speaker to speak these words?
- (i) “This is your big surprise”
- (1) Where has this been said in the play?
- (2) What is the surprise?
- (j) “They can’t hang me twice”
- (1) Who said this?
- (2) Why does the speaker say it?
- (k) Who is the author of the play “If I were you”?

3. Short Answer Type Questions

(each question carries 2 marks)

- (a) ‘A mystery I propose to explain’ – what mystery did the speaker propose to explain?

Ans. Gerrard said this to the Intruder. He told that he himself was a criminal and had murdered someone. He was in hiding and the police was after him. He was expecting the police to raid his house anytime so he was about to leave that place very soon.

- (b) What did Gerrard tell the Intruder about his life?
- (c) What is Gerrard’s profession? How do you know that??
- (d) Why was the police after the Intruder?
- (e) How did Gerrard convince the Intruder that his plan would fail?
- (f) Why did Gerrard send for the sergeant?
- (g) How does Gerrard outsmart the Intruder?
- (h) What crime had the Intruder committed?
- (i) Why does the Intruder want to kill Gerrard?
- (j) “Careful boss, I’m watching ‘you’ – what does the speaker mean by the given statement ?

4. Long Answer Type Questions

(each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) How did Gerrard befool the Intruder to save himself?
- (b) Why did the Intruder break into Gerrard’s cottage?
- (c) Sketch the character of Gerrard.
- (d) Sketch the character of the Intruder.



Thinking About Language.

5. Study the words in italics in the sentences below. They are formed by prefixing un - or in - to their antonyms.

- * The students were completely *irregular* in the school.
- * My friend used to avoid all *inessential* comforts.

Now form the opposite of the words below by prefixing un - or - in . The prefix in – can also have the forms il - or - im – (example – impractical, illiterate). You may consult a dictionary if necessary.

_____ distinguished	_____ acceptable	_____ possible
_____ tolerance	_____ disputed	_____ important
_____ logical	_____ responsible	_____ true
_____ sufficient	_____ expected	_____ familiar

6. Fill up the blanks with suitable prepositions given below:-

- (a) The Intruder shows some sympathy him. (on/towards/over)
- (b) Gerrard is a playwright..... profession. (in/with/by)
- (c) That’s a lie. You are not dealing..... a fool. (in/with/of)
- (d) Sit..... there, and no funny business. (down/below/in)
- (e) I find myself in my lonely Essex cottage..... the age of thirty-two. (in/by/at)
- (f) Gerrard’s identity would save him the cops. (into/of/from)
- (g) It didn’t require a great brain to break..... your little cottage. (into/up/with)

ANSWER KEY

- 1. (a) Gerrard is speaking these lines to the Intruder.
- (b) He can shoot the speaker with his gun.
- (c) (iii)
- (d) (ii)
- 2. (c) Gerrard is associated with theatres as a writer, producer and director, He also supplies props and make-up materials.
- (d) Gerrard used a verbal irony to please the enemy, which expresses his attitudes to know more about the Intruder.

- (e) The Intruder intended to kill him with his revolver and adopt his identity.
- (f) (i) The speaker of the line is Gerrard.
(ii) He says this because the Intruder asked him to speak about himself.
(iii) He speaks the given dialogue sarcastically.
- (g) (i) The Intruder says this to Gerrard.
(ii) According to the Intruder, Gerrard would stop being smart when he knew that his intention was to kill him.
- (h) The speaker feels that the listener will not disclose his identity.
(i) (i) Gerrard says this to the Intruder.
(ii) Gerrard was a criminal and murdered someone. The police were on a look out for him, which was surprising for the Intruder.
- (j) (i) The Intruder says this line.
(ii) The Intruder told that he had already killed someone. If he was caught after murdering Gerrard, he would be hanged only one and not twice.
- (k) Douglas James was the author.

5.

In-distinguished	unacceptable	impossible
Intolerance	undisputed	unimportant
illogical	irresponsible	untrue
insufficient	unexpected	unfamiliar

6. (c) with
(d) down
(e) at
(f) from
(g) into



THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

Robert Frost

Central Idea.

The poem “The Road Not Taken” is a mystic poem where “The road” symbolises our life. The poet says that the path we are about to choose in our life is the road not taken. The poem allows the reader to think about choices in our life whether to go with the mainstream or to go at it alone. As life is a journey, this poem highlights those times in life when a decision has to be made. The poet’s message is that our choice impacts our future life. The poet describes his feelings about that choice that he had left in the past. A right choice gives us a happy life and a wrong choice makes us regret and makes our life difficult. So, we must be wise while making our choice.

Highlights.

- The poem is written in a narrative form.
- The rhyme scheme of the poem is abaab.
- But the poet is in a difficult situation, he has reached in a turning point where he has to make a decision.
- The poet knows that the decision which he takes will make a big difference to his life.
- We cannot travel on all the roads available to us at the same time.
- If one takes a decision and go forward he is unable to go back and change his decision.
- Hence it can be said that the present holds the future.

Glossary

Diverged	– separated and took a different direction,
Yellow Wood	– forest with decomposing leaves
Wanted Wear	– had not been used
Sigh	– deep breath,
Ages and ages	– after long period

Sample Question (Extract Based) (each question carries 1 mark)

1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

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

- (a) Name the poem and the poet.

Ans.....

- (b) What will the poet tell with a sigh?

Ans.....

- (c) How many options did the poet have?

Ans.....

- (d) What made all the difference?

Ans.....

DO YOU KNOW?

*Dreamt is the only
English word that
Ends in the letter.*

Thinking about the poem

2. More Questions

(each question carries 1 mark)

- (a) Name the poet of the poem.

Ans: The name of the poet is Robert Lee Frost.

- (b) Where does the traveller find himself?

Ans.....

- (c) Where did the two roads diverge?

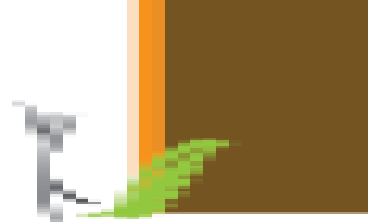
Ans.....

- (d) What do the road represent?

Ans.....

- (e) Which roads did the poet choose?

Ans.....



- (f) What had made all the difference in life?
Ans.....
- (g) What does the poet mean by Yellow Wood?
Ans.....
- (h) Name any two poetic devices used in the poem.
Ans.....
- (i) What does the phrase 'wanted wear' mean?
Ans.....
- (j) What does the word 'fair' refer to in stanzas?
Ans.....
- (k) Was the poet sure of coming back to that road someday?
Ans.....

3. **Short Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 2 marks)

- (a) How did the poet make his choice about the roads?

Ans: The poet stood a long time watching the two diverging road, he took the one which he considered better than the other. It seemed to him grassy and less-worn. He thought that he would come back one day to travel on the other but he could not.

- (b) What does the divergence in the road signify in real life?

Ans: The road in this poem symbolises a person's decision or the path of life. So, the divergence of road in real life denotes the difference of opinion. Often we find ourselves between two or more decisions of life.

- (c) What was the condition of the two roads?
- (d) What is the message of the poem?
- (e) How does the outcome of our life depends on the choice we make to reach our destination?
- (f) Why did the poet choose that road?
- (g) What was the poet's dilemma?
- (h) Why did the poet feel sorry?
- (i) Did the poet repent for making his choice. Give an example from the poem.
- (j) "I doubted if I should ever come back" – why does the poet doubt he should ever come back?

- (k) Why has the poet's choice made all the difference in his life?
 (l) 'The Road Notaken' is a metaphor of life – justify the statement.

4. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) Justify the title of the poem "Road Not Taken".
 (b) Bring out the symbolism of the poem.
 (c) "Making choice can make or mar the future" – What do you learn from this statement? Discuss with reference to the poem, "The Road Not Taken".

Thinking About the Language.

5. Complete the passage given below by filling choosing the most appropriate option from the ones that follow.

Literature (a) help children become better citizens. It should equip (b)..... to struggle for (c)..... better world as literature is the mirror (d).....life.

- (a) (i) would (ii) should (iii) must (iv) should
 (b) (i) him (ii) them (iii) all (iv) themselves
 (c) (i) a (ii) the (iii) an (iv) much
 (d) (i) on (ii) for (iii) of (iv) by

6. **Transform the following sentences as directed within brackets**

- (a) It is impossible for the traveller to travel in both direction at the same time. (Negative)
 (b) Choices that we make in our life shape our future (Simple)
 (c) Choice-making is not an easy task (Positive)
 (d) The traveller finds himself at the divergence in a forest during the autumn season (Complex)

ANSWER KEY

1. (a) The poem is Road Not Taken and the name of the poet is Robert Lee Frost.
 (b) The poet tells his story with sigh because he remembers the first road, he could not travel on.
 (c) The poet has two options with him.
 (d) The less travelled road that he took had made all the difference in his life.



2. (b) The traveller find himself at a point where two roads diverge.
(c) Two roads diverged in a Yellow Wood.
(d) The roads represent the problem of decision making in life. Out of the given options one has to choose the right one that may take him to his destination.
(e) He chose less travelled road. It means he decided to accept a challenge.
(f) The less travelled road that he took made all the difference in his life.
(g) Yellow Woods meant forest with decomposing leaves.
(h) Poetic devices used in the poem are metaphor, personification, imagery and simili.
(i) The phrase “wanted wear” means that the road has not been used.
(j) It refers to the correct path.
(k) No, the poet was not sure. Whether he would return to travel on that road someday. He also knew that it might never be possible in the future to travel on that road.
5. (a) (iv) should (b) (ii) them
(c) (i) a (d) (iii) of
6. (a) It is not possible for the traveller to travel in both direction at the same time.
(b) Choices shape our life.
(c) Choice-making is a difficult task.
(d) The traveller finds himself at divergence where two roads diverge in a forest during the autumn season.



WIND

Subramania Bharati

Central Idea.

This poem ‘Wind’ is a symbolic poem, versed by a Tamil writer and poet Subramania Bharati. Wind symbolizes all difficulties, hurdles, and struggles that we are facing in our daily life.

The poem ‘Wind’ carries a deep metaphorical meaning. The poet depicts the picture of violent destruction caused by the wind. The wind blows violently and breaks the shutters of weak windows, scatters the papers and throws down books. The poet personifies the wind as God. It hurts and weakens, man-made structures. The poet links the powerful wind with the difficulties, barriers and hardship of lives.

The poet thinks that the only way to overcome the power of wind is to become physically and mentally strong. He also speaks of befriending the wind. He also states that we will be easily able to counter the fierce force of wind as well as hardships we face in life if we make ourselves determined, courageous and strong.

Highlights.

- The wind is a symbolic poem.
- It symbolizes difficulties and challenges of life.
- The poet highlights the destructive as well as constructive aspects of the wind.
- Being strong and determined is the only way to face the obstacles of life.
- The poet personifies the wind as God.
- As the wind destroys weak things so will be all who are weak and not strong.
- Various poetic devices i.e. metaphor, personification, anaphora are used in this poem.

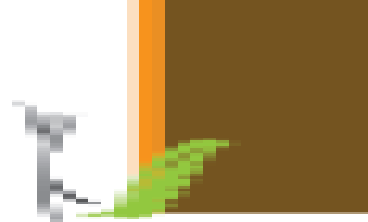
76 Glossary

Shutters - door, Crumbling – destroying

Roar and flourish - resound and thrive

Winnows - to separate the chaff from the grain

Weaklings – to weak to face any problems.



Sample Question (Extract Based) (each question carries 1 mark)

1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow

‘Wind, come softly.
Don’t break the shutters of the windows
Don’t scatter the papers
Don’t throw down the books on the shelf.’

(a) Name the poet and the poem.

Ans.....

(b) What does the poet ask the wind to do?

Ans.....

(c) Why does the wind not listen to the speaker?

Ans.....

(d) Find out the meaning of the ‘scatter’ from the options given below:-

- (i) shutter (ii) throw in different directions
- (iii) break (iv) remove

DO YOU KNOW?
Contronyms are words that have two opposite meanings.
eg:. Clips → to attach together to cut apart

Thinking about the poem

2. More Questions

(each question carries 1 mark)

(a) What does the wind do when it comes softly?

Ans: When the wind comes softly, it harms nobody. It doesn’t attack weak people. Rather it shows its cheerful mood.

(b) How does the wind bring rain?

Ans: When the wind comes in the form of storm, it becomes fierce and violent. The storm carries the clouds with it and these clouds cause rain.

(c) What does the poet ask the readers to do?

Ans.....

(d) Why does the poet call the wind clever?

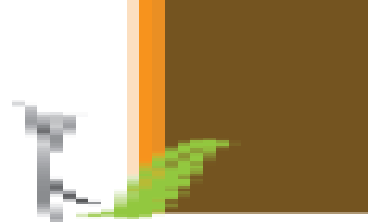
Ans.....

- (e) What is revealed in the last two lines?
Ans.....
- (f) Why should we build strong houses?
Ans.....
- (g) What did the wind do to the books?
Ans.....
- (h) What should we do about our body and heart?
Ans.....
- (i) Why does the poet remark that the friendship of wind is good?
Ans.....
- (j) Why has the wind been called 'God'?
Ans.....
- (k) Which poetic device has been used in the first three lines?
Ans.....
- (l) What does 'crumbling hearts' refer to?
Ans (i) Old persons (ii) Weak persons
(iii) Rich and strong persons (iv) Despondent persons
- (m) 'You brought rain again' - whom does 'you' refer to?
Ans (i) The wind (ii) The poet
(iii) The cloud (iv) The children
- (n) Whom does the poet address as 'you'?
Ans.....
- (o) Which poetic device is used in the line 'Strong fires roar and flourish'?
Ans.....

3. Short Answer Type Questions

(each questions carries 2 marks)

- (a) What are the things that the wind does in the first stanza?
Ans: In the first stanza, the wind breaks the shutters of the windows, scatters the papers and throws down the books off the shelf.
- (b) What does the poet mean by "the wind god winnows"?
- (c) What is the symbolism of 'wind'?
- (d) Why is the poet affected when the wind has brought 'rain again'?



- (e) What does the wind do to the weak fires?
- (f) What does the poet mean by “We praise him every day”?
- (g) How does the wind make fun over the weaklings?
- (h) What can the wind do if it comes as our friend”?
- (i) What is the theme of the poem ‘wind’?
- (j) What kind of destruction is caused by the violent wind?

4. **Long Answer Type Questions :** (each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) Write down the substance of the poem wind.
- (b) Human life is full of hardships. How does the poet reveal it?
- (c) The poet is a great lover of mankind. Justify it.
- (d) Discuss the poem ‘Wind’ as a symbolic poem.

Thinking about the language

5. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the correct word against the incorrect word. Do not copy the whole passage.

Incorrect Correct

Life was not as it seems to be was is

- (a) It is full of up and down
- (b) The grass always look greener on
- (c) The other side. We have ia habit to
- (d) Grumbling. We are ever satisfied

6. **Determiners simply identify or specify a noun in some way.** A, and, the, each, either, neither, little, enough, some, my, your, our, his, her, this, that etc are different determiners used in the sentence. (for example – I don’t know how many chairs were arranged in a row. I had no idea about the seating arrangement.

Now practise the passage by filling the gaps with appropriate determiners.

She was waiting for (i)..... friends (ii)..... room no 9 of (iii)..... Hotel Sonar Tori. But (iv)..... of them arrived. I had booked (v)..... room for 7 people. But only (vi).....people were present there. One of my friends failed to see (vii)..... familiar face at (viii).....gate.

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|------|---------|
| (i) | my | mine | me |
| (ii) | a | in | the |
| (iii) | a | an | the |
| (iv) | none | no | never |
| (v) | a | an | the |
| (vi) | a few | few | the few |
| (vii) | any | some | few |
| (viii) | a | an | the |

ANSWER KEY

1.
 - (a) The poet is Subramania Bharati and the poem is 'Wind'.
 - (b) The poet asks the wind to blow gently and not to break the shutters, scatter the papers and not to throw down the books on the shelf.
 - (c) As it does what it wishes to do, so the wind does not listen to the speaker.
 - (d) Throw in different directions
2.
 - (c) The poet asks the readers to make a friend with the wind. He also asks to be strong enough both physically and mentally and to build strong houses.
 - (d) The poet calls the wind clever as it makes fun of the weak people.
 - (e) The poet suggests that the people should be strong to face all hardships in daily life.
 - (f) We should build strong houses to protect from the fatal elements of nature like, wind, rain, sun etc.
 - (g) The wind threw the books down and tore their pages.
 - (h) We should make our body strong and heart steadfast. We should be determined and strong enough to face any challenge of life.
 - (i) The poet suggests that the friendship of wind is good as the wind has both kind and cruel aspects.
 - (j) The wind has been called God because like 'God' he has the power to destroy and crush the weak things and also give life.
 - (k) The poetic device used in the first three lines is 'anaphora' i.e. the repetition of certain words.



- (l) (ii) Weak persons
- (m) The wind
- (n) The poet addresses the wind that has been blowing violently as 'you'.
- (o) 'Alliteration' is used in this line (repetition of F sound)

5. (a) ups (b) looks (c) of (d) never
6. (i) my (ii) in (iii) the (iv) none
- (v) a (vi) few (vii) some (viii) the

RAIN ON THE ROOF

Coates Kinney

Central Idea.

The poem 'Rain on the Roof' is written by Coates Kinney. He was a lawyer, politician, journalist and poet from the United States.

The Poem talks about the poet's mixed reactions to the sound of raindrops falling on the roof of his house. He says that the raindrops at night are like tears shed by the sad, dark night. He loves to lie on bed and hear the rain falling on the roof of his room. It gets back sweet memories of the past. He says that the sound of rain drops helps him fall asleep and gives him sweet dreams. He has memorised of his loving mother who would put him to sleep in a rainy night..

Highlights.

- The poet is lying on his bed in the cottage.
- The sky is covered with dark clouds, suddenly the humid shadow disappears. Shadows are actually clouds (metaphor).
- It starts raining lightly.
- The raindrops on the roof create a beautiful sound that is 'Patter' pattering sound of the falling rain (onomatopoeia).
- He remembers a number of things and situations.
- It reminds him of the moment of his childhood with his mother and siblings.
- The sounds of the rain becomes a bliss to the poet.

Glossary

Tinkle - Short, light ringing sounds

Shingles - Rectangular wooden tiles used on roofs.

Ere - Old poetic word for 'before'

Refrain - A repeated part of a song or poem; here sound of the rain.

List - Old poetic word for 'listen'



Sample Question (Extract Based)

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

What a bliss to press the pillow
Of a cottage- chamber bed
And lie listening to the patter
Of the soft rain overhead

- (a) Why was it bliss to press the pillow?
- (i) Because of humid shadows
 - (ii) Because of scorching heat
 - (iii) Because of melancholy darkness
 - (iv) Because of pleasing sound of raindrops
- (b) Why was the rain soft to listen?
- (i) Sounded like a soft melody to the ears
 - (ii) It was drizzling
 - (iii) Music was being played simultaneously
 - (iv) The children were dancing in the rain
- (c) Which word in the extract means 'being in heaven'?
- (i) Cottage (ii) Chamber (iii) Bliss (iv) Patter
- (d) Where is the poet during the rain ?
- (i) On the roof
 - (ii) On the bed in his room in the cottage
 - (iii) In the garden
 - (iv) In his mother's room

DO YOU KNOW?

*Apart implies a separation between things
A part denotes that a thing is a share of another*

Thinking about the poem

2. More Questions

(each question carries 1 mark)

- (a) Who is the poet of the poem 'Rain on the Roof'?

Ans: The poem 'Rain on the Roof' is written by Coates Kinney.

- (b) How does the darkness look? What does it do?

Ans : It looks sad. It gently weeps in rainy tears.

- (c) When does the poet feel 'bliss'?
- Ans.....
- (d) Give the meaning of the word 'melancholy'?
- Ans.....
- (e) What does a 'tinkle' do?
- Ans.....
- (f) When does the poet's mother come in his memory?
- Ans.....
- (g) How did the poet's mother treat the dreamer?
- Ans.....
- (h) Give the meaning of the word 'ere' ?
- Ans.....
- (i) Whose 'fond look' is it that the poet feels?
- Ans.....
- (j) How is the 'refrain' created?
- Ans.....
- (k) Give the rhyme scheme of this poem?
- Ans.....
- (l) What does the poet like to do when it rains?
- Ans.....
- (m) Is the poet now a child? Is his mother still alive?
- Ans.....
- (n) What does 'humid shadows' stand for?
- Ans.....
- (o) What echoes in the poet's heart?
- Ans.....

84 3. Short Answer Type Questions

(each questions carries 2 marks)

- (a) How does the poet describe the moment just before it starts raining ?

Ans: The sky is overcast with heavy clouds; the weather is damp and very hot. It is expected that soon the dark clouds will bring down rain on the earth.



- (b) How does the poet find it ‘a bliss’ to feel when it rains?

Ans: When there is a heavy shower, the poet experiences ‘a bliss’ by curling up against a pillow on the cozy bed in a country cottage and lies down listening to the patter of the rain drops on the roof.

- (c) When does the ‘thousand dream fancies’ begin to weave in the poet’s mind?
(d) What thoughts flash through the poet’s mind when it rains?
(e) When does the poet remember his mother? How does he do so?
(f) How is the poet affected by the rain falling on the roof?
(g) What finds an echo in the poet’s heart and what starts weaving in his mind?
(h) What does the poet dream of?
(i) ‘And the melancholy darkness gently weeps in rainy tears’. What does the melancholy darkness mean and what does it do?
(j) “When the humid shadows hover over all the starry spheres”. What does the ‘shadows’ stand for? What does the poet want to convey?

4. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each questions carries 8 marks)

- (a) What is the message conveyed by the poem ‘Rain on the Roof’?
(b) How can you say that the poet loved his mother very much?
(c) Describe the various sights and sounds of the falling rain and recollections it brings to the poet.
(d) How does the poet receive the rain when it starts falling on the roof?
(e) ‘Rain soothes everyone by its phenomenon’? Describe in the light of the poem ‘Rain on the Roof’.

Thinking About the Language.

5. **In each of the following sentences, choose the correct verb).**

- (a) Margo and her parents(visit, visits) each other often.
(b) Either the cups or the glass..... (are, is) in the dishwasher.
(c) Each of the girls..... (look, looks) good on stage.
(d) Everybody(was, were) asked to remain quiet.

6. Complete the following passage by filling the gaps.

For the first time (a)..... Independence, India added fewer people (b)..... its population in

the decade (c)..... has just (d)..... than in the previous one.

- (a) (i) for (ii) since (iii) from (iv) till
 (b) (i) in (ii) on (iii) at (iv) to
 (c) (i) where (ii) which (iii) that (iv) than
 (d) (i) has ended (ii) have ended (iii) ended (iv) had ended

ANSWER KEY

1. (a) (iv) Because of the pleasing sound of the raindrops
 (b) (i) Sounded like a soft melody to the ears
 (c) (iii) Bliss
 (d) (ii) On the bed in his room in the cottage
2. (c) The poet feels bliss on hearing the sound of the falling rain and pressing the wet pillow.
 (d) It means sadness.
 (e) It creates an echo in the heart.
 (f) The poet's mother comes in his memory when he listens to the sounds of the falling rain.
 (g) The poet's mother treated them with respect.
 (h) It means 'before'.
 (i) The poet remembers the 'fond look' of his mother.
 (j) The 'refrain' is created by the rain falling on the shingles.
 (k) The rhyme scheme of the poem is 'ababdefe'/
 (l) When it rains, the poet feels delighted to lie with his head pressed against the pillow in his cottage chamber bed and listen to the patter of the soft rain.
 (m) No, the poet is not a child now. He is a grown up man. He remembers his mother when he is inside his cozy cottage enjoying the patter of rain on the roof.
 (n) The 'humid shadows' stands for the water laden black clouds which cover the sky before it rains.
 (o) The patter of soft rain on the roof echoes in the heart of the poet.
5. **Thinking about the language**
 (a) visit (b) are (c) looks (d) was
6. (a) (ii) since (b) (iv) to (c) (iii) that (d) (iii) ended



THE LAKE ISLE OF INNISHFREE

William Butler Yeats

Central Idea.

The poem 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree' is composed by William Butler Yeats. He was an Irish poet and the driving force behind the Irish literary revival.

Home is where the heart is. The poet of this poem lives in a city. But in his heart's core, he is obsessed with getting to an idyllic spot. He is sick of the congested city and craves solitude. The only company he is after is that of nature such as bees, the stars, the crickets and the birds.

Such an idyllic retreat is one that every one dreams of time to time. So, did the poet on a busy London streets when he conceived the idea of the poem. The poet's discontent leads him to imagine this perfect place. It arouses a longing to go back to nature and live a self-sufficient life.

Highlights.

- The poet declares that he will arise and go to innisfree.
- There he will build a small cabin.
- The cabin will be made of clay and wattles.
- There he will have nine bean-rows and beehive.
- He will live alone in the glade loud with the buzzing bees.
- He will have peace there.
- Peace in the morning where the cricket sings.
- Evening is full of linnet's wings.
- He always hears the lake water lapping by the shore.
- Though he is in the city, he hears the sound in the core of his heart.

Glossary

- Wattles – Poles laid in a roof to support thatch.
Hive – a structure for housing a swarm of honeybees.
Glad – an open passage through a wood
Glimmer – a faint light
Cricket – a small brown jumping insect that makes a loud high sound by rubbing it's wings together.
Linnet – a small brown and grey bird of the finch family

Sample Question (Extract Based)

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

‘I will arise and go now, and go to innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattless
Nine been-rows will I have there, a hive made for the honeybee,
And live along in the bee-loud glade’.

- (a) Name the poem and the poet.
- (b) What does the poet wish to build?
- (c) What does the poet wish to grow?
- (d) Where does the poet wish to go?

DO YOU KNOW?
The word ‘Goodbye’ originally comes from an old English phrase meaning ‘god be with you’

Thinking about the poem

2. More Questions

(each question carries 1 mark)

- (a) What kind of place is Innisfree?

Ans: Innisfree is a peaceful and calm place. It is beautiful and full of life there.

- (b) What does the poet want to build with clay and wattles?

Ans: The poet wishes to build a small cabin with clay and wattles.

- (c) What does Innisfree symbolize?

Ans.....

- (d) Name the two creatures mentioned in the poem?

Ans.....

- (e) What vegetables does the poet wish to grow when he goes to Innisfree?

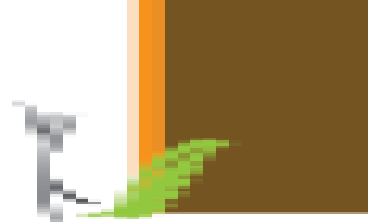
Ans.....

- (f) What colour does the poet chose to describe noon?

Ans.....

- (g) How does the poet wake up in the morning?

Ans.....



(h) What does the evening convey to the poet?

Ans.....

(i) What does the poet want to plant there?

Ans.....

(j) Why does the poet find this place peaceful?

Ans.....

3. **Short Answer Type Questions**

(each questions carries 2 marks)

(a) Why will Yeats go to Innisfree?

Ans: Yeats longs for a place to quiet his mind so he wishes to escape to Innisfree as it is more peaceful than the city where he is now. Innisfree is representative of what the poet considers an ideal place to live. It is devoid of the restless humdrum of city life.

(b) What is Innisfree? Where is it located? How is the poet related to Innisfree?

Ans: Innisfree is a small Island. It is situated in the lake called 'Lough Gill' at County Sligo in Ireland. County Sligo is the poet's Mother's homeland, In his boyhood, the poet used to visit Innisfree every summer and spend beautiful time in the lap of nature.

(c) Where is the poet willing to go? Where is he planning to live there?

(d) What things does the poet wish to have in Innisfree?

(e) What kind of peace does he aspire for?

(f) What beauty of nature does the poet dream of in Innisfree?

(g) What does the poet always hear at the Innisfree Island?

(h) Explain: "the lake water lapping with low sounds".

(i) Where is the poet standing? Why?

(j) "While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey"- what truth does this line give out?

(k) Explain: " I hear it in the deep heart's core".

4. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each questions carries 8 marks)

(a) How does the poet describe the Lake Isle of Innisfree?

(b) What connection does the poet have with Innisfree?

(c) Why does the poet want to go to Innisfree? Do you think he will get there what he desires?

Thinking About the Language.**5. Re-arrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentence.**

- (a) Important/of our/an/recreation/part/is lives.
- (b) Mind energises/body lit/and/our.
- (c) Survival/is/our/important/very/for/afforestation
- (d) With/soul/was/Lencho's/sadness/filled
- (e) Combat/us/and strain/it helps/the /stress

6. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the modals.

- (a) He..... (not) go out as it is raining.
- (b) The meeting will start just now. They be present.
- (c) They start early as it was getting dark.
- (d) You..... not pluck flowers from the garden.
- (e) She stay up late. She is unwell.

ANSWER KEY

1. (a) The name of the poem is 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree'
- (b) The poet wishes to build a small cabin of clay and wattles in the island of Innisfree.
- (c) The poet wishes to grow nine bean-rows and a hive for the honeybee.
- (d) The poet wishes to go to Innisfree.
2. (c) Innisfree symbolizes peace and tranquillity in the lap of nature.
- (d) The two creatures mentioned in the poem are the cricket and the linnet.
- (e) The poet wishes to grow beans when he goes to Innisfree. He specifically wants to plant nine rows of bean-creeper.
- (f) Purple is the colour that the poet used to describe noon.
- (g) The poet wakes up to the songs of the crickets.
- (h) The evening is full of the whirr of the linnet's wings.
- (i) The poet will plant nine rows of beans in the lake of Innisfree.
- (j) The poet finds this place peaceful and tranquil in the lap of nature.



5.
 - (a) Recreation is an important part of our lives.
 - (b) It energises our body and mind.
 - (c) Aforestation is very important for our survival.
 - (d) Lencho's soul was filled with sadness.
 - (e) It helps us combat the stress and strain.
6.
 - (a) should not
 - (b) have to
 - (c) had to
 - (d) should not
 - (e) mustn't

A LEGEND OF NORTHLAND

Phoebe Cary

Central Idea.

The poem is a folk-tale passed down from one generation to another which teaches us selflessness. It puts forth the idea that we should be selfless and always help the needy. Greed is considered to be a cardinal sin in life. Greed and selfishness can result in serious complication in life. The poem beautifully highlights this truth.

The poem is centered in Northland, a very cold place where once Saint Peter happens to come to the door of a little woman who was baking cakes. He asked her for a cake as he was feeling very weak due to fast. But she was very selfish and greedy and she did not give him even a small piece of cake. So, Saint Peter got angry and cursed her saying that she was not fit to live in human form and enjoy food and warmth. He transformed her into a woodpecker who has to bore hole in the hard and dry wood to get scanty food. Thus the woman was punished for her greed and selfishness.

Highlights.

- A Legend of Northland is a ballad.
- The poem is divided in 16 stanzas and the rhyme scheme is ABCB.
- Poetic devices used – simile, alliteration, apostrophe, dialogue, repetition, punning and imagery.
- Once Saint Peter stopped at an old lady’s Cottage as he was feeling hungry.
- The lady was baking cakes on the hearth. When Saint Peter asked for cakes. She tried to make tiny cake for him.
- She tried several times to bake tiny cakes but the smallest of the cakes seemed too large to her.
- Such greedy behaviour annoyed the hungry Saint.
- He transformed her into a wood pecker.

Glossary

92

- Scanty – very little,
Dough – flour mixed with water, milk etc
Knead – make a mixture,
Scarlet – bright red.



Sample Question (Extract Based)

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

‘Now, you shall build as the birds to
And shall get Your scanty food
By boring and boring and boring
All day in the hard, dry wood’.

(a) How does Saint Peter curse the Old Woman?

Ans.....

(b) What will the old lady build for her living?

Ans.....

(c) What will the old lady have to do to get her scanty food?

Ans.....

(d) Find a word from the passage which means ‘making a hole in the hard wood’?

Ans.....

DO YOU KNOW?
*Swims will be Swims when turned
Upside down.*

Thinking about the poem

2. More Questions

(each question carries 1 mark)

(a) Which Country or Countries does the ‘Northland’ refer to?

Ans. ‘Northland’ is the North polar region of the world, Probably the Northern regions of the Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

(b) What did Saint Peter ask the old lady for?

Ans: St Peter asked the old lady for one of her baked cakes to satisfy his hunger .

(c) How did he punish her?

Ans.....

(d) What is a Legend?

Ans.....

(e) Who are the children compared to in the poem?

Ans.....

- (f) What does swift 'reindeer convey'?
- Ans.....
- (g) What was essential part of St Peter's life?
- Ans.....
- (h) Which poetic device is used in the first line?
- Ans.....
- (i) What is ballad?
- Ans.....
- (j) Why did St Peter travel from one place to another?
- Ans.....
- (k) What did the old lady feel about her cakes?
- Ans.....
- (l) Is this a true story? What do you think?
- Ans.....

3. Short Answer Type Questions

(each questions carries 2 marks)

- (a) Why was St Peter tired and hungry?
- Ans:** Saint Peter was a holy man. He used to preach, and for preaching, he often made long journey. During the course of his journey sometimes he did not take food and water. Besides, he had to take fasts also. Hence he was tired and hungry.
- (b) What was the old woman doing when St Peter reached at the door of her cottage?
- Ans:** When St. Peter reached at the doorstep of old woman's cottage. She was making cake and baking them on the hearth.
- (c) Why did St Peter ask for a single cake from the old lady?
- (d) What happened to the cake every time when the old lady tried to bake it?
- (e) Why did not she even part with the third cake?
- (f) How did St Peter behave when the old lady did not give him any cake?
- (g) What did St Peter say about the greedy old lady?
- (h) What was the effect of St Peter's curse on the old lady?
- (i) How did the Wood Pecker get its food?
- (j) What is the story that is popular in the Northland?



4. **Long Answer Type Questions** (each questions carries 8 marks)
- (a) What moral lesson does you get from the poem, ‘A Legend of Northland’?
 - (b) Do you agree that this poem has become a part of the folklore of the Northland. Support your answer with reasons from the poem.
 - (c) Give the substance of the poem.

Thinking About the Language.

5. **Complete the passage by filling in the gap with appropriate prepositions and articles.**

The Bharat Ratna is (a) highest civilian award of the Republic of India instituted on 2nd January 1954. The award is conferred in recognition (b)..... exceptional performance of the highest (c)distinction of race, occupation position or sex. There is (d).....maximum of three persons that can be awarded Bharat Ratna in a year.

6. **The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in every line. Fin the error and write the correct one. First one has been done:-**

Incorrect Correct

- (a) Poem is an folklore an a .
- (b) It passes on orally since one
- (c) generation to the other. The poet said
- (d) that he did not believed this tale
- (e) to be true. But it preaches generosity to fellow beings.

ANSWER KEY

- 1. (a) St Peter curses the old lady to be a woodpecker. She will have to build a nest as the birds do. She will get her scanty food by boring the hard wood all the day.
(b) The old lady transformed to a wood pecker. So she will have to build a nest for her dwelling like a wood pecker.
(c) The old lady will get scanty food only after boring the hard wood allday.
(d) ‘Boring’.
- 2. (c) He punished her by transforming her into a wood pecker.
(d) A legend is a very popular and old that may be true. [Collins English Dictionary]
(e) The children of Northland look like bear’s cubs. Because their clothes were furry.

- (f) 'Swift reindeer' conveys that the reindeers are very fast when they pull the sledges on the snow.
- (g) Preaching, fasting and journeying were the essential part of his life.
- (h) Alliteration is used in the first line.
- (i) A ballad is a song narrating a story in short stanzas.
- (j) St Peter was an apostle of Jesus Christ. He preached the teachings of Jesus Christ. So, he travelled from one place to another
- (k) The old lady felt that her cakes were too small when she herself ate, but they became too large to be given away.
- (l) No this is not a true story. The poet himself says "I don't believe' this is true'. It is a legend.

5. (a) the

(b) of

(c) without

(d) a

6. **Incorrect** **correct**

(b) since from

(c) said says

(d) believed believe

(e) to towards.



NO MEN ARE FOREIGN

James Kirkup

Central Idea.

In the poem 'No men are foreign' the poet tells us not to differentiate/ categorize people on the basis of their appearance, religion, region etc. People of whole world are brothers. The poem is about the concept of global fraternity, equality and brother hood. The poet says that the whole world is one and the same under various covers of nationality, religion, creed or caste. There is nothing like strangers or people like foreign. No men are foreign in any sense.

All of us have common feeling of love and common resource of our life inspite of different nationalities, colour or religion. We must unite to make everyone's life better. Everytime we hate one another we tend to betray the purity of this earth. Hatred for others is an abuse to humanity and humanism. By involving in wars against each other we pollute the purity of this earth. We all are human beings and we should remember that no men are foreign and no countries are strange.

Highlights.

- The poet James Kirkup tells us that no men are strange no countries are foreign.
- All people wear clothes on the same kind of body.
- All of us walk on the same land and after death we all be buried in it.
- All of us need sun, air, water, food and shelter.
- We all have same kind of body parts.
- We all sleep and wake up.
- It is we who hate, blame and hurt others.
- We made our beautiful earth hell.
- The poem is written in free verse.

Glossary

Recognise– Know	Outrage	– An extremely strong re-action of anger.
Condemn – Criticise	Harvest	– The act of collecting crop
Betray – Deceive	Strange	– Unusual
Defile – Spoil	Dispossess	– To put out of possession or occupancy (or) Deprive of land, property or possession.

Sample Question (Extract Based)

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. **Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

‘Let us remember, whenever we are told
 To hate our brothers, it is ourselves
 That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn
 Remember, we who take arms against each other’.

(a) Who is the poet of the poem?

Ans.....

(b) Who have been called out brothers?

Ans.....

(c) Who instigates the commoners to hate their brothers?

Ans.....

(d) What does the word ‘Condemn’ mean?

Ans.....

DO YOU KNOW?
*There are only four words in
 The English language that ends
 In ‘dous’ tremendous ‘horrendous’
 ‘stupendous’ & ‘hazardous’*

Thinking about the poem

2. **More Questions**

(each question carries 1 mark)

(a) Name the poem and the poet.

Ans: The name of the poem is ‘No Men are Foreign’ and name of the poet is ‘James Kirkup’.

(b) Name the poetic device used in the poem.

Ans: Poetic device used in the poem is simile and assonance.

(c) What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

Ans.....

(d) What does the poet mean by the word ‘earth’ in the poem?

Ans.....

(e) What does the first line of the stanza imply?

Ans.....



- (f) 'Beneath all Uniforms' – What uniforms do you think the poet is speaking about?
Ans.....
- (g) What message does the poet want to convey in the poem?
Ans.....
- (h) What has war been compared to in the poem?
Ans.....
- (i) What is implied by 'A labour not different from our own'?
Ans.....
- (j) What is implied by 'are fed by peaceful harvests'?
Ans.....
- (k) According to the poem how can we win all?
Ans.....
- (l) 'In every land is common life' – What do these words signify?
Ans.....

3. **Short Answer Type Questions**

(each questions carries 2 marks)

- (a) What does the poet ask us to remember in the first stanza of the poem 'No Men are foreign'?
Ans: In the poem, 'No Men are Foreign' the poet tells us to remember that under all uniforms, a single body breathes like ours. We all walk on the same land. We all live and work in the same way so, we are not different from each other.
- (b) In which contexts 'harvests' and 'war' have been used by the poet?
Ans: Harvest is symbolic to peace, when one does the cropping work in order to feed oneself, while war has been used to show an intensity that is similar to starvation and destruction.
- (c) Does the earth unite us in a sense? If yes explain in the context of the poem.
- (d) How are the eyes of everyone similar according to the poet?
- (e) What meaning does the poet imply by saying 'strength can be won by love'?
- (f) How do we hate our brothers? Is it right?
- (g) How does the poet compare life with others in stanza III of the poem?
- (h) What message does the poet convey through the poem?
- (i) Explain: 'Remember no men are foreign and no countries strange'.
- (j) How do all human beings live and suffer the same?

4. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each questions carries 8 marks)

- (a) 'No men are foreign' describes the poets desire for universal brotherhood' – explain the statement.
- (b) Give the central idea of the poem.
- (c) The poet has used various ways to establish the fact that we all are same –explain these ways in accordance with the poem.
- (d) Explain how does our hatred jealousy and misdeed pollute our own earth.

Thinking About the Language.

5. **Fill in the blanks with the appropriate verbs in agreement with its subject.**

- (a) A dog a faithful animal.
- (b) Neither my parents nor relativespresent at the party.
- (c) Each of the boyshonest.
- (d) His briefcase and wallet been lost.
- (e) The committeeissued its report.

6. **Transform the following sentences as directed within brackets.**

- (a) When there is peace we all can prosper (Negative)
- (b) When we hate others we dispose ourselves. (Simple)
- (c) We are not different from each other (Affirmative)
- (d) War destroys everyone equally. (Negative)
- (e) Patriotism does not mean hating the people of other countries.(Affirmative)

ANSWER KEY

- 1. (a) James Kirkup is the poet of the poem.
- (b) The people of whole world are called brothers.
- (c) The perpetrators of war instigate the commoners to hate their brothers.
- (d) Condemn means 'hatred'.
- 2. (c) No rhyme scheme was used in the poem. It is written in free verse.
- (d) Earth means soil.
- (e) The first line implies that the importance of Sun, Air and Water is universally recognised.



- (f) The poet thinks about the various dresses that people all different countries wear but beneath, the human body is the same.
 - (g) The poet wants to say that there should be no discrimination between people on the basis of their appearance, religion or region etc.
 - (h) War has been compared to winter.
 - (i) This line implies that any division of labour is superficial. We all are one in spirit and soul.
 - (j) It implies that a peaceful harvest ensure happiness. It is not disturbed by wars.
 - (k) Through love we can win all.
 - (l) It signifies that in every land people sleep at night and wake-up in the morning and everybody longs for love.
5. (a) is (b) were (c) is/was (d) have (v) has
6. (a) We cannot prosper without peace.
- (b) By hating others we dispose ourselves.
- (c) We are indifferent from each other.
- (d) War cannot but destroy everyone equally.
- (e) Patriotism means loving the people of other countries.

THE DUCK AND THE KANGAROO

- Edward Lear

Central Idea

The Duck and the Kangaroo is a humorous poem written by Edward Lear. In this poem The Duck seems to be bored within the limits of the pond and wants to move around the world like the Kangaroo. He wishes to hop around and requests the kangaroo to give it a ride on its back. The Kangaroo agrees to do so on certain conditions. Firstly, the Duck would sit still and secondly, it would sit at the end of its tail. Lastly the Duck and the kangaroo hops the world three times happily.

This poem draws a picture of true friendship between the Kangaroo and the Duck. The poet conveys a message that human should be happy with their own life and never be jealous of others. In this poem the Duck seems to be discontent with his life.

Highlights

- It is a humorous poem, depicting the picture of true friendship between the Duck and the Kangaroo.
- The Duck wanted to be brisk like the Kangaroo.
- The Duck has the desire to go round the world.
- Although the Kangaroo has problems with her wet and cold feet, they went around the world three times.
- The rhyme scheme of the poem in the first and second stanza is ababbccaa and ababccdd.
- The theme of this poem is love for adventure.
- The poet uses several literary devices i.e. alliteration enjambment.

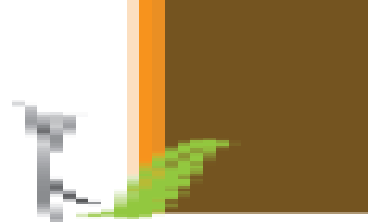
102 Glossary

Quack – Sound made by the Duck,

Cloak – Shrug

Nasty – Unpleasant

Hop – Jump



Sample Question (Extract Based)

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. **Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

“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 through!

(a) From which poem has this extract been taken?

Ans.....

(b) Which poetic device is used here?

Ans.....

(c) What is the Duck requesting for and to whom?

Ans.....

DO YOU KNOW ?

Few	vs	A Few
↓		↓
<i>A small number of something</i>		<i>Some</i>

*e.g A few members of the family present here
Few member of the family present here*

Thinking about the poem

2. **More Questions**

(each question carries 1 mark)

(a) What are the places did the Duck like to go?

Ans. The Duck proposed to go to the Dee beach and to Jelly Bo Lee.

(b) What was the Kangaroo’s objection?

Ans. The Kangaroo has the objection to take the Duck ride on its back as her feet were cold and wet.

(c) What instructions did the Kangaroo give the Duck?

Ans.....

(d) When did the Duck and the Kangaroo set out on the ride?

Ans.....

- (e) What was the reaction of the couple?
Ans.....
- (f) Where did the Duck live?
Ans.....
- (g) What did the Duck promise the Kangaroo?
Ans.....
- (h) How did the Duck express her wonder at the way the Kangaroo hopped?
Ans.....
- (i) What are Dee and Jelly Bo Lee?
Ans.....
- (j) What did the Kangaroo mean by the word 'reflection'?
Ans.....
- (k) What did the Duck buy?
Ans.....
- (l) Find out the synonym of the word 'unpleasantly'?
Ans (i) uncomfortably (ii) impossibly
 (iii) unanimously (iv) rapidly
- (m) Which poetic device is used in this line 'Said the Duck to the Kangaroo'?
Ans.....

3. Short Answer Type Questions

(each questions carries 2 marks)

- (a) Why did the Duck praise the Kangaroo? How?
Ans: The Duck praised the Kangaroo by appreciating his skills of hopping. He praised the Kangaroo as he got an offer from the Kangaroo to have a ride on its back to visit the world.
- (b) What was the problem showed by the Kangaroo?
Ans: The Kangaroo did not mind carrying the Duck on his back, but he has an objection. The Kangaroo felt that the wet and cold feet of the Duck may cause him some problem. The Kangaroo feared that he might catch rheumatism.
- (c) How did the Duck assure the Kangaroo?
- (d) What was the Kangaroo's reaction to the Duck's request? why?
- (e) Why did the Duck want to smoke a cigar daily?
- (f) What was the Kangaroo's advice to the Duck before leaving?



- (g) Why did the Duck want to ride on the Kangaroo's back?
- (h) What plan did the Duck hit upon while sitting on the rock?
- (i) How does the poet express 'humour' in the poem?
- (j) What was the outcome of the ride?

4. Long Answer Type Questions

(each questions carries 8 marks)

- (a) The poem 'The Duck and the Kangaroo' is known as 'nonsense verse'. Bring out the humour in the poem.
- (b) What for did the Duck request the Kangaroo? How did the Kangaroo accede to her request? What does it show?
- (c) Do you think that the Duck and the Kangaroo are best friends? What are the qualities that the best friends are supposed to have?

Thinking About the Language.

5. Fill up the blanks with correct words, keeping in mind the subject-verb agreement.

- (a) The Secretary and Headmaster.....come. (has/have)
- (b) The father with his three childrenthe station. (arrives/arrive)
- (c) One of the boys.....football very well. (play/plays)
- (d) The teachers.....on hunger strike. (is/are)
- (e) Neither Bina nor Mahimpresent in the assembly. (is/are)
- (f) Neither the audience nor the singer.....here. (is/are)
- (g) Rice and currymy favourite dish. (are/is)
- (h) There fifty boys in class XI. (is/are)
- (i) The jury.....divided. (was/were)
- (j) Fifty kilometres..... a long distance. (is/are)

6. Use Suitable Articles. If no Article is Required Mark (X)

- (a) I have neither seen owl norpigeon.
- (b)Mother has not been well since yesterday.
- (c) Bankimchandra is Scottish of Bengal.
- (d)Police are on the way to investigate the matter.
- (e) She ateeggs for breakfast.
- (f) There should beKrishna in every family.
- (g)English isforeign language.

ANSWER KEY

1. (a) The Duck and the Kangaroo.
 (b) The poetic device 'Alliteration' has been used here.
 (c) The Duck is requesting the Kangaroo to go round the world by riding on its back.

2. (c) The Kangaroo told the Duck that they would leave at night. She should sit steady at the end of its tail to maintain balance.
 (d) The Duck and the Kangaroo set out on the ride on a dull moonlit night.
 (e) The Duck and the Kangaroo enjoyed the ride happily and took ride various places around the world.
 (f) The Duck lived in a nasty pond where he was bored of his life.
 (g) The Duck promised the Kangaroo that if he took him for a ride on its back, he would sit steady and only say quack.
 (h) The Duck expressed surprisingly at the way the Kangaroo hopped "Good gracious! How you hop!"
 (i) Dee and Jelly Bo Lee are probably imaginary distant places.
 (j) Reflection here means serious thought.
 (k) The Duck bought four pairs of woollen socks to keep his feet warm.
 (l) Uncomfortably.
 (m) Retrain is used here. This line has been repeated in the poem to lay stress on the request made by the Duck to the Kangaroo.

5. (a) has (b) arrives (c) plays (d) are (e) is
 (f) is (g) is (h) are (i) was (j) is

6. (a) an, a (b) x (no article) (c) the (d) the
 (e) x (no article) (f) a (g) x (no article), a



ON KILLING A TREE

Gieve Patel

Central idea.

The poem is written by Gieve Patel – an Indian Poet, playwright and painter. The poem describes the process of cutting or killing a tree. It seems contrary to our established belief that we generally want to plant more and more trees. The poet here shows the effective way killing of a tree. The underlying message of the poem is that we must alleviate ourselves from an act like killing a tree. The poet reminds us of the fact that the effect of killing a tree is quite harmful and devastating.

We must not engage ourselves in committing such a hateful act. Our duty is to love and protect trees. It will be good for our existence. By giving the ghastly description of killing, he tries to arouse our conscience.

Highlights.

- To kill a tree is not easy because it takes lots of time.
- For it's growth, a tree feeds on its crust and consumes years of sunlight, air and water.
- The simple jab of a knife or an axe cannot kill a tree. They can only cause wounds.
- The roots are the most sensitive parts of the tree.
- If they are uprooted and exposed to Sun, they wither and finally, trees are killed.
- 'And out its leprous hide' – bark is leprous hide (Metaphor).
- 'The bleeding bark will heal' –bleeding bark (Alliteration).
- Rhyme Scheme – No rhyme. The poem is written in free verse.

Glossary.

Jab	– Sudden rough blow
Leprous hide	– Discoloured bark
Hack	– Cut roughly by striking heavy blows
Snapped out	– Chopped out

Sample Question (Extract Based)

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

‘No,
The root is to be pulled out
Out of the anchoring earth,
It is to be roped, tied,
And pulled out – snapped out’

- (a) What treatment did the poet want with the roots?
- Roots to be pulled out of the Earth.
 - Roots to be burned out.
 - Roots to be sanitised.
 - Roots to be provided with adequate nutrients.
- (b) Why did the poet want to put the root out of a tree.
- To strengthen the tree.
 - To kill the tree.
 - To purify the tree.
 - To grow the tree.
- (c) Which word in the extract is similar to chopped?
- Root
 - Pulled
 - Snapped
 - Roped
- (d) What does the word ‘anchoring’ mean in the extract?
- Breaking
 - Violent
 - Firm
 - Holding securely

DO YOU KNOW?

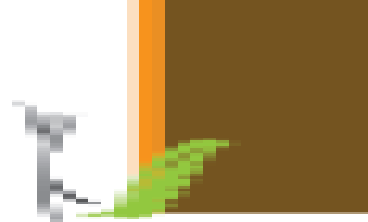
*In the case of nouns ending with ‘us’,
The plural form normally ends with ‘i’
Cactus- Cacto. Alumnus – Alumni,*

Thinking about the poem**2. More Questions**

(each question carries 1 mark)

- (a) Can a “Simple jab of the Knife” kill a tree? Why ?

Ans: No, it can’t. It is because the bark of the tree will heal on its own after sometime.



(b) “It has grown slowly consuming the Earth, Rising out of it” what is ‘it’ refer to ?

Ans: ‘It’ here refers to the tree.

(c) What is the meaning of “bleeding bark”?

Ans

(d) What is to be done to kill a tree?

Ans

(e) How is the tree protected by the Earth?

Ans

(f) Explain “Out from the Earth-Cave”.

Ans

(g) What is the source fo strength of the tree?

Ans

(h) Which is the most sensitive part of the tree?

Ans

(i) How is ‘searching and choking’ to be done?

Ans

(j) Why is the root of a tree white and wet?

Ans

(k) What will a simple jab of knife not do?

Ans

(l) What is the synonym of the word ‘Crust’?

Ans

(m) What is the antonym of the word ‘Hardening’?

Ans

(n) What is implied by ‘And out of its leprous hide sprouting leaves’?

Ans

(o) What do you mean by “ Not so much pain will do it” ?

Ans

3. **Short Answer Type Questions**

(each questions carries 2 marks)

(a) How does the tree grow?

Ans: The tree has grown to its full size by consuming the earth, feeding upon its crust, absorbing years of light, air and water ‘consuming’, ‘rising’, ‘feeding’ and ‘absorbing’ are the words that suggest its life and activity.

- (b) What will be the effect of jabbing, hacking or chopping a tree?

Ans: A tree cannot be killed by a simple knife attack. Hacking and chopping of a tree make the bark bleed. It is soon healed and then it grows to its former size. It cannot be killed by these actions alone.

- (c) After the ‘bleeding bark’ gets healed what happens to the tree?
 (d) What is the outcome when a tree is just hacked or chopped?
 (e) “Out of the anchoring Earth” – what is the anchoring Earth?
 (f) Killing a tree needs two specific stages, what are they?
 (g) What happens after a tree is entirely uprooted?
 (h) What happens when a tree is hacked but not uprooted?
 (i) What message does the poet convey to the readers his poem ‘On killing A Tree’?
 (j) How does the poet create the feelings of redness in the poem ‘On killing A Tree’?

4. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each questions carries 8 marks)

- (a) Describe what the poet says about the killing of a tree as given in ‘On Killing a tree’?
 (b) ‘On Killing a Tree’ gives out a strong message through an irony that trees must not be killed or cut. How has it been done?
 (c) What is the theme of the poem ‘On Killing a Tree’?
 (d) What is the underlying message of the poem ‘On Killing a Tree’?

Thinking About the Language.

5. **Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the modals.**

- (a) She stay up late. She is unwell.
 (b) We to spend our money carefully.
 (c) you go there?
 (d) Come what may, I finish it by today
 (have to, should not, mustn’t, need and ought)

6. **Re-arrange the jumbled words and phrases into meaningful sentences.**

- (a) sounds/dream/like/it/true/a/come.
 (b) cars/have/will/these/system/voice/command.
 (c) become/on/have/popular/reality/T.V/shows.
 (d) telecast/show/every/T.V/to/channel/reality/wants/a



ANSWER KEY

1. (a) Roots to be pulled out of the Earth.
(b) To kill the tree.
(c) Snapped.
(d) Holding security.
2. (c) 'Bleeding bark' means the bark giving out sap etc, after it is cut.
(d) In order to kill a tree, the root is to be pulled out entirely with the help of a rope from the Earth that holds it.
(e) The anchors root the the tree into the Earth and keeps it standing firmly.
(f) A cavity is dug in the Earth so that the hold of the root becomes loose and the root is pulled out.
(g) The strength of the tree is its root which helps the tree to stand firm. When a cavity is dug in the Earth and root is pulled out, the source of its life the strength of the tree is exposed.
(h) The most sensitive part of the tree is its root.
(i) 'Searching and choking' of a tree is to be done in Sun and Air.
(j) The root of a tree is white and wet because it remains hidden inside the Earth.
(k) A simple jab of knife will not kill a tree.
(l) The word 'curst' means 'surface'.
(m) The antonym of 'Hardening' is 'Softening'.
(n) The tree sprouts its leaves even after cutting some of its parts. It cannot be killed so easily.
(o) It means that hacking and chopping of the tree will not be more painful than uprooting it.
5. (a) Mustn't
(b) Ought
(c) Need
(d) Have to
6. (a) It sounds like a dream come true.
(b) These cars will have voice command system.
(c) Reality shows have become popular on T.V.
(d) Every T.V. channel wants to telecast a reality show.



THE SNAKE TRYING

W.W.E. Ross.

Central Idea.

The poem ‘The Snake Trying’ is composed by William Wrighton Eutace Ross. He was a Canadian geophysicist and the first modern Canadian poet.

The Snake is considered to be a dangerous and poisonous reptile. However, the idea projected through this poem is just opposite to what our common perception is about the Snake. Here the poet has tried to show that the Snake is a victim himself. It is harmless to all. It attacks only for self-defence. The beauty of the Snake has mesmerized the poet. He has also appreciated the Snakes swift movements. When the Snake vanishes into the reeds the poet heaves a sigh of relief. The poem thus shows the poet’s love and emotion for the Snake.

Here, the poet expects that people in general should show love for the reptile. The general perception about the snake must be changed.

Highlights.

- A Snake is lying on the sandy bank.
- A person runs after it with a stick in his hand.
- The snake makes sudden curves with his thin long body. “With sudden curving of thin long body” (Imagery).
- The poet thinks that serpentine movements are beautiful and graceful.
- The Snake goes through the water to save itself from the strike of the stick.
- The Snake is green as the reeds. So, it is easy for the small green Snake to hide among the reeds.
- Finally, the Snake vanishes among the reeds.

Glossary

112

Glides	– Moves like a flow
Reeds	– Water or marsh plants with thick stems
Chased away	– Followed
Ripples	– Waves



Sample Question (Extract Based)

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

‘Along the sand
he lay until observed
and chased away, and now
he vanishes in the ripples
among the green slim reeds’.

(a) Where was the Snake lying?

Ans.....

(b) Who was watching him?

Ans.....

(c) What does the Snake do?

Ans.....

(d) Did he get hurt?

Ans.....

DO YOU KNOW?

The English word Alphabet comes from
The names of the first two letters of
The Greek alphabet i.e. ‘alpha’ and ‘beta’

Thinking about the poem

2. More Questions

(each question carries 1 mark)

(a) What is the Snake trying to escape from?

Ans: The Snake is trying to escape from someone who is chasing it with a stick. The snake is under the sand and is trying to save its life.

(b) Is it a harmful snake? What is its colour?

Ans: No, the snake is not harmful. It is green in colour.

(c) The poet finds the Snake beautiful. Find the words he uses to convey its beauty?

Ans.....

(d) Who is the poet of the poem ‘The Snake Trying’?

Ans.....

- (e) What is the rhyme-scheme of the poem 'The Snake Trying'?
- Ans.....
- (f) Give the meaning of the word 'ripples'?
- Ans.....
- (g) What does the poet wish for the Snake?
- Ans.....
- (h) Where was the Snake before anyone saw it and chased it away? Where does the Snake disappear?
- Ans.....
- (i) How does the poet look at the Snake?
- Ans.....
- (j) What is 'Pursue'?
- Ans.....
- (k) Where does the Snake hide itself?
- Ans.....
- (l) How does the Snake move?
- Ans.....
- (m) Where does the Snake finally go?
- Ans.....

3. Short Answer Type Questions

(each question carries 2 marks)

- (a) What was the Snake trying? and Why?
- Ans:** The Snake was laying comfortably in the sunrays. Somebody tried to disturb him with a stick. The Snake was trying to escape the pursuing stick by trying to curve his thin long body.
- (b) How can it be said that the Snake was harmless?
- Ans:** "The Snake was harmless even to the children" gives the idea that Snake was harmless. Also, a green Snake is not venomous and hence not harmful. A Snake does not bite any one unless it is disturbed by someone.
- (c) How did the Snake avoid getting hurt?
- (d) 'O Let him go' - Who speaks these words? Who is 'him' here? Where does 'he' want 'him' to go?
- (e) Describe the appearance of the Snake.



- (f) What is the message of the poem ‘The Snake Trying’?
- (g) The Snake in the poem ‘The Snake Trying’ is a victim and not a danger. Do you agree?

4. **Long Answer Type Questions** (each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) How does the poet describe the Snake trying to escape?
- (b) Justify the title of the poem ‘The Snake Trying’.

Thinking About the Language.

5. **In each of the following sentences, choose the correct determiners to fill in the blanks.**

- (a) (few/the few) persons can keep a secret.
- (b) It is (a / an)one rupee coin.
- (c) You are the only teacher who is(a/an) M.A.
- (d) He can’t hear (anybody/somebody). He is completely deaf

6. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction as given in the example against the correct blank number in your answer sheet. Also underline the correct word that you supply

	Error	Correction
Our age is a differently one	e.g	differently different
it is a age of doubt and	(a)
uncertainty. We could no longer	(b)
accept much of the ancient belief	(c)
and customs. We have no more faithful	(d)
in them.		

ANSWER KEY

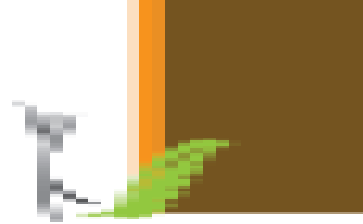
- 1. (a) The Snake was lying along the sand.
- (b) The poet was watching him
- (c) The Snake vanishes in the ripples among the green slim reeds.
- (d) No, he was not hurt.
- 2. (c) The words that convey Snake’s beauty are ‘beautiful and graceful’, ‘glides’ ‘thin long body’, ‘small and green’.

- (d) The poem, 'The Snake Trying' is composed by W.W.E. Ross.
- (e) There is no rhyme scheme as the poem is written in a free verse.
- (f) The meaning of the word 'ripples' is waves.
- (g) The poet wishes that the snake must be allowed to go unhurt.
- (h) The snake was lying on the sand then. The snake disappears among the green slim reeds.
- (i) The poet is sympathetic to the snake.
- (j) Find out the word synonym of 'chase' from the poem.
- (k) The snake hid itself into the reeds.
- (l) The snake moves in curves.
- (m) The snake finally goes into the reeds.

5. (a) few.
(b) a
(c) an
(d) anybody

6. **Error Correction**

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| (a) a | an |
| (b) could | can |
| (c) belief | beliefs |
| (d) faithful | faith |



A SLUMBER DID MY SPIRIT SEAL

William Wordsworth

Central Idea.

‘A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal’ is a poem written by William Wordsworth in 1798 and published in the 1800 edition of Lyrical Ballads. The poem is an elegy. The poem is about the death of a loved one, and poet’s feeling about his beloved when he thinks about her death. The poet describes his imagination about his beloved after death. The poet finally understands that passing of time and any other activity in his life would no more have effect on his beloved one, who is dead. She is now a part of nature. The poet tells us that one whom we love very much when at person leave us, our life comes to a standstill for some period of time. In the poem, the poet’s beloved was a young and beautiful woman. Once she was full of life and vigour. But now she is trapped beneath the surface of the earth and revolves along with it. The poem gives an eternal message of life.

Highlights.

- This poem is about the death of a loved one.
- Poet is feeling sad about his beloved when he thinks about her death.
- Poet is satisfied about his beloved’s condition after her death.
- His beloved has no human fear as she is unaffected by pain, sorrow or worries of life.
- She is senseless and has become a part of nature.
- Time has no effect upon her.

Glossary. Slumber – Deep sleep, Spirit-soul
 Diurnal – Daily; of each day

Sample Question (Extract Based)

(each question carries 1 mark)

1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

‘No motion has she now, no force –
She neither hears nor sees
Rolled round in earth’s diurnal course
With rocks and stones and trees’.

- (a) Whom does ‘She’ refer to in this stanza?
- (b) Where is she now?
- (c) What is earth’s diurnal course?

- (d) What is the rhyme scheme of this stanza?

DO YOU KNOW?

*Only two English words in current use end in 'gry'.
They are 'angry' & 'hungry'.*

Thinking about the poem

2. More Questions

(each question carries 1 mark)

- (a) 'She neither hears nor sees'. Why can't she hear or see?

Ans: She is dead so she can't hear or see now.

- (b) Who is the writer of the poem 'A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal'?

Ans: The writer of the poem 'A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal' is William Wordsworth.

- (c) What is meant by 'human fears'?

Ans.....

- (d) What had sealed the poet's spirit?

Ans.....

- (e) What type of poem is 'A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal'?

Ans.....

- (f) 'A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal' – Here 'Spirit' means -

Ans : (i) Life force (ii) Soul
 (iii) Heart (iv) All of these

- (g) What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

Ans.....

- (h) Here the phrase 'Touch of Earthly' means -

Ans.....

- (i) 'No motion has she now, no force' – Here 'Force' means?

Ans: (i) Transition of nature (ii) Life force
 (iii) Power (iv) Strength

- (j) 'I had no human fear' – What is the antonym of 'fear'?

Ans.....

- (k) 'No motion she has now, no force' – write down the synonym of the word 'motion'.

Ans.....

- (l) 'She seemed a thing that could not feel the touch of earthly year'. which poetic device has been used in the line?

Ans.....



3. Short Answer Type Questions

(each questions carries 2 marks)

- (a) Why does the poet refer the word ‘Slumber’ in the poem?

Ans: The poet here refers slumber for death. The literal meaning of slumber is deep sleep which is used here for death. It invokes the feelings of memories which are still there.

- (b) How does the poet’s beloved become an inseparable part of nature?

Ans: The poet mentions that there is no motion in the body of his beloved as death has overcome her. All her senses are dead now. As the earth completes its routine of day and night with the rocks, stones and trees, So does the beloved of the poet now. She has become a part of nature now.

- (c) In what context does the poet use the word’s the rocks, stones and trees?

- (d) What changes did the sleep bring in the poet’s feeling?

- (e) ‘She seemed a thing that could not feel the touch of earthly years’ – Who is ‘she’? Why could she not feel the touch of earthly years?

- (f) How will time not affect the poet’s beloved?

- (g) How has the poet’s beloved become an integral part of nature?

- (h) Why does the poet refer to death as slumber that has sealed his spirit?

4. Long Answer Type Questions

(each questions carries 8 marks)

- (a) What is the central theme of the poem?

- (b) Describe how the poet’s soul got sealed with slumber. How does he describe it.

- (c) What is the different attitude of the poet in comparison to the common belief? What qualities does he want to express by doing so?

- (d) Why does the poet repeat, “No motion has she now, no force” – She neither hears nor sees?

- (e) Bring out irony in the poem?

Thinking About the Language.

5. Transform the following sentences as directed.

- (a) Dhoni has played a superb shots. (Passive Voice)

- (b) The dog is the most faithful animal. (Positive Degree)

- (c) She is too clever to get caught. (Into Negative)

- (d) We should be more respectful towards our teachers. (Into Interogative)

- (e) The accused is innocent. (Into Negative)

6. Complete the following sentences by adding appropriate noun clause.

- (a) Do you know
- (b) I think
- (c) Please tell me
- (d) Tell the police

ANSWER KEY

1. (a) 'She' here refers to the poet's beloved.
 (b) She has gone back to the place she came from. She has blended with nature.
 (c) Earth's diurnal course is earth's daily rotation on its axis.
 (d) The rhyme scheme of this stanza is 'abab'.
2. (c) 'Human Fears' mean the common worries and fears of mankind.
 (d) The death of his beloved sealed the poet's spirit.
 (e) The poem "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal" is an elegy.
 (f) All of these
 (g) abab cbc
 (h) Physical life of a human being.
 (i) Life force
 (j) Fearlessness/ Bravery/ Courage.
 (k) Movement/ Move/ Shift/ Stir.
 (l) Paradox is used here.
5. (a) What a superb shot has Dhoni played.
 (b) No other animal is as faithful as the dog.
 (c) She is so clever that she cannot be caught.
 (d) Shouldn't we be more respectful towards our teachers?
 (e) The accused is not guilty.
6. (a) Do you know that he has a younger brother too.
 (b) I think that you have done a wonderful job.
 (c) Please tell me if you need my help.
 (d) Tell the police how you got the rifle.



THE LOST CHILD

Mulk Raj Anand

Gist.

“The Lost Child” is the story of a child who gets lost in a fair. It is season spring. The child along with his parents goes to the fair and he is very happy and excited. The child is attracted to the stalls of toys and sweets. But he does not express his desire as his parents will not allow him to have these.

As the child moves forward with his parents, he wants the various goods of the stalls. He wants a garland, a balloon but remains quiet. The child knows that his parents will deny to buy all these things. He sees a snake charmer, likes the music and wants to stay there for some time. As he stops to ask his parents for permission to enjoy the roundabout swing, to his disbelief, there is no reply. He does not find his parents there. The child realizes that he is lost. The child starts crying, and searches for his parents here and there in the overcrowded place. Suddenly a kind-hearted man takes him up in his arms and tries to console him. But the child cries restlessly. The man takes him to the roundabout, the sweetmeat-seller, the balloon-seller and the snake-charmer. But the child refuses everything and utters only “I want my father, I want my mother”.

1. Short Answer Type Questions

(each question carries 2 marks)

- (a) What are the things the child sees on his way to the fair?

Ans: The child sees toys, dragon flies, insects, sweets, garlands, balloons etc on his way to the fair. He also sees people with colourful attire in bamboo or bullock cart.

- (b) Why does the lost child lose interest in the things that he had wanted earlier?

Ans: The child is separated from his parents and he feels insecure and fearful. Nothing attracts him now. The child only wants his parents. So he loses interest in the things that he had wanted earlier.

- (c) Why did the child not ask his parents to buy him the burfi?

- (d) When does he realize that he is lost ?

- (e) What do you think happens in the end? Does the child find his parents?

- (f) Where did the child’s parents stop and why?

- (g) Why did the parents refuse for the flute's music?
- (h) Where did the child meet a kind-hearted person?
- (j) How did the child react in front of the juggler?
- (k) What made the mother caution the child?

2. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) In the fair, he wants many things. What are they? Why does he move on without waiting for an answer? Sketch the character of the child as depicted in the story.
- (b) Was he a considerate child? How did the child behave at the shop of the sweetmeat-seller? what does it show about the values of the child?
- (c) Compare the attitude of the child before and after his separation from his parents in the fair. The company of parents is more important than the things of pleasure. Do you agree?



THE ADVENTURES OF TOTO

Ruskin Bond

Gist.

This story describes a grandfather who was fond of animals. He collected his own private zoo. He bought a monkey named Toto, from a Tonga-driver for five rupees. He wanted Toto to add to his collection for the Zoo. The narrator's grandmother did not like his pets. So, Toto's presence was kept a secret. Toto was a mischievous monkey. It was kept in a little closet which opened into the narrator's room. Toto tore off the author's school blazer. He peeled off the plaster too. He was kept with other animals, but there too he did not allow them to live in peace.

One day when grandfather had to go to collect his pension in Saharanpur, he decided to take Toto along with him. A big black canvas kit bag was arranged to take Toto so that he could not escape. On the way to Saharanpur, he suddenly poked his head out of the bag which resulted in payment of three rupees to the railway ticket collector. Toto was finally accepted by the family and he was put into a stable with Nana, the family donkey but he teased Nana, so they never became friends.

Once, Toto nearly boiled himself alive. He used to take bath in warm water. One day a large kitchen kettle had been left on fire to boil water for tea. Toto entered the kettle. Soon the water began to boil. Toto raised himself. It was cold outside. He sat again. He continued hopping up and down till grandmother rescued him.

Toto did not give up his mischiefs, tore things to pieces, he broke plates and utensils. One day he entered the dining room and ran out with a plate of pulao, and after finishing it he threw it at the grandmother. In this way, Toto caused much loss to the family. They could not tolerate it any more. In frustration, Grandmother sold Toto back to the Tonga-driver and heaved a sigh of relief.

1. Short Answer Type Questions

(each question carries 2 marks)

- (a) Why did grandfather buy Toto?

Ans: Grandfather was an animal lover. Whenever he saw any attractive animal, he would buy it at any cost. He was impressed by the monkey Toto. He bought it to add him to his private Zoo.

- (b) Did Toto stay with the narrator's family forever? Why?

Ans: Toto did not stay with the narrator's family forever. He became a great nuisance. He broke plates. He tore clothes, curtains and the wall paper. The family could not bear this loss. So, he was sold back to the tonga driver.

- (c) How did Toto behave with Nana, the pet donkey?
- (d) Why does grandfather take Toto to Saharanpur and how?
- (e) Describe the relationship between Toto and Nana.
- (f) Why did Toto run away with the dish of Pulao?
- (g) How did Toto behave with other animals?
- (h) Describe Toto as a pet.

2. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) Describe Toto's journey to Saharanpur.
- (b) Describe how Toto nearly boiled himself once.



ISWARAN THE STORY-TELLER

R. K. Laxman

Gist.

“Iswaran the story-teller” is a story by R. K. Laxman. It revolves around a junior construction supervisor, Mahendra and his domestic help Iswaran. Iswaran cooked food for him, washed his clothes and performed other household chores. He was a good story-teller too. Most of his stories were full of surprise and thrill. He was fond of telling exaggerated stories to his master. He narrated the smallest incident in detail. He would work up in suspense and add a surprise ending. He was very imaginative Mahendra always enjoyed his stories.

Iswaran told him a story of mad tusker. It entered the school ground. The students hid in their classrooms. The teacher climbed up the terrace. Iswaran was then a junior student. He took a stick and controlled the elephant all alone. On another occasion he weaved a story about a ghost-woman holding a foetus in her hands on a full moon night. Mahendra called Iswaran a crazy fellow. He tried to convince Iswaran that it was his imagination and there was nothing like ghost in this world. But he himself was afraid now. From that day, Mahendra went to his room with a certain unease. His mind was filled with fearful thoughts. One night he was woken up by a low moon close to his window. There was a ghost. He was frightened and broke into cold sweat and fell back on his pillow. However, he thought that it might be a kind of auto-suggestion, a trick.

Next morning, Iswaran reminded Mahendra that he had heard someone moaning outside the window. Mahendra felt a chill and ran to his office. No, he decided to leave that haunted place immediately.

1. Short Answer Type Questions

(each question carries 2 marks)

- (a) What is Mahendra’s most valued asset?

Ans: Iswaran works for Mahendra. He cooks his food and washes his clothes. He packs food for him. He is a good entertainer. He chats with him. He thus provides him a good entertainment so, he is an asset to him. However, the most valued asset of Mahendra is to entertain by inventing imaginary stories.

- (b) How did Iswaran describe the uprooted tree on the highway?

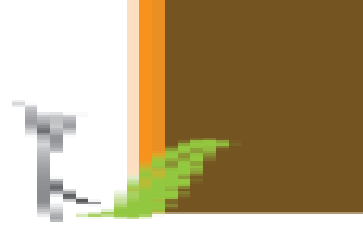
Ans: Iswaran describes the uprooted tree with dramatic effects. He raises his hands and eyebrows. He builds up suspense by his description. Then he says that he saw something huge like a bushy beast. It lay spreading across the road. It affects his listeners emotionally. They are easily affected.

- (c) Why did Mahendra move from place to place?
- (d) Describe Mahendra as a man.
- (e) Can you think some other ending of the story?
- (f) How did Iswaran make even the simplest incident interesting?
- (g) How did Mahendra react when told about the female ghost?
- (h) What did Iswaran do usually after Mahendra left for work?

2. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) Draw a character sketch of Iswaran, the story-teller.
- (b) Describe the horrible experience of Mahendra during the full-moon night.



IN THE KINGDOM OF FOOLS

A. K. Ramanujan

Gist.

It is a famous Kannada folktale taken from A. K. Ramanujan's 'Folk Tales from India'. The story is about a Kingdom of fools that was ruled by an idiot King and his minister. They ordered the people to consider the day as night and night as day. They should sleep all the day and perform their duties at night.

One day a guru and his disciple came to the Kingdom and realised that they were in the Kingdom of fools. The guru was wise and understood that they should leave the Kingdom as it was not safe to stay there. Although the guru left yet the disciple was unwilling to leave the city because of the ready availability of good food at a cheap rate. He was a food freak and ate plenty of foods and soon grew fat.

One day a thief had broken into a rich merchant's house by making a hole. As he was coming out of the hole, the wall of the house collapsed on his head, killing him instantly. The thief's brother approached the King and complained against the merchant for his brother's death. The merchant was immediately summoned to the King's court.

When the merchant came, he blamed the bricklayer for building a weak wall. When the bricklayer was called for, he blamed the dancing girl who was responsible for distracting him from work. The dancing girl blamed the goldsmith who did not make her ornaments in time. When the goldsmith came to the court he admitted that he could not make her jewellery as he was busy attending a rich merchant's order. The rich merchant was the father of the person accused by the thief's brother.

Now the King decided to punish the merchant for his father's deeds. A new stake was ordered to proceed with the execution. The merchant was too thin to fit the stake. So the King ordered a fat man to fit the stake and found the disciple as a fit person. In the place of execution, the disciple remembered his guru and requested to help him. They were both jailed and there they devised a plan of escape.

In the morning they started fighting as each wanted to be executed first. Puzzled about who should die first, the King enquired to resolve the matter. The guru explained that whoever would die on the stake first would be reborn as the King and the one who died next would be minister. The King had a discussion with his minister and decided that they should go on the stake to reborn in the next life. They secretly went to the prison to free the guru and the disciple.

The next morning the King and his minister were executed on the same stake. The people made the guru and his disciple as their new king and minister. Taking the position they changed all the old laws.

1. **Short Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 2 marks)

- (a) What is a stake?

Ans: The stake is a post to which a person is bound for execution either by pushing a pointed object to cut through or by burning.

- (b) Why did the disciple become fat?

Ans: The disciple was a food freak. The disciple enjoyed a comfortable life by getting food for a nominal price. The cost of everything was only one duddu. He ate enormous food and grew fat like a street side bull.

- (c) What are the two strange things did the guru and his disciple find in the Kingdom of fools?

- (d) Why does the disciple decide to stay in the Kingdom of Fools?

- (e) Who is the real culprit according to the King? Why does he escape punishment?

- (f) What are the Guru's words of wisdom? When does the disciple remember them?

- (g) How does the guru manage to save his disciple's life?

- (h) What advice did the guru give to his disciple?

- (j) How did the dancing girl defend herself?

- (k) How did the thief die?

2. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) "My mind was not on it" said the bricklayer. Was this a good excuse for not building the wall properly? What will happen if we do something without our mind in it? What can we learn from this situation? Explain.

- (b) What did the guru tell the King about the Stake? Why did the King decide to postpone the execution of the guru and his disciple? Why, according to you, is it always risky to live among fools?



THE HAPPY PRINCE

Oscar Wilde

Gist.

The first theme of the story is that outward beauty is nothing, it is just a show. The real beauties are love and sacrifices. The second theme is that love and sacrifices are the two saving forces. The last theme is that there is great gap between the rich and the poor, the rulers and the masses.

This is the story of the statue of a prince and a little swallow who in order to help the poor, sacrificed their lives. There was the statue of a prince called the Happy Prince. It was covered with gold and had sapphires for eyes and ruby in his sword. The Happy Prince could see the sufferings of the people in the city but was unable to move and help them. One day a little swallow which was on his way to Egypt, landed on the statue. He was tired and so he decided to spend his night at the feet of the weeping statue. He was very kind and full of pity. He asked the Happy Prince why he was crying. The Happy Prince told him that he could see the people in the city who were hungry but unable to help them. So, he requested the swallow to stay with him for some time and help him in helping the poor. The swallow agreed.

The Happy Prince helped the seamstress by sending her his great ruby through the swallow. Then he requested the swallow to take out his sapphire from his one eye and then he gave it to the playwright who was about to faint because of hunger and cold. Next day he requested the swallow to pluck another sapphire from his eye and give it to the match girl who was weeping as he had no money to take home. Now the Happy Prince became blind. The swallow decided to stay with the prince forever. The Prince asked him to go to Egypt but he refused. Now, onward the swallow would tell the Happy Prince the stories of the poor of the kingdom. The Prince asked the swallow to take off the gold of his body and give it to the poor.

The weather became extremely cold. The snow fell and then the frost. The poor little swallow could not survive and fell dead. At that moment the statue broke into two.

Next morning the Mayor of the city visited the site and found the statue useless and unattractive. So, the statue was pulled down and melted in a furnace at a foundry. But the leaden heart was intact. It was thrown in a waste bin where the dead swallow was also lying.

God asked one of his angels to bring him the two most precious things from the city. The angel brought him the leaden heart of the Happy Prince and the dead swallow. God praised the angel for the right choice. God said that little bird would sing forever in his garden of Paradise and the Happy Prince would praise him in his city of gold.

1. **Short Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 2 marks)

(a) How did the Prince help the match girl?

Ans: The Happy Prince helped the match girl with one of the sapphires. The match girl was afraid of her father as her matches had fallen in the gutter. As soon as she got the Sapphires in the form of help, her happiness went beyond limits.

(b) Why did the swallow not leave the Prince and go to Egypt?

Ans: The swallow wanted to go to Egypt. All his friends had gone there. But after giving the Sapphires from eyes, the Prince had gone blind. The Swallow felt the misery of the Prince. He decided to remain there to be the Prince's eyes.

(c) Why do the courtiers call the Prince the Happy Prince? Is he really happy?

(d) For whom does the Prince send the Sapphires and why?

(e) What does the swallow see when it flies over the city?

(f) What are the precious things mentioned in the story? Why are they precious?

(g) How did the swallow react when he saw the Happy Prince crying?

(h) What is the moral of the story?

2. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 8 marks)

(a) Describe the sufferings of the poor people in the city. How did the Happy Prince help them?

(b) The two most precious things in the city were leaden heart of the Happy Prince and the dead swallow – Discuss.



WEATHERING THE STORM IN ERSAMA

Harsh Mander

Gist.

“Weathering the Storm in Ersama” is written by Harsh Mander that is based on the real-life story about the dreadful cyclone that hit Odisha on October 27th, 1999. The story particularly mentions the praiseworthy adventure of a young boy named Prashant who went to meet his friend who lived 18 km away from his home. It was in the coastal town in Ersama.

A cyclone storm hit Ersama that evening. The area was flooded. Prashant and his friend’s family had to stay at the rooftop for two days to save their lives. After the water receded, Prashant set out for his village. With great difficulty, he reached his village and finally found his family in the Red Cross camp.

The whole village was destroyed. He decided to step up as the new leader of the village in time of despondence. He formed a team of volunteers. He served his village people in every way possible. After six months of the cyclone, Prashant was happy. His villagers looked up to him and approached him in times of difficulty.

1. Short Answer Type Questions (each question carries 2 marks)

(a) What havoc has the super cyclone wreaked in the life of the people of Odisha?

Ans: The super cyclone uprooted the trees. It had also destroyed all crops and the buildings. The water entered the houses and fields. There was water and water everywhere. Strong winds blew. They beat the houses with great fury. It rained and rained continually. Lives were lost.

(b) How has Prashant, a teenager, helped the people of the village?

Ans: Prashant is a teenager. He brings a large number of orphan children together. He puts up a polythene sheet shelter for them. He asks women of his village to look after them. He lays the children on the sand with utensils on their stomachs, to communicate to the passing helicopters. In this way, the helicopters notice them and they drop food items from above towards them.

(c) How have the people of the community helped one another? What role do the women of Kalikuda play during these days?

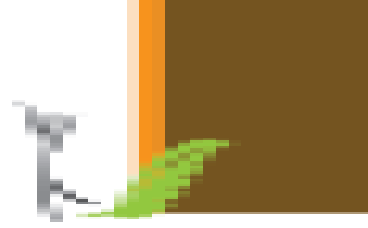
(d) Why do Prashant and other volunteers resist the plan to set up institutions for orphans and widows? What alternatives do they consider?

- (e) Where did Prashant go seven years after his mother's death? How far was it from his village?
- (f) Why was the falling of two coconut trees on the roof of the house of Prashant's friend a blessing in disguise?
- (g) What did Prashant do for the orphans?

2. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) Describe the effect of the super cyclone.
- (b) Prashant acted as a hero and proved himself to be a natural leader. Explain.
- (c) Prashant's journey home was a 'journey he would never forget'. Explain.
- (d) Why had the widows fallen into despair? What was done to ensure their peace of mind again?



THE LAST LEAF

O Henry

Gist.

‘The Last Leaf’ is written by O. Henry. The story is about an old artist by the name of Behrman, who through his supreme sacrifice saves the life of a young artist, dying of pneumonia, by bringing back in her the will to live. Johnsy, the young woman could see an ivy plant through the window very rapidly shedding its leaves, and this sight has caused her to associate her weak health with that of the ivy creeper. She has to come to believe that she will die when the last leaf falls. Very strangely, the last leaf never does fall surviving the violent storm of the night before, filling Johnsy with the hope that if the frail little leaf could survive even in the most violent storm, she too could defeat her illness.

These optimistic thoughts help Johnsy to recover. We learn later in the due course of the story that in reality, the tree had, indeed lost all its leaf. What Johnsy had thought to be the last leaf was in reality, a leaf painted on the wall with perfect illusionist realism, by the old artist Behrman. Sue, a friend of Johnsy, told her that the old artist die of pneumonia which he contracted while painting the last leaf in the violent rain and storm to restore Johnsy’s faith in life.

1. Short Answer Type Questions

(each question carries 2 marks)

(a) Who were Sue and Johnsy? What was their relationship with Behrman?

Ans: Sue and Johnsy were two artist friends who shared an apartment. Mr Behrman was their neighbour who lived on the ground floor of their apartment building.

(b) What kind of a friend was Sue to Johnsy?

Ans: Although Sue and Johnsy were apartment mates, their friendship were deeper which becomes evident, when Johnsy fell ill, because we see Sue trying her level best to restore Johnsy’s health.

(c) Why did Johnsy feel that falling of the old ivy leaves had something to do with her getting well?

(d) How did Johnsy associate herself with the falling leaves?

(e) How did Sue react when she learnt about Johnsy’s belief regarding the falling leaves of the ivy creeper?

- (f) What was the first and the last masterpiece ever painted by the old painter Behrman?
- (g) What methods did Sue adopt to take Johnsy's mind off her illness?

2. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) How was Johnsy's life saved from Pneumonia, depression and loneliness?
- (b) "Behrman's visit to Sue's flat was a blessing in disguise for Johnsy". Justify the statement.
- (c) Describe the significance of Behrman's last masterpiece.
- (d) What lessons do you learn from the story 'The Last Leaf'?



A HOUSE IS NOT A HOME

Zan Gaudio

Gist.

This story reflects the line of difference between a house and a home. A house is only a construction made of bricks and cement, whereas a home is associated with emotion, love and family. This story focuses on the challenges of being a teenager and the problems of growing up. After passing junior high school the author joined a high school. The author felt lonely among new teachers and students. He missed his old school badly.

One Sunday afternoon his house caught fire. Soon the whole room was engulfed in flames. He lost his cat too. The author and his mother came out of the room. The author and his mother went to the author's grandparent's house to spend the night. The next day the author went to the school wearing the school uniform and borrowed shoes. He had lost everything in the fire. The news of fire soon spread in the school. The people felt concerned for the author. They had taken up a collection and had bought him school supplies, note books and all kinds of different clothes. The author made friends that day.

A month later of the fire tragedy, their house was being rebuilt; a lady came with his pet cat and gave it to him. She brought happiness back to the author. Now the feeling of loss and tragedy had gone. It brought a new life for the author.

1. Short Answer Type Questions

(each question carries 2 marks)

(a) Why does the author break down in tears after the fire?

Ans: After everything was burnt down, the author realised that his cat was missing. He was already missing his old friends, old school. This thought made him break down in tears.

(b) What happened to his mother who had run into the burning house?

Ans: The author's father had died when he had been young. His mother entered the burning house to collect the pictures and letters of her late husband,

(c) Where did the author and his mother go after their house burnt down?

(d) Why did the author feel isolated in his new school?

(e) Why did the author love his cat so much?

(f) What is the meaning of 'My cat was back and so was I'?

- (g) What does the author notice one Sunday afternoon?
- (h) On seeing the house on fire, what did the author do?
- (j) Why did the fireman hold the author?
- (k) How did the author feel when he went to his new school after the fire accident?

2. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) Where was the cat after fire? How did a wonder woman bring happiness back in the life of the author? Making someone happy by our deeds is the best service to God and his creation. Do you agree?
- (b) Write a brief character sketch of the author.



THE ACCIDENTAL TOURIST

Bill Bryson

Gist.

The narrator is filled with wonder at the amount of diversity of things people do in their daily lives. He says he always ends up making a fool of himself. Once the narrator was flying with his family. They were checking in at the Logan Airport in Boston. The narrator had inducted himself into the 'British Airways' frequent flyer programme. The card was in his bag. Unfortunately the zip of his bag got stuck. He tried to release it. But in the process he broke it. Everything from his bag started pouring out. All his papers were flying here and there. It was utter chaos for him. He also gashed his finger.

On another occasion, the narrator bent down to tie his shoelace. Just then the person sitting in front of him pushed the seat backward. He got pinned to the floor. Once the narrator spilled his drink twice on the lady sitting beside him. Another time, he was talking to a fellow passenger with a pen in his mouth. The pen leaked and painted his face. So, the narrator's wife was always cautious while travelling with him.

The narrator must fly 1,00,000 miles a year to get flyer miles. But he did not get flyer miles. He was issued the ticket in the name of B. Bryson. But the card was issued in the name of W Bryson. As a result, the narrator was not able to fly to Bali in the first class.

1. Short Answer Type Questions

(each question carries 2 marks)

(a) Why was the author 'dumbstruck' at the Logan Airport when he was checking in?

Ans: The author injured his finger while pulling the zip of his bag. The bag's contents lay spread over a large area. His tobacco tin, magazines, money, passport etc lay before him. His documents flew here and there. He was 'dumbstruck'.

(b) How did the author open his carry on bag at the airport? What happened after that?

Ans: The zip of the bag had jammed. It did not open. So the author pulled on it and it opened. Its contents lay spread on the floor. The documents, money magazines etc, flew in the air.

(c) How did the author react when the contents of the luggage flew in the air?

(d) Why was the author pinned on the floor once when he flew in an aeroplane?

- (e) How did the accidental tourist annoy the lady in the plane?
- (f) Why did Bill Bryson's teeth and gums look navy blue?
- (g) Why does Bill Bryson never get his frequent flying miles?

2. **Long Answer Type Questions**

(each question carries 8 marks)

- (a) Describe the incident relating to the opening of the zip of the carryon bag by the author.
- (b) Give the character sketch of Bill Bryson as the most confused person.
- (c) 'It is mandatory for the flight crew to go out their way to ensure the comfort of the assengers'. Do you agree? Give reason taking reference from the story "The Accidental Tourist".



THE BEGGAR

Anton Chekhov

Gist.

'The Beggar' is a story about a drunkard beggar called Lushkoff. Sergei, an advocate, gave him work at his house so that he could feed himself and stop begging. Lushkoff agreed, but he was not willing to work. The work given to him was to be done by Olga, Sergei's cook. She felt pity on Lushkoff's miserable condition. Lushkoff went to another place for work as recommended by Sergei. He became a notary. Sergei met him after two years. He was happy to know about Lushkoff's new job. Lushkoff told Sergei that it was Sergei who had helped him but the change was actually brought by Olga. Her kindness and unconditional help had made him change his ways.

1. Short Answer Type Questions

(each question carries 2 marks)

(a) Has Lushkoff become a beggar by circumstance or by chance?

Ans: Lushkoff became a beggar by circumstances. Formerly, sang in a Russian choir, but was sent away from the group for drunkenness. This led him to beg

(b) What reasons does he give to Sergei for his telling lies?

Ans: Lushkoff told Sergei that since he was fired for being an alcoholic he had no earning which led him to begging. If he told the truth, no one would give him anything. So, he had to tell lies in order to create sympathy and get some alms for his living.

(c) Is Lushkoff a willing worker? Why then, does he agree to chop wood for Sergei?

(d) Why did Sergei call Lushkoff his 'godson'?

(e) What was the first task given to Lushkoff?

(f) What kind of help is extended by Sergei to make the beggar selfdependent?

(g) How did Olga save Lushkoff?

2. Long Answer Type Questions

(each question carries 8 marks)

(a) Describe the first meeting between Sergei and Lushkoff. How did Sergei help Lushkoff ?

(b) How did Olga inspire Lushkoff to change his ways?

(c) How had the scenario changed between Sergei and Lushkoff's first and final meeting?

English Language and Literature

Class IX

Sample Paper

Maximum Marks : 80

Time: 3 hours

The question paper is divided into the following sections:

Section A :	Reading	20 marks
Section B :	Writing & Grammar	30 marks
Section C :	Literature	30 marks

SECTION A (READING – 20 MARKS)

Q-1. Read the following passage carefully:

[8]

Kausani is situated at a height of 6,075 feet in the Central Himalayas. It is an unusually attractive little town. It covers just about 5.2 sq. kms. It lies to the north of Almora in Uttarakhand's picturesque Kumaon region.

Kausani provides a 300-km-wide breathtaking view of the Himalayas. It is the most striking aspect of this place. Snow-capped peaks are spread in a stately row. They stare at you in silvery white majesty. The most famous peak on view is Nanda Devi, the second highest mountain in India. It is situated at a height of 25,645 feet and 36 miles away as the crow flies. The other famous peaks on view are Choukhamba (23,420 feet) and Trishul (23,360 feet). Then there are also Nilkhamba, Nandaghunti, Nandaghat and Nandakot. On a clear day, the blue of the sky makes a splendid background to these peaks. At sunrise and at sunset, when the colour changes to a golden orange, the scene gets etched in your memory.

When Gandhiji visited this place in 1929, its scenic beauty held him spellbound. He named it the 'Switzerland of India'. He prolonged his two-day stay to fourteen days, making time to write a book, 'Anashakti Yoga'. The place where he was staying was originally a guest-house of the tea estate. It was renamed 'Anashakti Ashram' after the book.

Kausani is the birthplace of Sumitranandan Pant, India's poet laureate. Its natural surrounding inspired many of his poems. Its tea gardens mingle with dense pine forests and fruit orchards. The area is also host to many fairs and religious ceremonies. If Uttaranchal is the abode of gods, Kausani is God's own backyard. There is no traffic, no one is in a hurry. If serenity could be put on a canvas, the picture would resemble Kausani.



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

- (a) Where is Kausani situated?
- (b) What is the most striking aspect of Kausani?
- (c) Which is the most famous peak on view from Kausani?
- (d) How did Kausani influence Sumitranandan Pant?
- (e) When does the view of peaks become so memorable?
- (f) How can we say that Ganhiji was greatly charmed by the natural beauty of Kausani?
- (g) What makes Kausani a calm and quiet place?
- (h) Why do you think is Kausani known as 'Gods' own backyard?

Q-2. Read the following passage carefully:

Neem is very commonly seen in India. Scientifically known as *Azadirachta indica*, it belongs to the mahogany family Meliaceae. The tree can reach a height of 49-66 ft and is a fast-growing tree. The entire tree, i.e. the bark, leaves and flowers, has a lot of medicinal value as it helps in curing various diseases. The leaves and the bark of this tree are very effective in controlling infections, de-worming and in disinfecting and healing wounds. The fresh leaves can be used by extracting the juice or a paste of the leaves can be taken along with a small piece of jaggery. In case of wounds, a few leaves can be boiled in water and then this water, when at tolerable temperature, can be used to wash the wounds. Two drops of neem oil can be used for apply in on the wound. Neem also helps in relieving itch in case of allergic rashes. Neem water can be used in case of allergic reactions. The paste of neem seeds can be applied on the scalp and washed off after 10 minutes of application. It also helps in eliminating dandruff, boils on the scalp and prevents hair loss. Neem is very useful in jaundice. The juice can be given along with honey. Neem is very useful in case of fever. Fresh leaves can be taken with Tulsi leaves or with honey. Neem water can be used to soak the feet in case of crack on dry feet. Neem leaf powder is used for preserving grains and pulses. Neem is of special importance on New Year's Day as a symbol of good health and longevity.

Answer the following questions:

(12)

- 1. What is the medicinal value of neem?
- 2. What is the paste of neem seeds used for?
- 3. How does neem help grains and pulses?
- 4. Neem belongs to _____ family is also known as _____.
- 5. What is neem a symbol of?
- 6. Which word in the passage is the adjectival form of 'tolerate'?

SECTION B
(WRITING AND GRAMMAR) 30 MARKS

Q-3. The climate throughout the world is changing. It has already disturbed weather patterns by increasing rainfall in some areas and decreasing it in others. The temperature is increasing day by day. It results as frequent hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, tsunamis etc. Write an article in about 100-120 words for your school magazine on the topic ‘Global Warming :A Threat to the Life’. **8 marks**

(Hints : Global warming.....Rise in avg..... temperature.....Melting ofglaciers..... Due to pollution & human activities)

Q-4. Develop a short story with the help of the given Starting line. Give a suitable title to your story. (150-200 words) **10 marks**

It was an amazing day, full of fun and frolic. We all stood amazed to see a strange flying object over our heads. We started guessing

Q-5. Fill in the blanks choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given in the box.

(1 x 4 =4 marks)

1. Butterflies are abundant (a)_____the Central African Republic.
2. It (b) _____ home to nearly 600 identified species.
3. Many butterflies are brilliantly coloured and small _____(c) some are as big as saucers.
4. My favourite hobby, since my childhood, is _____ (d) butterflies.

1. (a) (i) in (ii) from (iii) for (iv) into
2. (b) (i) has (ii) is (iii) was (iv) are
3. (c) (i) if (ii) therefore (iii) so (iv) while
4. (d) (i) catch (ii) caught (iii) catching (iv) has been catching

Q-6. In the following passage one word has not been edited in each line. Write the incorrect word along with the correct word in the space provided. **(4 marks)**

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



Q-7. Rearrange the following words or phrases to make meaningful sentences.

(4 marks)

- (i) enters/ millions tons/the every year/of/ ocean/plastic.
- (ii) population/middle-class/increasing/is/coastlines/along
- (iii) trash/increase/has led/waste/management/lack/of/in/to
- (iv) close/like/others/helping/my's/friends

SECTION C
(LITERATURE) 30 MARKS

Q-8. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

(4 marks)

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

- (a) Name the poem and poet.
- (b) What will the poet tell with a sigh?
- (c) How many options did the poet have?
- (d) What has made all the difference?

or

Einstein was deeply shaken by the enormity of the destruction. This time he wrote a public missive to the United Nations. In it he proposed the formation of a world government. Unlike the letter to Roosevelt, this one made no impact. But over the next decade, Einstein got ever more involved in politics – agitating for an end to the arms build-up and using his popularity to campaign for peace and democracy.

- (a) What did Einstein propose in his public missive to the United Nations?
- (b) How did Einstein spend his last years of life?
- (c) What kind of destruction had shaken Einstein?
- (d) Why did Einstein propose the formation of a world government?

Q-9. Answer any five of the following questions in about 30-40 words:-

(2x5 = 10)

- (a) Who decided to improve on the quality of the ‘Pungi’? Did he succeed in his endeavour?
- (b) What pleasure does one gain from the rain falling on the roof?
- (c) When did the Swallow die? What unusual thing happened after that?
- (d) Why was the police after the Intruder?
- (e) What does the wind do to the weak fires?

- (f) Where shall the poet go and why?
- (g) Why did Mahendra have to move from place to place?

Q-10. Answer one of the questions in about (100-150) words:- (1x8 = 8 marks)

- (a) After reading the story 'The Fun They Had' what idea do you form of an ideal school?
- (b) Do you think that the Duck and the Kangaroo are best friends? What are the qualities which the best friends are supposed to have?

Q-11. Attempt anyone of the two long answer type questions in (100-150) words:- (1+2+5=8 marks)

Was he a considerate child? How did the child behave at the shop of the sweetmeat-seller?
How does it show about the values of the child?

Or

What did the guru tell the King about the Stake? Why did the King decide to postpone the execution of the guru and his disciple? Why, according to you, is it always risky to live among fools?