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THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

## My Checklist

Dear Students

Before you hand in your work please check the following:

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

**You will be assessed on your notebooks, portfolio projects /art integrated work according to the following rubric:**

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

### Portfolio Projects

**I. Based on Glimpses of India- create a travel brochure for any state/ UT in India- Group project (one panel each)**

Brief introduction

Itinerary which includes

Things to Include in a Travel Brochure

- Brief summary of the setting, with highlights of important places
- Location, including a map
- Geography
- Major cities, Well-known places
- Historic Sites and Landmarks
- Recreation and Outdoor Activities – parks,sports, water
- Entertainment
- Climate and overall weather conditions
- Transportation
- Arts and Culture, including museums, theaters,places to visit
- Languages and Local Dialect
- Food that the area is known for
- Pictures/Graphics
- Additional Information

**II. Conversation between Amanda and Anne Frank- Individual (at least 6 panels in the storyboard/boxes)**

(Hand painted/ drawn/ sketched/ use computer graphics but must adhere to specifications and a print out is essential for submission)

**III. Collage- Individual project**

Based on The Hundred Dresses 1 and 2, a collage on stereotyping as seen in print ads with a short introduction/ captions used to explain the stereotyping- It must include a minimum of 4 such examples seen in the ads.

**IV. Business cards/ calling cards- Pair work (5 business cards/ characters each)**

Creating Business cards for characters read in the chapters

10 business cards to be made

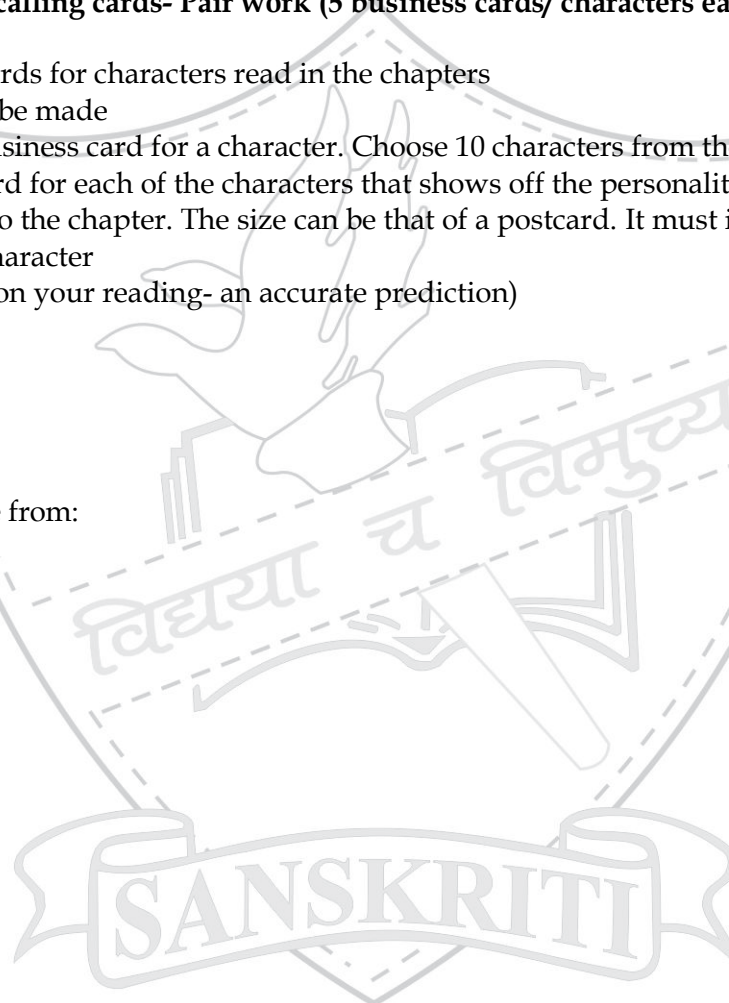
Exercise: Create a business card for a character. Choose 10 characters from the list given below.

Create a business card for each of the characters that shows off the personality, the occupation, and details specific to the chapter. The size can be that of a postcard. It must include

- The name of the character
- Profession (based on your reading- an accurate prediction)
- Skills
- Address
- Services provided
- Logo

Characters to choose from:

1. Lencho
2. Mr. Loisel
3. Mrs. Pumphrey
4. Griffin
5. Wanda
6. Matilda
7. Bill Magnuson
8. Hari
9. Mr. Herriot
10. Chubukov
11. Valli



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

**Prescribed Books: Published by NCERT, New Delhi**

- 1. FIRST FLIGHT – Text for Class X**
- 2. FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET – Supplementary Reader for Class X**
- 3. WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS – II (WORKBOOK FOR CLASS X)**

<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.php?jewe2=1-11>

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

**SECTION A- READING**

## LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Actively think about what is happening in a text while reading it, in order to generate questions.
- Understand that there are different types of questions, and be able to categorise analyse varied aspects
- Students will read an increasing range of different types of texts by combining contextual, semantic, and grammatical knowledge, using text processing strategies, for example monitoring, predicting, confirming, rereading, reading on and self-correcting

**1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:****Downfall of the Lobster**

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

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

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

- (a) Indian chefs are embarrassed at putting the langouste on the menu because:
- (i) it is not popular
  - (ii) it is not tasty
  - (iii) it is difficult to cook
  - (iv) they think of it as cray fish, not lobster
- (b) Lobsters are:
- (i) big in size
  - (ii) medium sized
  - (iii) tiny
  - (iv) enormous
- (c) The writer considers large prawns:
- (i) oversized and bizzare
  - (ii) unappetizing
  - (iii) delicious
  - (iv) rare
- (d) The writer would rather have:
- (i) small or big prawns
  - (ii) small and big prawns
  - (iii) small prawns than big ones



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

**2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

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

**Choose the correct option.**

1. The primary purpose of the passage with reference to the society under discussion is to
- explain some differences in the upbringing of girls and boys
  - criticize the deficiencies in the education of girls
  - give a comprehensive account of a day in the life of an average young girl
  - delineate the role of young girls
  - show that young girls are trained to be useful to adults
2. The word 'brusquely' most nearly means
- quickly
  - gently
  - nonchalantly

- d) abruptly
- e) callously

3. The list of techniques in paragraph one could best be described as

- a) household duties
- b) rudimentary physical skills
- c) important responsibilities
- d) useful social skills
- e) monotonous tasks

4. It can be inferred that the 'high standard of individual responsibility' is

- a) developed mainly through child-care duties
- b) only present in girls
- c) taught to the girl before she is entrusted with babies
- d) actually counterproductive
- e) Weakened as the girl grows older.

5. The expression 'innocent of' is best taken to mean

- a) not guilty of
- b) unskilled in
- c) unsuited for
- d) uninvolved in
- e) uninterested in

6. It can be inferred that in the community under discussion all of the following are important except

- a) domestic handicrafts
- b) well-defined social structure
- c) fishing skills
- d) formal education
- e) division of labor

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

I Group games played by younger girls involve cooperation

II Girls can learn from watching boys cooperating

III Individual girls cooperate with their mothers in looking after babies

- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) III only
- d) I and II only
- e) I, II and III

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

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

3. Read the following passage carefully.



1. Much to their annoyance, pen-pushers are routinely reminded that a picture is worth a thousand words—except that sometimes they can be wrong ‘words’ as happened last week when Reuters was forced to withdraw more than 900 pictures taken by a freelance photographer after it was suspected that he has “doctored” two recent photographs of the Israeli-Lebanon conflict.
2. In one picture, the smoke billowing from an apartment block after an Israeli air strike was allegedly thickened by the photographer, Adnan Hajj, to dramatize the impact of the bombardment – and in another two flares were suspected to have been added to an image of an Israeli jet in action over Lebanon.
3. The allegation of doctoring, first made by several bloggers, was confirmed by Reuters after an in-house investigation. Mr Hajj, who had sold pictures to Reuters for more than 10 years, denied manipulating the two photographs and attributed the thick smoke in the first picture to ‘bad lighting’ and the fact that he was “trying to remove dust marks.” As for the second, he said, “There was no problem with it – not at all.”
4. But Reuters was not convinced and said it was removing all of his pictures from its database and would not be using his service any more. “This represents a serious breach of Reuters’ standards and we shall not be accepting or using pictures taken by him,” the news agency said.
5. The idea that the camera never lies is as misleading as the notion that all statistics are meant to mislead. What the ‘eye’ sees is not always what it looks like, thanks to the many ways in which first the camera and then the photograph can be – and is often – manipulated. Indeed, a photograph can be manipulated in more ways – and more effectively – to convey a false reality than it is possible to do through the written word. Ask any clever photographer and he will tell you the tricks a camera can be made to play.
6. At a seminar recently, one journalist recalled how there was a time when British photographers, covering stories about famine or floods in Third World countries, would carry teddy bears with them in order to use them as prop for pictures supposedly showing that all that was left in household, stricken by death and destruction, were children’s toys.  
(Source: The Hindu)

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any ten questions from the twelve that follow:

- (i) While covering stories, British photographers use Teddy Bears as:  
(a) manipulations (b) props (c) conflicts (d) statistics
- (ii) The picture of the smoke rising from an apartment block in Lebanon:  
(a) was actual picture  
(b) was manipulated by a photographer deliberately  
(c) appeared thick in picture due to bad lighting  
(d) all of the above
- (iii) As per the passage, a camera:  
(a) always gives fake pictures  
(b) never gives fake picture  
(c) sometimes may give fake pictures  
(d) none of the above

(iv) British photographers left teddy bears in household, stricken by death and destruction in floods in Third World countries with a view to:

- (a) show that all that was left in household were teddy bears
- (b) show that most of the flood victims were children
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

(v) Choose the option that best captures the central idea of the passage from the given quotes.

What the photograph reproduces to infinity has occurred only once. — Roland Barthes (1)	There are no bad pictures; that's how your face looks sometimes. — Abraham Lincoln (2)	Photography deals exquisitely with appearances, but nothing is what it appears to be. — Duane Michals (3)	The two most engaging powers of a photograph are to make new things familiar and familiar things new. — William Thackrey (4)
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- (a) Option (1) (b) Option (2) (c) Option (3) (d) Option (4)

(vi) Which of the words is apt for a photographer, according to this passage?

- (a) Creator (b) Dramatist (c) Manipulator (d) Developer

(vii) Select the option that makes the correct use of 'attributed', as used in the passage, to fill in the blank space.

- (a) She ..... her success to constant hard work and dedication.
- (b) The entire manufacturing process has been ..... .
- (c) The Health Minister held ..... with his counterpart.
- (d) Guests should ..... their rooms.

(viii) The author attempts to ..... the readers about manipulated photography.

- (a) warn (b) educate (c) scare (d) lure

(ix) Choose the options that correctly state the two meanings of 'dramatise'.

- 1. To present a book, an event etc. as a movie
  - 2. To make something seem more exciting.
  - 3. A situation in a play.
  - 4. A play for the theatre, television or radio.
- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 2

(x) Which of the following will be the most appropriate title for the passage?

- (a) The photography is merely imitation
- (b) Photographers are imitators
- (c) The camera can lie — sometimes
- (d) Manipulation in photography

(xi) The allegation of doctoring means:

- (a) photograph was beautiful
- (b) photograph was being manipulated
- (c) photograph could imitate reality
- (d) photography are good copies of reality

(xii) The word 'supposedly' is synonymous with:

- (a) supply (b) allegedly (c) reluctantly (d) potentially

**4. Read the passage given below:**

Air pollution kills an estimated seven million people worldwide every year. WHO data shows that 9 out of 10 people breathe air containing high levels of pollutants. More than 80% of people living in urban areas that monitor air pollution are exposed to air quality levels that exceed WHO guideline limits, with low and middle-income countries suffering from the highest exposures, both indoors and outdoors. Around 3 billion people still cook using solid fuels (such as wood, crop wastes, charcoal, coal and dung) and kerosene in open fires and inefficient stoves. Most of these people are poor, and live in low and middle-income countries

**Impacts on health**

3.8 million people a year die prematurely from illness attributable to the household air pollution. Among these 3.8 million deaths:

- 27% are due to pneumonia
- 18% from stroke
- 27% from ischemic heart disease
- 20% from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- 8% from lung cancer.

**Pneumonia**

Exposure to household air pollution almost doubles the risk for childhood pneumonia and is responsible for 45% of all pneumonia deaths in children less than 5 years old. Household air pollution is also a risk for acute lower respiratory infections (pneumonia) in adults, and contributes to 28% of all adult deaths.

**COPD**

One in four or 25% of deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in adults in low and middle-income countries are due to exposure to household air pollution. Women exposed to high levels of indoor smoke are more than twice as likely to suffer from COPD as women who use cleaner fuels and technologies. Among men (who already have a heightened risk of COPD due to their higher rates of smoking), exposure to household air pollution nearly doubles that risk.

**Stroke**

12% of all deaths due to stroke can be attributed to the daily exposure to household air pollution arising from cooking with solid fuels and kerosene.

**Ischemic heart disease**

Approximately 11% of all deaths due to ischemic heart disease, accounting for over a million premature deaths annually, can be attributed to exposure to household air pollution.

**Lung cancer**

Approximately 17% of lung cancer deaths in adults are attributable to exposure to carcinogens from household air pollution caused by cooking with kerosene or solid fuels like wood, charcoal or coal. The risk for women is higher, due to their role in food preparation.

On the basis of your reading of the passage given above, answer any ten of the following questions.

a. Around how many people die due to air pollution every year?

- (1) more than seven million
- (2) less than seven million
- (3) around seven million
- (4) 3 billion

b. According to WHO data, around how many people breathe air containing high levels of pollutants?

- (1) 9 out of 10
- (2) 5 out of 10
- (3) 6 out of 10
- (4) 10 out of 10

c. Which type of countries suffers from the highest exposures, both indoors and outdoors?

- (1) developed
- (2) low and middle-income
- (3) developing
- (4) all of these

d. What do around 3 billion people still use for cooking?

- (1) solar energy
- (2) electric energy
- (3) liquid fuels
- (4) solid fuels

e. What is the financial condition of these people living in low and middle-income countries?

- (1) rich
- (2) poor
- (3) medium
- (4) very poor

f. Why do around 3.8 million people die prematurely every year?

- (1) due to water pollution
- (2) due to air pollution
- (3) due to environmental pollution
- (4) due to household air pollution

g. Name the disease that kills the lowest percentage from 3.8 million deaths.

- (1) stroke
- (2) lung cancer
- (3) pneumonia
- (4) COPD



h. Name the cause of approximately 17% of lung cancer deaths in adults.

- (1) using intoxicants
- (2) exposure to sun
- (3) exposure to carcinogens
- (4) all of these

i. Why do men have double risk in COPD?

- (1) higher rates of smoking
- (2) higher rates of strain
- (3) higher rates of stress
- (4) higher rates of alcoholism

j. What is the cause of women having high risk for lung cancer?

- (1) role in cooking
- (2) due to passive smoking
- (3) due to household air pollution
- (4) lack of exercise

k. A term in the passage which means the same as 'of having no protection from something harmful' is .....

- (1) suffer
- (2) premature
- (3) exposure
- (4) chronic

l. Find out a word from the last paragraph which means 'that can cause cancer is

- (1) cancer
- (2) charcoal
- (3) attributable
- (4) carcinogen

**5. Read the passage given below:**

1. Of all the inventions of science, solar rickshaw is perhaps the most useful. It is not just only a rickshaw but an optimally designed, pedal-operated and motor assisted three-wheeler. This zero carbon, urban transport vehicle or 'pedicab' was designed and developed by a team of engineers from the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, West Bengal.

2. Like a solar rickshaw, the gorgeous green phone is another wonderful invention of the scientific mind. We all know that mobile phones are essential these days. In fact, according to statistics, six out of ten people in this world own a cell phone. So, imagine the energy consumed and the e-waste generated by these devices. With this in mind, many handset manufacturers are going green, while some are even going solar.

3. Samsung, for instance, has unveiled a solar-powered phone - "Blue Earth." It is a touch phone that has a full solar panel on its back which can generate enough power to charge the phone. It is



made from recycled plastic from water bottles and has a built-in pedometer to keep a tab on your carbon dioxide emissions. It is also small enough to fit into your pocket.

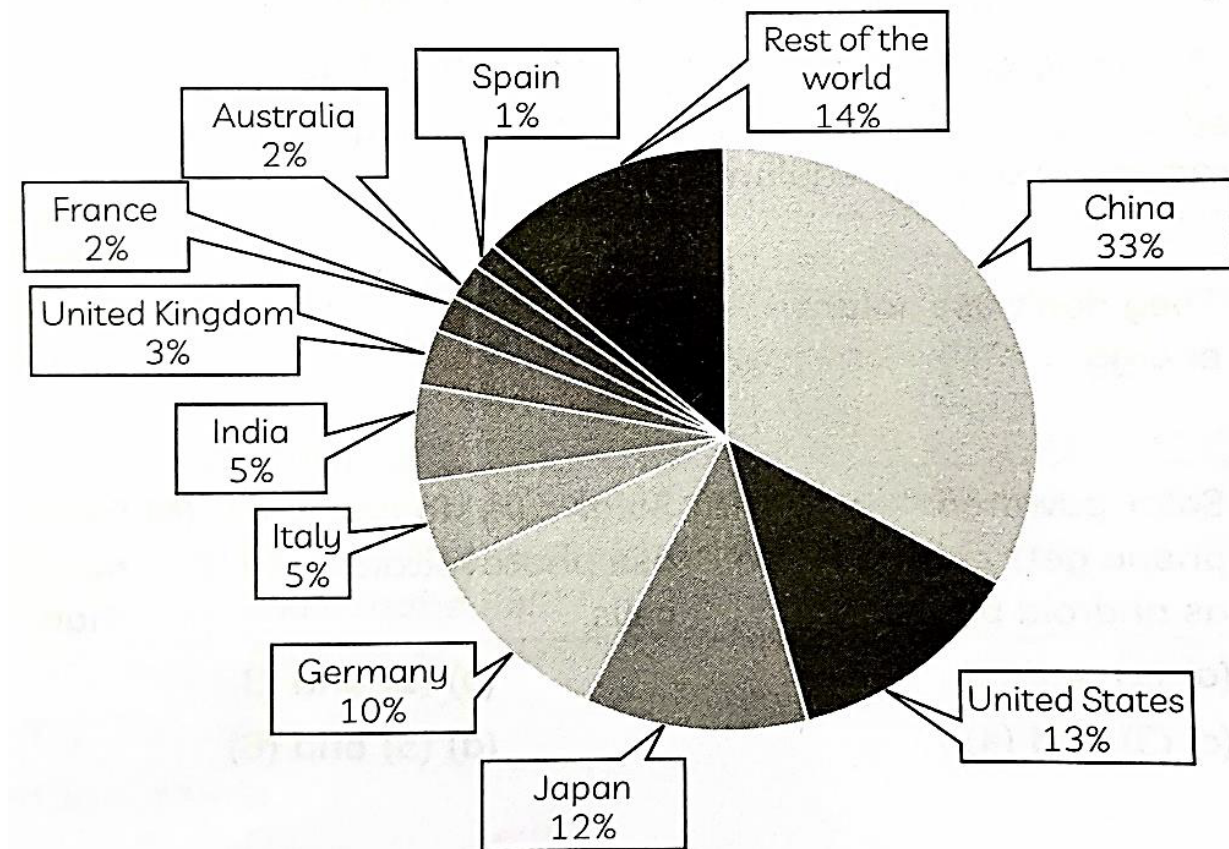
4. Like solar-powered homes, solar cars harness energy from the sun by converting it into electricity. This electricity fuels the battery that runs the car's motor. Instead of using a battery, some solar cars direct the power straight to an electric motor. Great examples of the latest solar-powered cars are the University of Michigan solar car, the MIT solar car, and the Berkley solar car.

5. Solar cars use photovoltaic cells to convert sunlight into energy. Photovoltaic cells are the components in solar panels that convert the sun's energy to electricity. They're made up of semiconductors, usually silicon, that absorb the light. The sun's energy frees electrons in the semiconductors, creating a flow of electrons. This flow generates electricity that powers the battery and the specialised motor in solar cars.

#### THE HISTORY OF SOLAR POWER

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Crocks used passive solar to heat buildings (400 BC).</li> <li>● Romans improved by using glass to trap heat in the buildings and greenhouses (100 AD).</li> <li>● 1700: Antoine La Voisier builds a solar heater.</li> <li>● 1839: French physicist Antoine-Cesar Becquerel observed that shining light on an electrode submerged in a conductive solution would create an electric current.</li> <li>● 1860: The first solar motor, heated water used to drive a steam motor, invented by Auguste Mouchout.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1941: American Russell Ohl invented a silicon solar cell.</li> <li>● 1954: Bell Labs researchers Pearson, Chapin, and Fuller reported their discovery of 4.5% efficient silicon solar cells.</li> <li>● 1950s: Solar cells developed for satellites.</li> <li>● 1960: Hoffman Electronics achieved 14% efficient PV cells.</li> <li>● 1973: OPEC energy crisis causes US to re-examine use of renewable energy sources; federal and state tax credits result in rapid growth for a new solar industry.</li> </ul>
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On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any ten questions from the twelve that follow. (1 × 10 = 10)

(i) In the lines "... motor-assisted three-wheeler," the word "assisted" does not refer to:

- (a) helped (b) attached (c) associated (d) departed

(ii) The history of solar power, in an observation, didn't share that.

- (a) Bell labs reported the discovery of 4.5% efficient silicon solar cell.  
 (b) Hoffman Electronics achieve 14% efficient PV cells.  
 (c) OPEC energy crisis causes the US to re-examine the use of energy source.  
 (d) State tax credit resulted in rapid degradation of a new solar industry.

(iii) What does the phrase 'going green' signify?

- (a) Wearing green clothes  
 (b) Being eco friendly  
 (c) Visiting a green island  
 (d) A green coloured phone

(iv) Choose the option that lists the correct answer for the following.

- (1) Our college uses solar vehicles like solar bus, solar autos inside the college premises to board and unboard the faculty members. What kind of college is this?  
 (2) Shaleen uses his creativity and develops a solar powered phone out of the recycled plastic. It has a free panel on its back and is a complete touch screen phone. What kind of cell phone is it?

- (a) (1) eco-friendly and (2) innovative (b) (1) poor college and (2) Blue Earth  
 (c) (1) going green and (2) innovative (d) (1) going green and (2) eco friendly

(v) Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the option that lists the characteristics of solar equipment.

- (1) They don't use solar energy.
- (2) They store the sun's energy for future use.
- (3) Solar cars harness energy from the sun and convert it into electricity.
- (4) Solar powered phone gets charged as android phone.
- (5) Solar cars do not use photovoltaic cells.
- (6) Petrol cars are better inventions than solar cars.

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

(vi) A 'pedicab' signify:

- (a) two – wheeler car
- (b) pedal operated; motor assisted three-wheeler rickshaw
- (c) a simple car
- (d) vehicle running on petrol

(vii) What task does a pedometer perform?

- (a) Keeps track of the engine
- (b) Keeps track of fuel
- (c) Keeps track of harmful gas emissions
- (d) Keeps track of carbon dioxide emissions

(viii) According to the pie chart given in the passage, what is the total percentage of solar power consumption by India and China?

(a) 38% (b) 39% (c) 41% (d) 43%

(ix) How can solar energy be used?

- (a) for household purpose                      (b) for power generation
- (c) for transportation                              (d) in every sphere of life

(x) Choose the option that lists the statement that is not true.

- (a) In 1700, Antoine Lavoisier builds a solar heater.
- (b) In 1950, solar cells developed for satellites.
- (c) In 1960, Hoffman Electronics achieved 41% efficient PV cells.
- (d) In 1941, American Russell Ohl invented a silicon solar cell.

(xi) When was the US forced to re-examine its energy policy?

- (a) In the initiate year of 1960.
- (b) After the development of solar cell for satellites.
- (c) In the year 1973, causing OPEC energy crisis.
- (d) After Hoffman Electronics achieved 14% efficient PV cells.

(xii) How does the sun help the solar electricity?

- (a) by the flow of the electrons
- (b) by the release of electrons from semiconductors
- (c) by the absorption of electrons
- (d) by the acceptance of electrons



**6. Read the passage given below.**

1. Elephant babies like coconut oil. This discovery has saved the lives of hundreds of orphaned, unweaned elephants, left behind when their mothers were killed, and the ones who were the victims of the ivory wars that have catastrophically reduced elephant populations across Africa.
2. The discovery came after two decades of efforts by the renowned conservationist Daphne Sheldrick, who died at 83. She devoted most of her life rescuing young elephants and releasing them back into the wild.
3. When she first made attempts to keep the orphaned babies alive, with other milk sources, they remained malnourished and faded into death. It was only after trying every combination she could find that she hit on one baby formula from Europe, which contained coconut oil that seemed to work. She and the elephants never looked back, and now more than 230 elephants in Kenya, and many others in Asia and other parts of Africa, are alive, and mostly in the wild, thanks to her hand-rearing.
4. Her work grew from her care of orphaned elephants found by her husband, David Sheldrick, chief warden at the Tsavo National Park in Kenya in the 1960s. By the time her sanctuary was well-established, in the late 70s and 80s, each elephant had its own stall, as otherwise they would disturb one another, was bottle-fed every three hours, and was given blankets raincoats and sunscreen as needed. A keeper slept with each baby animal, alternating lest the babies grow too dependent.
5. Often, the elephants arrived traumatized, having experienced the lethal violence and cruelty of poaching. It was crucial, in her view, to recognise their grief and help them to overcome it. "They are emotionally human animals," she told journalists. "You have to think in human terms. How does a child feel when it has lost its whole family and is suddenly in the hands of the enemy?"
6. Throughout her life, Sheldrick championed the ability of elephants to communicate and their capacity for feeling.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage attempt the questions that follow.

i. Who is Daphne Sheldrick?

- a) Doctor
- b) Teacher
- c) Conservationist
- d) Writer

ii. According to the graph shown above, in which year was the population of elephants the most?

- a) 2014
- b) 2010
- c) 2018
- d) None of the above

iii. How was Daphne Sheldrick able to save the lives of the orphaned elephants?

- a) By giving them a shelter
- b) By giving them food
- c) By giving them formula milk
- d) By giving them medicines

iv. Read this case study and choose the option which correctly represents the given information-

1. Queenie was a popular attraction for 40 years, giving children up to 500 rides a day, feeding gently out of their hands, and performing acts and tricks for their amusement. She was an Indian (or Asian) elephant, and adults and children alike delighted in her antics, queuing for hours to meet and interact with her.

2. After 40 years of carrying people along the same route, she performing the same tricks, and being fed from taunting human hands, Queenie finally reacted in the way her instincts dictated. Although a good-natured animal, her frustrations should have been anticipated, and her actions avoided. In 1944, she trampled her keeper to death.

- a) (1) She was energetic and restless. (2) She trampled her keeper to death
- b) (1) She was gentle and sweet. (2) She succumbed to the frustration of humans taunting her
- c) (1) She was an Asian elephant (2) She never reacted to her instincts
- d) (1) She had long years of service (2) She gave an unexpected end to the keeper

v. Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the option that lists the inherent need to treat elephants with a greater understanding.

1. Hundreds of orphaned elephants.	2. Hand-rearing did not save many babies.	3. They can disturb one another.	4. Trauma experienced by elephants.	5. Angry animals.	6. Less caring needed.
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- a) 1 and 3
- b) 2 and 4
- c) 1 and 4
- d) 2 and 5

vi. What did Sheldrick say about elephants while referring to their emotional side?

- a) That they are babies
- b) That they are weak
- c) That they are like human animals
- d) That they are like animals

vii. According to the graph given above, which of the following statements are true:



- 1) The estimated number of elephants was more than 120000 in the year 2010.
- 2) The highest number of elephants were in the year 2018.
- 3) The difference between the survey conducted was of 4 years.
- 4) There is no difference found in the elephant population for any year.

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

viii. The antonym of 'overfed/obese' as given in para 3 is:

- a) Malnourished
- b) Faded
- c) Orphaned
- d) Remained

ix. The closest antonym for the word 'lethal' used in para 5 is:

- a) Deadly
- b) Harmful
- c) Fatal
- d) Vital

x. Why did the keepers at the National park do alternate duties with the baby elephants?

- a) To avoid baby elephants' dependence on them
- b) To be friendly with other baby elephants
- c) For their safety
- d) To improve their knowledge of the baby elephants

xi. Which of the following words means the same as 'skill'?

- a) Champion
- b) Attitude
- c) Ability
- d) Efficiency

xii. Which of the following words best describes Sheldrick in the above passage?

- a) Hardworking
- b) Empathetic
- c) Kind
- d) All of the above

## 7. WHAT HAPPENS AND WHAT IS OBSERVED

A certain type of superior person is fond of asserting that "everything is relative." This is, of course, nonsense, because, if everything were relative, there would be nothing for it to be relative to. However, without falling into metaphysical absurdities, it is possible to maintain that everything in the physical world is relative to an observer. This view, true or not, is not that adopted by the "theory of relativity."

Perhaps the name is unfortunate; certainly it has led philosophers and uneducated people into confusions. They imagine that the new theory proves everything in the physical world to be

relative, whereas, on the contrary, it is wholly concerned to exclude what is relative and arrive at a statement of physical laws that shall in no way depend upon the circumstances of the observer... Both psychology and physics, from their different angles, are compelled to emphasize the respects in which one man's perception of a given occurrence differs from another man's.

Some of these differences are due to differences in the brains or minds of the observers, some to differences in their sense-organs, some to differences of physical situation: these three kinds may be called respectively psychological, physiological, and physical... The kind that concerns us here is the purely physical kind. Physical differences between two observers will be preserved when the observers are replaced by cameras or recording machines, and can be reproduced in a film or on the gramophone... If there were no reality in the physical world, but only a number of dreams dreamed by different people, we should not expect to find any laws connecting the dreams of one man with the dreams of another.

It is the close connection between the perceptions of one man and the roughly simultaneous perceptions of another that makes us believe in a common external origin of the different related perceptions. Physics accounts both for the likenesses and for the differences between different people's perceptions of what we call the "same" occurrence. But in order to do this it is first necessary for the physicist to find out just what the likenesses are. They are not quite those traditionally assumed, because neither space nor time separately can be taken as strictly objective. What is objective is a kind of mixture of the two called "space-time." Bertrand Russell, *The ABC of Relativity*.

1. The proposition, "Everything is relative," is not viable, because
  - A) it is absurd and nonsensical.
  - B) only the superior type of people assert it.
  - C) there is nothing for it to be relative to.
  - D) of the undeniable fact that certain types of superior persons assert metaphysical absurdities.
  - E) if everything were relative, there would be nothing to judge it by.
2. The name chosen for the "theory of relativity" is
  - A) misleading.
  - B) appropriate.
  - C) imaginative.
  - D) nonsensical.
  - E) metaphysical.
3. The Theory of Relativity would rely on data obtained through
  - A) The Theory of Relativity would rely on data obtained through
  - B) careful observers.
  - C) different perceptions.
  - D) cameras and recording machines.
  - E) none of the above.
4. We need some measure of objectivity, and this may be found in the concept of
  - A) similar dreams.
  - B) space-time.
  - C) perceptive physics.
  - D) observational physiology.
  - E) trustworthy observers.
5. Bertrand Russell
  - A) is himself a follower of the Theory of Relativity.

- B) is a typical example of certain superior people.
- C) thinks that the supporters of the Theory of Relativity are just talking nonsense.
- D) would like to meet with a careful observer of physical differences.
- E) has become really sceptical about the viability of psychology as a science

8. Until a hundred years ago as humans, we had a simple, uncomplicated biological connect. It was a straightforward equation: we drew roughly 3, 000 calories each of energy out of the Earth for our food and life's sustenance. Today that number per capita has grown to 1, 00, 000 calories. We still need only 3, 000 calories each to nourish life itself. All the rest of this energy is what we extract from the Earth for everything else besides keeping ourselves alive. In some countries, like the US; this per capita number runs at over 2, 00, 000 calories! Some of us are concerned about this.

We fret over what we could and should really be doing to soften this abuse of resources. Little things fox us in the welter of things that we get to read. What is sustainable development? How can it be started in our homes? Beyond the ceremonial planting of green arid getting people to run marathons of various lengths in support of the environment, is there- more that we can add to the abstract value of "sustainability"? What are the little things we can do in our day-to-day lives, to reduce demand for things that people make and market? Of course, we know that it helps to avoid a plastic bag when you can use a newspaper bag, or a brown bag, or even a jute bag which you can use for many more years, unlike a plastic bag which you throw away in less than a week or after a few uses.

However, there's actually quite a bit more than you and I can do without compromise on comfort, with very little as cost incurred, with financial savings that you can gain on energy and water use, and with solutions that are very feasible and within your reach. It is possible to understand our ecological footprint and its disastrous consequences, not merely in terms of our own behaviour as consumers, but really in terms of the impact on the environment we make.

Questions:

1. What is the primary concern of the passage?
  - a) There is a need to save energy, especially in our future.
  - b) All of us should not only plant trees but also run the marathon.
  - c) Use of plastic bags should be completely banned.
  - d) We need to respect the Earth and consume less of its calories.
2. Why does the author ask his audience to use a jute bag?
  - a) Jute bags look more trendy and stylish.
  - b) It is the need of the hour, to save energy, to save our ecosystem.
  - c) Using jute bags helps in consuming only 3, 000 calories from the Earth.
  - d) They are more easily available.
3. Which one of the following statements cannot be inferred from the passage?
  - a) There are many little things we can do to save our Earth.
  - b) Only running marathons of various lengths do not help.
  - c) We do not depend on the Earth for our food and life sustenance.
  - d) A lot many years before, our association with the Nature was quite simple.
4. A suitable title for the passage could be
  - a) Let's Shift to Jute!
  - b) How to Consume Few Calories?
  - c) Save Energy, Save the Earth!
  - d) The Earth Heading for a Disaster.



9. Sixty years ago, on the evening of August 14, 1947, a few hours before Britain's Indian Empire was formally divided into the nation-states of India and Pakistan, Lord Louis Mountbatten and his wife, Edwina, sat down in the viceregal mansion in New Delhi to watch the latest Bob Hope movie, "My Favorite Brunette." Large parts of the subcontinent were descending into chaos, as the implications of partitioning the Indian Empire along religious lines became clear to the millions of Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs caught on the wrong side of the border. In the next few months, some twelve million people would be uprooted and as many as a million murdered. But on that night in mid-August the bloodbath—and the fuller consequences of hasty imperial retreat—still lay in the future, and the Mountbattens probably felt they had earned their evening's entertainment.

Mountbatten, the last viceroy of India, had arrived in New Delhi in March 1947, charged with an almost impossible task. Irrevocably enfeebled by the Second World War, the British belatedly realized that they had to leave the subcontinent, which had spiralled out of their control through the nineteen-forties. But plans for brisk disengagement ignored messy realities on the ground. Mountbatten had a clear remit to transfer power to the Indians within fifteen months. Leaving India to God, or anarchy, as Mohandas Gandhi, the foremost Indian leader, exhorted, wasn't a political option, however tempting. Mountbatten had to work hard to figure out how and to whom power was to be transferred.

The dominant political party, the Congress Party, took inspiration from Gandhi in claiming to be a secular organization, representing all four hundred million Indians. But many Muslim politicians saw it as a party of upper-caste Hindus and demanded a separate homeland for their hundred million co-religionists, who were intermingled with non-Muslim populations across the subcontinent's villages, towns, and cities. Eventually, as in Palestine, the British saw partition along religious lines as the quickest way to the exit.

But sectarian riots in Punjab and Bengal dimmed hopes for a quick and dignified British withdrawal and boded ill for India's assumption of power. Not surprisingly, there were some notable absences at the Independence Day celebrations in New Delhi on August 15th. Gandhi, denouncing freedom from the imperial rule as a "wooden loaf," had remained in Calcutta, trying, with the force of his moral authority, to stop Hindus and Muslims from killing each other. His great rival Mohammed Ali Jinnah, who had fought bitterly for a separate homeland for Indian Muslims, was in Karachi, trying to hold together the precarious nation-state of Pakistan.

Nevertheless, the significance of the occasion was not lost on many. While the Mountbattens were sitting down to their Bob Hope movie, India's constituent assembly was convening in New Delhi. The moment demanded grandiloquence, and Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhi's closest disciple and soon to be India's first Prime Minister, provided it. "Long years ago, we made a tryst with destiny," he said. "At the stroke of the midnight hour, while the world sleeps, India will awaken to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history when we step out from the old to the new when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance."

Posterity has enshrined this speech, as Nehru clearly intended. But today his quaint phrase "tryst with destiny" resonates ominously, so enduring has been the political and psychological scars of partition. The souls of the two new nation-states immediately found utterance in brutal enmity. In Punjab, armed vigilante groups, organized along religious lines and incited by local politicians, murdered countless people, abducting and raping thousands of women. Soon, India and Pakistan were fighting a war—the first of three—over the disputed territory of Kashmir. Gandhi, reduced to despair by the seemingly endless cycle of retaliatory mass murders and displacement, was shot dead in January 1948, by a Hindu extremist who believed that the father of the Indian nation was too soft on Muslims. Jinnah, racked with tuberculosis and overwork, died a few months later, his dream of a secular Pakistan apparently buried with him.

Many of the seeds of postcolonial disorder in South Asia were sown much earlier, in two centuries of direct and indirect British rule, but, book after book has demonstrated, nothing in the complex tragedy of partition was inevitable. In "Indian Summer" (Henry Holt; \$30), Alex von Tunzelmann pays particular attention to how negotiations were shaped by an interplay of personalities. Von Tunzelmann goes on a bit too much about the Mountbattens' open marriage and their connections to various British royals, toffs, and fops, but her account, unlike those of some of her fellow British historians, isn't filtered by nostalgia. She summarizes bluntly the economic record of the British overlords, who, though never as rapacious and destructive as the Belgians in the Congo, damaged agriculture and retarded industrial growth in India through a blind faith in the "invisible hand" that supposedly regulated markets. Von Tunzelmann echoes Edmund Burke's denunciation of the East India Company when she terms the empire's corporate forerunner a "beast" whose "the only object was money"; and she reminds readers that, in 1877, the year that Queen Victoria officially became Empress of India, a famine in the south killed five million people even as the Queen's viceroy remained adamant that famine relief was a misguided policy.

Politically, too, British rule in India was deeply conservative, limiting Indian access to higher education, industry, and the civil service. Writing in the New York Tribune in the mid-nineteenth century, Karl Marx predicted that British colonials would prove to be the "unconscious tool" of a "social revolution" in a subcontinent stagnating under "Oriental despotism." As it turned out, the British, while restricting an educated middle class, empowered a multitude of petty Oriental despots. (In 1947, there were five hundred and sixty-five of these feudatories, often called maharajas, running states as large as Belgium and as small as Central Park.)

Questions:

1. From the passage, what can we conclude about the view of the author about Lord Mountbatten?
  - a) Appreciative
  - b) Sarcastic
  - c) Neutral
  - d) Speculative
2. What is the author likely to agree to as the reason for the chaos in the sub-continent in 1947?
  - a) Because Gandhi was assassinated
  - b) Because the British left the sub-continent in haste.
  - c) Because the Hindus and Muslims could not live in peace.
  - d) Because Lord Mountbatten was watching a movie on 14th August 1947.
3. What could possibly "grandiloquence" mean as inferred from the context in which it has been used in the passage?
  - a) Grand Party
  - b) Celebrations
  - c) Lofty speech
  - d) Destiny
4. What is the author primarily talking about in the article?
  - a) Mountbatten's association with India.
  - b) Nehru's speech
  - c) Gandhi's assassination
  - d) The aftermath of the partition.
5. In the view of the author, what does the Nehru's phrase "tryst with destiny" symbolise today?
  - a) A celebration of Indian Independence
  - b) An inspirational quote



- c) A reminder of Gandhi's assassination
- d) A symbol of the ills of the partition

6. The author persists on talking about the "Bob Hope movie" in the article. Why?

- a) Because the movie was a classic of 1947
- b) He thinks it caused the partition of the sub-continent.
- c) He uses it to show the apathy of the Britishers towards the sub-continent
- d) It was Mountbatten's favourite movie.

7. What does the author imply about the future of Pakistan?

- a) It becomes a secular country.
- b) It becomes unsecular.
- c) It is unprosperous.
- d) It becomes a rogue state.

8. Why was Gandhi assassinated?

- a) Because he was favouring the Muslims.
- b) His assassin thought he was partial to the Muslims.
- c) He got killed in the violence after partition.
- d) None of these

10. When it came to promoting its new video-game console, the Wii, in America, Nintendo recruited a handful of carefully chosen suburban mothers in the hope that they would spread the word among their friends that the Wii was a gaming console the whole family could enjoy together. Nintendo thus became the latest company to use "word-of-mouth" marketing. Nestlé, Sony and Philips have all launched similar campaigns in recent months to promote everything from bottled water to electric toothbrushes. As the power of traditional advertising declines, what was once an experimental marketing approach is becoming more popular.

After all, no form of advertising carries as much weight as an endorsement from a friend. "Amway and Tupperware know you can blend the social and economic to business advantage," says Walter Carl, a marketing guru at Northeastern University. The difference now, he says, is that the internet can magnify the effect of such endorsements.

The difficulty for marketers is creating the right kind of buzz and learning to control it. Negative views spread just as quickly as positive ones, so if a product has flaws, people will soon find out. And Peter Kim of Forrester, a consultancy, points out that when Microsoft sent laptops loaded with its new Windows Vista software to influential bloggers in an effort to get them to write about it, the resulting online discussion ignored Vista and focused instead on the morality of accepting gifts and the ethics of word-of-mouth marketing. Bad buzz, in short.

BzzAgent, a controversial company based in Boston that is one of the leading exponents of word-of-mouth marketing, operates a network of volunteer "agents" who receive free samples of products in the post. They talk to their friends about them and send back their thoughts. In return, they receive rewards through a points program—an arrangement they are supposed to make clear. This allows a firm to create buzz around a product and to see what kind of word-of-mouth response it generates, which can be useful for subsequent product development and marketing. Last week BzzAgent launched its service in Britain. Dave Balter, BzzAgent's founder, thinks word-of-mouth marketing will become a multi-billion dollar industry. No doubt he tells that to everyone he meets.



## Questions:

1. What is the experimental approach being discussed in the first paragraph?
  - a. Word of mouth Marketing
  - b. Selling of video-game consoles, bottled water and electric toothbrushes
  - c. Traditional Advertising
  - d. None of these
2. What is the tone of the passage?
  - a. Neutral
  - b. Biased
  - c. Celebratory
  - d. Critical
3. What can we infer from Walter Carl's statement?
  - a. Amway and Tupperware are products where word of mouth marketing could be used.
  - b. Amway and Tupperware are consumers who appreciated word of mouth marketing.
  - c. Amway and Tupperware are companies who use word of mouth marketing.
  - d. None of these
4. What is the effect of the internet on Word-of-mouth marketing?
  - a. It is impeded by the internet.
  - b. It is encouraged by the internet.
  - c. The Internet magnifies the moral issues of this marketing technique.
  - d. The Internet has made it obsolete.
5. According to the passage, in what order did different companies use word of mouth marketing?
  - a. Nintendo before Sony, Nestle and Philips.
  - b. Nintendo after Sony, Nestle and Philips.
  - c. Nintendo, Sony, Nestle and Philips: all at the same time.
  - d. None of these
6. According to Peter Kim, what happened to Microsoft's marketing campaign for Vista?
  - a. It succeeded
  - b. It succeeded with some hiccups
  - c. It failed
  - d. None of these
7. Where does BzzAgent operate?
  - a. USA and India
  - b. USA and UK
  - c. USA only
  - d. None of these
8. What is the author most likely to agree to in the following?
  - a. There is not enough evidence to state that word-of-mouth marketing is useful.
  - b. There is enough evidence to state that word-of-mouth marketing is useful.
  - c. Evidence shows that word of mouth marketing is a failed technique.
  - d. Word of mouth marketing is unethical.

**SECTION B- WRITING & GRAMMAR**  
**FORMAL LETTER**

**LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

- Students will be able to learn the exact format, structure and formal language required to write formal letters.
- They will be able to learn about various kinds of social situations, business transactions and other contexts depending on the type of letter they are attempting.
- They will learn to write with precision and incorporate all the points given in the question.
- Students will practise writing keeping in mind the rubric that awards marks not only for the content but for the language accuracy and precise format.

**Word Limit: 100-120 words**

**Marks: 5**

**IMPORTANT POINTS**

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

**AVOID THESE COMMON ERRORS**

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

**FORMAT OF FORMAL LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF A NEWSPAPER**

SENDER'S ADDRESS

DATE

RECEIVER'S ADDRESS

SUBJECT: \_\_\_\_\_

DEAR SIR

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

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

PARA 3 - SUGGESTIONS/ HOW TO COMBAT THE PROBLEM

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

YOURS SINCERELY

SIGNATURE

(NAME)

7 Hemkund Towers  
Secundrabad

14 May 2017

The Editor  
The Secundrabad Times  
M.G. Road  
Secundrabad

Subject: INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF WATER DURING SUMMER MONTHS

Dear Sir

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

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

The government should ensure that more water purification plants are set up to cater to more people across the city. Also, steps like rain water harvesting can ensure that enough water is stored to meet the needs of the people during the peak of summer. The Jal Board should ensure that the water pipes are in good condition and repair the leaks to minimize the wastage of water. I hope you will publish this letter in your newspaper and bring this issue to the attention of the concerned authorities.

Yours sincerely  
Rakshita/ Mohit

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



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

### **DOWNSIZING TRANSMITTERS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Formal Letter for placing an order**

Sender's address

(e.g. 4/49

ABC Colony

New Delhi)

(leave a line)

(date)

20 November 2017

(leave a line)

Addressee's address

The Manager (designation)

Action Sports Store (name of the company)

New Delhi (address)  
(leave a line)

Dear sir/madam  
(leave a line)

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

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

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

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

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

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

(leave a line after the closing statement)

Yours sincerely

(signature)

(name in caps)

### Letter of Complaint

#### Format of a Letter of Complaint

Sender's address

Date

Receiver's Address

Dear Sir

Subject:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Complimentary close

**Sample Letter of Complaint - 1**

Raven Organics  
7, Orchard Road  
Mumbai-21

15<sup>th</sup> December 2017

The Marketing Manager  
Tirupati Stores  
Nampalli  
Hyderabad

Dear Sir

Subject: Complaint about defective 'VIP' washing machine

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

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

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

Hope to get an early response.

Yours sincerely  
Karishma

**Letter of Enquiry**

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

**Important:**

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

**A Sample Letter of Enquiry**

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



25A, XYZ Colony  
New Delhi -11

12 March 2017

The Director  
Indian school of Homeopathy  
Pune

Dear Sir

Subject: Enquiry about Homeopathic Postal Class

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

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

Hope to get an early response.

Yours sincerely  
Signature  
Name

1. You are Anil Roy, Sports Incharge of Bloom Public School, New Delhi. Write a letter to Sportsking limited, asking for the price list, catalogue and a copy of the terms and conditions for certain sports equipment required by your school.
2. You are Sohail/Soha , Senior librarian at Peace Public School. Draft a letter to Teksons bookstore, Khan Market, New Delhi placing an order for a few fiction titles for the library.
3. You are Hema of 108, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi. Recently you purchased a music system from Sangam Electronics, Yusuf Sarai, New Delhi. Only after a week from the date of purchase, the system has started giving you trouble. It has poor sound quality and other issues. Draft a letter to the dealership asking them to rectify it or replace the set.
4. Arpit of 65, Raj Enclave purchased a HP Laser Jet Colour printer for home use from Ganesh Electronics, Karol Bagh. The printer started giving trouble only after a month of purchase. Draft a letter to the dealer asking him to resolve the issue.
5. You are Smriti /Sumit a class X student. You want to learn a foreign language during your summer holidays. Draft a letter to the Director of the institute of Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, asking about short term foreign language courses for school students through correspondence.
6. As Krishna Kant of B-9/234 Vasant Kunj, you had employed the services of Decent Packers, 69, Mahipalpur, New Delhi to pack and transport your household goods and car to Chennai. Complain to the manager about the damage caused to some of the goods and a much delayed delivery.

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

### Analytical Paragraph

#### LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Students will have a significant increase in word knowledge.
- They will employ the technique of re reading, skimming and rewriting drafts.
- They will learn to identify, locate main ideas and important details.
- It will develop their basic comprehension skills , such as main ideas, minor details and patterns of organization .
- They will correctly assess central ideas, supporting relevant details, transitions with unity and organization .
- They will develop working knowledge of effective unity,support, coherence and mechanics
- They will learn to decipher Paragraph patterns, writer techniques and compose appropriate conclusions.
- Incorporate critical thinking skills in all.
- Develop the skill to assess information and apply literacy skills to communicate.

Word limit: 100-120 words

Marks: 5

#### Why do we write analytical paragraph?

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

#### Characteristics of a well-written Analytical Paragraph:

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

## SAMPLE

**Example of a bar chart**

Here you can view an example of a bar chart.

This bar chart shows the levels of spending of a family on three household items - gas, food and clothing.

You should note first of all that the bar chart is over time which means you need to use the language of change.

You should also make sure that you are comparing and contrasting the items too.

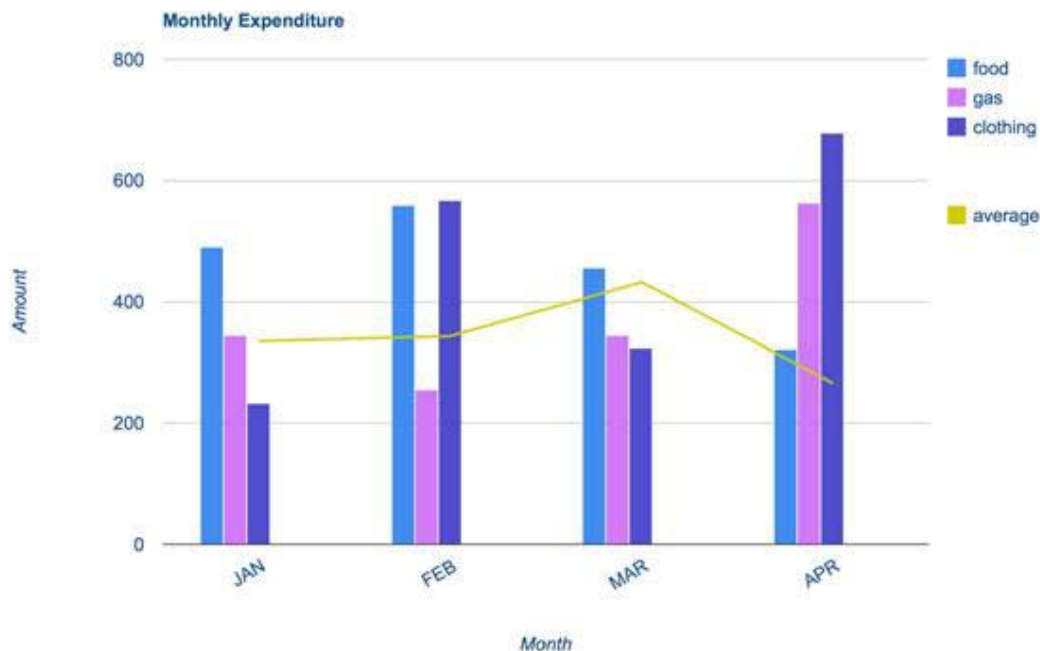
**Example of a bar chart**

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The bar chart shows the monthly spending in dollars of a family in the USA on three items in 2010.

**Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.**

Write at least 150 words.

**Model Answer**

The bar chart depicts the monthly expenditure on food, gas and clothing of a family living in the USA in 2010. Overall, it can be seen that levels of expenditure fluctuated over the period.

To begin, in January the most money was spent on food, at approximately \$500 per month.

Although expenditure on food increased slightly the following month, it then fell to account for the lowest expenditure of all the items at the end of the period at just over \$300.

Gas appeared to follow the opposite pattern to food spending. It started lower at about \$350 per month, falling in the following month, and then increasing significantly to finish at just under \$600 in April.

Clothing, which at just over \$200 accounted for the lowest expenditure at the beginning of the period, fluctuated dramatically over the time frame. After reaching around the same levels as food in February (nearly \$600), it dropped markedly in March, then jumped to just under \$700 in the final month.

With the exception of an increase in March, average spending decreased slightly over the four months.

(183 words)

**Note:**

- This example of a bar chart satisfies the requirements of the task.
- The first paragraph introduces the graph (without copying from the rubric) and then identifies the main trends.
- It is clearly organized, with each item clearly explained in each paragraph.
- Importantly however, even though each item is described in turn, the description does **not** just describe each item in isolation. You will notice that comparisons are made between the items throughout the description.

For example:

...it then fell to account for the lowest expenditure of all the items at the end of the period...

Gas appeared to follow the opposite pattern to food spending.

Clothing, which at just over \$200 accounted for the lowest expenditure at the beginning of the period,...

There is also evidence that the candidate knows how to write complex sentences:

Although expenditure on food increased...

Clothing, which at just over...

After reaching...

There is also a good mix of comparison / compare sentence structures and language of change. The correct tense is used (past simple) as the graph is referring to completed actions in the past.

**Solved example:**

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

Note: Figures are in thousands

MONTHS	INDIAN FILM MUSIC	INDIAN CLASSICAL	WESTERN MUSIC



	MUSIC		
	Records	Cassettes	
	Records	Cassettes	Records Cassettes
January	180	150	20 05 30 10
February	200	150	15 10 40 10
March	190	170	40 10 50 15

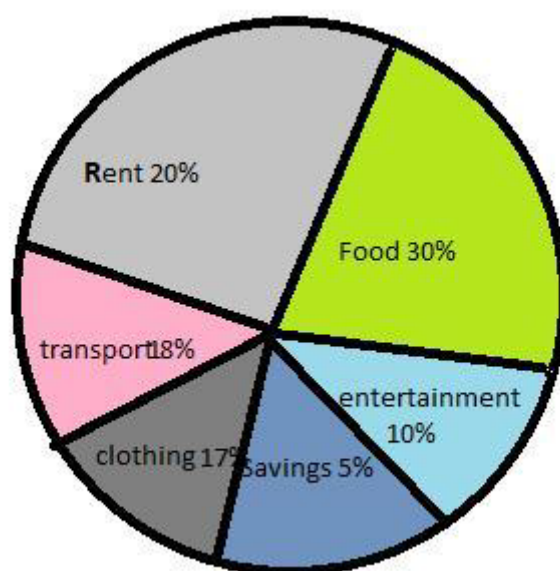
Write an analytical paragraph interpreting the above data.

### Changing Tastes of Music Lovers

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

### Another example

The pie-chart shows the expenditure of Mr. Mebbin's family. Analyse the data in 100-120 words.



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

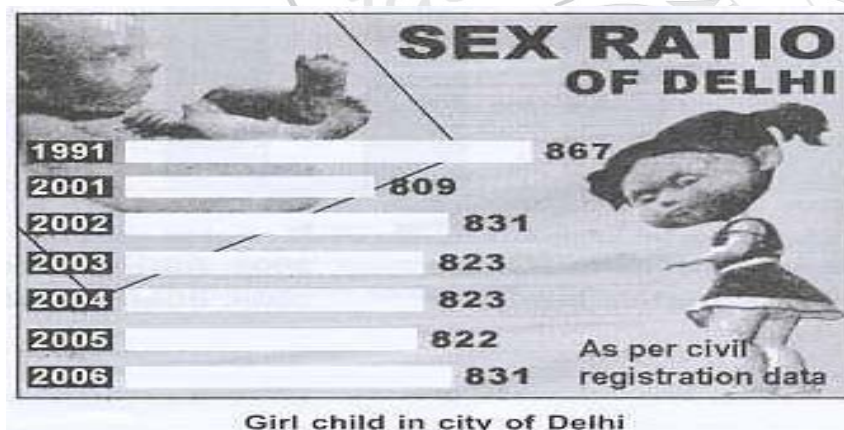
definitely be unsafe for future. Measures should be taken to reduce the expenses to increase the saving. Mr. Mebbin could reduce their expenditure on clothing so that it would be possibly to increase saving.

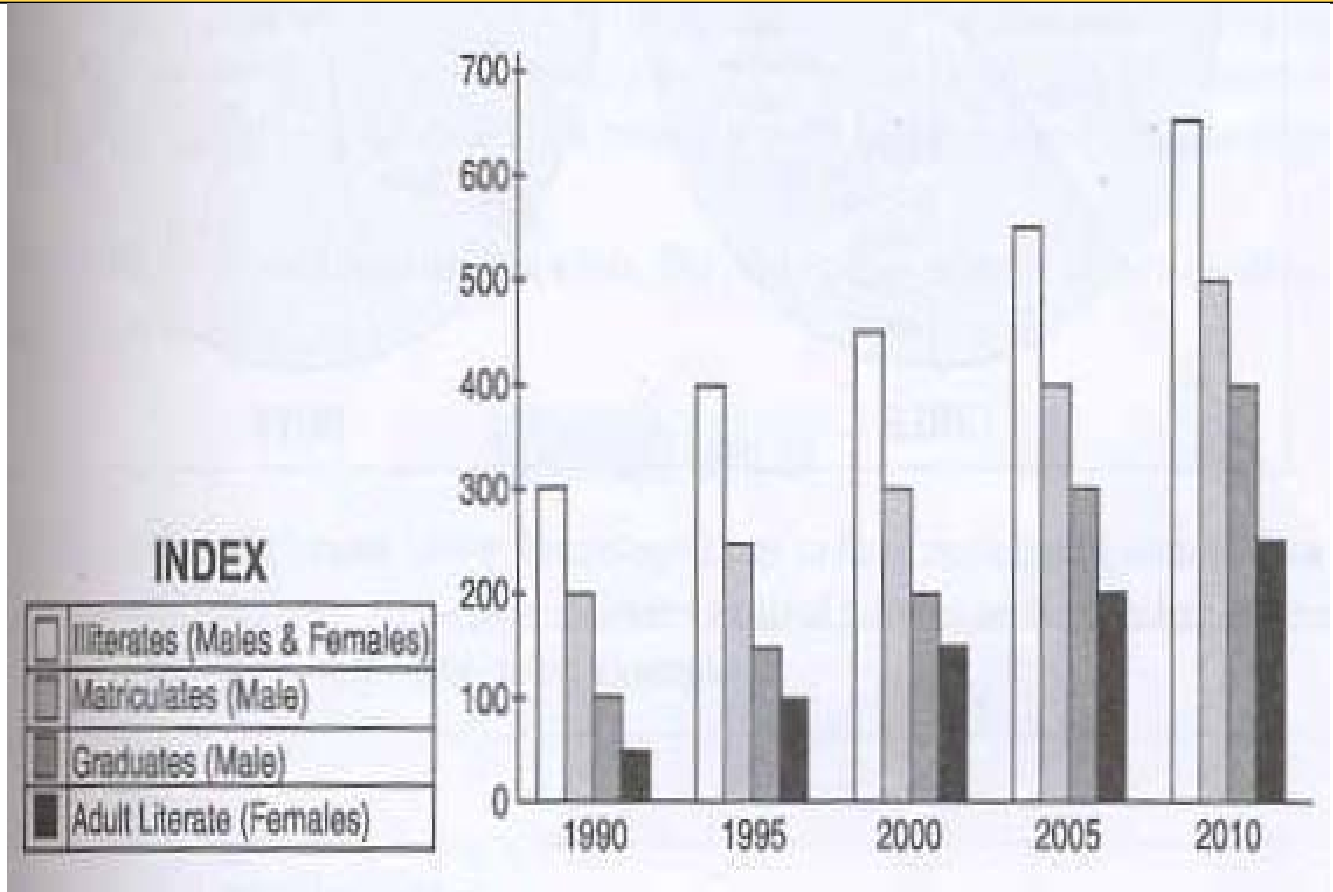
### Questions:

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



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

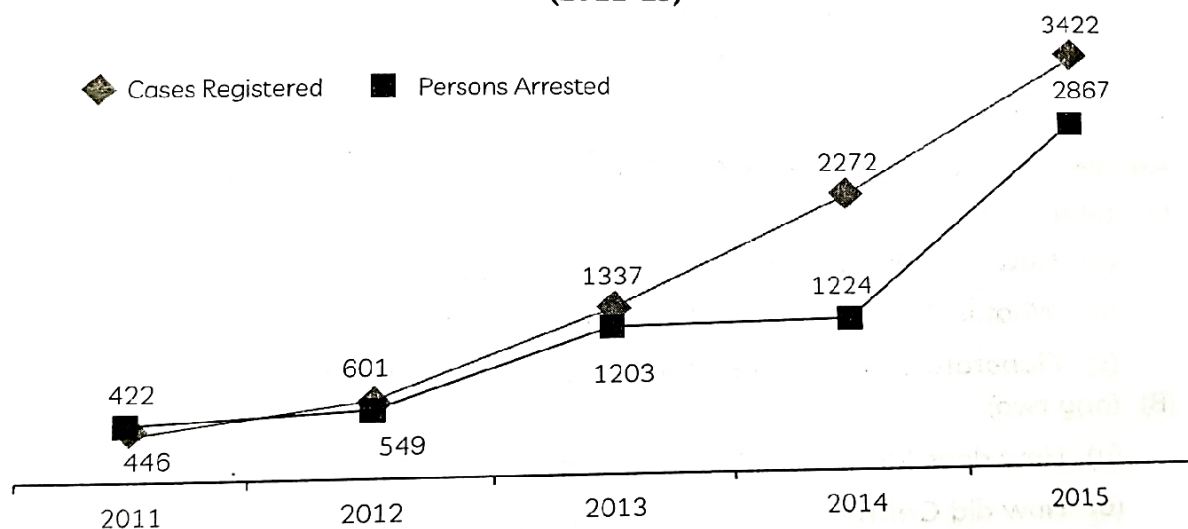




3) You came across the above graph showing the educational attainments of a small village over the last twenty years. On the basis of the data, write a paragraph stressing the importance of education. (150-200 words)

4) With dependence on social media and more and more people logged in, the number of cyber-crimes has also increased. Using inputs given below, write an analytical paragraph.

**Cyber Crimes in India - Cases Registered Under IPC (2011-15)**



5. The BDO of the Kanpur region conducted a survey in the government and private schools and Kendriya Vidyalayas to see the preferred language. Students of classes X-XII were a part of the survey. The following excerpt was taken from the analysis report that appeared in a local daily.

*"It is quite clear from the data collected that in government schools English language is not spoken by them at all. Only a few students are speaking English in government schools which is below average but Hindi is spoken by maximum of the students. In private schools English is spoken by maximum number of students. Only few students speak Hindi as compared to government schools. In the KVs (Kendriya Vidyalayas) there are approximately equal speakers of English and Hindi."*

Write a paragraph to analyse the given argument.

You can think about what alternative explanations might weaken the given conclusion and include rationale / evidence that would strengthen / counter the given argument making comparison wherever necessary.

6. The graph that is given shows estimated sales of gold in Dubai in 2002. Write an analytical paragraph describing the line graph in around 150 words.



## GRAMMAR

### LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Will learn to construct sentences using all tenses, question formations, phrasal verbs, modals and modal expressions.
- Integrate time clause, reported speech and also be able to make use of comparatives and superlatives.
- Learn to differentiate, measure words and quantify.
- It will increase students' confidence to speak, comprehend, organize and present written information.
- Evaluate the parts of speech and integrate the forms and meanings of possessives

### Rules

#### ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Examine the following sentences:

1 Anu has broken the window. (active)

The window was broken by Anu. (passive)

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

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



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

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

We make milk from butter.

Butter is made from milk.

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

Prakash told me a story. (active)

I was told a story by Prakash. (passive)

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

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

Snow falls in winter.

He left for Mumbai yesterday.

The children are enjoying themselves.

### **SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT**

**The verb always agrees with the subject in number or person**

Lisa **loves** eating mangoes

They **love** playing chess

**Here are some rules to remember:**

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

Ex :Henry likes Deepak. (singular)

Henry and Deepak like Mary. (Plural)

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

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

Priya is one of my best friends.

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

Ex: Bishakha and Suman go to the same school

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

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

Slow and steady wins the race.

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

Ex: there was a cruel king.

There are six teachers in our department.

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

Ex: There is a lot of oil in Assam.

There are a lot of hill stations in our country.

Where are plenty of roses found?

There is plenty of water in the well.

- 'Both' always takes a plural.

Ex: both the hill stations were simply great.

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

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

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

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

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

This is a lovely bunch of flowers.

A troop of soldiers is marching through the streets.

- A dozen takes a plural verb

Ex: there are a dozen shoes in the cupboard.

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

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

- A plural word must take a plural verb.

Ex: The scissors are in the drawer.

His trousers were very fashionable.

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

Ex: the furniture here is of the best quality.

Fruit is very good for health.

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

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

This is good advice.

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

Ex: mumps is a painful disease.

Mathematics is my favourite subject.

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

Ex: some of the boys are dishonest.

Half of the books were sold.

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

Ex: many of the apples were rotten.

Much of the truth was not told.

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

Ex: the people of our town are very educated.

The clergy have arrived.

The cattle were grazing in the field.

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

Ex: thousand miles is a long distance.

One lakh rupees is a lot of money.

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

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

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

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

Everyone is equal in the eyes of god

Each of the boys has worked well.

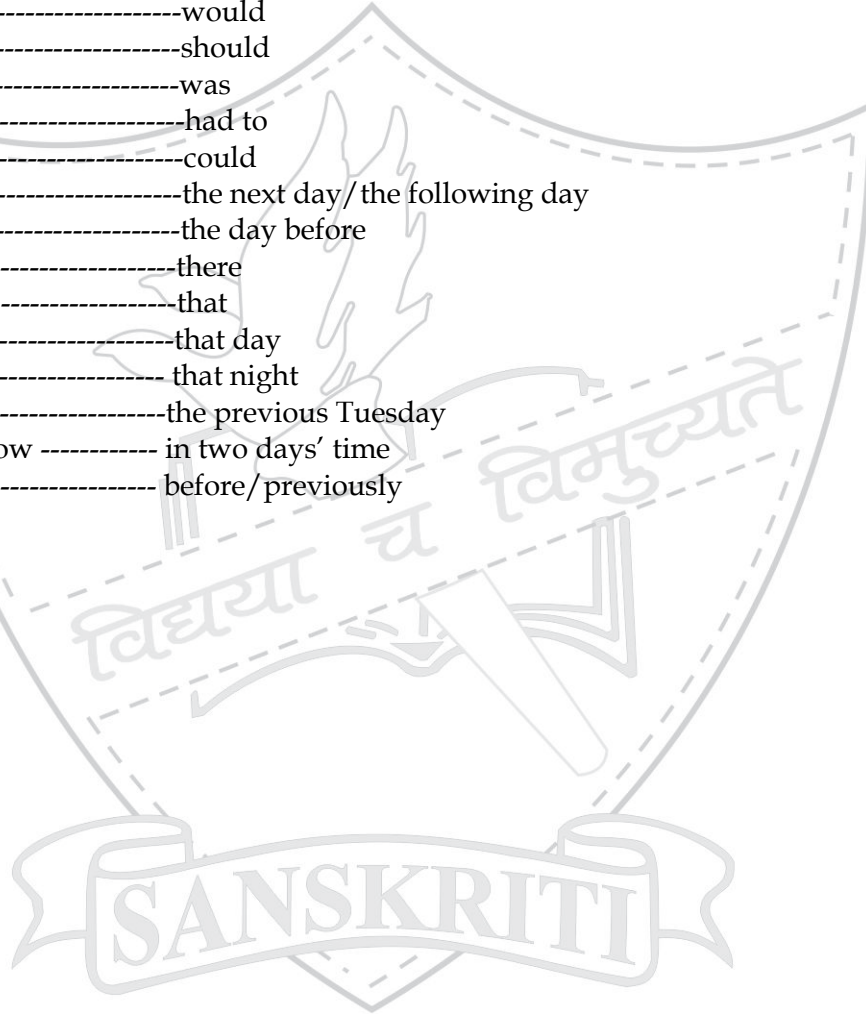
Neither of them comes on time.  
 Somebody has stolen my aunt's purse.  
 Nobody is to be blamed.

### Reported Speech

Remember:

Speaker's words Reported statement changes

present simple -----	past simple
present continuous -----	past continuous
past continuous -----	past perfect continuous
present perfect/ past simple -----	past perfect
will -----	would
shall -----	should
is -----	was
must -----	had to
can -----	could
tomorrow -----	the next day/ the following day
yesterday -----	the day before
here -----	there
this -----	that
today -----	that day
tonight -----	that night
last Tuesday -----	the previous Tuesday
the day after tomorrow -----	in two days' time
ago -----	before/ previously



THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

Dialogue Writing

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

**Points to remember:**

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

**Solved examples**

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

**Patient:** Hello Doctor!

**Doctor:** Hello, what is your problem?

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

**Doctor:** I'll give you medicine.

**Patient:** Thank \_\_\_\_\_

**Doctor:** Just take \_\_\_\_\_

**Patient:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Doctor:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Patient:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Doctor:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Key Vocabulary:**

To get a good night's sleep

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

**Solution:**

**Patient:** Hello Doctor!

**Doctor:** Hello, what is your problem?



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

**Doctor:** I'll give you medicine.

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

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

**Patient:** For how long?

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

**Patient:** Anything else?

**Doctor:** Be composed at work.

### Sample 2

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

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

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

**INSPECTOR:** And then .....?

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

**INSPECTOR:** Then what happened?

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

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

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

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

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

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

**II. Read the dialogue given below and complete the passage.**

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

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

Interviewer: I see. Do you have any experience?

Ravi: No, but I am a fast learner.

Interviewer: What kind of a computer do you use?

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

Interviewer: We will get back to you.

Ravi Recently attended an interview for the selection for the post of computer programmer. At the interview he was asked \_\_\_\_\_.

To this he replied that \_\_\_\_\_.

When the interview asked \_\_\_\_\_,

he replied that \_\_\_\_\_.

Finally the interviewer wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.

Ravi replied that \_\_\_\_\_.

Finally the interviewer said that \_\_\_\_\_.

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

The body could be consider a permanent furnace. \_\_\_\_\_

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

In these process, about 2500 calories are being used \_\_\_\_\_

Every day in the body.Its enough heat to bring 23 litres \_\_\_\_\_

of water to the boiling point! What happened to all \_\_\_\_\_

this heat in a body? If there weren't temperature \_\_\_\_\_

controls in the body, we could certainly think of ourself \_\_\_\_\_

as hot stuff! But we all know that the heat of the \_\_\_\_\_

body don't go up unless we are sick. We know \_\_\_\_\_

that our body heat remains at a average temperature \_\_\_\_\_

of 37 degrees centigrade. Perspiration are one of the \_\_\_\_\_  
ways to keep our body furnace in a normal temperature \_\_\_\_\_  
of 37 degrees centigrade.

**IV. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct options given below.**

(i) \_\_\_\_\_ the workers in the factory have decided to stop working until their demand for a pay-rise has been met.

- a) The whole
- b) Some
- c) Most
- d) All

(ii) Mukna Kangjei is \_\_\_\_\_ very popular game in Manipur.

- a) an
- b) the
- c) a
- d) at

(iii) I \_\_\_\_\_ have rented an office but I chose to work from home because everything I need is here.

- a) could
- b) must
- c) may
- d) needn't

(iv) You \_\_\_\_\_ slow down to about 30 kilometres an hour when you are driving through a school zone.

- a) shouldn't
- b) must
- c) may
- d) could

(v) The order \_\_\_\_\_ been delayed by a day.

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

(vi) The information provided to you \_\_\_\_\_ wrong.

- a) were
- b) was
- c) have
- d) have been

**V. Choose the best word from the options given below to complete the following passage:**

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

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

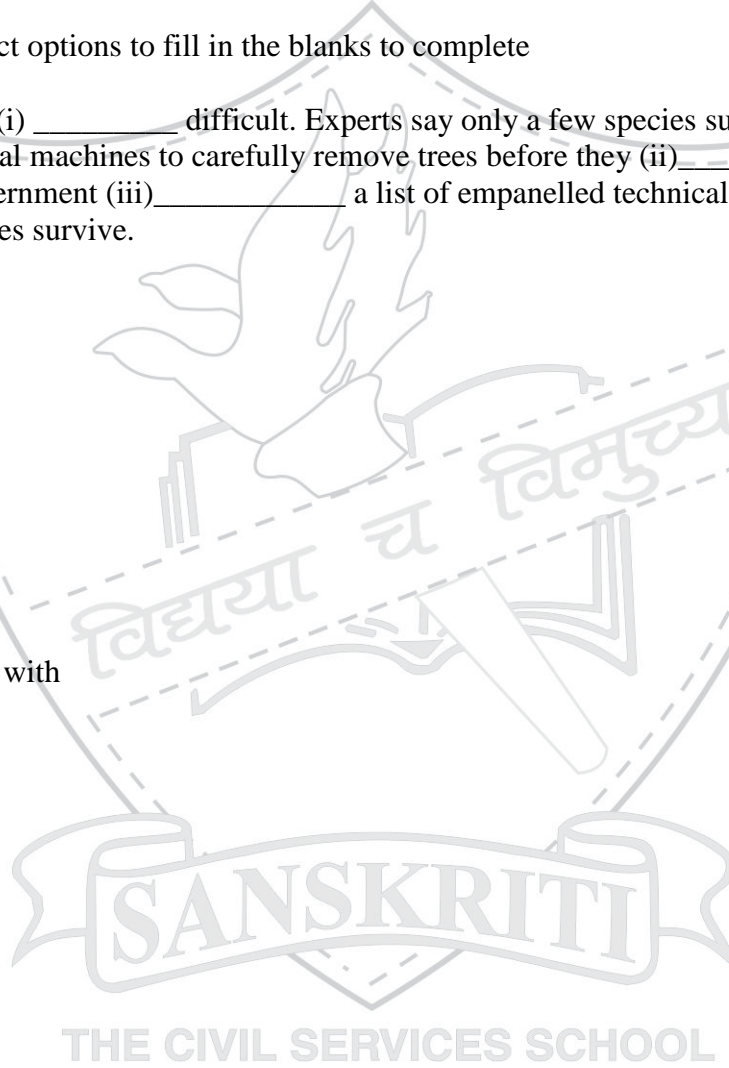
**VI. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete**

Tree transplantation (i) \_\_\_\_\_ difficult. Experts say only a few species survive the process, which involves special machines to carefully remove trees before they (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ their alternate destination. The government (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ a list of empanelled technical agencies that will ensure the moved trees survive.

- (i) a) known to be  
b) are known to be  
c) is known to be  
d) was known to be

- (ii) a) is moved to  
b) are moved to  
c) shall move to  
d) were move to

- (iii) a) will come out with  
b) will come out  
c) shall come out  
d) has come out with





**WORKSHEET 2**

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

The idea of police system to protect a city originated London. In 1737, a law was passed creating a police system 68 men. But as the city grew poverty increased, looting and rioting were soon out control in London. In 1829, Sir Robert Peel formed London Metropolitan Police with headquarters in Scotland Yard. This new force Peel had created was larger, better trained, and more highly disciplined any other police force ever been.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

is kept ready

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

(d) \_\_\_\_\_

(e) \_\_\_\_\_

(f) \_\_\_\_\_

(g) \_\_\_\_\_

(h) \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

(d) \_\_\_\_\_

(e) \_\_\_\_\_

V. Read the following paragraph and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs given in the brackets .

Amit ----- (a) (buy ) a camera from his friend Deepak last month. Deepak -----(b)(sell) the camera to him for two hundred rupees. Amit ----- (c) (pay) for the camera in cash. Amit ----- (d) (know) almost nothing about photography at that time. Deepak ----- (e) (give) a book with complete directions.

- (i) buys (ii) bought (iii) has bought (iv) was buying
- (i) sells (ii) is selling (iii) sold (iv) had sold
- (i) paid (ii) pays (iii) is paying (iv) will pay
- (i) had known (ii) knows (iii) knew (iv) was knowing
- (i) gave (ii) gives (iii) had given (iv) will give

VI. Read the following dialogue and complete it.

Jasleen: Hello Eshana, where are you going?

Eshana: Hello Jasleen, I (a) \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

Eshana: You have (d) \_\_\_\_\_

VII. Given below are sentences in Direct Speech along with four options. You are required to read the Direct Speech questions carefully and select the option that expresses the same sentence in the reverse speech i.e. Indirect Speech:

1. The designer said to her, 'will you have the dress ready by tomorrow evening?'

- The designer asked her if she would have the dress ready by next evening.
- The designer asked her that she would have the dress ready by next evening.
- The designer asked her that if she will like to have the dress by next evening.
- The designer asked her that she will have the suit ready by next evening.

2. They said, 'Let us come in'.

- They told that let them be allowed to come in.
- They requested that they might be allowed to come in.
- They said that if they are allowed to come in.
- They requested me to let them come in.

3. Reshma said to Priya, 'Why are you sketching on the wall?'

- Reshma asked Priya why was she sketching on the wall.
- Reshma asked Priya why had she been sketching on the wall
- Reshma asked Priya that why is she sketching on the wall.
- Reshma asked Priya why she was sketching on the wall.

4. 'Jacob fell as he'd have wished', the father said.

1. The father said that Jacob has fallen as he would have wished.
2. The father said that Jacob had fallen as he would have wished.
3. The father said that Jacob had fallen as he had wished.
4. The father said that Jacob had been fallen as he would have been wished.

5. Arya said to Tara, 'David will leave for his mother's place tomorrow'.

1. Arya told Tara that David will leave for his mother's place tomorrow.
2. Arys told Tara that David will leave for his mother's place the next day.
3. Arya told Tara that David would leave for his mother's place the next day.
4. Arya informed Tara that David would be leaving for his mother's place the next day.

6. She said, 'Why didn't you send a friend request to me?'

1. She asked me why had I not sent a friend request to her
2. She enquired why I had not sent a friend request to her.
3. She enquired why I did not send a friend request to her.
4. She questioned why I had not sent a friend request to her.

7. Manager said to Shekher, 'Why didn't you attend the meeting yesterday?'

1. The manager enquired Shekhar why did not he attend the meeting the day before.
2. The manager asked Shekhar why he did not attend the meeting the previous day.
3. The manager asked Shekhar why he had not attended the meeting the day before.
4. The manager enquired Shekhar that why didn't he attended the meeting yesterday.

8. 'Be calm and listen to my speech', She said.

1. She said that they should be calm and listen to her speech.
2. She urged that they should be calm and listen to her speech
3. She urged them to be calm and listen to her speech.
4. She asked them to be calm and listen to her speech.

9. Oreo said, 'Alright, yes, you were right and I was wrong.'

1. Oreo admitted that I had been right and he had been wrong.
2. Oreo admitted that I was right and he was wrong.
3. Oreo admitted that I have been right and he has been wrong.
4. Oreo said that yes you were right and I was wrong.

10. 'Stand at ease', The soldier said to his men.

1. The soldier told his men that they should stand at ease.
2. The soldier said to his men that they should stand at ease.
3. The soldier urged his to men to stand at ease
4. The soldier commanded his men to stand at ease.

11. The guest said to them, 'please give me a cup of coffee'

1. The guest said to them please give me a cup of coffee.
2. The guest requested them to give him a cup of coffee.
3. The guest asked them to give him a cup of coffee.
4. The guest requested them please give me a cup of coffee.

12. 'You shall go to see the royal palace in the moonlit night', the guide said.

1. The guide told us that we should go to see the royal palace in the moonlit night.
2. The guide told us we shall go to see the royal palace on a moonlit night.
3. The guide suggested that we should go to see the royal palace in the moonlit night.
4. The guide suggested us to go to see the royal palace in the moonlit night.

13. 'Where will you be tomorrow', She said, 'In case I have to call you?'

1. She enquired about his whereabouts the next day in case she would have to call him.
2. She asked where he would be the next day in case she had to call him.
3. She asked him where he will be the next day in case she had to call him.
4. She said to him where he would be tomorrow in case she would have to call him.

### VIII. Change to reported speech using the introductory phrase in brackets!

1. Mary said: "I will play cards the day after tomorrow". (Mary informed me...)

---

2. Sophie said: "I went to bed early last night". (Sophie said ....)

---

3. The teacher said to Jenny: "You have to learn your grammar". (The teacher told Jenny...)

---

4. Monique to the immigration officer: "This is my first trip to England." (Monique told the immigration officer...)

---

5. Nick said: "I'm going to visit my parents next month". (Nick declared that ...)

---

6. Lilly: "My parents are fine and I really get on with them". (Lilly said ...)

---

7. Gloria: "I am sorry but I can't come to your birthday party because I am going away for the weekend." (Gloria explained that ...)

---

8. Mark: "My friend Gary has found a new job in the music business." (Mark said that ...)



---

9. Judy: "I have already written this essay four times." (Judy complained that ...)

---

10. Peter: "I will not stop until this factory is shut down". (Peter announced that ...)

---

11. Paul: "I don't like my new flat" (Paul said that ...)

---

12. My father to Ben: "I am sure I saw you here last week." (My father told Ben...)

---

13. Betty: "If I knew the answer I would tell you". (Betty assured me ....)

---

14. He said: "Tomorrow at five o'clock I will be sitting on a train to Glasgow." (He said that...)

---

15. Miss Jackson: "I warned you to study for the test a month ago." (Miss Jackson reminded me...)

---

16. Dave: "I was outside the classroom during the break but I saw a group of my colleagues inside the room." (Dave said that ...)

---

17. Mrs Wilson: "No one has ever spoken to me like this before." (Mrs Wilson said ...)

---

18. Little Johnny to his neighbour: "I am not proud of what I have done". (Little Johnny admitted...)

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**WORKSHEET 3**

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

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

**II. Fill in the blanks with one word only.**

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

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

**III. Complete the following based on the conversation given below:**

Suresh: Can I go for shopping now?

Shyam: No, you can't.

Suresh: Why do you stop me?

Shyam: Because you have not completed your home work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### WORKSHEET 4

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

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

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

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

Most of us have experience prejudice \_\_\_\_\_  
for some way during our lives. It may \_\_\_\_\_  
have be name-calling, being left out \_\_\_\_\_  
in activities or bullying. Some of these \_\_\_\_\_  
incidents hurt but is soon forgotten. \_\_\_\_\_

Others left the deep impression on  
our minds that affected us for much  
years. Others' attitude can make them  
difficult for a student to succeeding.

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

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

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

Customer: I want this gift to be wrapped

Shopkeeper: I'm not a good gift wrapper. The woman who wraps the gift is on leave today.

Customer: Could you please wrap it for me?

Shopkeeper: It will be a great pleasure for me to wrap the gift for you

Customer: Perfect, as now my mom will think I did it myself

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

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

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

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



- (d) (i) between (ii) amongst (iii) to (iv) by

VI. . Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

Teacher : Why are you crying boy even after taking rest?

Student : I am feeling hungry.

Teacher : Go and have lunch.

Student : Thank you sir.

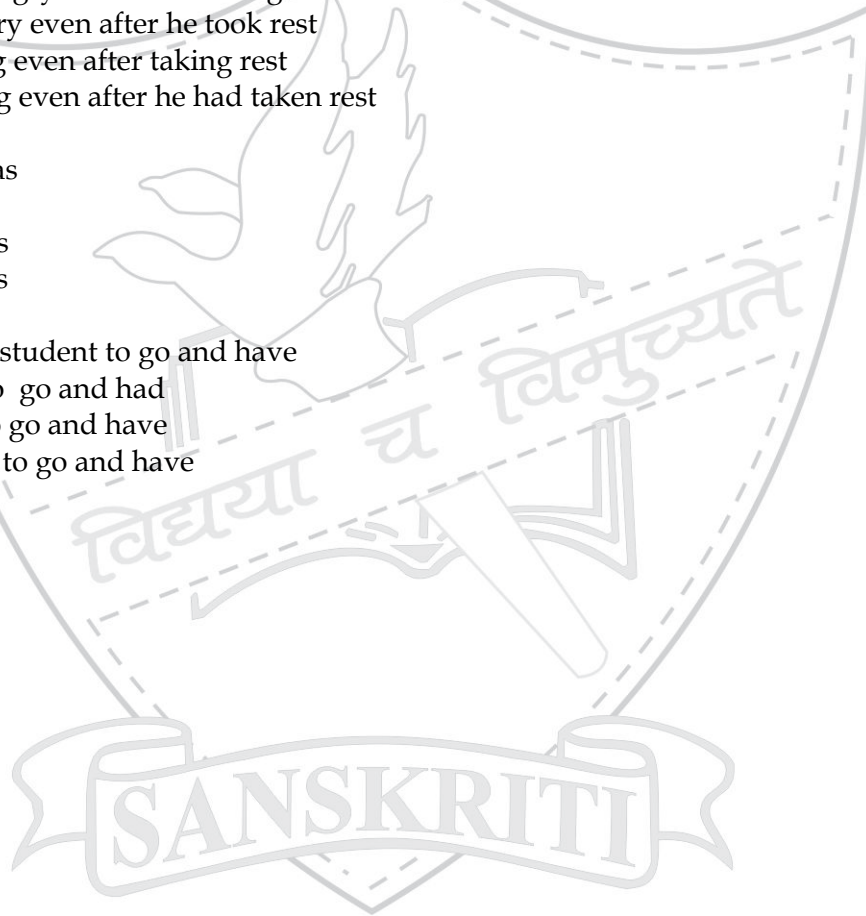
The teacher asked the student ..... The student ..... hungry.

The teacher.....his lunch. The student thanked the teacher.

- (i) a) why he was hungry even after taking rest.  
b) why was he hungry even after he took rest  
c) why he was crying even after taking rest  
d) why he was crying even after he had taken rest

- (ii) a) says that he was  
b) told he was  
c) replied that he was  
d) replies that he was

- (iii) a) permitted the student to go and have  
b) said the student to go and had  
c) said the student to go and have  
d) asked the student to go and have



THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

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

1. South Asia is blessed with a \_\_\_\_\_ of perennial rivers rising \_\_\_\_\_ the Himalayas. The icy region has a \_\_\_\_\_ number of glaciers. These glaciers are the reservoirs, feeding the great \_\_\_\_\_ of South Asia. But due to global warming these \_\_\_\_\_ are melting and in the process may unleash devastating floods. The same process will \_\_\_\_\_ to the drying up of perennial rivers. It has also been \_\_\_\_\_ that in 40 years there will be no glaciers. Scientists have \_\_\_\_\_ that the glaciers in the Himalayas are retreating.

2. The joint family system has \_\_\_\_\_ drastic changes in recent times. Unlike the \_\_\_\_\_ when grandparents, uncles, their wives and the children used to live under \_\_\_\_\_ roof, now the system of \_\_\_\_\_ families has become the order of the day. \_\_\_\_\_ factors have led to the disintegration of the joint family system. The most \_\_\_\_\_ is urbanization. The employment opportunities for the youth are far \_\_\_\_\_ in the urban areas because of the setting up of the industries. Property disputes are another \_\_\_\_\_ for people's preference for settling away. Sour relations \_\_\_\_\_ mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law have forced many people to opt for an independent \_\_\_\_\_. The people today are much more individualistic \_\_\_\_\_ they were earlier. As a result of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the joint family system, the aged have lost \_\_\_\_\_ traditional source of economic, moral and social support.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Before omitted	after
The Braille system is one the	e.g. one	of the
most widely used alphabet the blind.	(a)	_____
had helped many blind people to enjoy	(b)	_____
the pleasures reading and writing	(c)	_____

- In fact, today there are a hundred (d) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Braille magazines newspapers. (e) \_\_\_\_\_  
 There are 'Talking Books' the blind. (f) \_\_\_\_\_  
 These are long-playing records books. (g) \_\_\_\_\_  
 There also special 'Talking Books'. (h) \_\_\_\_\_  
 for the blind children.

### VII. Complete the dialogue given below:

Nandini: Hello Niharika!

Niharika: Hi, What a pleasant surprise!

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

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

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

(c) \_\_\_\_\_ business management?

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

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

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

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

**VIII.** Drugs and Alcohol \_\_\_\_ together to \_\_\_\_ the risk of cancer in both men and women.

A) result, aggravate

B) act, increase

C) mix, lower

D) put, arrest

In his first public speech, the newly elected defence minister said that leaks in defence matters could potentially \_\_\_\_ military operations.

A) disturb

B) strengthen

C) jeopardize

D) promote



IX. Many times in history, humans have changed their mode of communication as society itself has \_\_ (1) \_\_ . As people began to spread, verbal communication changed to written to make it more \_\_ (2) \_\_ . Then with travel becoming easier, they started maintaining both forms of communication to keep them in \_\_ (3) \_\_ with one another. With the invention of telephone, people started to worry that this would \_\_ (4) \_\_ out all the other modes of communication. But today, people have spread out to much farther geographical locations, and the telephone, in its compact form, has allowed the mankind to \_\_ (5) \_\_ the necessary links among family and friends.

(1) A) evolved

B) destroyed

C) finish

D) pledged

(2)

A) expensive

B) easier

C) portable

D) subjective

(3)

A) lines

B) distance

C) touch

D) faith

(4)

A) push

B) try

C) cancel

D) turn

(5)

A) maintain

B) regulate

C) destroy

D) cut



#### X. Complete the dialogue.

Rashid: Rahul! Your friend Manas has sent you a postcard. It's from Kerala. It \_\_\_\_ (look) nice.

Rahul: I bet it does!

Rashid: He \_\_\_\_ (write) that it's very hot there. There \_\_\_\_ (be) a lot of tourists. The hotels \_\_\_\_ (be) full. He \_\_\_\_ (say) the restaurants \_\_\_\_ (be) always full!

Rahul: Yes. I'm sure it is. The papers \_\_\_\_ (say) that the temperature there is 30C.

Rashid: Then he \_\_\_\_ (write) that he has learnt a bit of Malayalam, and that he \_\_\_\_ (get on) well with the people there, especially the women!

Rashid: Look, didn't the newspaper \_\_\_\_ (say) that there's another strike in Kerala.

Rahul: Yes, it did Manas won't mind having to stay in Kerala longer!

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

Woman : Can I speak to Paul, please?  
 Peter : Paul has gone out. I don't know when he'll be back. Do you want to leave a message?  
 Woman : I'll try again.  
 A woman phoned at lunch time yesterday and asked (a) \_\_\_\_\_. Peter told her (b) \_\_\_\_\_ and he further (c) \_\_\_\_\_ but she said that she would try again later.

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

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

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

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

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

All life on earth can ultimately been \_\_\_\_\_  
 traced back on the sea. Creatures \_\_\_\_\_  
 have limbs or fingers rather than fins \_\_\_\_\_  
 has evolved from fishes about 335million \_\_\_\_\_  
 years before, and this evolution still \_\_\_\_\_  
 remain a mystery. The new fossil \_\_\_\_\_

find in rock formation near Scotland \_\_\_\_\_  
 provides one of the few clue to what \_\_\_\_\_  
 has been happening on these 30 million years. \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

Anish: Where are we going to have our dinner?

Reena: Shall we go to the Smarat Hotel?

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

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

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

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

**VIII. Complete the dialogues given below :**

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

Mother : What happened? Why are you limping?

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

Mother : Oh God! How did it happen?

Pravesh : Our van hit against a tree.

Mother : (c) .....?

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

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

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

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

**II. Read the following conversation and complete the passage.**

Patient: Doctor, I think I am going mad.

Doctor: Why do you think so?

Patient: I have started writing letters to myself.

Doctor: When did you write the last one?

Patient: Yesterday, doctor.

Doctor: What have you written in it?

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

The patient told the doctor \_\_\_\_\_. The doctor asked

\_\_\_\_\_. The patient replied \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_. The doctor wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.

The patient told him \_\_\_\_\_. The doctor enquired

\_\_\_\_\_. The patient exclaimed

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

Education provides a essential qualification (a) \_\_\_\_\_

to fulfilling certain economic, political and cultural (b) \_\_\_\_\_

functions and improves woman's socio-economic status. (c) \_\_\_\_\_

it brings reduction of inequalities. If their (d) \_\_\_\_\_

standard of living has improved, (e) \_\_\_\_\_

they will indirectly uplift the level of the society. (f) \_\_\_\_\_

if they are financially strongest, they will take proper (g) \_\_\_\_\_

care of their children while provide them with good education. (h) \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



**V. Complete the following passage choosing the correct options given in brackets.**

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

**VI. Complete the following dialogues:**

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

Mother : (b) \_\_\_\_\_ your home work?

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

Mother : (c) \_\_\_\_\_ to go?

Neetu : I (d) \_\_\_\_\_ some notes from her.

**VII. Choose the correct answer:**

1. Each country is responsible to keep \_\_\_\_\_ for peace in the region.

- A work
- B works
- C worked
- D working

2. I'm sorry the house is not available any longer. It \_\_\_\_\_ to a timber tycoon.

- A was being sold
- B will be sold
- C is sold
- D has been sold

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment with the dentist soon.

- A have made
- B will make
- C made
- D make

4. One must consider any matter before \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A deciding
- B decides
- C decide
- D decided

5. She \_\_\_\_\_ for effective follow up of agenda.

- A called
- B call
- C will called
- D be call

6. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you break your promise?

- A did
- B does
- C done
- D is

7. Charles \_\_\_\_\_ his father in the shop until school \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A is helping, starts
- B helped, was starting
- C was helping, will start
- D has helped, is starting

8. Do you know, I \_\_\_\_\_ asked by them to be honest?

- A am
- B is
- C were
- D are

9. My father \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper after getting up.

- A read
- B is read
- C am read
- D reads

10. The clerk \_\_\_\_\_ the money from the bank by one o'clock.

- A has withdrawn
- B will have withdrawn
- C is withdrawing
- D had been withdrawing

11. Ai Ling \_\_\_\_\_ to Manhattan is 1997.

- A has been transferred
- B should be transferred
- C was transferred
- D is transferred

12. Choose the correct statement:

- A He had sworn that he has not stolen the bag
- B He swore that he had not stolen the bag
- C He was swearing that he had not stolen the bag
- D He swears that he had not stolen the bag

13. Correct the incorrect statement

- A I love it
- B I was loving it
- C I have been loving it
- D I shall be loving it

14. Look ! A hamster \_\_\_\_\_ by a cat.

- A has been chased
- B was being chased
- C is being chased
- D is chased

15. Wait for us at home until I \_\_\_\_\_ from office.

- A returned
- B am return
- C returns
- D return

16. Twelve terrorists \_\_\_\_\_ in air strike.

- A kill
- B kills
- C is killed
- D killed

17. A journalist \_\_\_\_\_ to interview you later today.

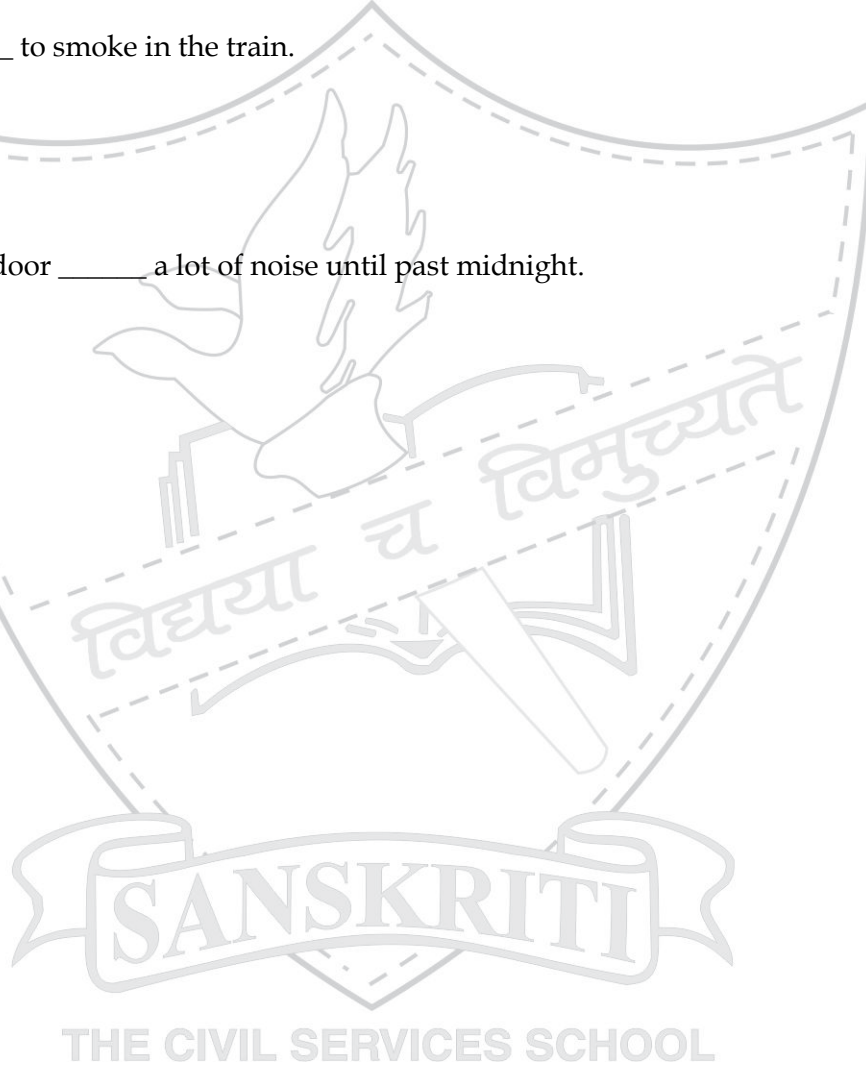
- A had come
- B came
- C has been coming
- D will be coming

18. Passengers \_\_\_\_\_ to smoke in the train.

- A was not allowed
- B had not allowed
- C will not allow
- D are not allowed

20. The people next door \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of noise until past midnight.

- A were making
- B was making
- C are making
- D have making



**WORKSHEET 8**

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

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

Jatin: Then I shall ask Ravi.

Jatin asked Vikram (a) \_\_\_\_\_. Vikram replied that

he would have but (b) \_\_\_\_\_. Jatin then said (c)

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

*Incorrect*

*Correct*

New Delhi, Oct 24



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

in on  
a) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_  
c) \_\_\_\_\_  
d) \_\_\_\_\_  
e) \_\_\_\_\_  
f) \_\_\_\_\_

### V. Choose the correct answer

1. Not \_\_\_\_\_ of the changes observed in nature are damaging to \_\_\_\_\_ creatures.

- A) every / whole
- B) each / both
- C) either / neither
- D) none / all
- E) all / all

2. \_\_\_\_\_ commercial or recreational salmon fishing will be allowed off the coast of Oregon this year due to the possible extinction of the species.

- A) Some
- B) One
- C) No
- D) None
- E) Each

3. With some families displaced for more than a decade, children born or raised in camps have \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ memory of traditional farming life.

- A) little / no
- B) no / any
- C) more / less
- D) few / fewer
- E) less / none

4. Istanbul is the biggest city in Turkey and one of the world's major cities, with around 6.7 million people in the city \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ four million in the area around it.

- A) its own / other
- B) themselves / the other
- C) alone / others
- D) one another / the others
- E) itself / another

5. \_\_\_\_\_ product you buy should be a gateway to a personal sustainability practice.

- A) None
- B) Everything
- C) Any
- D) Several
- E) Most

6. There were Rangers fans throwing bottles and cans at \_\_\_\_\_ because the game was not on.

- A) themselves
- B) one another
- C) other
- D) each another
- E) the others

7. Officials say \_\_\_\_\_ affected county has now been reached and rescue efforts started.

- A) each other
- B) both
- C) all
- D) either
- E) every

8. At no time should you endanger yourself or \_\_\_\_\_ take \_\_\_\_\_ unnecessary risks.

- A) the others / every
- B) others / any
- C) one another / no
- D) each other / some

9. While consumers who obtain genuine products can improve their health, \_\_\_\_\_ who are deceived by clever advertising may lose their health, their savings or \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) those / both
- B) ones / neither
- C) all / none
- D) both / all
- E) none / either

10. Discount retailers such as Aldi and Lidl have been charging for bags for \_\_\_\_\_ years.

- A) a great amount of
- B) a number of
- C) many a
- D) a lot
- E) too much

11. This year's whiteout of a winter has prompted \_\_\_\_\_ global-warming naysayer to go about buying Al Gore a snow shovel.

- A) some
- B) a lot of
- C) many a
- D) none
- E) little

12. \_\_\_\_\_ commercial or recreational salmon fishing will be allowed off the coast of Oregon this year due to the possible extinction of the species.

- A) Some
- B) One
- C) No
- D) None
- E) Each

13. With some families displaced for more than a decade, children born or raised in camps have \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ memory of traditional farming life.

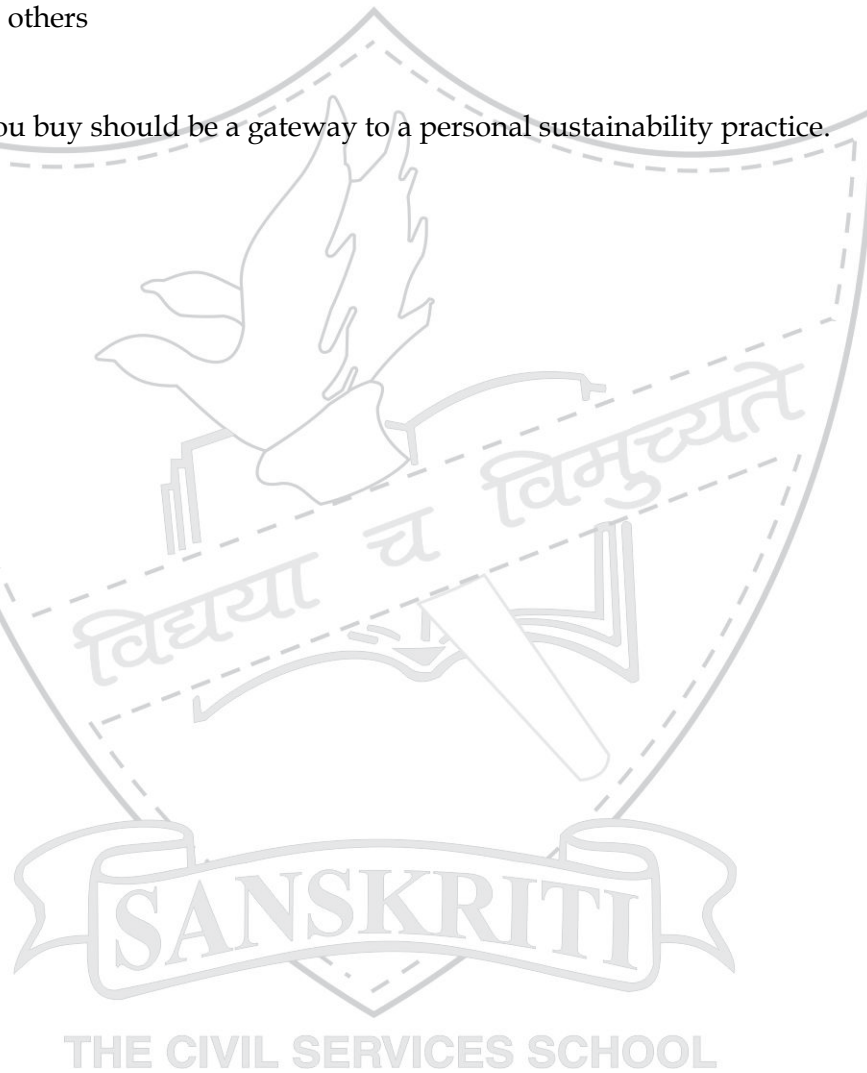
- A) little / no
- B) no / any
- C) more / less
- D) few / fewer
- E) less / none

14. Istanbul is the biggest city in Turkey and one of the world's major cities, with around 6.7 million people in the city \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ four million in the area around it.

- A) its own / other
- B) themselves / the other
- C) alone / others
- D) one another / the others
- E) itself / another

15. \_\_\_\_\_ product you buy should be a gateway to a personal sustainability practice.

- A) None
- B) Everything
- C) Any
- D) Several
- E) Most



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

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

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

Scientist: Okay, Great!

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

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

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

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

**II. The following passage has not been edited. Find the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet. The first one has been done as an example:**

Before Word After

The telephone there for your convenience, not for convenience of your callers. Yet, as soon as we hear the phone ring, we act if we are fire fighters rushing to a fire- alarm fire. We run pick it up as if our lives depended on the call being answered on

I have seen people interrupt quiet family dinners, dedicated reading times meditation periods to answer those seemingly urgent phone calls, many which turn out to be ones could have been taken later.

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

The television has always very controversial.

While the positive aspects the electronic

media innumerable, their negative

impact children cannot be denied.

For new piece of information that

a child learns the discovery or National

Geographic Channel, are also

unrealistic stunt shows parents dislike.

Computers and TV have students to lose



interest studies.

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

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

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

Boss : (a) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Mary : I was waiting (b) \_\_\_\_\_ .

Boss : (c) \_\_\_\_\_ .

Mary : It was supposed to come this morning .

Boss : (d) \_\_\_\_\_ .

Mary : I will just call up and ask them.

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

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

(The waiter comes up immediately.)

Customer: Waiter, what is this in my soup?

Waiter: I think it's a fly, sir

Customer: What is it doing in my soup?

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

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

The customer then inquired to the waiter (b) \_\_\_\_\_. The waiter replied that (c) \_\_\_\_\_ . The customer then wanted to know (d) \_\_\_\_\_ .

The waiter looked at the soup carefully and answered that it (e) \_\_\_\_\_ .

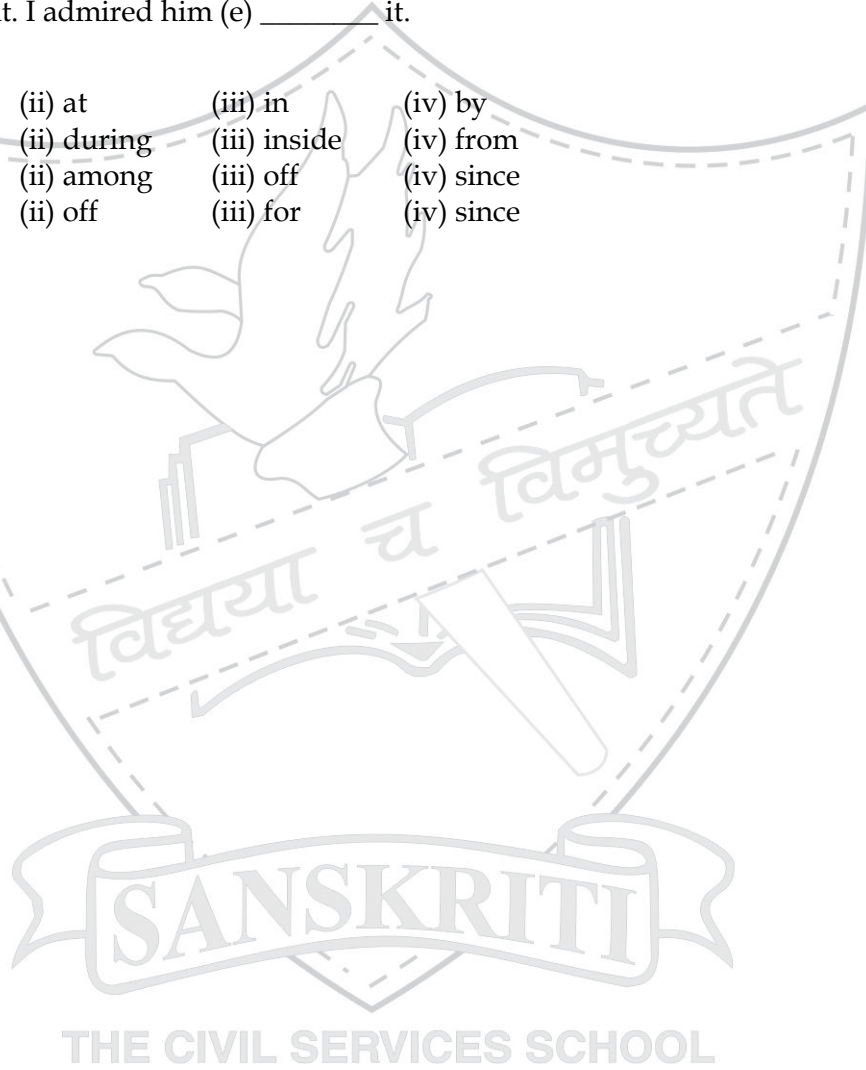
- (a) (i) what it was in his soup?  
(ii) what that was in his soup  
(iii) what is this in my soup  
(iv) what was that in my soup
- (b) (i) I think it is a fly  
(ii) that it was a fly  
(iii) that he thinks it is a fly  
(iv) that he thought it was a fly
- (c) (i) what it is doing in my soup  
(ii) what it was doing in his soup  
(iii) if it was doing something in the soup  
(iv) what it is doing in his soup
- (d) (i) that it looked like it was trying to swim

- (ii) that it looks like it is trying to swim
- (iii) it was trying to swim
- (iv) it seems it was trying to swim

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

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

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



**WORKSHEET 10**

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

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

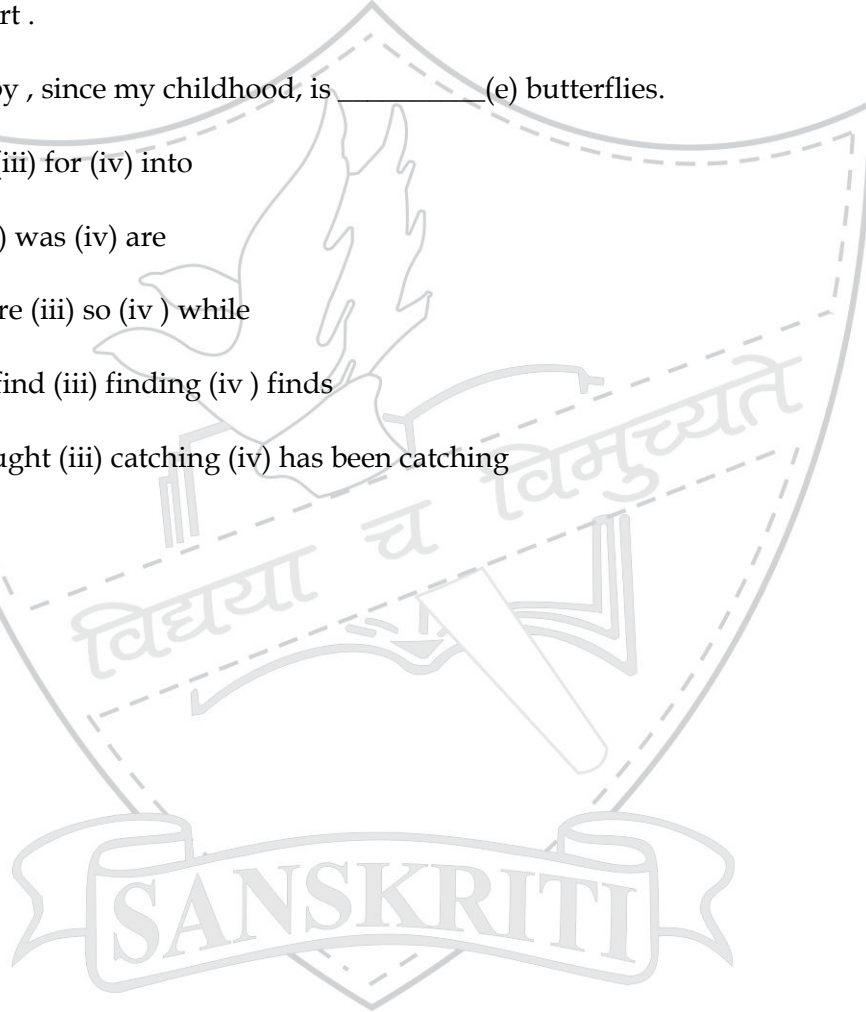
II. In the following passage one word has not been edited in each line. Write the incorrect word along with the correct word in the space provided.

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

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

1. Butterflies are abundant( a) \_\_\_\_\_the Central African Republic .
2. It (b)\_\_\_\_\_ home to nearly 600 identified species.
3. Many butterflies are brilliantly coloured and small \_\_\_\_ ( c) some are as big as saucers.
4. Farmer Philippe (d ) \_\_\_\_\_solace in collecting butterfly wings from his fields and turning them into works of art .
5. My favourite hobby , since my childhood, is \_\_\_\_\_ (e) butterflies.

- 1.(a ) ( i) in(ii ) from (iii) for (iv) into
- 2.(b ) (i) has (ii) is (iii) was (iv) are
- 3.(c ) (i) if (ii) therefore (iii) so (iv ) while
- 4.(d ) ( i ) find (ii ) to find (iii) finding (iv ) finds
- 5.(e ) ( i) catch (ii ) caught (iii) catching (iv) has been catching



THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL



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

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

He asked Tom \_\_\_\_\_

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

The teacher wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_

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

The referee asked \_\_\_\_\_

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

He asked \_\_\_\_\_

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

She wondered \_\_\_\_\_

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

The captain asked \_\_\_\_\_

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

The gardener inquired \_\_\_\_\_

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

They wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_

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

The zookeeper asked \_\_\_\_\_

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

The rock star asked \_\_\_\_\_

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

He wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_

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

The coach asked \_\_\_\_\_

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

The teacher asked \_\_\_\_\_

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

The helper asked \_\_\_\_\_

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

The people asked \_\_\_\_\_

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

The hired workers asked \_\_\_\_\_

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

The fireman asked \_\_\_\_\_

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

The player wondered \_\_\_\_\_

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

Jane's Brother asked her \_\_\_\_\_

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

They wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Teacher: Why are you late to school?**

**Student: I got up late.**

**Teacher:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Teacher:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Complete the dialogue between Anju and Ravi.**

**Anju: -Did you see my brother yesterday?**

**Ravi: Yes, I met him.**

**Anju:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Ravi:** \_\_\_\_\_

Anju: \_\_\_\_\_

Ravi: \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Complete the following dialogue:**

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

Voice: Yes, what.....?

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

Voice: .....

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

Voice: .....

Naveen: .....

Voice: Definitely. We'll come in an hour

Naveen: Thank you!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lady : How about this one?

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

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

(i) (a) that that was a beautiful painting.

(b) what a beautiful painting.

(c) that is a beautiful painting.

(d) that was a beautiful painting.

(ii) (a) if that was for sale

(b) if that one was for sale

(c) if that is for sale

(d) whether that one was for sale

(iii) (a) that painting was not for sale

(b) that painting is not for sale

(c) those paintings were not for sale

(d) that that painting was not for sale

(iv) (a) if / whether that one was for sale

(b) if / whether this one was for sale

(c) if / whether that one were for sale

(d) if / whether that one is for sale

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

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

Balloon man : Which colour balloon do you want?

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Personification is when human characteristics are assigned to nonhuman things.

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

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

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

a) Nothing is so beautiful as spring---

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

b) The Romeo whistled at the pretty girl. “Will you be my Juliet?” he called. \_\_\_\_\_

c) He looked at her and gave his heart away. \_\_\_\_\_

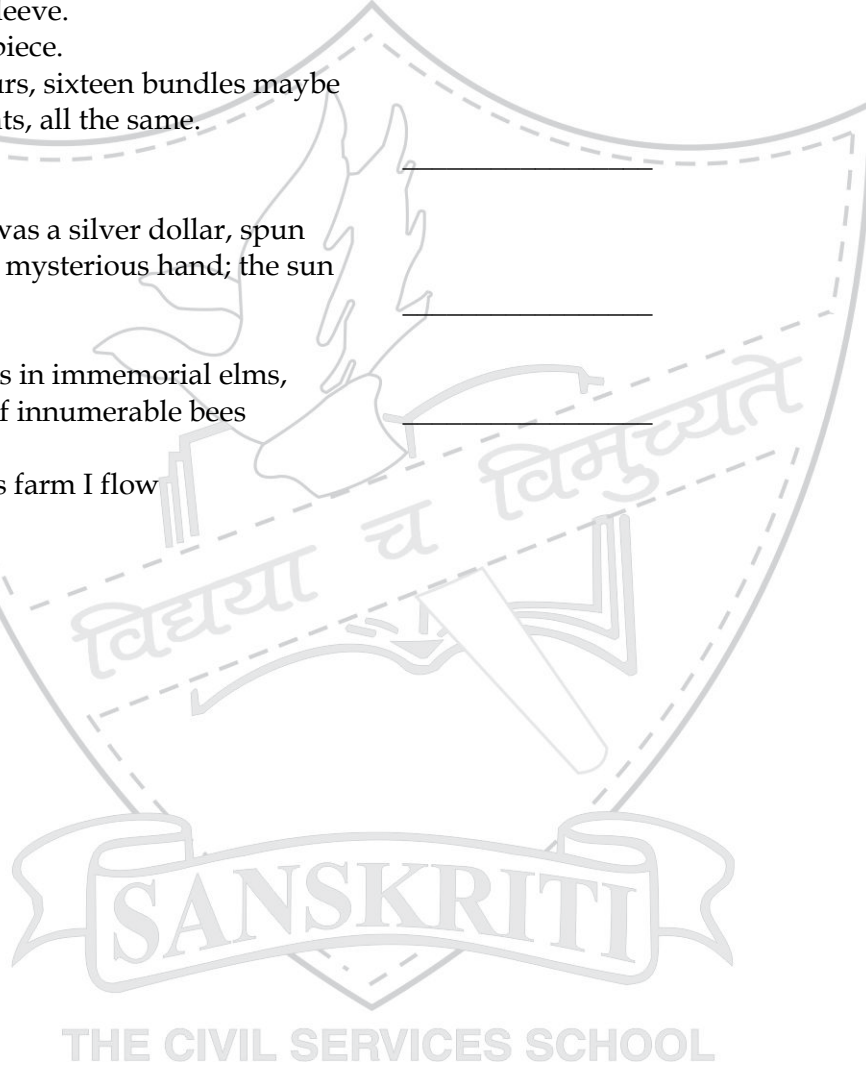
d) As he got out of his strawberry- coloured car, his immense fists looked like two slabs of slightly gnawed ham. He waddled over to the counter and snarled under his garlic-laden breath....  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

h) Till last by Philip's farm I flow \_\_\_\_\_



**SECTION C- LITERATURE****Lesson 1: A Letter to God****- G.L.Fuentes****LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

- Students will learn that faith gives courage to face adversity.
- Service without expectation of fame, acknowledgement and return is true service
- One has control over one's actions but not over outcomes.
- Dry land agriculture which doesn't have irrigation facilities is an uncertain source of income.
- Friends and society provide a very good safety net.
- Students will learn to effectively communicate ideas related to the story during class and group activities
- They will understand the techniques of using humour and irony in short stories

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

**MCQs**

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

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

- majestic
- imposing
- solitary
- unique

**ii** The field of corn dotted with flowers means that

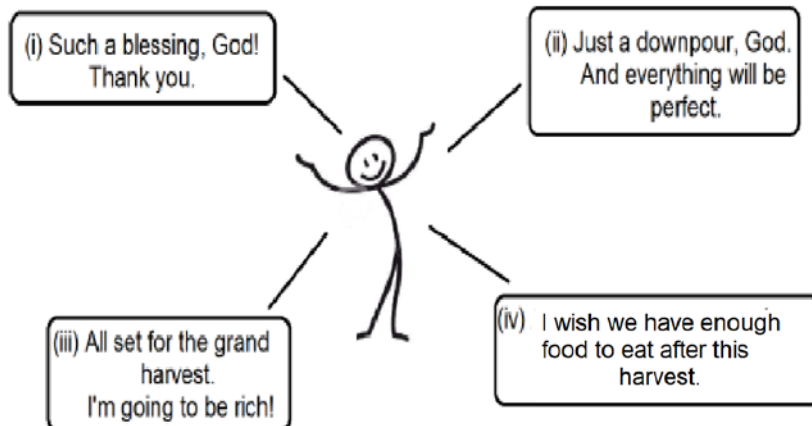
- not a single flower was bigger than a dot
- the flowers were scattered across.
- the flowers were in shaped like dots.
- the flowers had shrunk in size.

**iii** Lencho wished for a downpour or a heavy shower. Pick the option that correctly lists the correct match for kinds of rain.

(1) heavy rain	(i) light rain that falls in very fine drops
(2) thunderstorm	(ii) very heavy rain, tropical rain
(3) drizzle	(iii) it's coming down quite strong and you get very wet very quickly
(4) torrential rain	(iv) really heavy rain that comes very suddenly
(5) downpour	(v) is a violent, short-lived weather disturbance associated with lightning, thunder and strong, gusty winds.

- a) 1-ii,2-iv,3-v,4-i,5-iii  
b) 1-iv,2-i,3-iii,4-v,5-ii  
c) 1-v,2-iii,3-iv,4-ii,5-i  
d) 1-iii,2-v,3-i,4-ii,5-iv

iv Based on the given extract, what is Lencho NOT likely to think while looking at his field?



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

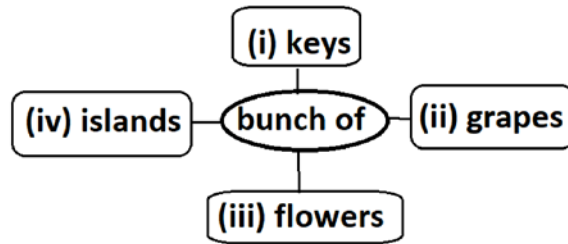
v Which quote supports the idea in the given extract?

- a) "Farming is a profession of hope."  
b) "I would rather be on my farm than be emperor of the world."  
c) "Farming looks mighty easy when your plough is a pencil, and you're a thousand miles from the corn field."  
d) "Those too lazy to plough in the right season will have no food at the harvest."

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



i '...bunch of crooks.' Pick the option that DOES NOT collate with 'bunch of', correctly.



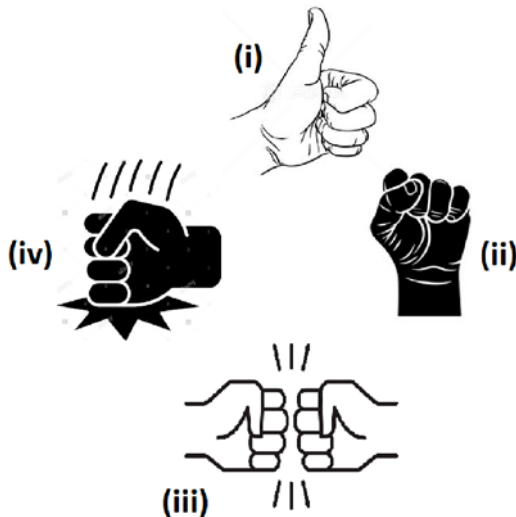
- a) option (i)
- b) option (ii)
- c) option (iii)
- d) option (iv)

ii What was the most likely response that the postmaster expected in Lencho's second letter?

- i) sorrowful
- ii) gratitude
- iii) disappointment
- iv) elation
- v) shock

- a) ii and v
- b) i and iii
- c) ii and iv
- d) iii and v

iii Pick the option that lists the option corresponding to – 'with a blow of his fist.'



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

iv Lencho's letter included

- a) details of his problems.
- b) description of the post office.
- c) belief of being looted.
- d) List of further demands.

v Pick the most suitable quote for this extract.

- a) "It is easier to fool people than to convince them that they have been fooled." – Mark Twain
- b) "Real knowledge is to know the extent of one's ignorance." - Confucius
- c) "You see a person's true colours when you are no longer beneficial to their life." - anonymous
- d) "True generosity means accepting ingratitude." - Coco Chanel

### Short Questions: 20-30 words

1. Who was Lencho? What were his main problems?
2. Do you agree with Lencho calling the people at the post office 'a bunch of crooks'?
3. What did Lencho compare the raindrops to and why?
4. How did rain affect Lencho's fields?
5. Who does Lencho have complete faith in?
6. Why does the post master sign the letter 'God'?
7. Why did Lencho not suspect the money given to him?

### Short Questions: 40- 50 words

8. Explain the qualities of the post office employees? Why would you not agree with Lencho calling them 'a bunch of crooks'?
9. Lencho and his family knew the implications the hailstorm would have on their lives. Write a conversation between Lencho and his wife as they watched the downpour turn to a hailstorm.

### Long Questions: 100-120 words

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

**Answer:** Lencho was a simple man and a hardworking farmer. He worked as an ox in his field.

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

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

- (a) What do you think was the main reason behind their help? Would you have done the same if you were one of the employees?
- (b) As an employee, write about your perspective and reason(s) for contributing to the fund. The fact that you don't want to say 'no' to a cause initiated by your boss, can also be an equally compelling reason!

## Lesson 2: Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

-Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela

### LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Students will be able to know about one of the most famous victories against the inhuman regime of Apartheid
- They will learn the biographical details of Nelson Mandela and appreciate his political acumen, and humility in times of difficulty.
- Students will appreciate Mandela's perspective on freedom; they will learn the difference between transitory freedom and freedom that is not opposed or questioned.
- They will learn the dates of important events in Mandela's life both of political and personal significance.
- They will be able to make a comparative case study between Mandela and other renowned political leaders from around the world who have had similar struggles and faced atrocities.

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

### MCQs

*"We, who were outlaws not so long ago, have today been given the rare privilege to be host to the nations if the world on our own soil. We thank all of our distinguished international guests for having come to take possession with the people of our country of what is, after all, a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity."*

1. The guests at the spectacular ceremony are being called distinguished because they
  - a) they have been invited as guests to attend it.
  - b) they are eminent world leaders witnessing it.

- c) they are visiting the country for this purpose.
- d) they have resumed diplomatic relations with the country.

ii It is a victory for 'human dignity'. Pick the option that lists the correct answer for what 'human dignity' would include.

- a) i) equality ii) liberty iii) indecency
- b) i) liberty ii) indecency iii) self-respect
- c) i) immorality ii) self-respect iii) equality
- d) i) equality ii) liberty iii) self-respect

iii Why does the speaker say that it is a 'rare privilege'? He says this as they have

- a) been deprived of this honour.
- b) seldom been given this honour.
- c) experienced it for the first time.
- d) been chosen over other countries, for this honour.

iv. How do you think the speaker feels? Choose the option that best fits his state of mind.

- a) i) emotional ii) elated iii) unmindful
- b) i) elated ii) unmindful iii) overwhelmed
- c) i) overwhelmed ii) elated iii) honoured
- d) i) elated ii) honoured iii) unmindful

v. Pick the option that showcases the usage of 'host' as in the extract.

- a) He was praised for his hospitality as the host of the party.
- b) She was able to host the event without any hindrance.
- c) She met the host and apologised for her friend's misbehaviour.
- d) He is the best host that one can ever come across.

*"It was only when I began to learn that my boyhood freedom was an illusion, when I discovered as a young man that my freedom had already been taken from me, that I began to hunger for it. At first as a student, I wanted freedom only for myself, the transitory freedoms of being able to stay out at night, read what I pleased and go where I chose. Later, as a young man in Johannesburg, I yearned for the basic and honourable freedoms..."*

i The title that best suits this extract is

- a) Freedom for everything
- b) Knowledge about Freedom
- c) Significance of Freedom
- d) Realisation of Freedom

ii Why do you think the speaker mentions some freedoms as 'transitory'?

- a) The freedoms are momentary and keep changing with time.
- b) The definition of freedom is constant but perspectives differ.
- c) Freedom means different things to different people.
- d) Freedom is not that important after a certain age.

iii Choose the option that best fits the usage of the word 'illusion' as used in the extract.

- a) He was never able to get past the illusion.
- b) The illusion I experienced was quite intriguing.
- c) A large mirror in the room creates an illusion.
- d) I was living under the illusion that this is possible.



iv The speaker says, 'at first as a student I wanted freedom only for myself.' Why do you think he only thought about himself?

- He didn't want to think about the freedom denied to others.
- He was being selfish and was only bothered about himself.
- He didn't think that freedom denied to him was important for others.
- He was too young to realise that freedom was denied to others as well.

v A part of the extract has been paraphrased. Choose the option that includes the most appropriate solution to the blanks in the given paraphrase of the extract.

The speaker's belief about freedom, since childhood proved false. It was not until the speaker grew up to be a young man when it i) \_\_\_\_\_ on him that he was ii) \_\_\_\_\_ of freedom. Then he began iii) \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- desired ii) dawned iii) depriving
- dawned ii) deprived iii) desiring
- dawned ii) arrived iii) desiring
- arrived ii) deprived iii) dawned

### **Short Answer Questions :20 – 30 words**

- What promise does Mandela make in the beginning of opening of his oath-taking speech?
- How was the day of 'the inauguration' a historic event in world history?
- Describe Nelson Mandela's feelings on the day of the inauguration.
- Describe the inauguration day, held on May 10, 1994, in your own words.
- Which unintended effect did Mandela talk about in relation to the policy of apartheid?
- Mandela says that his country's greatest wealth is its people and not the purest diamonds. Justify his statement.
- Mandela feels that courage is triumph over fear. How would you define courage in this context?

### **Short Answer Questions :40 – 50 words**

- How is courage related to 'the brave man' according to the author of the lesson?
- Which twin obligations of man does Mandela talk of? Why was it difficult for a man of colour to fulfil those obligations?
- How does Mandela describe freedom?
- Describe Nelson Mandela's life as a young man.
- Describe the significance of the phrases "profound hurt" and "political emancipation" with respect to the extract from Nelson Mandela's autobiography.

### **Sample Questions and Answers**

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

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



**Long Answer Questions (100-120 words)**

1. Nelson Mandela has described apartheid as a deep wound that left him and his people scarred for life. Describe the ordeal that they faced for decades.
2. *The oppressor and the oppressed alike are robbed of their humanity.* Explain with reference to the extract from Nelson Mandela's autobiography.
3. *Perhaps it requires such depths of oppression to create such heights of character.* Elaborate.
4. Describe the value of freedom for the human beings and how it is important for the growth of civilisation and humanism as described in the lesson 'Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom'.
5. Hate is not a natural instinct but an ingrained one. Comment.
6. Freedom is inconsequential if it is behind bars of prejudice and narrow mindedness. How would you explain this statement? Support your answer with suitable examples from the real world.

**Lesson 3: Two Stories about Flying****LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

- Students would realize that fear is natural, however one should learn to overcome fear with courage and faith in one's own potential.
- The ultimate aim for success and happiness is to be self-reliant, independent and confident.
- One must learn to get out of one's comfort zone as, "Nothing Ventured. Nothing Gained"
- Exemplary work always inspires us to do better.
- One must always realise and feel the need of accomplishing success. The drive to succeed comes when one experiences the pain of failure.
- Learn to honour and respect parental advice and discipline.
- Reaffirmation of the belief that faith and attachment can instil courage and optimism.
- Any form of learning, knowledge, skill, experience becomes the most invaluable asset of a person.
- They will comprehend the meaning of surreal experience and miracles which in reality is the manifestation of inner belief, abilities and conviction
- That the black aeroplane guided the pilot to safety will introduce them to literary, psychological, magic realism, myth and other forms of imaginative writings.

**His First Flight****Liam O Flaherty**

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

The theme of the story 'His first flight' is having courage and self-confidence. The story is about a seagull that is on its stage of learning how to fly. It also deals with the theme of how to overcome fears and move forward. It speaks about the self-confidence which is one of the most important features which an individual should possess. The mother seagull forced herself to act cruelly with the intention of making the child self-sufficient. She wanted the young seagull to overcome his fear. That was twenty-four hours ago. Since then, nobody had come near him. The day before, all day long, he had watched his parents flying about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the art of flight, teaching them how to skim the waves and how to dive for fish. He had, in fact, seen his older brother catch his first herring and devouring it, standing on a rock, while his parents circled around raising a proud cackle.

## MCQs

*The day before, all day long, he had watched his parents flying about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the art of flight, teaching them how to skim the waves and how to dive for fish. He had, in fact, seen his older brother catch his first herring and devour it, standing on a rock, while his parents circled around raising a proud cackle. And all the morning the whole family had walked about on the big plateau midway down the opposite cliff taunting him with his cowardice.*

I Which option lists the image nearest to 'skim the waves'?



(i)



(ii)



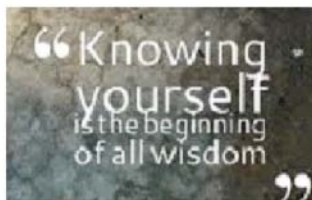
(iii)



(iv)

ii Imagine that the young gull attended a workshop on inspiration and confidence building and received a couple of pieces of advice.

Choose the option that reflects these pieces of advice, most relevant to his situation.



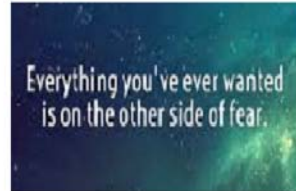
(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

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

iii Which of the following feelings did the young gull, NOT feel according to the given context?  
*"...all day long, he had watched his parents flying about with his brothers and sister..."*

- (i) sad (ii) incompetent (iii) excluded (iv) ungrateful
- (v) inspired (vi) jealous (vii) anxious

iv Select the most appropriate option for the following:  
 devour : guzzle : nibble : \_\_\_\_\_

- a) chew
  - b) savour
  - c) peck
  - d) gulp
- a) i, iii, vi
  - b) ii, v, vii
  - c) ii, iii, vii
  - d) iv, v, vi

*He just felt a bit dizzy. Then he flapped his wings once and he soared upwards. "Ga, ga, ga, Ga, ga, ga, Gaw-col-ah," his mother swooped past him, her wings making a loud noise. He answered her with another scream. Then his father flew over him screaming. He saw his two brothers and his sister flying around him curveting and banking and soaring and diving. Then he completely forgot that he had not always been able to fly, and commended himself to dive and soar and curve, shrieking shrilly.*

i. Pick the most appropriate reason why the young gull felt dizzy.

- a) He hadn't eaten anything for a day.
- b) He was dizzy with excitement.
- c) He was wary of heights.
- d) He was flying for the first time.

ii How would you describe the screams of the gulls in the given extract?

- a) elation
- b) bewilderment
- c) shock
- d) protection

iii The line "*he completely forgot that he had not always been able to fly*" implies the

- a) great confidence the young gull had in his skills.
- b) naturalness of the act of flying for the young gull.
- c) satisfaction and joy of flying together as a family.
- d) desire of the young gull to leave his fears behind.

iv The extract refers to the many movements of the young gull's brothers and sister. Choose the option that correctly sequences these movements.

- a) The young gull's brothers and sister flew by tilting their wings, rose high, made darting movements and plunged headfirst.
- b) The young gull's brothers and sister flew by plunging headfirst, making darting movements, tilted their wings and rose high.
- c) The young gull's brothers and sister flew with darting movements, tilted their wings, rose high and plunged headfirst.
- d) The young gull's brothers and sister flew by rising high, plunging headfirst, making darting movements and tilting their wings.

v Which of the following mirrors the use of the literary device in "shrieking shrilly"?

- a) sparkling saga
- b) singing soft
- c) slippery sloppily
- d) sneeze silently

**Short Answer question: 20-30 words**

1. How did the mother react when the young Seagull begged for food?
2. When did a monstrous terror seize the Seagull? For how long did it last?
3. What happened when the young seagull responding to the call of his parents and siblings dropped his legs to stand on the green sea?
4. How did the seagull react when he realized that he was not drowning?
5. Do you think the seagull family was too harsh with the young one?
6. "The young seagull was alone on his ledge." How far do you think this condition was by his choice?



**Short Answer questions: 40-50 words**

7. The young seagull “failed to muster up courage to take that plunge”. In what way can the reference to the ‘plunge’ here be both literal and metaphorical? Explain.
8. The ‘fight or flight response’, that is, to stay and face a situation or run from it- is an automatic reaction to an event perceived as stressful or harmful. How would you evaluate the young gull’s response on finding himself off the ledge?
9. Do you think there was a difference between the mother’s and father’s attitude? Support your answer with reference to the text.

**Long Questions: 100-120 words**

1. What is the theme of the story ‘his first Flight’?

**Answer**

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

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

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

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

3. The young seagull’s parents wanted him to fly, like his brothers and sister. How could the young seagull’s newly flying siblings (Brother 1, Brother 2 and Sister) have motivated him? Write a brief conversation among them.

**The Black Aeroplane****Frederick Forsyth**

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

**MCQs**

*Everything was going well – it was an easy flight. Paris was about 150 kilometres behind me when I saw the clouds. Storm clouds. They were huge. They looked like black mountains standing in front of me across the sky. I knew I could not fly up and over them, and I did not have enough fuel to fly around them to the north or south. “I ought to go back to Paris,” I thought, but I wanted to get home. I wanted that breakfast. ‘I’ll take the risk,’ I thought, and flew that old Dakota straight into the storm.*

- i Based on the given extract, choose the option that lists the meme which would be the most appropriate response to “...it was an easy flight”?

a) Option (i)

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



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

ii How would you describe the “risk” the narrator took?

- a) calculated
- b) impetuous
- c) unavoidable
- d) navigable

iii In what way might the reference to the Dakota as “old” be relevant?

- a) Its antique value made it expensive and precious to the narrator.
- b) It is employed by the narrator as a term of endearment.
- c) It did not have enough fuel to fly around the storm clouds.
- d) Its ability to negotiate the storm clouds might have been suspect.

iv Read the statements given below, and then select the option that best describes the given statements.

Statement I – The narrator’s desire to reach home and see his family made him complacent.

Statement II – The narrator was unaware of the threat that the adversarial storm clouds presented.

Statement III – The narrator’s decision making was quick but irresponsible as well as dangerous.

- a) Statement I is False, Statement II is True, Statement III cannot be inferred
- b) Statement I and III are True, Statement II cannot be inferred.
- c) Statement I cannot be inferred, Statement II is False, Statement III is True.
- d) Statement I and II are False, Statement III is True.

v Select the correct option to fill in the blanks below: risk: risky :: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

- a) danger: dangerously
- b) hazard : hazardous
- c) peril : imperilled
- d) caution : precaution

*I was safe! I turned to look for my friend in the black aeroplane, but the sky was empty. There was nothing was gone. I could not see it anywhere. I landed and was not sorry to walk away from the old Dakota near the control tower. I went and asked a woman in the control centre where I was and who the other pilot was. I wanted to say ‘Thank you’. She looked at me very strangely, and then laughed. “Another aeroplane? Up there in this storm? No other aeroplanes were flying tonight. Yours was the only one I could see on the radar.” So, who helped me...*

i Select the option that correctly tracks the progression of emotions experienced by the narrator in the given extract.

- a) excited – surprised – relieved – grateful – perplexed
- b) relieved – confused – curious – dejected – panic-stricken



- c) optimistic – lonely – calm – elated – appreciative  
 d) triumphant – reassured – inquisitive – thankful – uncertain

ii Why do you think the woman in the control centre laughed?

- a) She found the narrator funny.  
 b) She thought his question preposterous.  
 c) She thought he was teasing her.  
 d) She was relieved the narrator was safe.

iii Filled with questions, the narrator decides to place an advertisement in the local newspaper to look for his “friend”.

Read the advertisement given below and select the option that includes the most appropriate solutions for the blanks:

Looking for a pilot of a black aeroplane who (i) \_\_\_\_\_ an old Dakota out of storm clouds late last night, but (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ before the Dakota pilot could express his gratitude after landing. Though control centre and radar did not (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ its presence, the Dakota pilot would really appreciate if his friend reached out. Please contact the Dakota pilot at 5200100110. In deep gratitude and eager (iv) \_\_\_\_\_, XXX

- a) (i) guided; (ii) disappeared; (iii) register; (iv) anticipation  
 b) (i) took; (ii) landed; (iii) acknowledge; (iv) appreciation  
 c) (i) brought; (ii) went away; (iii) confirm; (iv) expectation  
 d) (i) helped; (ii) vanish; (iii) make note; (iv) excitement

iv The narrator exclaimed that he was “safe”. Which of the following represented the most immediate threat to the narrator’s safety?

- a) The black mountain-like storm cloud  
 b) The depletion of fuel in the last fuel tank  
 c) Being lost due to non-functioning equipment  
 d) The old rattling Dakota aeroplane

v Choose the option that correctly matches the idioms in Column A to the story’s events in column B:

Column A – Idioms

Column B – Story events

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Every cloud has a silver lining. | (i) The narrator really wanted to have a hearty English breakfast, even though he really ought to have turned back. |
| 2. To be on cloud nine.             | (ii) The man in the other plane waved at the narrator and asked him to follow, closely drawing him out.             |
| 3. To have your head in the clouds. | (iii) The compass and other instruments stopped working. The radio was dead too.                                    |
| 4. gathering clouds.                | (iv) And there it was – the well-lit runway. An airport. The narrator could safely land.                            |

- a) 1-(iv); 2-(iii); 3-(ii); 4-(i)  
 b) 1-(iii); 2-(i); 3-(iv); 4-(ii)  
 c) 1-(i); 2-(ii); 3-(iii); 4-(iv)  
 d) 1-(ii); 2-(iv); 3-(i); 4-(iii)

**Short answer questions: 20-30 words**

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

**Short answer questions: 40-50 words**

6. Look at the given image. Briefly evaluate the narrator's decision to not go back to Paris with reference to the image.



7. James Lane Allen says, "Adversity reveals character". What do you learn about the narrator from the experience? Mention any two traits supported by the textual evidence.

**Long Questions: 100-120 words**

1. The Black Aeroplane was nothing but a manifestation of the narrator's own knowledge and understanding of averting the disaster of an impending crash. Discuss.
2. Imagine that the narrator shared his story with friends and family once he got home. One of them, a spiritual leader, decided to incorporate the story as part of his weekly sermon to the congregation. Another friend, a psychologist, worked the story into his next lecture on survival instinct and crisis management. Do you think the two interpretations of the story would be different? If so, how? What insights might the narrator get about his mysterious experience, if he were to attend both the sessions?

**Lesson 4: From the Diary of Anne Frank****-Anne Frank****LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

Students will be able to comprehend the historic and tragic event of the holocaust and be able to empathise with the hiding of the Frank family, especially the agony of a young Anne in hiding and how they relate to her sense of confinement.

- They would be able to relate with Anne's experience and anecdotes especially the incident described in the classroom.
- They would be able to appreciate the power of writing and how it enhances self-expression. To understand that "paper has more patience than people"

- They will be able to look at the example of the teacher student relationship; discuss learning and how one evolves from various circumstances. They will be able to discuss effective punishment for any young adult, are they treated harshly, unnecessarily?

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

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

In the next paragraph, Anne elaborates the reason why she writes in the diary in spite of her odd feeling about it. She tells that nobody can believe that a girl of thirteen feels lonely and truly she is not as she has darling parents and a loving sister of sixteen. In 1941, Anne’s Grandma falls ill and she dies in January 1942. Anne expresses that only she herself knows how much she misses her grandmother. She still loves her even after her death.

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

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

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

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

### MCQs

## THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

*“Paper has more patience than people’ I thought of this saying on one of those days when I was feeling a little depressed and was sitting at home with my chin in my hands, bored and listless, wondering whether to stay in or go out. I finally stayed where I was, brooding: Yes, paper does have more patience, and since I’m not planning to let anyone else read this stiffbacked notebook grandly referred to as a ‘diary’, unless I should ever find a real friend, it probably won’t make a bit of difference.”*

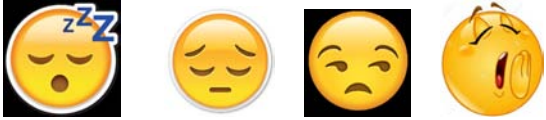
i ‘Paper has more patience than people.’ What does this imply?

This implies that Anne

- a) believed in the power of writing more than speaking to people.
- b) felt that she could pour her heart out on paper without any hindrance.

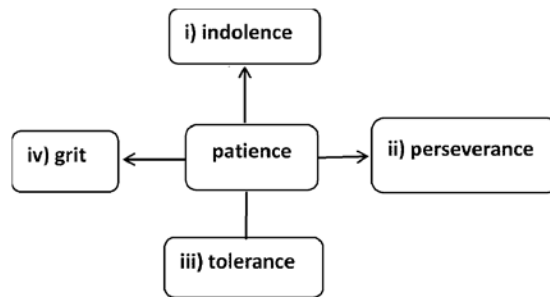
- c) had more faith in sharing her thoughts and feelings with paper.  
d) felt that she could share her feelings openly on paper.

ii Pick out the emoticon which clearly brings out the meaning of 'listless' as used in the extract?



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

iii Pick the option that is ODD one out with reference to the meaning of 'patience'.



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

iv If the diary were a 'real friend', what qualities would Anne expect it to have?  
Pick the option that lists these correctly.

1. optimistic
2. good listener
3. confidant
4. energetic
5. non-judgemental
6. outgoing
7. ambitious

- a) 1 & 4  
b) 5, 6 & 7  
c) 2, 3 & 5  
d) 3 & 7

v Pick out the sentence that brings out the meaning of 'brooding' as used in the extract?

- e) The mysterious house on the hill is still *brooding* above the village.  
f) The people at the stock market always keep *brooding* about the gains.  
g) He was *brooding* over the matter and took a long time to decide.  
h) Suspense and drama were *brooding* at the site of the investigation.



vi Anne doesn't plan to let anyone else read her diary as

- a) she is secretive about her life.
- b) it's about her intimate feelings.
- c) she is unwilling to share it with anyone.
- d) she wants to cherish these moments herself.

vii Pick the option that lists the image that most appropriately corresponds to 'chatterbox'.

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



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

*"Mr Keesing had a good laugh at my arguments, but when I proceeded to talk my way through the next lesson, he assigned me a second essay. This time it was supposed to be on 'An Incurable Chatterbox'. I handed it in, and Mr Keesing had nothing to complain about for two whole lessons. However, during the third lesson, he'd finally had enough. "Anne Frank, as a punishment for talking in class, write an essay entitled-'Quack, Quack, Quack, said Mistress Chatterbox'."*

i What convincing argument was made by Anne?

- a) She was talkative just like any other student in the class.
- b) She had the right to be talkative, as it was a classroom and not a prison.
- c) She had inherited the trait from her mother, so couldn't stop being talkative.
- d) She found it impossible to be quiet like the others as she couldn't change herself.

ii What does 'had a good laugh' imply, in the context of Mr. Keesing?

It means that he

- a) celebrated his ability to make Anne write the essay.
- b) ridiculed Anne in front of the whole class.
- c) pulled up Anne for her arguments in the essay.
- d) realised the humour in it and was amused.

iii Based on this extract, pick the option with the list of words that best describe Mr Keesing.

- a) jovial and creative
- b) strict and innovative
- c) tolerant and strict
- d) innovative and jovial

iv Why do you think Mr Keesing chose the title - 'An Incurable Chatterbox' - for Anne, to write on? This was so because he expected



- a) Anne to express her inability to elaborate on such a topic.
- b) that this would embarrass Anne and would check her indiscipline.
- c) her to apologise and not repeat her talkative behaviour.
- d) Anne to explore her creative writing skills.

v How did Anne feel when she was punished the third time by Mr Keesing? She

- a) was happy as she had to write three essays on the same topic.
- b) enjoyed making fun of Mr. Keesing in her own way.
- c) was worried as she had run out of original ideas for her essay.
- d) was thrilled at another opportunity to showcase her writing abilities.

### Short Answer Type Questions: 20-30 words

1. 'Paper has more patience than people' – Why did Anne Frank say that?
2. When and where was Anne Frank born?
3. What is the main feature of an essay according to Anne?
4. Why did Mr Keesing her teacher ask her to write another essay?
5. Why did Anne want to write the essay with the help of her friend Sanne?
6. Describe Anne's Feelings about having a diary.
7. What does Anne write in her first essay to support her habit of talking so much?
8. What was Mr Keesing's reaction after reading Anne's poem on the third essay that he had given to her to write?

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

9. Why was Anne's entire class anxious and nervous?
10. Describe Anne's love for her grandmother.
11. Describe about Anne Frank's early education.
12. Anne wrote in her diary to get things off her chest. List any two reasons why getting things off one's chest is recommended by counsellors as therapeutic.
13. Explain the emotion vested in Anne's statement, "...I was plunked down on the table as a birthday present for Margot."
14. Clarify why it is fair to say that Mr Keesing was innovative with his punishments.

### Long Answer Type Questions: 100-120 words

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

**Lesson 5: The Hundred Dresses I****- El Bsr Ester****LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

- To understand that the cultural context is important before evaluating a person or situation.
- Criticism and ridicule hurts, and if made unreasonably often comes back to you.
- Bullying, type casting, bracketing students and people are social evils.
- It's not enough to be good and honest, one needs to demonstrate them and be more tolerant and compassionate.
- To understand the various types of social inequalities that exist, class, cultural, social
- To know more about the historical context, (Polish refugees)
- Students will analyse the social, cultural and philosophical implications of the story

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

**MCQs**

*She always wore a faded blue dress that didn't hang right. It was clean, but it looked as though it had never been ironed properly. She didn't have any friends, but a lot of girls talked to her. Sometimes, they surrounded her in the school yard as she stood watching the little girls play hopscotch on the worn hard ground.*

*"Wanda," Peggy would say in a most courteous manner, as though she were talking to Miss Mason. "Wanda," she'd say, giving one of her friends a nudge, "tell us. How many dresses did you say you had hanging up in your closet?"*

The 'most courteous manner' here means that Peggy was

- a) on her best behaviour.
- b) teasing Wanda.
- c) trying to impress Wanda.
- d) respectful to Wanda.

ii Peggy gave her friend a nudge because

- a) she wanted to push her away from the scene.
- b) she disliked her friend being distracted then.
- c) she was teasing Wanda and wanted her to make others pay attention.
- d) she was teasing Wanda and didn't want anyone her miss the 'fun'.

iii Pick the option having the words that DO NOT loosely match the word, 'closet', from those given.

- 1) wardrobe 2) loft 3) cabinet 4) cupboard 5) porch 6) cellar

  - a) 1, 3 and 4
  - b) 3, 4 and 5
  - c) 1, 2 and 6
  - d) 2, 5 and 6

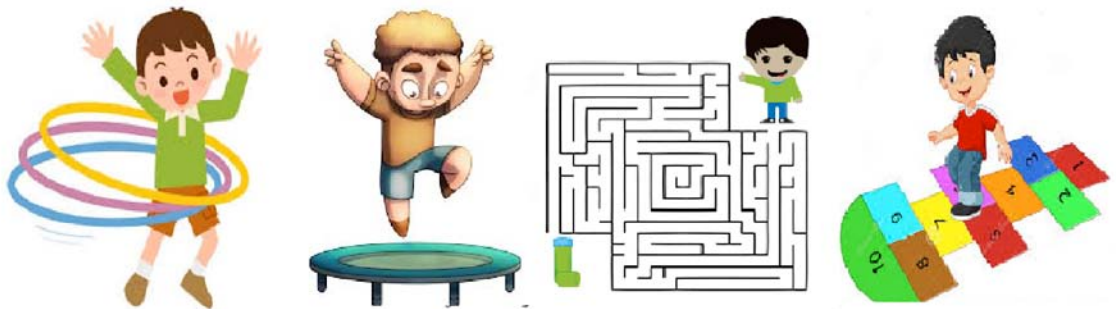
iv Why was Wanda's answer to Peggy's question always the same? Pick the LEAST probable reason. This was so because she knew that

- a) she was being picked on and it was probably her defence.
- b) confessing the truth would probably worsen the situation.
- c) she didn't know how else to get out of that situation.
- d) sticking to an unexpected answer would get her the attention she needed.

v Regarding Wanda being teased, Miss Mason was

- a) in denial that such behaviour was possible by her students.
- b) aware, but didn't want to discuss it with the students.
- c) unaware that the students were frequently teasing Wanda.
- d) of the belief that such behaviour was a normal part of growing up.

vi Which of the following images showcase 'hopscotch'?



*"In the opinion of the judges, any one of the drawings is worthy of winning the prize. I am very happy to say that Wanda Petronski is the winner of the girls' medal. Unfortunately, Wanda has been absent from school for some days and is not here to receive the applause that is due to her. Let us hope she will be back tomorrow. Now class, you may file around the room quietly and look at her exquisite drawings."*

i Pick the statement that is TRUE, according to the information given in the extract.

- a) Wanda won the prize because she had submitted a variety of entries.
- b) Wanda would have still won the prize even if she had submitted just one entry.
- c) Wanda won the prize because the majority of judges were women.
- d) Wanda would have still won the prize if she had drawn something else.

ii Miss Mason says, "I am very happy to ...". Which phrase DOES NOT replace the underlined phrase correctly from those given below?

- a) It gives me great pleasure to...
- b) I am sure you'll be surprised to...
- c) I am delighted to...
- d) It fills me with joy to...

iii When the teacher wants them to 'file around', she wants the students to

- a) put the files in their proper places.
- b) gather around her table to discuss the designs.
- c) file the designs properly in their folders.
- d) walk in a line to admire the designs.

iv Pick the sentence that DOES NOT use 'due to' in the same sense as in the given extract.

- a) She was disappointed due to their rude behaviour.
- b) We must give our colleagues the vacation due to them.
- c) I have some extra money due to me this month from my friend.
- d) You have an apology due to your parents.

v The teacher refers to Wanda's designs as 'exquisite' because

- each one of the hundred designs was different.
- each one of them was very beautiful.
- each of them was a copy of the latest fashion trend.
- each one had the same colour theme as the other.

### Short Answer Type Questions: 20-30 words

- Who was Wanda Petronski and why did she cut an awkward figure in the classroom?
- Where did Wanda live? What kind of a place was it?
- Who were Peggy and Maddie? How were they different from each other?
- Describe the way in which the girls had fun with Wanda.

### Short Answer Type Questions: 40-50 words

- Why was Maddie planning to write a note to Peggy? Why did she tear it away?
- What secret fear was Maddie harbouring? What does it reveal about her nature?
- Why was Peggy's friendship important to Maddie?
- Did Maddie enjoy teasing Wanda along with Peggy?
- Write a short note on Wanda's 'hundred dresses'.
- Maddie had her own reason to feel embarrassed on occasion, when Wanda was teased about her dresses. If you were Maddie, how would you have addressed the situation?

### Long Answer type question 100 -120 words

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

### Lesson 6: The Hundred Dresses II

- El Bsr Ester

#### MCQs

Dear Teacher

My Wanda will not come to your school anymore. Jake also. Now we move away to big city. No more holler 'Pollack'. No more ask why funny name. Plenty of funny names in the city.

Yours truly,

Jan Petronski

i Jan's tone in the writing of the letter IS NOT

- distressing.
- spiteful.
- hurt.
- painful.

ii What, according to the letter, was the primary reason that prompted Mr Petronski to take the decision to move to a big city?

- His wish to achieve success in the big city.
- His urge to join his relatives who mostly lived in the big city.



- c) His anxiety over their poverty in the small city.
- d) His agony about his children being viewed as 'outsiders' by their schoolmates.

iii The dictionary says the following about migration.

*Migration involves the movement of people (birds, fish etc.) from one place to another with intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location (geographic region).*

Which of the following options INCORRECTLY uses 'migration'?

- a) After gold was found in the uninhabited region, there was a migration to that area.
- b) Bears sleep through winters. This migration helps bears to use their stored energy much more slowly.
- c) There was a mass migration of youngsters to the tagged locale, to assist the cause for charity.
- d) Scientists have studied the migration of fish over long distances in the river

iv The phrase 'Pollack' reveals a discrimination on the basis of

- a) race.
- b) gender.
- c) religion.
- d) wealth.

v The line-- *Plenty of funny names in the city* – suggests that the city

- a) is a melting pot of people from different parts of the world.
- b) has foreign people willing to give opportunities to the poor.
- c) is a safe haven for immigrants if they have funny names.
- d) has a special status for all who are willing to be funny.

*Weeks went by and still Wanda did not answer. Peggy had begun to forget the whole business, and Maddie put herself to sleep at night making speeches about Wanda, defending her from great crowds of girls who were trying to tease her with, "How many dresses have you got?" And before Wanda could press her lips together in a tight line, the way she did before answering, Maddie would cry out, "Stop!"*

Which primary feelings of Maddie does the extract reveal?

- a) guilt, regret and righteousness
- b) guilt and shame
- c) shame, regret and courage
- d) courage and righteousness

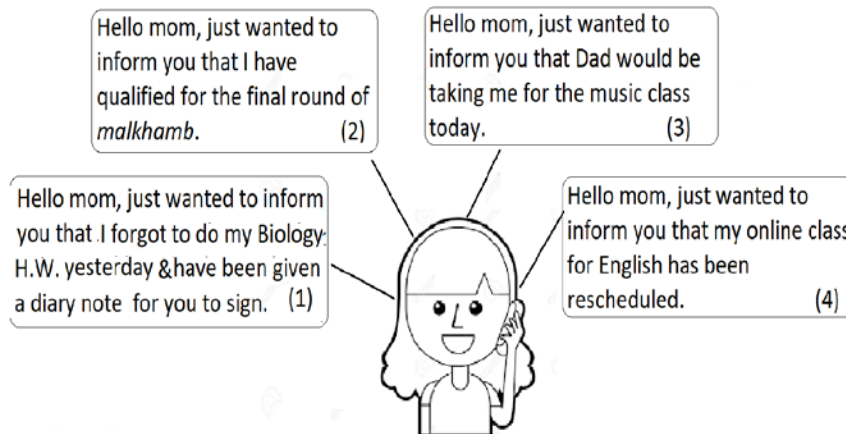
ii Which of the following is most likely to be a part of Maddie's speech?

- a) Stop! I think it's about time we asked her a new question. This is not fun anymore. How about her faded dress?
- b) Stop! Don't you know that I'm the one who had to lead in Peggy's absence? This is unacceptable.
- c) Stop! How dare you all join in without Peggy's permission? Don't you know she'd be angry?
- d) Stop! Aren't you all ashamed of yourself? Why do you trouble her? She means no harm to anyone.

iii Choose the declaration which is likely to be received with the pressing of lips together in a tight line.

- a) Option 1
- b) Option 2
- c) Option 3
- d) Option 4





iv Pick the option with a cause-effect relation, with reference to the given extract.

- Wanda's absence – Peggy missing Wanda
- Maddie's need to make amends – Confessing publicly
- Wanda's absence – Maddie's need to make amends Peggy teasing Wanda – Maddie's stand against it

v Wanda didn't reply to the letter for weeks. Pick the option that DOES NOT supply a possible reason for this, from those given below.

- The letter took more than a couple of weeks reaching her as it didn't have an address and needed to be forwarded.
- She needed time to forgive Maddie and Peggy and think her reply through.
- Peggy had second thoughts after mailing the letter and reclaimed it from the post office, to mail weeks later.
- She was occupied with settling in at the new school in the city.

**Short answer questions: 20 – 30 words**

- Why do you think Miss Mason took time to adjust her glasses slowly and deliberately before reading Jan Petronski's letter aloud?
- Do you think Miss Mason had any idea about the hundred dresses 'fun' with Wanda? Why/Why not?
- Why did Jan Petronski feel that the city would be a better option for his family to move to?
- 'Hey let's go and see if that kid has left town or not.' Why do you think Peggy said this with 'pretended casualness'?
- The Petronski's house and its yard looked shabby but clean. What can we infer about the Petronski family, from this information?

**Short answer questions: 40 –50 words**

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

8. The drawing and colouring contest involved girls designing dresses and boys designing motorboats.
  - a) Does it reveal any common perception about girls and boys?
  - b) What do you feel about the same?
9. Explain how wearing a school uniform might have addressed the problem/s faced by Maddie and Wanda regarding their dresses.
10. Peggy says: *Besides, when I was asking her about all her dresses, she probably was getting good ideas for her drawings.* Explain why Peggy said this and what prompted her to say so.

### Sample Question and Answer

Why did Maddie have sleepless nights?

**Answer:**

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

### Long answer questions (100 -120 words)

1. The Hundred Dresses - II gives out a moral lesson in humility. Wanda displays extraordinary courage, fortitude and a sense of self worth. Her exalted character is seen in her letter to Miss Mason. How far would you agree with her and justify such a behavior in everyone as essential?
2. You are 'Wanda'. You are deeply hurt by the behaviour of your classmates. Express your feelings in the form of a diary entry.
3. The Hundred Dresses-I and II exposes the stereotypical mindset of the people and the non inclusive nature of the society of those times. Substantiate with relevant examples from the text.
4. Explain how Maddie's timely intervention could have led to a completely different ending.
5. Despite her picking on Wanda and leading the group in doing so, Peggy was someone who shielded younger children from bullies and cried at the mistreatment of animals. Do you think that most people in the world are like Wanda -very aware about several issues but quite unfeeling when it comes to dealing with someone 'different'? Present your views and include the importance of being self-aware, lest we hurt others due to our thoughtlessness.
6. Peggy routinely made fun of Wanda along with her classmates. In this context, justify the given statement: One person's sense of humour can be another person's agony.
7. Wanda was regularly teased, but a closer look at her will tell the readers that far from being a subject of ridicule, she deserved praise for her unacknowledged qualities. Explain why she is actually praiseworthy, with reference to her situation and her behaviour.
8. Do you think the given quote applies to Maddie? Explain with reference to the text.

I am no longer  
accepting the things I  
cannot change. I am  
changing the things I  
cannot accept.  
-Angela.Y.Davis

### Lesson 7: Glimpses of India

## LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Students will be able to appreciate the scenic beauty and cultural diversity of India, how various scenarios led to various kinds of cultural influences.
- Know the Goan culture more closely
- Get more knowledge on the Koorgi regiment
- Get to know about the tea plantations in Assam
- Research on the cultural and historical aspect of all the three places
- Collaborate and do interdisciplinary project work

Throughout its history, India was intermittently disturbed by incursions from beyond its northern mountain wall. Especially important was the coming of Islam, brought from the northwest by Arab, Turkish, Persian, and other raiders beginning early in the 8th century. Only after the arrival of the Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama in 1498 and the subsequent establishment of European maritime supremacy in the region did India become exposed to major external influences arriving by sea, a process that culminated in the decline of the ruling Muslim elite and absorption of the subcontinent within the British Empire.

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

**A Baker from Goa****Lucio Rodrigues**

*"Our elders are often heard reminiscing nostalgically about those good old Portuguese days, the Portuguese and their famous loaves of bread. Those eaters might have vanished but the makers are still there. We still have amongst us the mixers, the moulders and those who bake the loaves. Those age-old, time-tested furnaces still exist. The fire in these furnaces has not yet been extinguished. The thud and jingle of traditional baker's bamboo, heralding his arrival in the morning, can still be heard in some places."*

i The narrator says that the furnaces were 'time-tested' because

- a) they had been thoroughly tested each time, before being used.
- b) they had proved the test of time and were working well.
- c) they had been tested by modern day experts.
- d) they had the power to withstand inexperienced usage.

ii Those eaters might have vanished but the makers are still there. Pick the option that expresses the tone of the narrator.

- 1) elated
  - 2) morose
  - 3) nostalgic
  - 4) hopeful
  - 5) sarcastic
  - 6) critical
  - 7) celebratory
- a) 1 and 7

- b) 2 and 6
- c) 3 and 4
- d) 4 and 5

iii Pick the idiom that brings out the same meaning of 'reminiscing' as used in the passage

- a) train of thought.
- b) commit something to memory.
- c) a trip down memory lane.
- d) jog somebody's memory.

iv Why do you think the baker came in with 'a thud and a jingle'?

- a) He wanted to make everyone alert and active with his presence.
- b) He wanted to wake up everyone from their slumber and ask them to visit the bakery.
- c) He was used to making a loud noise as most people responded to just that.
- d) He wanted to make people aware that he had come around to sell his goodies.

v The 'fire in the furnaces has not yet been extinguished' implies that

- a) the furnaces are still being used to bake the loaves of bread.
- b) The fire is in the process of being reviewed as a replaceable method for heating furnaces.
- c) The furnaces are very strong and cannot be shifted for use in other areas.
- d) The fire in the furnaces takes a long time to cease burning, once lighted.

#### Short answer Questions:20-30 words

- (a) Why is the baker's furnace essential for the Goan people?
- (b) On which occasions are the cakes and Bolinas necessary?
- (c) When are marriage gifts rendered meaningless?
- (d) What is a must for Christmas and other festivals?
- (e) What does the lady of the house prepare on the occasion of her daughter's engagement?
- (f) What makes the marriage gifts meaningful?

#### Short answer Questions:40-50 words

- (g) How is a traditional baker recognized?
- (h) Why was it absolutely essential to have a "baker's furnace" in a Goan village?

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

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



**Long Questions: 100-120 words**

1. Bread and cakes were an integral part of Goan life in older days. Discuss the memories that the author recollects about good old Portuguese days and their loaves of bread.
2. Give examples of few craft based professions. What skills are necessary for such professions? What are the possible reasons for the decline of such professions in the 21st century?
3. The narrator shares, "Baking was indeed a profitable profession in the old days."
  - a) What do you feel has changed now? Why?
  - b) State any one way, you feel, the *paders* can regain their lost glory.
4. The culture, lifestyle and traditions of a place are influenced by the people who lived or settled there at some point of time. Cultural assimilation adds flavour to the existing structure of a society. Summarise your opinion on the given idea.

**Coorg****Lokesh Abrol**

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

**Short answer questions: 20-30 words**

1. Why is the monsoon season not the best period to visit Coorg?
2. What type of stories are the Coorgi people always ready to narrate?
3. What is the special favour granted to the Coorgi people?
4. Coorgis are hospitable by nature. Explain
5. Why does the author in 'Coorg' say that the visitors' search for the heart and soul of India would be found in Coorg?
6. Coorgis belong to a valorous and hospitable race. Comment on this statement with reference to the text.

**Short answer questions: 40-50 words**

6. Where is Coorg situated? Why is it referred to as piece of heaven?
- 7 What type of people inhabit this land of 'rolling hills'?
- 8 How much area of the district is covered by evergreen rainforests?
- 9 Why are the people of Coorg known as descendants of the Arabs?

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

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

**Long Question: 100-120 words**

1. Coorg is a tourist's paradise. Discuss with reference to the extract from 'Glimpses of India'.
2. Pen down a brief travelogue\* entry, narrating any personal impression/s about a visit to Coorg. Include your reflections about the differences between the place where you live and the place you've visited. (\* A travelogue is a person's account of a journey to another country or place. It can either be a written report with many factual details or a narrative story about personal impressions and experiences.)

You may begin like this...

As I stepped into the land of evergreen forests, I was blown away by the pristine beauty and .....(continue)

### Tea from Assam

Arup Kumar Datta

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

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

### MCQ

*"Tell me another!" scoffed Pranjol.*

*"We have an Indian legend too. Bodhidharma, an ancient Buddhist ascetic, cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk, banished sleep."*

*"Tea was first drunk in China," Rajvir added, "as far back as 2700 B.C.! In fact, words such as tea, chai and chini are from the Chinese. Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century and was drunk more as medicine than as beverage."*

i The main idea of this extract is

- a) Tea as a popular beverage in Europe and how it spread.
- b) Origin of tea in India and why it became popular in Europe.
- c) Importance of India in popularising tea and influencing Europe.
- d) Indian legend on tea and how it travelled from China to Europe.

ii Why do you think Pranjol 'scoffed'?

- a) He was upset with the legend Rajvir shared.
- b) He was mocking Rajvir for his lack of knowledge.
- c) He was amused and tickled at what Rajvir shared.
- d) He was impressed with what Rajvir had shared.

iii Pick the option that includes the tea label information that corresponds to the given sentence.

*"The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk, banished sleep."*

- a) Option 1
- b) Option 2

- c) Option 3  
d) Option 4

(1) Its calming effects may be attributed to an antioxidant called apigenin, which is found in abundance in chamomile tea. Apigenin binds to specific receptors in your brain that may decrease anxiety and initiate sleep.

(3) It interferes with REM sleep, has some unwanted side effects, keeps sleep away and allows the possibility of inducing hours of sleeplessness and increased night-time awakenings.

(2) It increases levels of a neurotransmitter called gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) and improves overall sleep quality by shortening the time it takes to fall asleep and decreasing night-time awakenings.

(4) It alleviates anxious thoughts and soothes the spirit before bedtime. It improves energy levels and helps banish stress and results in a better night's sleep, naturally.

iv Based on the inference from the extract, which of these is NOT TRUE about tea drinking in the sixteenth century Europe?

Dr. Smith is a doctor of sixteenth century Europe.

- a) Dr. Smith encouraged drinking of green tea whenever available, to reduce chances of tooth loss.  
b) Dr. Smith prescribed regular tea drinking to all his patients with a weak heart.  
c) Dr. Smith always served tea as refreshment when he has guests, as they all enjoyed this beverage.  
d) Dr. Smith usually recommended black tea to reduce inflammation in the body.

v Based on this extract, how do you think Rajvir felt while narrating?

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| a) i) excited      | ii) agitated   |
| b) i) hysterical   | ii) nervous    |
| c) i) nervous      | ii) agitated   |
| d) i) enthusiastic | ii) passionate |

### Short Answer questions: 20-30 words

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

Solved Answer

Rajvir found the tea garden very beautiful with tiny tea plants, tall trees and doll-like tea pluckers. He liked the green and pure natural environment of the area. The building was an eyesore in the natural scene and was polluting it with the smoke billowing out of the chimneys. So it appeared 'ugly' to Rajvi.

- What surprised Mr Barua? Why?
- What according to Rajvir was second flush?

**Short Answer Questions: 40-50 words**

5. Who managed Dhekiabari? What Impact did the ownership have on his son?
6. What are the various legends regarding the origin of tea?
7. Rajvir did his study before his visit to the tea plantation. Is it good to do one's research before the start of a new venture or does it take away from the thrill of discovery? Elucidate your stance.
8. Pranjol buried his head in his detective book while Rajvir was eager to look at the beautiful scenery during the train journey. Why was there a difference in their attitude?

**Long question 100- 120 words**

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

**Lesson 8- Mijbil the Otter****-Gavin Maxwell****LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

- Students will realise the unique characteristics of otters, get to know about their endearing qualities and learn about the natural habitat they dwell in.
- Students will comprehend the unique bond Mijbil the otter has with his master.
- They will be able to correlate the pet-owner relationship with other endearing stories of human and animal companionship.
- Students will appreciate how animals are also sentient beings
- They will learn how pets also need invigorating activities and exercises so that they have a more fulfilling life.
- They will learn to imbibe qualities of empathy, patience and selflessness towards animals.

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

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

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



otter disappeared in the plane. This frightened the passengers. But the airhostess helped him to find out Mij again and settled on the author's knees.

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

Different people made different guesses as to what animal it was. They would say it was a baby seal, squirrel, a walrus, a hippo, a beaver, a bear cub or even a leopard. Very few Londoners had ever seen an otter. They were filled with surprise on seeing such a strange animal. One day a labourer was digging a hole in the street. Looking at the author's otter, he exclaimed, "Here, Mister, what is that supposed to be?"

### MCQs

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

i "Mijbil was neither hostile nor friendly; he was simply aloof and indifferent..." From the actions of the given set of friends, choose the person who's behaviour is likely to resemble Mijbil's.

- a) Akanksha rudely tells her best friend to stop calling.
- b) Piyush was amicable since the day he walked into his new classroom.
- c) Rishabh became nasty as soon as he started earning money.
- d) Urvashi was distant for a while after losing her grandmother.

ii Select the option that correctly puts the following events in correct order.

- 1. Maxwell planned to take Mijbil to the bathroom.
- 2. Mijbil slept at a significant distance from Maxwell's bed.
- 3. Mijbil immensely enjoyed playing in water.
- 4. Mijbil slept in much closer vicinity of the author as opposed to the previous night.

- a) 1, 3, 4, 2
- b) 3, 1, 2, 4
- c) 2, 4, 1, 3
- d) 4, 3, 1, 2

iii The words "slosh and splash" are examples of the onomatopoeic words that go together phonetically-resembling the sound that they describe.

Choose the option that DOES NOT fit the given description.

- a) hip hop
- b) bow wow
- c) tick tock
- d) pitter patter

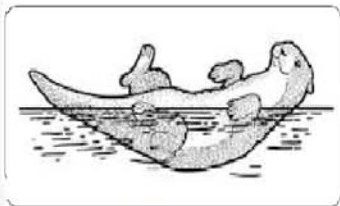
iv Choose the option that correctly describes a body-belt in the given context as explained by the four people given below.

- a) A body-belt is a device especially made for swimmers and scuba divers, which helps them breathe under water.
- b) Body-belts basically resemble the waist belts and keep our body upright, in a standing position.
- c) Body-belts are used for restraining while doing certain activities, in order to prevent hurt.
- d) A body-belt is an accessory used by body builders for weight training as a measure against muscle and bone injuries.

v Select the option that best describes the final action of the otter, based on the given passage.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

- a) Option (1)
- b) Option (2)
- c) Option (3)
- d) Option (4)

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

i Choose the speaker that uses the phrase 'appalling spectacle' correctly.

Speaker 1 – We got back home to see that our pet dog had eaten *kheer* my mother had kept out of the fridge. Indeed, an appalling spectacle.

Speaking 2 – We got back home and witnessed that our cousin had dressed our pet dog in his t-shirt. Have to admit that it was an appalling spectacle.

Speaker 3 – We got back home to see that our pet dog sitting with a mangled rat. It was an appalling spectacle.

Speaking 4 – We got back home from the airport and observed our pet dog sound asleep on the rug. What an appalling spectacle!

ii Choose the option that is closest in resemblance to the box's condition in which Mij was kept.



iii Select the option that DOES NOT state the possible reason for Maxwell's cutting the box edges off.

- a) Mij could have injured himself further.
- b) It could have made the place untidy.
- c) Mij could have accidentally swallowed the torn pieces
- d) It could have obstructed the shutting of the lid.

iv Choose the option that correctly states Maxwell's likely feelings, in the situation below.

*"... I put the miserable Mij back into the box, holding down the lid with my hand."*

- (1) anxious (2) disappointed (3) terrified
- (4) guilty (5) insulted
- a) 1 and 5
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 4
- d) 3 and 5

**Short answer questions: 20-30 words**

- What did the author find at the Consulate-General?
- Why did Maxwell get his mail after five days and what he did to get it?

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

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

**Answer:** He went to Basra, to the Consulate-General, to collect and answer his mail from Europe. He had had to wait there for five days. To start with his mail didn't reach on time. Then he tried to make a telephone call. This incident is of those days when one had to book an

international call 24 hrs in advance. The telephone line was not working properly on the first day. Next day it was some public holiday so it was not working. Finally, after a tortuous wait of five days his mail arrived.

4. What did the otter look like?
5. What, according to the writer, is the 'real play' of the otter?
6. How was Mij to be transported to England?
7. What happened when the box was opened?
8. Why does Maxwell observe that the airhostess "was the very queen of her kind"? Why does she say – 'it would be better if you resumed your seat, and I will find the animal and bring it to you'?
9. While staying in London, what was the pastime of Mij?
10. How did Mij behave outside the house in London?
11. What guesses did the Londoners make about what Mij was?
12. "...every drop of water must be, so to speak, extended and spread about the place..." Describe Maxwell's observation regarding Mij with reference to the given quote.
13. Maxwell's fear of sending Mij to England was legitimate. Give a reason.
14. Maxwell was justified in thinking very highly of the airhostess. Justify
15. Compare any one compulsive human habit with respect to the otter's compulsive habit, as mentioned in the text.

#### Short answer questions: 40-50 words

16. What would you say was the greatest obstacle faced by the narrator transporting Mijbil to Camusfearna?
17. There is not a dull moment when pets are around. Explain how this holds true in case of "Mijbil the Otter".
18. Peculiar behaviours are a characteristic of Otters. Discuss with respect to "Mijbil the Otter".
19. Without the assistance of the airhostess, the narrator could not have transported Mijbil from Basra to London safely. Comment.
20. Mijbil caused a sensation in London. Expound with reference to the chapter "Mijbil the Otter".

#### Long Answer Questions: 100-120 words

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



**Lesson 9- Madam Rides the Bus****-Vallikkannan****LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

- Appreciate the spirit of enquiry and adventure.
- Adventure should be pursued with a sense of responsibility.
- Spirit of Enquiry leads to knowledge which in turn leads to self-improvement.
- One should be prepared for the unexpected in life.
- To develop sensitivity, understanding and empathy for people living in deprivation in small villages.
- The need to set goals for oneself, however difficult it may seem.
- Students will understand the structure, meaning and literary genre of the short story.

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

**MCQs**

*"Day after day she watched the bus, and gradually a tiny wish crept into her head and grew there: she wanted to ride on that bus, even if it was just once. This wish became stronger, until it was an overwhelming desire. Valli would stare wistfully at the people who got on and off the bus when it stood at the street corner. Their faces would kindle in her longings, dreams, and hopes. If one of her friends happened to ride the bus and tried to describe the sights of the town to her. Valli would be jealous to listen and would shout, in English: "Proud! Proud!"*

i Valli would stare wistfully at the people as she

- a) had been watching the bus for a long time.
- b) was inspired by the people travelling on the bus.
- c) had a strong desire to take a ride on the bus.
- d) envied the people who could travel on the bus.

ii Pick the option that shows the list of words that collocate with 'overwhelming' (e.g. overwhelming desire)

1. response
2. lies
3. support
4. majority
5. pets
6. places

- a) 1, 5 & 6
- b) 1, 3 & 4
- c) 2 & 5
- d) 3, 5 & 6

iii 'Valli would be jealous to listen...' This indicates Valli's

- a) longing to ride the bus.
- b) nature as an envious person.

- c) denial to accept her situation.
- d) inclination to trouble travellers.

iv A part of the extract has been paraphrased. Choose the option that includes the most appropriate solution to the blanks.

The desire became so (i) \_\_\_\_\_ that it transformed into an ii) \_\_\_\_\_ one. Valli would look (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ at people who boarded the bus and got off.

- a) i) active ii) overt iii) longingly
- b) i) vigorous ii) overpowering iii) cheerfully
- c) i) staunch ii) overt iii) joyfully
- d) i) vigorous ii) overpowering iii) longingly

v What does the line 'gradually a tiny wish crept into her head and grew there', mean?

- a) The wish developed in her head over a period of time.
- b) The wish was a feeling of wanting to prove her strength.
- c) The wish was planted in her head by someone's suggestion.
- d) The wish was small and was overpowered by a sense of doubt.

*"Yes, I'm travelling alone," she answered curtly. And I've got a ticket too. "Yes she's on her way to town," said the conductor. "With a thirty paise ticket. "Oh, why don't you mind your own business," said Valli. But she laughed all the same, and the conductor laughed too. But the old woman went on with her drivel. "Is it proper for such a young person to travel alone? Do you know exactly where you're going in town? What's the street? What's the house number? "You needn't bother about me. I can take care of myself," Valli said, turning her face towards the window and staring out."*

Pick the option that matches the expressions with 'mind' correctly.

Expression	Meaning
1. bring to mind	A. be receptive to someone's ideas
2. be in two minds	B. think about only one subject
3. have an open mind	C. recall something
4. put your mind at ease	D. undecided
	E. reassure you
	F. reach a decision

- a) 1-F, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D
- b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-E
- c) 1-B, 2-F, 3-E, 4-A
- d) 1-F, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B

ii Valli told the conductor to mind his own business and laughed as well. This shows that Valli ...

- a) was not really bothered about what the conductor said.
- b) didn't like the conductor speaking about her.
- c) disliked what the conductor said but was amused.
- d) was impressed with what the conductor said.

iii The old woman went on with her drivel. Why is the word 'drivel' used here?

It is used to show that the old woman

- a) was talking incessantly.
- b) kept muttering a lot of nonsense.

- c) was volunteering advice on request.
- d) spoke non-stop about herself.

iv The old woman asked her questions

- a) due to anxiety about Valli travelling alone.
- b) out of curiosity and concern for Valli.
- c) interest in Valli's life and need for travel.
- d) due to the habit of interfering in Valli's life.

v How do you think Valli felt when the old woman asked her questions?

Pick the option that best describes her feelings.

- e) i) irritated            ii) agitated
- f) i) concerned        ii) upset
- g) i) upset              ii) agitated
- h) i) upset              ii) irritated

### Short Answer Type Questions: 20-30 words

1. Valli had no friends. Was she despondent about this fact? Explain.
2. How did Valli derive unending joy by just standing at the front door?
3. Who was Valli jealous of and why?
4. How did Valli manage to travel by bus without the knowledge of her mother?
5. What sets Valli apart from the other children of her age?
6. How did Valli feel on seeing the dead cow on the road?
7. What sacrifices did Valli have to make to realize her dream of going on a bus ride? What does it reveal about her nature?
8. How did the bus conductor and passengers react on seeing Valli board the bus on her own?
9. What sort of a person was the conductor of the bus? How did he treat Valli?
10. Describe Valli's interaction with the ugly old woman on the bus.
11. "Oh," said Valli, "I was just agreeing with what you said about things happening without our knowledge." Explain the context of these lines.
12. During her journey, Valli absorbed the natural beauty and clapped her hands in happiness on seeing a young cow running very fast. What does this reveal about Valli?
13. Valli didn't like the way adults treated her during her bus journey. Describe how you would feel and react if you were to find yourself in a similar situation.

### Short Answer Type Questions: 40-50 words

14. Valli behaved very authoritatively with everyone on the bus. Substantiate and explain why she behaved like that.
15. Would you think of Valli as an impulsive girl? Give reasons for your answer.
16. Why did the conductor address Valli as 'Madam'? How did Valli react to being addressed like that? Explain her reacting like that.
17. If you were to advise Valli on the two things she ought to take with her if she were travelling alone for the first time, what would they be and why?
18. Do you think Valli's mother would have taken her for the bus ride if she had requested her to do so? Why/ Why not?

### Long answer type question: 100-120 words

1. Age is not a barrier when it comes to doing something different and adventurous. Which characteristics of Valli help her achieve the wonder of visiting the town at such a tender age?
2. Would you categorize Valli as a risk taker? Give examples to support your answer.
3. Describe Valli's bus ride in your own words. Enumerate what all she observed and how she felt during the journey.
4. Valliammai, despite her young age, was a wise and perceptive girl. Elaborate with relevant examples from the text.
5. Do you think Valli benefitted from the painstakingly elaborate plan that she had made? How was her overall experience?
6. Travelling teaches us many life lessons and enriches us with experiences. You and your classmate have a discussion on this statement and your love for travel. Write a dialogue. You may begin like this...

Friend: I think travelling is one of the best ways to explore not just the world around you but also helps you introspect about life itself.

You: .....

Friend: Travelling enriches us with so many varied experiences.

You: .....

### Lesson 10-The Sermon at Benares

#### LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Students will be able to appreciate the ideas of introspection and self-restraint as propagated in Buddhism
- They will be able to empathise with the common human suffering factor
- They will be able to hone their research-based skills on other tenets of Buddha.
- They will be able to know more deeply about spiritual practices like meditation, self-abnegation and so on
- Students will get more information on Siddhartha's Enlightenment and get a more thorough understanding of his life of asceticism.

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

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

According to the Buddhist sutras, Gautama was moved by the innate suffering of humanity and its endless repetition due to rebirth. He set out on a quest to end this repeated suffering. Finding the answers to his queries while meditating under the Bodhi Tree was the enlightenment for Siddharth who became the Buddha. He wanted to share with the people his wisdom that peace



can be attained in spite of suffering and that one should draw out the arrow of lamentation and complaint and grief.

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

### MCQs

*Poor Kisa Gotami now went from house to house, and the people pitied her and said, "Here is mustard-seed; take it!" But when she asked, "Did a son or daughter, a father or mother, die in your family?" they answered her, "Alas! the living are few, but the dead are many. Do not remind us of our deepest grief." And there was no house but some beloved one had died in it.*

**I** The community's response to Kisa in the above extract was somewhat different from before. Why do you think that was the case?

- a) They had learnt from Buddha's sermons.
- b) They were able to help Kisa in some way this time.
- c) They understood parental grief.
- d) They liked Kisa and enjoyed talking to her.

**ii** Which of the following options represent the correct understanding of the word "poor" in the phrase "Poor Kisa Gotami"?

- a) in need of money
- b) weak
- c) unfortunate
- d) inferior

**iii** "Do not remind us of our deepest grief." The tone of the speaker(s) is

- a) disillusioned.
- b) sceptical.
- c) ironic.
- d) solemn.

**iv** Pick the option that explains – '...the living few, but the dead many.'

- a) It shows the high death rate and low birth rate in the city of Benares.
- b) It highlights the holy status of Benares where many Hindus go to die.
- c) It throws light on the numerous loved ones the villagers had lost over time.
- d) It reflects that many children who had died in the village for various reasons.

**v** Imagine you are a photo journalist visiting the city at the time Kisa Gotami went from house to house. You documented her experience given in the above extract in a photo series. Your publisher wants to publish the photo series in three parts wherein Part 1 shows Kisa's visits to the houses; Part 2 depicts her conversations with people, and Part 3 captures Kisa's reflections at the end of the day sitting by the wayside. The publisher would also like you to choose titles for the series and its three parts.

Look at the titles given below, and choose the options that provide the most appropriate set of titles.

1) Series Title – From Darkness to Light.

Part I – Living in Loss; Part II – A Mother's Journey; Part III – Mustard Seed

2) Series Title – Mustard Seed.

Part I – A Mother’s Journey; Part II – From Darkness to Light; Part III –Living in Loss

3) Series Title – A Mother’s Journey.

Part I – Mustard Seed; Part II – Living in Loss; Part III – From Darkness to Light

4) Series Title – Living in Loss.

Part I – From Darkness to Light; Part II – Mustard Seed; Part III – A Mother’s Journey

a) 1 and 2

b) 2 and 3

c) 3 and 4

d) 1 and 4

*Not from weeping nor from grieving will anyone obtain peace of mind; on the contrary, his pain will be the greater and his body will suffer...He who seeks peace should draw out the arrow of lamentation, and complaint, and grief. He who has drawn out the arrow and has become composed will obtain peace of mind."*

i. If the Buddha were a counsellor, which of the following options would you find in a brochure of his service?

<p><i>TO LIVE IN HEARTS WE LEAVE BEHIND IS NOT TO DIE.</i></p> <p><i>-THOMAS CAMPBELL</i></p>	<p><i>In another time, in a happier place, you will meet again.</i></p> <p><i>- Unknown -</i></p>	<p><b>Death, after all, is the common expectation from birth. Neither heroes nor cowards can escape it.</b></p> <p>Ellis Peters</p>	<p><b>The 5 Stages of Grief</b></p> <p>1. Denial                      3. Bargaining 2. Anger                     4. Depression 5. Acceptance</p>
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

ii. Which of the following statements cannot be attributed to the Buddha based on the given extract?

- (i) Pain and grief are unavoidable and necessary.
  - (ii) The inevitability of death makes grieving futile.
  - (iii) Universality of grief and pain makes us sad.
  - (iv) Understanding that life is finite leads to wisdom.
- a) (i) and (ii)  
b) (i) and (iii)  
c) (iii) and (iv)  
d) (i) and (iv)

iii Chose the option that appropriately completes the following –  
lamentation : grief :: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) laughter : joke
- (b) discomfort : fear
- (c) celebration : joy
- (d) resignation: loss

iv According to the Buddha, peace of mind is attainable by those who

- a) renounce worldly life like the Buddha
- b) take out the arrow and become strong
- c) grieve, suffer and then move on
- d) recognise terms of life and let go of complaint

v The given extract is paraphrased below. Choose the option that includes the most appropriate solutions for the blanks.

(i) The act of \_\_\_\_\_ is not only pointless but (ii) rather \_\_\_\_\_, causing pain and suffering. It only serves to (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ peace of mind. (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ without complaint is crucial to well-being and peace.

- a) grief, harmful, destroy, accepting
- b) grieving, counterproductive, take away, acceptance
- c) weeping, productive, take away, lamentation
- d) grieving, harmful, destroy, lamenting

#### Short answer questions: 20-30 words

1. Why was Buddha hailed as the Awakened or the Enlightened?
2. Why is Benaras considered to be one of the holiest places of India?
3. What do you understand by the term "sermon"?
4. How has death been described in the story "The Sermon at Benaras".
5. Elucidate any one quality that Siddhartha demonstrated when he gave up his status and family. Explain your choice.
6. Do you think being enlightened placed a far greater responsibility on the Buddha than being king would have? Justify your stance.
7. How can death be considered an equaliser?

#### Short answer questions: 40-50 words

8. Kisa understood the temporality of life as she sat at the wayside watching the city lights. Can you think of any other object or phenomenon, natural or manmade, that might similarly reflect the fragile nature of human life? Justify your choice.
9. Grief is often seen as a measure of love. Do you think the Buddha's sermon undermines a mother's love? Justify your response.
10. What message might the Buddha's story hold for those who are in positions of power and privilege?

#### Long questions: 100-120 words

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

I THINK EVERYBODY  
SHOULD GET RICH AND  
FAMOUS AND DO  
EVERYTHING THEY EVER  
DREAMED OF SO THEY  
CAN SEE THAT IT'S NOT  
THE ANSWER.

Can you relate this to the Buddha's life before and after he attained enlightenment? Provide examples from the text to support your answer.

#### Lesson 11- The Proposal

-Anton Chekov



**LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

- Students will be able to understand a facet of Russian aristocracy, their arrogance and attachment to property.
- Understand the hypocrisy of characters.
- They will develop awareness that anger and arrogance often clouds judgement which leads to mistakes which can be major ones.
- Presence of mind can save difficult situations.
- Self-interest can lead to many adjustments. Sacrificing small things can lead to gains.
- They will understand the changing approaches to theatre and the social, cultural, philosophical implications in representative plays
- They will identify literary characteristics of the drama

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

#### MCQs

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

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

*NATALYA: All, all, all!*

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

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

*CHUBUKOV: Your father was a guzzling gambler!*

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

- 1) antagonism
- 2) humour
- 3) contempt
- 4) irony

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

**ii** The playwright's intention in the given extract is to

- a) throw light upon the weaknesses of the rich in any society.
- b) emphasize that family history is important in a marriage proposal.
- c) satirise the superficiality of the upper class in Russian society.
- d) send a message that ego is not healthy in any relationship.

**iii** If according to Chubukov and Natalya, Lomovs are not "honourable people", why do they still consider Lomov's proposal?

- a) Natalya can take care of her father if she marries close by.
- b) They were exaggerating in the argument and didn't mean it.
- c) They understand that honour is superficial and overrated.
- d) Lomov's status in society supersedes everything.

iv Imagine you found the playwright's notes for each scene in the play and noticed that some of the words were missing. Choose the option that fills the missing words most appropriately.

A conversation that starts pleasantly quickly turns into a (i) \_\_\_\_\_ argument. With (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ of Oxen Meadows at the heart of the matter, Lomov and Natalya quarrel and are later joined by Chubukov. Thus, begins a (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ of insults, accusations and name-calling. All (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ disappears. Eventually, Lomov leaves clutching at his heart, his foot numb.

- a) (i) petty ; (ii) history ; (iii) series; (iv) politeness
- b) (i) vicious ; (ii) ownership ; (iii) circus ; (iv) civility
- c) (i) curious ; (ii) land ; (iii) outpouring ; (iv) laughter
- d) (i) ugly ; (ii) neighbourhood ; (iii) barrage; (iv) goodness

v Which of the following options comes closest to the meaning of 'tried' as used in the extract?

- a) She mastered the game through a process of **trial** and error.
- b) He followed the **trial** closely and was seen in court every day.
- c) This had been a **tried** and tested formula for the organisation.
- d) They **tried** with all their might to repeat their earlier successes.

CHUBUKOV: *What a weight off my shoulders, ouf!*

NATALYA: *But, still you will admit now that Guess is worse than Squeezer.*

LOMOV: *Better!*

NATALYA: *Worse!*

CHUBUKOV: *Well, that's a way to start your family bliss! Have some champagne!*

LOMOV: *He's better!*

NATALYA: *Worse! Worse! Worse!*

CHUBUKOV: *[trying to shout her down] Champagne! Champagne!*

i Which of the following titles of Shakespeare's plays might best apply to the relationship of Lomov and Natalya's relationship?

- a) The Taming of the Shrew
- b) Romeo and Juliet
- c) As You Like It
- d) Two Gentlemen of Verona

ii How would you characterise Chubukov's mood based on the given extract?

- a) cautious and celebratory
- b) relieved and jubilant
- c) merry, yet thoughtful
- d) grateful, yet hurt

iii Based on the extract, Lomov and Natalya's closing lines can best be seen as

- a) a humorous and ironic take on typical marriage vows.
- b) a reflection of their affections for Guess and Squeezer.
- c) a sign of the prospective instability in their marital bliss.
- d) the writer's statement that disagreement is part of marriage.

iv Choose the option that correctly uses the idioms to the fill in the blanks of the paragraph below.

In a team, it is important to (i) \_\_\_\_\_. Otherwise, you would become (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, and incur the displeasure of the others. When that happens, you might feel (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. However, for the others, not having to carry you along would be a (iv) \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) pull your weight; (ii) dead weight; (iii) the weight of the world on your shoulders; (iv) weight off the shoulders.
- (i) weight yourself; (ii) the weight of the world on your shoulder; (iii) like dead weight; (iv) weight off their shoulders
- (i) throw weight around; (ii) worth your weight in gold; (iii) weight off your shoulders; (iv) dead weight
- (i) lend weight to someone; (ii) heavy weight; (iii) like pulling your weight; (iv) weight off their shoulders

v The liberal use of exclamatory marks in the given extract indicate that the characters are expressing

- apologies in a solemn and heartfelt tone.
- good counsel and advice in a serious matter.
- reconciliation on matters leading to argument.
- strong feelings with a raised voice.

### Short Questions: 20-30 words

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

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

- What was Lomov's opinion about Natalya's family?
- What was the confusion over "Oxen" meadows and how was it settled?
- How did Chubukov want Lomov to speak with him during the argument?
- Which qualities are common in all three characters of the play 'The Proposal'?
- How does Lomov come to Chubukov's house? What for does he come? How is he received?
- Why did Lomov want to get married?
- What happens to Lomov when he is in an excited state?
- How does Natalya excite Lomov to the point of verbal fighting?
- What does Lomov accuse Chubukov of?
- Why does Natalya ask her father Chubukov to fetch Lomov in at once? Why does she accuse her father?
- How does Natalya react when she comes to know that Lomov had come to propose?
- To what end does the playwright employ Lomov's palpitations in the play?
- Why do you think Natalya Stepanova asked her father to call Lomov back when she heard that he had come with a proposal?
- When Natalya comes to meet Lomov, she quotes her father's words - "and papa said, "Go; there's a merchant come for his goods." What do you think Chubukov meant?
- The argument about the dogs reflected that both Lomov and Natalya loved their respective dogs very much. Do you agree? Why/ why not?
- Provide a brief insight into what Lomov and Natalya's married life might look like.

### Short Questions: 40-50 words

18. "The Lomovs and the Chubukovs have always had the most friendly, and I might almost say the most affectionate, regard for each other." How would you evaluate Lomov and Chubukov's relationship as neighbours?
19. Do you think Chubukov is a good father? Justify your opinion based on your reading of the text.
20. Read the statements given below:  
Statement 1 - 'Lomov is looking to marry.'  
Statement 2 - 'Lomov is looking to marry Natalya.'  
Bring out the difference between the two statements and explain what it tells you about Lomov.

**Long Answer Questions: 100-120 words**

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

**Answer:**

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

2. The characters Natalya and Lomov lose their temper on trivial issues. It shows their poor skills at anger management. Discuss the characters of Natalya and Lomov by giving relevant examples from the text.
3. In the play 'The Proposal' we see the main characters arguing about petty things and denting each other's self-esteem. Discuss how small things lead to major arguments in the lesson.
4. Neighbours must have a cordial relationship which Lomov and Natalya do not have. Describe the first fight between them.
5. Though the play revolves around three people, Russian society emerges as an important character through the ongoings of the play and the thoughts and interactions of its characters. Imagine yourself to be a historian who has been invited to speak about nineteenth century upper class Russian society. Based on your reading of the play, how might you describe it? Support your evaluation with instances from the text.



**Supplementary Reader****Footprints without Feet****Chapter 1- A Triumph of Surgery****-James Herriot****LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

- Students will be able to understand the necessity of pet care, the flawed sense of entitlement that we start harbouring and the need to be more responsible pet owners.
- They will be able to understand the need for a healthy lifestyle and learn from the example of Tricki how it is important to be active and energetic
- They will be able to appreciate how everything is related to our social well being. If the body is healthy and lithe, the mind will be active too and our social circle will widen, increasing our chances of happiness
- Consequently, they will be able to extend Tricky's case to parenting style of humans (Helicopter parents) and be able to assess what's best for them.

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

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

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

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

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

**MCQs**

The entire staff was roused and maids rushed in and out bringing his day bed, his night bed, favourite cushions, toys and rubber rings, breakfast bowl, lunch bowl, supper bowl. Realising that my car would never hold all the stuff, I started to drive away. As I moved off, Mrs Pumphrey, with a despairing cry, threw an armful of the little coats through the window. I looked in the mirror before I turned the corner of the drive; everybody was in tears. Out on the road, I glanced down at the pathetic little animal gasping on the seat by my side. I patted the head and Tricki made a brave effort to wag his tail. "Poor old lad," I said. "You haven't a kick in you but I think I know a cure for you."

i What might the atmosphere of the household in the above extract signify?

a) Mrs Pumphrey's status in society reflected in Tricki's lifestyle.

- b) The staff's love for Tricki, which matched that of Mrs. Pumphrey
- c) The grand life of comforts and luxuries that Tricki enjoyed.
- d) Mrs. Pumphrey's indulgence and anxiety acted upon by the staff.

ii Given below are emoticons reflecting various expressions and reactions.

Choose the option that correctly describes the narrator's mindset in the given extract.



(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)

- a) Options (i) and (iii)
- b) Options (ii) and (iv)
- c) Options (iii) and (v)
- d) Options (ii) and (v)

iii As the extract indicates, Mrs. Pumphrey indulged Tricki and bought him many things.

Choose the option that best describes the kinds of advertisement/s that seem likely to persuade Mrs. Pumphrey to buy something for Tricki.

- (i) Statistics Appeal – Such advertisements use facts and data to convince consumers to buy products.
  - (ii) Scarcity Appeal – Such advertisements create a feeling of exclusivity and are often used to convince people to take advantage of a sale or limited period offer.
  - (iii) Personal Appeal – Such advertisements focus on evoking emotions to convince consumers and often relate to family or other inter-personal interactions.
  - (iv) Fear Appeal – Such advertisements focus on inspiring some kind of fear to convince consumers to take action in order to avoid certain negative or undesirable consequences.
- a) Options (i), (ii) and (iv)
  - b) Options (iii) and (iv)
  - c) Options (i), (iii) and (iv)
  - d) Option (ii) only

iv The narrator describes Tricki as a “pathetic little animal”. The use of the word ‘pathetic’ indicates that the narrator

- a) was very fond of Tricki.
- b) thought Tricki was contemptible.
- c) pitied Tricki's condition.
- d) believed Tricki's health was deteriorating.

He discovered the joys of being bowled over, tramped on and squashed every few minutes. He became an accepted member of the gang, an unlikely, silky little object among the shaggy crew,

fighting like a tiger for his share at mealtimes and hunting rats in the old henhouse at night. He had never had such a time in his life. All the while, Mrs Pumphrey hovered anxiously in the background, ringing a dozen times a day for the latest bulletins.

i Read the following statements, each of which describes the gist of the given extract. Select the option that captures the essence of the extract correctly.

Statement I – It highlights the kind of comforts and luxuries that Tricki was used to at home.

Statement II – It brings out a contrast between Tricki and Mrs. Pumphrey's state of being.

Statement III – It reflects that Tricki was happier at the surgery, and loved being with other dogs.

Statement IV – It shows Tricki's journey with his peers at the surgery, and documents his recovery.

- a) Statements I and II
- b) Statements III and IV
- c) Statements I and III
- d) Statements II and IV

ii What does the reference to Tricki as a "silky little object" signify?

- a) Tricki was a very small and rather pampered dog.
- b) Tricki was comfortably attired in fine silks and warm coats.
- c) Unlike the other dogs, Tricki had lived in the lap of luxury with care and grooming.
- d) The narrator's mockery of Tricki's life and treatment with Mrs. Pumphrey.

iii Why does the narrator describe being "tramped on and squashed" as joys?

- a) To suggest the irony about the strange ways of dogs.
- b) To mention the simple pleasures of canine life.
- c) To compare it to Tricki's earlier play-time at the house.
- d) To direct attention towards Tricki's successful recovery.

iv "All the while, Mrs Pumphrey hovered anxiously in the background".

Given below are different types of pet parenting styles described in Country Living, an e-magazine.

Choose the option that best reflects the kind of pet owner Mrs. Pumphrey was.

- (i) Traffic Light pet owners have a healthy balance of rules and freedom and give clear and consistent signals for 'yes' and 'no'.
- (ii) Entranced pet owners have the best intentions, but as soon as their pet locks eyes with them and gives their command, they are at their pet's beck and call.
- (iii) The Goose pet owners go all-out in protecting their pet. They often limit their time away from their pet, especially puppies.
- (iv) The Baggage Handler pet owners love being close to their pets and going on adventures together. They are always mindful of the pet's comfort and security.

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

v Pick the option that reveals Tricki's characteristics in the context of 'fighting like a tiger for his share at mealtimes and hunting rats in the old henhouse

at night.'

- 1) selfish
- 2) happy
- 3) greedy
- 4) confident
- 5) sturdy
- 6) cruel

- a) 2,4 and 5
- b) Only 2
- c) 1 and 5
- d) 3,4 and 6

### Short question answers:

1. What made James Herriot expect a call from Mrs Pumphrey?
2. What 'extra' did Mrs Pumphrey start to give Tricki and why?
3. What made Mrs Pumphrey call the vet?
4. How can you say that it was hard for Mrs Pumphrey to part with her doting pet?
5. What kind of treatment was given to Tricki? Did it help in his recovery?
6. Was Tricki suffering from any ailment in reality? If not, then what made him inactive and lethargic?
7. Briefly describe Herriot's days of content.
8. Do you think Tricki was enjoying his stay at the hospital? [CBSE 2011]
9. Why does Mrs. Pumphrey think the dog's recovery is a triumph of surgery?
10. How does Herriot treat the dog?
11. What do you think would happen to Tricki after he went back to Mrs. Pumphrey?
12. "I was really worried about Tricki this time." Comment on the writer's choice of beginning the story in this manner. What purpose does it serve?
13. Do you think the narrator's decision to not reveal the actual treatment to Mrs. Pumphrey was unprofessional? Justify your stance.
14. "Tricki's only fault was greed", says the narrator. What might be Mrs. Pumphrey's "only fault"?

### Long Answer Type Questions

1. Excess of everything is bad. Comment in the wake of Mrs Pumphrey's love for Tricki.
2. Pen down incidents in support of values one should inculcate from Mr James Herriot.
3. 'Privilege often confuses actual needs for perceived ones.' Evaluate this statement with reference to Mrs. Pumphrey.

### Chapter 2- The Thief's Story

-Ruskin Bond

### LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Students will realize the significance of human relationships.
- They will understand that empathy, understanding and compassion can reform the sinner and lead him to a world of trust, hope and aspiration.
- The realization that everyone should be given a second chance and an opportunity to make amendments.



- Students developed awareness of the importance of learning and education and the consequences of its deficit.
- They will understand the role of education which becomes a useful tool in grooming a person to think, do and conduct his affairs in a manner conducive to societal and personal good.
- Students will be inspired to fulfill the noble responsibility of helping at least one person to become literate." Each one, teach one."
- They will become aware of the higher mission of education which is an essential aspect of any child's life and can help culminate into an honourable way of living.
- Gratitude is a noble attribute.

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

#### MCQs

*Anil was watching a wrestling match when I approached him. He was about 25-- a tall, lean fellow – and he looked easy-going, kind and simple enough for my purpose. I hadn't had much luck of late and thought I might be able to get into the young man's confidence. 'You look a bit of a wrestler yourself,' I said. A little flattery helps in making friends.*

i According to the extract, the young boy was watching the wrestling match because he

- had been invited there by the wrestlers.
- was supposed to meet someone there.
- was looking for simple people to dupe.
- loved wrestling and followed it very closely.

ii 'I hadn't had much luck of late' means that the boy hadn't

- ever conned people successfully.
- been successful in duping people lately.
- understood the consequences of thievery till date.
- considered the role of fate in deceiving others.

iii 'I might be able to get into the young man's confidence.' Choose the option that DOES NOT display what the statement means.

- He wanted to win his trust.
- He wanted him to share his thoughts without caution.
- He wanted him to feel comfortable revealing more details about himself.
- He wanted to be able to spend quality time with him.

iv Anil looked easy-going, kind and simple to the narrator. Which of the given characteristics would NOT fit in with this description?

- compassionate
- suave

- c) uncomplicated
- d) carefree

v Based on the line, "A little flattery helps in making friends.", choose the option that displays the quote closest in meaning.

- a) Imitation is the best form of flattery; people generally understand that my comedy is not intended to hurt anybody
- b) I know imitation is the highest form of flattery, but stealing one's identity is totally different.
- c) Nothing is so great an example of bad manners as flattery. If you flatter all the company, you please none; If you flatter only one or two, you offend the rest.
- d) One may define flattery as a base companionship which is most advantageous to the flatterer.

*I think he knew I made a little money this way but he did not seem to mind. Anil made money by fits and starts. He would borrow one week, lend the next. He kept worrying about his next cheque, but as soon as it arrived, he would go out and celebrate. It seems he wrote for magazines – a queer way to make a living!*

I Anil made money 'by fits and starts' means that he

- a) deemed it fit to start investing money.
- b) started earning money in the recent past.
- c) received money intermittently.
- d) put his money to use frequently.

ii The information in the extract suggests that Anil could be a

- a) salaried professional
- b) freelancer
- c) business man
- d) volunteer

iii If **borrow** : **lend**, then pick the ODD pair from the options below

- a) give : : take
- b) lose : : find
- c) hop : : skip
- d) buy : : sell

iv The reference to making a little money 'this way' refers to a way that is viewed by most people as

- a) sensible.
- b) inappropriate.
- c) charitable.
- d) Aggressive

v Based on your understanding of Anil in the extract, choose the option that synchronises with his thinking.

- a) So what if I don't have much money? Giving it to that person is important as they could do with a helping hand.
- b) I better learn how to protect my money. I think I'm being looted.
- c) I earn money with such tremendous effort. Where does it all go?
- d) When I become rich, I can begin to help friends then. Right now, I will spend only on myself.

### Short Answer Type Questions (20-30 words)

1. How does Hari Singh befriend Anil?

2. What lies had Hari told Anil so that he takes him in as a helper?
3. Did Hari like working for Anil? Give reasons in support of your answer.
4. Why was it difficult for Hari to rob Anil?
5. What made Hari Singh return to Anil's house?
6. Why was Hari nervous when he returned to Anil's house?
7. Why did Hari rob Anil even though he knew that there could be no limit to what he could achieve if he is literate?
8. Why didn't Anil confront Hari despite knowing everything?
9. The narrator followed Anil 'casually'. Why?
10. What was the thought behind using appealing smiles frequently on Anil?
11. Why do you think the young thief had quite a few scars on his face?

### Short Answer Type Questions (40-50 words)

12. Hari Singh is both a thief and a human being. Explain.
13. How did Anil come to know about the theft? Did he change his attitude towards Hari post that incident? What does it reveal about Anil's nature?
14. It's not easy to be mean to people who are very nice to you. Do you think that the young thief had to work on giving himself valid reasons to be able to commit the theft? Or did the thieving come as naturally to him this time, too? Write a brief analysis of his mood before the theft.
15. Why do you think the narrator used to feel that 'friends were more trouble than help'? What could have led him to believe this?
16. At the end of the story, we realise that Anil knew about the incident of the previous night, yet he chose to overlook such a breach of trust. Explain.

### Long Answer Question (100-120 words)

1. Money can't make a man as much as education can. Elucidate.
2. Anil's friendship brought an overwhelming change in a young thief's life. Elaborate.
3. There's more to gain from following a righteous path than taking the unlawful one. Substantiate with relevant examples from Ruskin Bond's 'The Thief's Story'.
4. Based on the given context, write a diary entry, as the narrator, on what you experienced and the possible reason for it.  
*I should have been able to jump into one of the carriages, but I hesitated – for some reason I can't explain – and I lost the chance to get away.*
5. Education means different things to different people. Evaluate how it impacted the young thief in the story.

### Chapter 3- The Midnight Visitor

-Robert Arthur

#### LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Students will appreciate the use of humour in debunking the myth that all secret agents/ great detectives are physically fit, dapper and suave.
- They will be able to inculcate the habit of deduction, predicting the outcome by reading the text thoroughly.
- Students will be able to infer the character traits of the protagonist and antagonist, correlating the significance of brawn vs brain
- They will be able to appreciate the ability of thinking on your feet and stalling precarious situations using the art of engaging conversations.

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

### MCQs

*Max was slender, a little less than tall, with features that suggested slightly the crafty, pointed countenance of a fox. There was about him – aside from the gun – nothing especially menacing. "The report," he murmured. "The report that is being brought to you tonight concerning some new missiles. I thought I would take it from you. It will be safer in my hands than in yours." Ausable moved to an armchair and sat down heavily. "I'm going to raise the devil with the management this time, and you can bet on it," he said grimly. "This is the second time in a month that somebody has got into my room through that nuisance of a balcony!"*

i Owning a gun gave a menacing impression to Max's character because

- a) a gun is only used by police officials.
- b) he was carrying it without any official license.
- c) a gun has a threatening implication.
- d) the gun was particularly huge.

ii Choose the option that displays the correct analogy.

- a) crafty : fox :: menacing : gun
- b) report : missile :: management : devil
- c) crafty : fox :: management : balcony
- d) armchair : grim :: balcony : nuisance

iii. Choose the part of the house through which Ausable thought Maxwell had entered his room.



Arrow 1, Arrow 2, Arrow 3, Arrow 4,

iv. Delnaaz is a new tenant in her locality and Mrs. Mehta is the landlady. Choose the option that lists an action that would require Mrs. Mehta to 'raise the devil'



with Delnaaz.

1. She uses the elevator five times a day.	2. She feeds the stray dogs in the street.	3. She works late at night and stays home in the afternoon only.	4. She plays music louder than is necessary late into the night.
--	--	--	--

v. Which word replaces 'sat down heavily' in the sentence – '*Ausable moved to an armchair and sat down heavily*'?

- a) dumped.
- b) flumped.
- c) pumped.
- d) jumped.

vi Ausable's annoyance at the balcony when he says, "...nuisance of a balcony..." could be called fake, keeping in mind that

- a) Max was the second person to enter the room through it.
- b) his balcony was easy enough that anyone could break through it.
- c) he later admitted that there was no balcony at all.
- d) he wanted to make a spy-like impression in front of Fowler.

*Ausable did not fit any description of a secret agent Fowler had ever read. Following him down the musty corridor of the gloomy French hotel where Ausable had a room, Fowler felt let down. It was a small room, on the sixth and top floor, and scarcely a setting for a romantic adventure. Ausable was, for one thing, fat. Very fat. And then there was his accent. Though he spoke French and German passably, he had never altogether lost the American accent he had brought to Paris from Boston twenty years ago. "You are disappointed," Ausable said wheezily over his shoulder.*

i "Following him down the musty corridor of the gloomy French hotel where Ausable had a room..." Choose the correct option to replace the underlined words.

- a) expansive, abnormal
- b) lighted; formal
- c) damp; dingy
- d) uncanny; smart

ii Amy is an American woman who teaches French and German in a primary school. This means that Amy is

- a) an empathetic teacher.
- b) a rational human being.
- c) an experienced guide.
- d) a multilingual instructor.

iii It can be inferred from the extract that a secret agent is expected to be

- 1) fit.
- 2) compassionate.
- 3) apologetic.
- 4) suave.
- 5) violent.

- a) Option 1, 3 & 5
- b) Option 1 & 4

- c) Option 2 ,4 & 5
- d) Option 2 & 3

iv The reason Fowler was disappointed by Ausable when he met him was because Ausable

- a) lived in a shady French hotel.
- b) was related to the cops.
- c) didn't have the personality of a spy.
- d) had a very strange accent.

v Choose the option that lists the INCORRECT statements about the given passage.

- 1. Fowler had no expectations at all from Ausable.
- 2. Fowler was elated when he met Ausable.
- 3. Ausable was living in France as a spy.
- 4. Ausable had acquired the French accent over twenty years ago.

- a) 1, 2
- b) 3, 4
- c) 1, 3
- d) 2, 4

#### Short Answer Questions (30-40) words:

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

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

- 7. Justify that Ausable was an effective spy contrary to his outward appearance.
- 8. Discuss, briefly, the reasons owing to which Fowler was interested in meeting Ausable.
- 9. Ausable was always one step ahead of everyone. Highlight any two instances from "The Midnight Visitor" when this holds true.
- 10. Henry unintentionally saved Ausable's life. Briefly comment.
- 11. Ausable displays an acute sense of awareness of his surroundings. Justify with any two instances from the text.

#### Short Answer Questions (40-50) words:

- 12. Fowler's day took a one-eighty degree turn by the end of the evening. Examine the statement with reference to "The Midnight Visitor".

13. "Stereotypes are often misleading". Elaborate on the given quote in the context of "The Midnight Visitor".
14. Max was unprepared for his mission. Discuss with reference to the chapter "The Midnight Visitor".
15. "Attack is the secret of defense." Justify the statement in case of Ausable.

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

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

**Answer**

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

2. Pride before a fall befits Max. Describe the character traits which proved to be fatal for Max.
3. A new secret agent has asked Ausable's opinion on the traits they should be looking for in a person filling in his shoes. Create a conversation between Ausable and the new agent about indispensable traits that a secret agent must have.

**Chapter 4- A Question of Trust**

-Victor Canning

**LEARNING OUTCOMES**

- Students will appreciate the atypical depiction of certain characters and the unique storyline.

They will be able to infer character traits

- Students will learn how imperative it is to use one's discretion and be guarded when interacting with someone you have just met.
- Students will learn the important values of not judging someone on the basis of appearance, the need to be vigilant and discreet at the same time.
- 

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

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

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

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

### MCQs

*How foolish people are when they own valuable things, Horace thought. A magazine article had described this house, giving a plan of all the rooms and a picture of this room. The writer had even mentioned that the painting hid a safe! But Horace found that the flowers were hindering him in his work. He buried his face in his handkerchief. Then he heard a voice say from the doorway, "What is it? A cold or hay fever?" Before he could think, Horace said, "Hay fever," and found himself sneezing again. The voice went on, "You can cure it with a special treatment, you know, if you find out just what plant gives you the disease. I think you'd better see a doctor, if you're serious about your work. I heard you from the top of the house just now."*

i According to the extract, Horace was sneezing due to a

- a) sudden allergy
- b) prior infection
- c) long-standing disease
- d) nasal pain

ii Which magazine could have published the article mentioned in the given extract?

- a) Paws & Claws
- b) Outdoors & Landscaping
- c) Interiors
- d) The Investor

iii. Choose the image that correctly describes the location of the safe, based on the given extract.



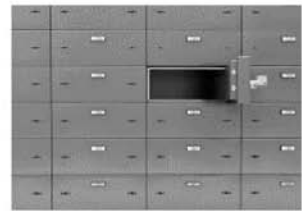
(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

In the line – Before he could think, Horace said, "Hay fever," –the response was

- a) rehearsed.
- b) spontaneous and natural.
- c) hesitant.
- d) rapid and hostile.

v The line from the extract that can be considered an example of sarcasm is

- a) How foolish people are when they own valuable things.
- b) Horace found that the flowers were hindering him in his work.
- c) You can cure it with a special treatment.
- d) I think you'd better see a doctor, if you're serious about your work.



*But he never got the chance to begin his plan. By noon a policeman had arrested him for the jewel robbery at Shotover Grange. His fingerprints, for he had opened the safe without gloves, were all over the room, and no one believed him when he said that the wife of the owner of the house had asked him to open the safe for her. The wife herself, a gray-haired, sharp-tongued woman of sixty, said that the story was nonsense. Horace is now the assistant librarian in the prison. He often thinks of the charming, clever young lady who was in the same profession as he was, and who tricked him. He gets very angry when anyone talks about 'honour among thieves'.*

i The plan devised by Horace was to

- tell about the safe to owner of the house.
- blackmail the wife of the owner later.
- look for another safe for stealing books.
- tell police the truth before the lady could deceive him.

ii Based on the extract, choose what you think are the main feelings Horace probably has, for the young lady who tricked him, when he thinks about her?

- anger and blame
- admiration and respect
- respect and gratitude
- anger and vengeance

iii. Choose the option that lists evidence that the police might have used against Horace, to arrest him.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

Given below are four situations in Mr. Verma's house. Choose the situation that depicts Mr. Verma being sharp-tongued with his family members.

- Mr. Verma's wife shares a life problem with him and he advises her honestly.
- Mr. Verma's daughter scores poor marks in his exams and Mr. Verma remains silent.
- Mr. Verma's son cooks food for the first time and he is criticized by his father immediately.
- Mr. Verma's sister buys a new car to surprise him and he is overjoyed with the news.

v Honour among thieves is an example of a/n

- idiom
- slogan
- proverb
- lyric

### Short Answer Type Questions: (20-30 words)

- What is the profession of Horace Danby and where was he for fifteen years?
- So he robbed a safe every year. Each year he planned carefully just what he would do, stole enough to last for twelve months, and secretly bought the books he loved through an agent.*  
(a) Who is 'he' in the above extract?

- (b) Why did 'he' rob only one safe every year?
- (c) Find the word from the extract that means the opposite of 'openly'.
3. *The voice went on, "You can cure it with a special treatment, you know, if you find out just what plant gives you the disease. I think you'd better see a doctor, if you're serious about your work."*
- (a) Whose voice is referred to in the above extract?
- (b) What disease was the voice referring to?
- (c) Find a word from the passage that means the same as 'ailment'.
4. *She laughed, and he begged, thinking that he had persuaded her, "Look, I have no right to ask you for anything, but I'm desperate."*
- (a) Who are 'she' and 'he' in the above extract?
- (b) Why did 'he' say that he was desperate?
- (c) Find a word in the passage that means the same as 'convinced'.
- (d) What is the opposite of 'persuaded'?
5. Whom did Horace Danby see in the kitchen? How did they greet each other? What tact did Horace apply there?
6. How did Horace Danby plan his robberies?
- Answer:** Danby always planned his robberies meticulously. He prepared for the robbery at Shotover Grange by studying the house, the electric wiring, paths and garden. He knew that the family normally lived in the city and knew about the movement of the servants, who had gone out that afternoon. He had kept his tools ready, packed in a bag.
7. What was the passion of Horace Danby and how did he satisfy it?
8. Where was the safe at Shotover Grange? What was there inside it? What did Horace expect to get if he sold them one by one?
9. How can you say that Horace Danby was good and respectable but not completely honest?
10. How did flowers hinder Horace in his work?
11. Why was Horace Danby sure that his robbery at Shotover Grange would be a successful one?
12. Why did Horace take off his gloves?
13. Why does Horace Danby get angry when anyone talks about 'honour among thieves'?
14. What are the subtle ways in which the lady manages to deceive Horace Danby into thinking she is the mistress of the house?
15. What did Horace Danby wonder about for a moment? What did he think and decide? What did Horace do every year and why?
16. Whom did Horace meet at Shotover Grange? How did the meeting affect his plans?
17. The woman posing as house owner's wife had laid out a careful plan to dupe Horace Danby. Cite any two instances from the text that suggest the same.
18. In the chapter "A Question of Trust", Horace Danby's final arrest was a blessing in disguise. Comment briefly.
19. "Society must be protected from men like you." Comment on the irony of the given quote.
20. "A Question of Trust" is a story about the robbery of the robber. Expound.

### Short Answer Type Questions: (20-30 words)

21. "How foolish people are when they own valuable things" Does this statement hold true for Horace Danby himself?
22. Support your answer with instances from "A Question of Trust".
23. "The most successful people work smart, not hard" Justify the quote with reference to "A Question of Trust".
24. Based on the story, would it be fair to say that deception is a crucial aspect of robbery. Do you agree? Why/why not?
25. Thieves and swindlers have no sense of moral righteousness. Comment with references to instances from "A Question of Trust".

### Long Answer Type Questions:100-120 words

1. What precautions did Danby take to avoid arrest? What blunder did he commit in his last venture?
2. Why was Horace Danby arrested although he failed to profit from the robbery at Shotover Grange? Why did no one believe his story?
3. Horace was clever but the lady in red was cleverer. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.
4. Horace was a successful thief because he carefully planned his robberies. Should we call him a successful thief and still appreciate his work? Why or why not?
5. As the woman who dupes Danby, pen a diary entry for the night before the robbery. Pen down your thoughts, fears, and hopes from the robbery based on the events of the story "The Question of Trust".

Wednesday, 12 July '78

9 PM

It's D-day, finally! Today, I know how it feels to be nervous and excited at the same time..... (continue).....

### Chapter 5- Footprints without Feet

-H.G.Wells

#### LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Students will be able to analyse and realise the importance of ethical experimenting
- They will be able to assess the pitfalls of self aggrandizement and appreciate the many world renowned scientists who have contributed towards society meaningfully
- Students will be able to understand the importance of ownership of learning.
- They will be able to inculcate the right kind of spirit of enquiry.
- Students will be able to appreciate the visionary power of the writer, the foresight he had in predicting the pitfalls of advancement in science

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

## MCQs

*As she and her husband turned away in terror, the extraordinary chair pushed them both out of the room and then appeared to slam and lock the door after them. Mrs Hall almost fell down the stairs in hysterics. She was convinced that the room was haunted by spirits, and that the stranger had somehow caused these to enter into her furniture. "My poor mother used to sit in that chair," she moaned! To think it should rise up against me now! The feeling among the neighbours was that the trouble was caused by witchcraft."*

i Mrs Hall felt that the room was haunted by spirits because

- a) she could see evil spirits.
- b) she heard strange noise.
- c) uncanny things happened there.
- d) the door slammed shut.

ii Pick the option that best describes how Mrs Hall must be feeling at the moment described in the extract.

- a) stunned and furious
- b) shocked and outraged
- c) outraged and nervous
- d) stunned and agitated

iii Pick the sentence that brings out the meaning of 'hysterics' as used in the extract.

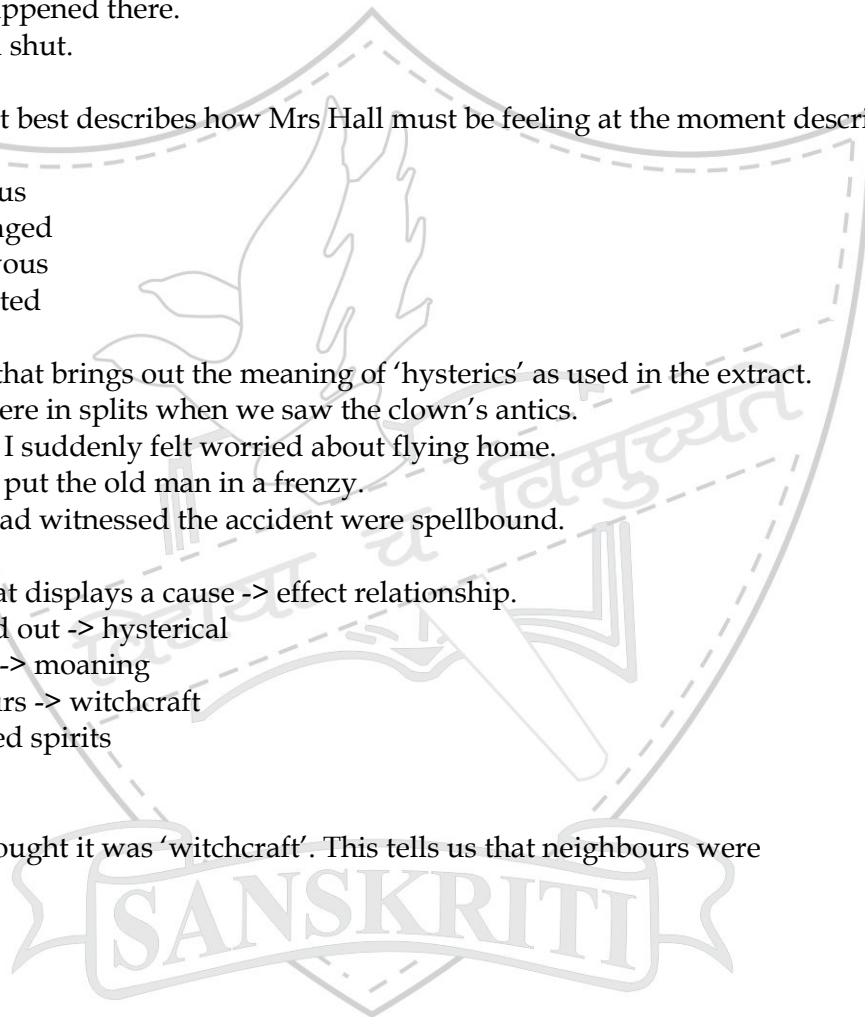
- a) My friend and I were in splits when we saw the clown's antics.
- b) I don't know why I suddenly felt worried about flying home.
- c) The sight of blood put the old man in a frenzy.
- d) The people who had witnessed the accident were spellbound.

iv Pick the option that displays a cause -> effect relationship.

- a) pushed and locked out -> hysterical
- b) rising of the chair -> moaning
- c) troubled neighbours -> witchcraft
- d) stranger -> haunted spirits

v The neighbours thought it was 'witchcraft'. This tells us that neighbours were

- e) suspicious.
- f) superstitious.
- g) nervous wrecks.
- h) gossip-mongers.



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vi. Pick the option that includes the correct matches of Column A with Column B.

Column A

- I. The stranger was
- II. He had escaped
- III. He had an uncommon Appearance

Column B

- i) eccentric, lonely and callous
- ii) eccentric, callous and short-tempered
- iii) from Iping to London
- iv) as he wore bandages round his Forehead

- a) I-ii; II-iv; III-iii
- b) I-i; II-iii; III-iv
- c) I-iii; II-ii; III-i
- d) I-ii; II-iii; III-iv

vii. Look at the different meanings of 'haunt'. Pick the option that DOES NOT correspond to its meaning

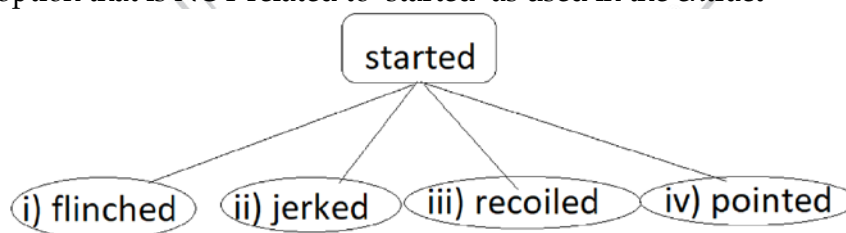
- a) to be conscious of a strange phenomenon.
- b) be persistently and disturbingly present in (the mind).
- c) (of something unpleasant) continue to affect or cause problems for.
- d) a place frequented by a specified person.

*The two boys started in surprise at the fresh muddy imprints of a pair of bare feet. What was a barefooted man doing on the steps of a house in the middle of London? And where was the man? As they gazed, a remarkable sight met their eyes. A fresh footmark appeared from nowhere! Further footprints followed, one after another, descending the steps and progressing down the street. The boys followed, fascinated, until the muddy impressions became fainter and fainter, and at last disappeared altogether.*

i Why were the boys surprised to see a barefooted man in London? The boys were surprised as

- a) it was an unusual sight to see someone this way.
- b) everybody in London moved around in shoes.
- c) it was pretty cold to move around bare feet.
- d) only a person who is homeless and wandering does so.

ii. Pick out the option that is NOT related to 'started' as used in the extract



iii. Pick the option that best describes how the boys are feeling based on the extract.

- a) enchanted, curious, puzzled
- b) captivated, curious, puzzled
- c) repulsed, curious, captivated
- d) enchanted, repulsed, curious

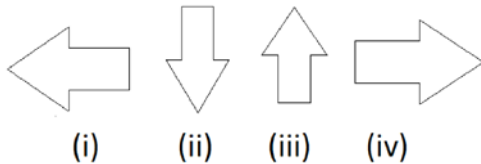
iv. The boys felt that the footprints were

- a) seen due to some magic trick.
- b) a figment of imagination.
- c) of a man who was invisible.
- d) those of a mysterious man.

v. Pick the option that best matches synonyms of the word 'gazed'.

- a) i) gaped            ii) gawked  
 b) i) admired        ii) disbelieved  
 c) i) overlooked    ii) stared  
 d) i) surveyed       ii) overlooked

vi. Pick the option that lists the correct direction of the footprints on the stairs, as noticed by the boys.



### Short Answer Type Questions (20-30 words)

- Why were the two boys in London surprised and fascinated? What kind of mystery did they wish to solve?
- How did a brilliant scientist like Griffin become a homeless wanderer?
- Why did Griffin decide to slip into a big London store?
- Why has Griffin's escape from the London Store been described as a "difficult" one?
- What did Griffin do in the shop of a theatrical company?
- How did Griffin find himself invisible but naked in the chill January air for the second time?
- Who were the Halls? What did they see in the scientist's room?
- Why did Mrs Hall think of Griffin as an eccentric scientist? Why did she still let him have a room at that inn in Iping?
- Was Griffin a gracious guest to Mrs Hall?
- Who was Mr Jaffers? What happened to him when he tried to catch the invisible scientist?
- Why does the writer say that Griffin had chosen a bad time to be in London without clothes?
- What do you think would have happened if Griffin was caught by Jaffers and the latter hadn't become unconscious?
- If you were a friend of Griffin, what suggestion would you have given to him about how he could use his talent and scientific acumen? Write one suggestion and the reason for giving it.

### Short Answer Type Questions (40-50 words)

- Scientists contribute to make the world a better place. Griffin is an antithesis to this statement. Justify.

### Long Answer Type Questions (100-120 words)

- Griffin was not a true scientist as he misused his scientific discovery. Illustrate this point by giving instances of his dishonesty from the story.
- If somehow you discovered how to become invisible, how would you use that opportunity?
- Describe Griffin's escapades in London. Were his adventures noble in their scientific spirit of enquiry? What message was H.G. Wells trying to convey?
- With great power comes great responsibility.* Substantiate with suitable examples from the text.

5. Does H.G. Wells succeed in convincing you to be highly principled in your quest for making great discoveries? Discuss with relevant contextual examples from the chapter 'Footprints without Feet'.
6. Readers believe that Griffin was a man without conscience. You have a class discussion on why our conscience plays a vital role in shaping our character. Present a summary of your views on this.
7. Griffin set the house on fire when he was thrown out. Anger and revenge are in no way a solution to any problem. You are a columnist for a class X e-zine(magazine). Write an article on the importance of anger management for teens and its detrimental effects on health. You may begin like this:

▲  
ANGER DOESN'T RESOLVE , IT DESTROYS

by ..... , X- ....

Griffin, in Footprints Without Feet sets the house on fire ...

.....(continue)

8. Imagine that Griffin has been caught by the police and is produced in court. He needs to defend himself and prove that he is not guilty of the charges. As Griffin prepare a statement that you would use in court to prove your innocence. You may begin like this:  
I plead not guilty. I have been accused of ..., however...

### Chapter 6- The Making of a Scientist

-Robert W. Peterson

#### LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Students will understand that a scientific temper has to be cultivated assiduously and big achievements are possible only after persistent efforts.
- Success requires hard work and persistence as much as brilliance.
- Parental help is crucial in one's development, particularly when one is young.
- One should try to find one's motto, it can be non common, and should work for it and on it.
- To analyse the role of a variety of people in Ebright's life .This will give students a different perspective of acknowledging all people in their lives.
- To obtain the knowledge of various stages, species and growth of butterflies.
- To obtain ample knowledge about the theory of cells.
- They will understand research as a systematic undertaking

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

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

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

### MCQs

*"I didn't get any real results," he said. "But I went ahead and showed that I had tried the experiment. This time I won." The next year his science fair project was testing the theory that viceroy butterflies copy monarchs. The theory was that viceroys look like monarchs because monarchs don't taste good to birds. Viceroys, on the other hand, do taste good to birds. So, the more they look like monarchs, the less likely they are to become a bird's dinner. Ebright's project was to see whether, in fact, birds would eat monarchs. He found that a starling would not eat ordinary bird food. It would eat all the monarchs it could get.*

i Choose the option listing Ebright's qualities as depicted by the above extract.

1. persevering
2. visionary
3. determined
4. liberal
5. conceited

- a) 1, 2
- b) 3, 5
- c) 1, 3
- d) 4, 5

ii According to the dictionary, 'fair' as a noun, shows the following meanings. Choose the option that lists the meaning similar to the usage to that in the extract.

- a) A gathering of stalls and amusements for public entertainment.
- b) A competitive exhibition showcasing products or ideas.
- c) A periodic gathering for the sale of goods.
- d) An annual exhibition of livestock, agricultural products, etc., held by a town, county, or state.

iii Choose the option that is true for the two statements given about the information in the extract.

Statement 1- Starling feeds on viceroys.

Statement 2- Starling does not eat seeds and insects.

- a) Both statements are clearly mentioned in the extract.
- b) Statement 1 cannot be clearly inferred from the text and statement 2 is true.
- c) Statement 1 is false and statement 2 cannot be clearly inferred from the extract.
- d) Both statements need to be inferred from the given extract.

iv Choose the statements that are TRUE for the given extract contextually.

1. Ebright didn't get any results for the experiment he conducted on butterflies.
2. Monarchs tasted awfully to the birds.
3. Ebright wanted to explore the possibility of monarchs getting eaten by birds.
4. He wanted to prove that viceroys are lookalikes of monarchs.

- a) 1, 2
- b) 2, 3



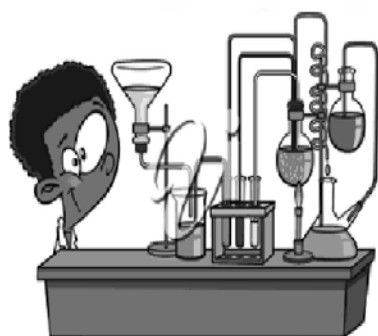
- c) 1, 3  
d) 2, 4

v Four friends bring their pets to a pet show. Choose the option that mentions the friend with a starling as a pet.

- a) Friend 1 has a turtle named Missy.  
b) Friend 2 has a dragonfly named Majesty.  
c) Friend 3 has a rabbit named Molly  
d) Friend 4 has a bird named Mitch.

(B) When he saw those photos, Ebright didn't shout, 'Eureka!' or even, 'I've got it!' But he believed that, along with his findings about insect hormones, the photos gave him the answer to one of biology's puzzles: how the cell can 'read' the blueprint of its DNA. DNA is the substance in the nucleus of a cell that controls heredity. It determines the form and function of the cell. Thus, DNA is the blueprint for life. Ebright and his college room-mate, James R. Wong, worked all that night drawing pictures and constructing plastic models of molecules to show how it could happen. Together they later wrote the paper that explained the theory.

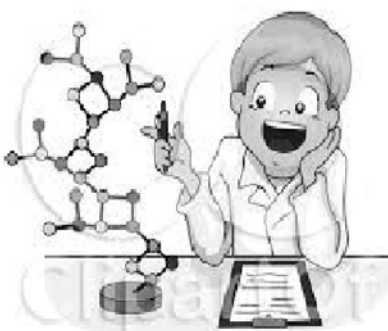
i Choose the option that shows the picture of the type of task Ebright and Wong were engaged in, as per the extract.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

- ii. Ebright was perhaps expected to shout 'Eureka!' because he had
- realised that he needed a partner to work with to finalise his findings.
  - discovered something new and 'Eureka!' was a cry to announce it.
  - worked hard and was relieved at nearing the end of his project.
  - given shape to the teachings of his teachers by choosing this field of science.

iii "Thus, DNA is the blueprint for life", is another way of saying that the DNA contains a genetic \_\_\_\_\_.

- experiment
- ultimatum
- takeaway
- plan

iv. Four newspapers published a headline about Ebright and Wong. Choose the option that published a factually correct headline, as per the extract.

WONG DENIES CONTRIBUTING TO EBRIGHT'S THEORY	EBRIGHT COLLABORATES WITH ROOM-MATE WONG	WONG AND EBRIGHT EXAGGERATE THEIR THEORY	EBRIGHT AND WONG'S THEORY PROVED WRONG
--	--	--	--

v. Compound words are those words which are formed by joining two separate words to create a new word with an entirely different meaning. Choose the option that lists the compound words from the above extract.

1. determines
2. blueprint
3. nucleus
4. heredity
5. room-mate

- a) 1, 3
- b) 2, 4
- c) 1, 4
- d) 2, 5

### Short Answer Type Questions (20-30 words)

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

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

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

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

14. Hobbies play a very important role in one's life; elaborate this with reference to "The Making of a Scientist".
15. What were the factors which contributed in making Ebright a scientist?
16. Do you think Richard's mother was too indulgent when she bought him things like cameras, telescopes, microscopes? Give two reasons to support your answer.
17. Suggest two ways by which you feel scientific temperament can be developed in a child.
18. Richard's mother was his companion and spent a lot of time with him. A parent should try to be a companion to a child. Justify.
19. The book, 'The Travels of Monarch X' ignited Richard's curiosity in butterflies further. Do you think sometimes, people or things around us can act as catalysts to shape our lives? Explain how.

### Short Answer Type Questions (40-50 words)

20. The will to win, for the right reasons, was a quality that Richard had. Do you think this quality alone can help us accomplish great feats? Why/ Why not?
21. Albert Einstein said, 'The important thing is to never stop questioning.' Richard was a genius who proved this quote true. Justify.

**Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Discuss the role of Ebright's mother in making him a scientist. [CBSE 2011]
2. Ebright's study of monarch pupas had a far-reaching impact. Elaborate.
3. Richard Ebright displayed a well-rounded personality. Do you agree? Elucidate in the context of the given text.
4. Dr Urquhart contributed significantly to Ebright's growth as a scientist. Explain

**Chapter 7- The Necklace****-Guy De Maupassant****LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

- Students will be able to get a glimpse of the French society during the life and times of the famous writer Guy De Maupassant.
- They will be able to appreciate the wit of the writer in exposing the petty mindedness and conceit of people.
- Students will appreciate instances of irony in the chapter, they will be able to observe and understand human behaviour with respect to every individual's social and economic background.
- They will learn the value of contentment, appreciating moments of small joys and simple occasions. They will learn how not to take shortcuts in life, not to take undue advantage of privileged friends and never to borrow unnecessarily unless in dire straits.
- They will learn the value of humility, honest and hard work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

One Sunday, while she is out for a walk, Matilda spots Madame Forestier. Feeling emotional, she approaches her and explains to her the long saga of losing the necklace, replacing it, and working

for ten years to repay the debts. At the end of her story, Madame Forestier clasps her hands and tells Matilda the original necklace was just a petty costume jewelry and not worth anything.

### MCQs

*"She suffered incessantly, feeling herself born for all delicacies and luxuries. She suffered from the poverty of her apartment, the shabby walls and the worn chairs. All these things tortured and angered her. When she seated herself for dinner opposite her husband who uncovered the tureen with a delighted air, saying, "Oh! the good potpie! I know nothing better than that..." she would think of elegant dinners of shining silver; she thought of the exquisite food served in marvellous dishes. She had neither frocks nor jewels, nothing. And she loved only those things. She had a rich friend, a schoolmate at the convent, who she did not like to visit- she suffered so much when she returned. She wept for whole days from despair and disappointment."*

i Choose the option that list the set of statements that are NOT TRUE according to the given extract.

1. Matilda was very pleased with her life.
2. Matilda envied her friend for being well-off.
3. M Loisel didn't appreciate what Matilda cooked.
4. Matilda despised the fact that she lived a life of poverty.
5. Matilda never felt troubled, though she desired a luxurious life.
6. Matilda thought of grand dinners and silverware sitting at the dinner table.
7. Matilda felt depressed after visiting her friend.

- a) 1, 3, 6
- b) 3, 5, 7
- c) 1, 3, 5
- d) 2, 4, 7

ii Which word does 'delicacies' NOT correspond to?

- a) etherealness
- b) elegance
- c) exquisiteness
- d) robustness



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iii Choose the answer that lists the correct option of what a 'tureen' is?



iv. Choose the characteristic displayed by M Loisel in the extract.

- a) conceited
- b) contended
- c) appeased
- d) subdued

*"He was silent, stupefied, in dismay, at the sight of his wife weeping. He stammered, "What is the matter? What is the matter?" By a violent effort, she had controlled her vexation and responded in a calm voice, wiping her moist cheeks, "Nothing. Only I have no dress and consequently I cannot go to this affair. Give your card to some colleague whose wife is better fitted out than I." He was grieved, but answered, "Let us see, Matilda. How much would a suitable costume cost, something that would serve for other occasions, something very simple?" She reflected for some seconds thinking of a sum that she could ask for without bringing with it an immediate refusal and a frightened exclamation from the economical clerk."*

i. What does 'economical clerk' indicate?

- a) M Loisel was a spendthrift even though he earned a lot.
- b) M Loisel was thrifty as he had a meagre income.
- c) M Loisel calculated money all the time as he was a clerk.
- d) M Loisel was stingy about money and didn't spend it.

ii. Pick the option that correctly classifies fact/s (F) and opinion/s (O) of the people below:

(1) I think that Matilda	(2) I feel that Matilda	(3) It's important	(4) I really don't think,
--------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------	---------------------------

- i) F-1, 2 and O-3, 4
- j) F-3, O-1,2, 4
- k) F-2, 4, O-1,3
- l) F-2, 3, 4, O-1

iii. Pick the correct set that matches with the feelings of the highlighted words related to the characters:

Matilda: By a violent effort, she had controlled...

M Loisel: He was grieved....

- i) Matilda felt aggressive; M Loisel was troubled
  - ii) Matilda was irritated; M Loisel was upset and cried
  - iii) Matilda tried extremely hard; M Loisel felt intense sorrow
  - iv) Matilda was quite calm; M Loisel's heart ached for love
- iv. M Loisel was astonished seeing his wife's reaction. He writes a diary entry that night. Complete the entry by with the missing words, by choosing the correct option.

11 January, Monday

9:00 pm

I thought Matilda would be (i) \_\_\_\_\_ seeing the invitation in my hand. However, her reaction has left me (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. I don't know how I would be able to (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ a new dress for her.

- a) i) vexed ii) disturbed iii) bring
- b) i) elated ii) disturbed iii) afford
- c) i) keen ii) depressed iii) bring
- d) i) elated ii) distressed iii) afford

### Short Answer Type Questions (20-30 words)

- Why was Matilda dissatisfied with her situation in life?
- Why did Matilda throw the invitation spitefully?
- Describe Mme Loisel's success at the ball.
- Was it right for Matilda to borrow the necklace from Mme Forestier? What could have been a better alternative?
- What excuse did Loisel's put up to explain the delay in returning the necklace?
- How did Loisel's manage to pay for the necklace?
- How did Mme Loisel now know the life of necessity?
- What do you think of M Loisel as a husband? Cite instances from the text to support your answer.
- How did M Loisel placate his wife regarding her anxiety to dress up nicely for the grand party?
- Why was Matilda's friend astonished to see her at the end of the story?
- Was Mme Forestier a genuine friend? Discuss with relevant examples.
- How does the necklace change the course of the Loisel's life?
- Mme Loisel now knew the horrible life of necessity. Do you think Mme Loisel accepted this change willingly? Give two reasons in support of your answer.
- Mention two things you would have done, other than what M Loisel did, to help resolve the problem of the lost necklace.
- Mention one of the most pleasurable things, according to you, that money can't buy and support your choice with an appropriate reason.
- Imagine Matilda got to know that M Loisel had given her four hundred francs, which he had saved to buy a gun. How do you think she would have reacted?

### Short Answer Type Questions (40-50 words)

- Matilda goes home after meeting Mme Forestier after ten years and shares the fact with M Loisel that the necklace was a false one. Write the dialogue between Matilda and M Loisel  
Matilda: I don't know how to tell you this but I met Mme Forestier today and she told me that her necklace was M Loisel: What! I can't believe my ears. That huge debt was for nothing!  
Matilda: .....  
M Loisel: .....
- Mme Forestier writes a diary entry after having met Matilda, knowing the truth and seeing the transformation in her friend. Write a short diary entry as Mme Forestier about your encounter and how you felt.

### Long Answer Type Questions

1. Mme Loisel's disposition invites her doom. Comment in the context of the text you've read.
2. *Mme Loisel now knew the horrible life of necessity.* Describe the ordeal that Matilda and her husband went through. What kind of lesson do we learn from their experience?
3. Do you find the chapter, 'The Necklace', humorous or do you find it rather tragic? Substantiate with relevant examples from the text.
4. People should always try to live within their means. Aspirations have no limits but one should never forget the ground realities. Elaborate on the basis of chapter, "The Necklace".
5. Read the following quote.-"We are too involved in materialistic things, and they don't satisfy us. The loving relationships we have, the universe around us, we take these things for granted." - Mitch Albom. Matilda was never satisfied with her life and desired more. The given quote reflects her character. Justify.

### Chapter 8- The Hack Driver

-Sinclair Lewis

#### LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Students will learn never to accept a thing or a person at face value.
- They will understand that it is important to do due diligence before undertaking any assignment.
- While the basic human nature is to trust it should not be done blindly.
- They will be reminded that one needs to be sincere in one's profession and the task assigned even when one doesn't enjoy it.
- They will be cautioned not to generalize or typecast
- On a lighter vein they will note that sometimes it pays to be street smart.
- They will learn to incorporate, humour, suspense, and varied stylistic elements to aid and enhance communication

Homo sapiens is probably an intrinsically gullible species. We owe our evolutionary success to culture, our unique ability to receive, trust and act on stories we get from others, and so accumulate a shared view about the world. In a way, trusting others is our second nature. But not everything we hear from others is useful or even true. The modern world has produced many selfish, insensitive people who for their personal benefit in countless ways people have misled, fooled and hoaxed, sometimes for fun, but more often, for profit or personal gain. In this place story a young lawyer, the narrator is a man who could be taken for a ride very easily. He easily gets flattered by affection and warmth and fails to apply logic to even essential things. Working as a junior assistant clerk in a significant law firm was troubled by the vindictive, unpleasant, side of city life was happy when he was given an assignment in New Mullion thinking it to be a sweet and simple country village. However there he learnt the life's greatest lessons that the person he trusted a lot was the person to deceive him the most. The gullible nature of the narrator invites our sympathy.

## MCQs

*After graduating with honours, I became a junior assistant clerk in a magnificent law firm. I was sent, not to prepare legal briefs, but to serve summons, like a cheap private detective. I had to go to dirty and shadowy corners of the city to seek out my victims. Some of the larger and more self-confident ones even beat me up. I hated this unpleasant work, and the side of city life it revealed to me.*

i The law firm that the narrator joined was

- a) splendid.
- b) philanthropic.
- c) reputable.
- d) contemporary.

ii 'Like a cheap private detective' is a reference to the fact that the speaker?

- a) wasn't drawing as good a salary as a detective.
- b) was upset about working in the private sector.
- c) wasn't trying to be an established detective.
- d) was disappointed with his allotted work.

iii Which of the following options was NOT a part of this unpleasant work?

- a) searching for law-breakers.
- b) serving summons.
- c) getting beaten up.
- d) preparing legal documents.

iv The shadowy corners of the city conjure up images of places?

- a) with many trees to provide shade.
- b) where crime is not uncommon.
- c) which receive absolutely no sunlight.
- d) with tall buildings and their shadows.

v Choose the option that is NOT TRUE. The speaker found this side of the city life unpleasant because it revealed people who had

- a) robbed others of their belongings.
- b) threatened others.
- c) swindled the innocent.
- d) served summons for a case.

*Fritz looked at me, hiding behind Bill. He hesitated, and then admitted, "Yes, he was in here a little while ago. Guess he's gone over to Gustaff's to get a shave." "Well, if he comes in, tell him I'm looking for him."*

*We drove to Gustaff's barber shop. Again, Bill went in first, and I lingered at the door. He asked not only the Swede but two customers if they had seen Lutkins. The Swede had not. He said angrily, "I haven't seen him, and don't care to. But if you find him you can just collect that dollar thirty-five, he owes me." One of the customers thought he had seen Lutkins walking down Main Street, this side of the hotel.*

i Fritz's hesitation was on account of wanting to

- a) take a moment to comprehend and fall in with the prank.
- b) understand what was being asked and answer accordingly.
- c) pretend ignorance at the question asked to waste time.
- d) confirm that it was him being addressed, before replying.



ii The narrator lingered at the door while Bill went in first and made enquiries. Pick up the option that does not correctly use the word 'linger' in the sentence:

- a) It's best if you can linger in the lobby while I get my luggage.
- b) I blurted out the final question that had been lingering in my mind.
- c) If a customer lingers over a product, the cameras zoom in to record facial expressions.
- d) Mom reminded us that household business cannot be lingered hastily.

iii The narrator hovered near the door because he

- a) wanted to eavesdrop on the conversation.
- b) didn't trust Bill to enquire sternly.
- c) had been asked to remain there by Bill.
- d) found the interior too stuffy.

iv One person mentioned that he had seen Lutkins walking down Main Street. This was an example of

- a) being taken to the cleaners.
- b) sending someone on a wild goose chase.
- c) stretching the truth.
- d) Making scales fall off someone's eyes.

v The extract is an example of writing in the style of a/n

- a) personal narrative.
- b) biography.
- c) historical fiction.
- d) research article.

### Short answer questions: (20-30 words)

1 What information about Lutkins had the narrator gathered from Bill?

2. 'But he was no more dishonest than I'. Elaborate the statement with reference to 'The Hack Driver'.

**Answer:** The lawyer charged a handsome amount from his firm to visit new mullion. He was given some amount to expend in the process of searching Lukens. But he paid very little money to the hack driver. Bill already knew that the lawyer was searching for him, still, he made him wander here and there, and even charged him two dollars an hour for six hours, including one hour of his lunchtime. This made the lawyer utter these words

3. Write the plan suggested by Bill for lunch and state the reason behind it.

4. Describe the feelings of the young lawyer when he came to know the reality of the hack driver at last.

5. Bring out the character trait of the young lawyer as depicted in the chapter.

6. When did the narrator feel that he had found a treasure?

7. Why was the narrator sorry when a man was sent along with him to New Mullion?

8. Explain how the narrator's expectations fell short of what he'd expected when he was sent to New Mullion?

9. What about the delivery man appealed to the young junior assistant clerk from the city?

10. Explain why Bill's offer wasn't 'entirely a matter of brotherly love'?

11. What do you think inspired the minister's wife to sing the loudest in church when she was most in debt?

12. The young man earned for himself the ire of his office people on his return from New Mullion. Explain why.

**Short answer questions: (40-50 words)**

13. Oliver Lutkins had to be served summons to appear as a witness in a law case. Why do you think he had ignored all their letters thus far and successfully thwarted their attempt at serving summons?
14. Do you agree that the expression – taken for a ride – fits this story ? Why/why not?
15. 'Bill made me sound very important, and the woman was impressed.' a) Why did this particularly gladden the narrator's heart? b) What does it tell us about human nature and the young man in particular?

**Long Question: 100-120 words**

1. When narrator served the summons finally to Lutkins and his mother and he laughed at him as though he were a bright boy of seven, what thoughts do you think came to narrator's mind. Did he forgive them or nurse a wound that gave him profound wisdom? Discuss
2. Justify the title and state its significance to the present period.
3. It would have been very easy for anyone to spoil Lutkins' game, but no one did. a) Why do you think everyone joined hands with him? b) What does it reveal about Oliver?
4. Lutkins' neighbours had missed seeing the narrator on his first visit. Create a dialogue between the neighbour, Jasper and Lutkins wherein Jasper expresses his disappointment and Lutkins shares his insights and opinions about the narrator.

**Chapter 9- Bholi**

**-K.A.Abbas**

**LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

- Students will learn the importance of empowerment especially in the context of education and how education equips us with rationality, pragmatism and makes us self-reliant.
- They will be able to appreciate how the protagonist evolves and how she's emboldened to fight against a social evil.
- Students will gain a better insight into the status of women in Indian society. They will learn to fight the oppressive gender disparity that still plagues girls and women in India.
- They will be able to think of viable solutions and strategies to oppose evils like gender bias, dowry, preferential treatment on the basis of looks
- They will realise the importance of innate talent, perseverance, knowledge acquired through sheer hard work and simplicity.

A Girl Sulekha, called Bholi, youngest daughter of *Numberdar* Ramlal. An Accident damaged a part of her brain and she remained a backward child. Then at the age of 2, she had an attack of Small Pox which left her permanently disfigured by leaving deep black pock marks all over her face and body. She spoke for the first time only at the age of 5, but it was discovered that she stammered. Parents did not care for her. A Primary school opened when she was 7-year-old and she was sent to school because the parents felt that no one would want to marry her. Moreover, people did not want to marry educated girls. But she was sent to the school. She meets a kind hearted lady teacher. The teacher comforts her and encourages her to speak.

She hoped for a new life. Years passed and the village became a small town. Bishamber Nath, a rich grocer was ready to marry Bholi. The marriage ceremony was held with great pomp and

show. All her sisters were envious of her. But when he saw the pock marks on Bholi's face, he demanded five thousand rupees to marry her in the name of dowry. Ramlal tried to convince him to take a lesser amount but finally gave him the money with great difficulty. But now Bholi refused to marry him. She asked her father to take the money back from him as she did not want to marry that old lame and greedy person. Everybody was surprised because Bholi was not stammering at all. The bridegroom went back. Ramlal could not lift his head due to shame and grief. He asked Bholi who will marry her now. But Bholi told him that she would serve her parents in their old age and teach in the same school where she had learnt so much.

### MCQs

*"Ramlal stood rooted to the ground, his head bowed low with the weight of grief and shame. The flames of the sacred fire slowly died down. Everyone was gone. Ramlal turned to Bholi and said, "But what about you, no one will ever marry you now. What shall we do with you?" And Sulekha said in a voice that was calm and steady. "Don't you worry, Pitaji! In your old age I will serve you and Mother and I will teach in the same school where I learnt so much. Isn't that right, Ma'am?" The teacher had all along stood in a corner, watching the drama. "Yes, Bholi, of course," she replied. And in her smiling eyes was the light of a deep satisfaction that an artist feels when contemplating the completion of her masterpiece."*

i Ramlal stood rooted to the ground because he

- a) was moved by what he heard.
- b) was influenced by Bholi's words
- c) was in a state of shock.
- d) was in an immovable position.

ii Bholi had refused to get married as

- a) her father couldn't afford the dowry that was demanded
- b) the bridegroom had been greedy and was disrespectful
- c) the bridegroom had insulted her father
- d) her father was getting her married to a man older to her

iii Pick the sentence that brings out the meaning of 'contemplating' as used in the extract.

- a) Contemplating sharing my belongings with someone is definitely tough.
- b) She took some time to respond as she was contemplating what to say.
- c) I was contemplating my reflection in the mirror and was speechless.
- d) She was contemplating though the pages of the document that was with her.

iv Why did the teacher stand in one corner watching the drama?

- a) She was elated to see what was happening.
- b) She wanted to see what Bholi would be doing.
- c) She didn't want to interfere in a family matter.
- d) She had faith in Bholi standing up for herself.

v Match Column A with Column B

Column A

- i. Bholi
- ii. Ramlal
- iii. Teacher

Column B

- i) independent and confident
- ii) burden less and free
- iii) sense of contentment and accomplishment
- iv) embarrassed and anxious

*"What's the matter with you, you fool? Shouted Ramlal. "I am only taking you to school." Then he told his wife, "Let her wear some decent clothes today or else what will the teachers and the other schoolgirls think of us when they see her? New clothes had never been made for Bholi. The old dresses of her sisters were passed*

on to her. No one cared to mend or wash her clothes. But today she was lucky to receive a clean dress which had shrunk after many washings and no longer fitted Champa. She was even bathed and oil was rubbed into her dry and matted hair. Only then did she believe that she was being taken to a place better than her home! When they reached the school, the children were already in their classrooms."

i Why did Ramlal call Bholi a fool? This was because

- Bholi had become hysterical and was screaming.
- Bholi shouted in fear and pulled her hand away.
- Bholi was behaving foolishly and was running away.
- Bholi had been behaving very strangely with her father.

ii Pick the sentence that brings out the meaning of 'decent' as used in the extract.

- He gets a decent amount of salary.
- One must be decent when having a conversation with strangers.
- She was dressed in a decent manner for the interview.
- It was very decent of him to lend me some money.

iii Pick the option that best describes how Bholi felt at the end of her first day in school.

- lost and scared
- calm and peaceful
- elated and peaceful
- hopeful and elated

iv Why was Bholi's hair matted?

- It was entangled and oiled.
- It was never oiled or combed.
- It was not combed regularly.
- It was unkempt and oiled.

v What fear did Bholi have when she was told about being taken to school?

- She thought she was going to be neglected by her parents.
- She thought her parents were going to get rid of her.
- She felt that she would be thrown out of the house and sold.
- She thought her parents were thinking of ways to throw her out.

#### Short Answer Questions : (20-30 words)

- Why was Sulekha nicknamed Bholi? Why did Sulekha start stammering?
- What happened to Bholi when she was two years old?
- How did Bholi react when the teacher asked her name?
- Bholi was fascinated by the walls of the classroom. Why?
- How did Bholi find her teacher to be different from others?
- Why was Ramlal worried about Bholi and not about his other children?
- Why did the Tehsildar come to Ramlal's village? What did he ask Ramlal to do?
- Why didn't Bholi's mother want to send Bholi to school?
- Why did Bholi look about her in school with 'fear laden eyes'?
- What misfortunes did Bholi face since her childhood?
- Why did Bholi's mother favour Bishamber as a suitable husband for Bholi?
- Why were all the relatives amazed to hear Bholi speak?
- What filled 'Bholi', a supposedly dumb cow, with a new hope in her?



14. In what way did the village change over time?
15. What objections does Ramlal have to Bishamber's proposal?
16. Why do Bholi's parents accept Bishamber's marriage proposal?
17. Why were Bholi's sisters envious of her luck?
18. Why did Bishamber's marriage with Bholi not take place?
19. When and why was Ramlal thunderstruck?
20. The last line of the text talks about an artist and the masterpiece. Elaborate.
21. Bholi's heart was overflowing with a 'New hope and a new life'. What does the phrase 'the new hope and the new life' mean?
22. What kind of mother was Ramlal's wife?

**Answer :** Ramlal's wife was a traditional housewife who believed that daughters should not be educated, as it would be difficult to find husbands for them. She neglected looking after her Bholi because she was a slow learner.

23. Ramlal was worried about Bholi as she didn't have good looks. Counter the belief that it's important for a girl to be good looking and give a reason for the same.
24. How did you feel when you read about Bholi being ignored and ill-treated by her parents as a child?
25. Do you think Bholi could have confidently refused to marry Bishamber if she weren't educated? Give reason/s.
26. How would you have reacted if you were one of the guests witnessing Bholi's wedding when she refused to marry Bishamber Nath?
27. Do you think Bholi's father would have agreed to the match if her mother hadn't insisted upon it? Why/ Why not?

#### Short Answer Type Questions: 40-50 words

28. Bholi's parents accepted the match for her though Bishamber Nath was nearly the same age as her father. Bholi also accepted her parents' decision without voicing her opinion. a) What does this tell you about the social conditions prevailing in our society? b) How do you think these problems can be addressed?
29. You've read the quote: 'A teacher affects eternity. He can never tell where his influence stops.' In the context of this statement, comment on the role of Bholi's teacher in her life.
30. You and your friend have a conversation about prevalent discrimination between boys and girls, even today. Write a dialogue. You may begin like this:

Friend: I don't think discrimination in terms of gender is a thing of the past.

You:

.....

Friend: Hmmm. Yes, I agree, though we are in the 21st century it still continues in a blatant manner in many parts of the country.

You: .....

31. Which character traits of Bholi have had an everlasting impression on you? Why?

**Long Answer Type Questions**

1. **‘Dowry is a negation of a girl’s dignity’.** Discuss with reference to the story **‘Bholi’**.
2. Bholi chose a dignified life of service rather than surrendering herself to a greedy old man for the rest of her life. Education provides the required stimulus to overcome one’s personal barriers. Explain the role of education in shaping the life of a child with respect to the lesson **‘Bholi’**.
3. The chapter **‘Bholi’** highlights the discrimination against the girl child. Analyse.

**Chapter 10- The Book That Saved the Earth****-Claire Boiko****LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

- Students will learn that sometimes minor incidents in life can make huge changes.
- They will learn that If we can take the hard times of our life in stride eventually something will happen to change our situation into happier times.
- They will understand that even random acts of kindness can brighten a person's day and sometimes change their future.
- They will be cautioned against misleading judgments.
- They will learn not to ignore people and situations in our lives and in the process miss out on the positive influences they could have in our lives.
- They will be inspired to be proactive and positive in life

The book that saved the earth is a hilarious, comical and imaginative interpretation of few very popular nursery rhymes. In the story the Martians think that they are a far more superior race than the inhabitants of the earth. The megalomaniac commander on Mars commands its space probe crew that has landed on the earth to invade the primitive ball of mud, referring to the humans as ‘Earthlings’.

The space probe crew is composed of three Martians: Captain Omega, Lieutenant Iota and Sergeant Oop enter the Earth, their prime destination being a library. While they are not able to identify their immediate surroundings, from several miles away they avail assistance from their boss, the Mighty Think Tank. After several attempts of consulting Noodle, the latter assumes that the books that the trio can see around are in fact sandwiches and the library is a crude refreshment stand. He later assumes the books to be some sort of ear/eye communication. After a couple of failed attempts to decode the same, Think Tank orders the three to ingest some intelligence vitamins to get something out of those scrawlings. After some brief moments the space control crew finally encode the little squiggles out of the book. However from a mere book of nursery rhymes (Mother Goose shown on cover), assumptions arise that the Earthlings must have been on a mission to attack the Earth. When one of the crew reads out the poem of Humpty Dumpty, Think Tank compares the same to his own mighty balloon brain. Living in the fear that the humans might avenge against him leading to his ‘great fall’, he orders his crew to fly back from Earth where all of them would travel a hundred thousand miles away to the distant Alpha Centauri, never to be seen again.

**MCQs**

*THINK-TANK: Mirror, mirror, in my hand. Who is the most fantastically intellectually gifted being in the land?*

*OFFSTAGE VOICE: (after a pause) You, sir.*

THINK -TANK: (smacking mirror) Quicker. Answer quicker next time. I hate a slow mirror. (He admires himself in the mirror.) Ah, there I am. Are we Martians not a handsome race? So much more attractive than those ugly Earthlings with their tiny heads. Noodle, you keep on exercising your mind, and someday you'll have a balloon brain just like mine.

NOODLE: Oh, I hope so, Mighty Think-Tank. I hope so.

THINK -TANK: Now, contact the space probe. I want to invade that primitive ball of mud called Earth before lunch.

NOODLE: It shall be done, sir. (He adjusts levers on switchboard. Electronic buzzes and beeps are heard as the curtains open.)

i Choose the option that lists the most appropriate meaning of think-tank from those given below.

- A tank that helps you think deeper than an average person, if you use its contents regularly.
- Non-stop flow of ideas from a fixed source about one particular issue.
- A pool of ideas and solutions to various problems via an individual, group or organisation.
- A method by way of which people think collectively to identify stray thoughts among them.

ii "Mirror, mirror, in my hand. Who is the most fantastically intellectually gifted being in the land?". Choose the option that lists the genre having the original reference to the above lines.

- Biography
- Science-fiction
- Mystery
- Fairy tale

iii Choose the option that correctly categorizes the phrase "(after a pause)" based on the dialogue given above.

- aside
- stage direction
- narration
- setting

iv Choose the option that gives you fits the example of an irony from the ones given below.

- "Who is the most fantastically intellectually gifted being in the land?"
- "I hate a slow mirror."
- "Noodle, you keep on exercising your mind, and someday you'll have a balloon brain just like mine."
- "I want to invade that primitive ball of mud called Earth before lunch."

v. Choose the option that includes the display of 'smacking' as used in the extract.



OOP: I haven't a clue. I've been to seven galaxies, but I've never seen anything like this. Maybe they're hats. (He opens a book and puts it on his head.) Say, maybe this is a haberdashery!

OMEGA: (bowing low) Perhaps the Great and Mighty Think-Tank will give us the benefit of his thought on the matter.

THINK-TANK: Elementary, my dear Omega. Hold one of the items up so that I may view it closely.

(Omega holds a book on the palm of her hand.) Yes, yes, I understand now. Since Earth creatures are always eating, the place in which you find yourselves is undoubtedly a crude refreshment stand.

OMEGA: (to Iota and Oop) He says we're in a refreshment stand.

OOP: Well, the Earthlings certainly have a strange diet.

i Why did Omega bow low before Think-Tank?

- a) As a mark of respect and recognition of supremacy.
- b) To flatter and appease the character.
- c) As a sign of submission and understanding of his strength.
- d) To curry favour and goodwill from the character.

ii Choose the option that associates the person to a haberdashery.

- a) Jagdeep is a primary school teacher who teaches English.
- b) Tanishq is a tailor who makes garments for men only.
- c) Falguni is a chemist who manufactures her own medicine.
- d) Asma is an engineer who works on designing space stations.

iii Choose the option that explains what Think-Tank meant by saying-Elementary, my dear Omega.

- a) "It's simple general knowledge, Omega."
- b) "It's something that a primary school person won't understand, Omega."
- c) "It's quite obviously deducible, Omega"
- d) "It's a little more than complicated, Omega."

iv The quality of being crude has been allotted to the refreshment stand because

- a) Earthlings have bad eating habits according to Think-Tank.
- b) the temperature of the refreshment stand was too high.
- c) the refreshment stands are responsible for poor health of the Earthlings.
- d) it produces food that is unrefined and unprocessed in nature.

v Earth inhabitants are Earthlings and those from Mars are Martians, what are the inhabitants of Venus addressed as in most sci-fi stories?

- a) Venusites
- b) Venatians
- c) Venings
- d) Venusians

### Short Answer Questions : 20-30 words

1. Who were the earthlings?
2. How did Think Tank interpret the growing of cockle shells and silver bells in Mistress Mary's garden?
3. On what basis did the people of space conclude that the earthlings had reached a high level of civilisation?
4. How did Think Tank interpret the Humpty, Dumpty nursery rhyme?
5. Why did the people of space head towards Alpha Centauri?
6. Highlight the character traits of Noodle?

### Answer



Noodle is one of the crew members of the invasion team that came to invade earth. He is known as Apprentice Noodle. He is the co-coordinator between Think-Tank and the invasion team. He echoes Think-Tank in every manner. He is a very clever creature. He knows that Think-Tank being commander-in-chief has to be obeyed. So he keeps on praising Think-Tank and also passing sarcastic remarks. It is only Noodles who think practically and differently about the books which were considered as sandwiches to eat. But Think-Tank took over the idea as his own. But Noodle is not sad at all. He is a blind and true follower of Think-Tank.

7. Think- Tank assumes that the Earthlings are after him. Give any two reasons for the same.
8. Describe briefly how the Martians reach upon the correct application of the book.
9. Give any two reasons for Oop's breaking into laughter on reading the first nursery rhyme.
10. 20th century is referred to as the 'Era of the Book'. Comment briefly.

**Short Answer Questions: 40-50 words**

11. Mention any two points of differences between Earthlings and Martians in the 20th century.
12. Martians were never able to bring themselves to read the book Mother Goose. Discuss why the Historian said so.
13. Do you think that the names 'Think Tank' and 'Noodle' replicate the attributes of the two characters? Justify your answer with reference to the chapter "The Book that Saved the Earth".
14. Elaborate on that quality of a book that saves the planet Earth.

**Long questions: 100-120 words**

1. Half knowledge leads to disaster. Explain this with reference to the play 'The Book That Saved the Earth'.
2. Rushing to conclusion without going into details may lead to chaos and failure. Elaborate this with reference to Martian invasion in the chapter 'The Book That Saved the Earth'.
3. The play suggests that 20th century was the 'Era of the Book'. With that reference, what would you like to call the era of the 21st century? What role does that object/concept play in the lives of human beings?



## Poetry

### Poem 1: Dust of Snow

-Robert Frost

#### LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Students will learn that sometimes minor incidents in life can make huge changes.
- They will learn that If we can take the hard times of our life in stride eventually something will happen to change our situation into happier times.
- The simple things we do for others can make all the difference .
- They will understand that even random acts of kindness can brighten a person's day and sometimes change their future.
- They will understand that noticing and appreciating all the small things in life will make our lives happier. It will also cause us to change our attitude for the better.
- They will be aware that the law of nature states that everything in this cosmos has relevant purpose and meaning.
- They will be cautioned against misleading judgments.
- They will learn not to ignore people and situations in our lives and in the process miss out on the positive influences they could have in our lives.
- They will develop aesthetic sense.
- They will be inspired to be proactive and positive in life

The poet is upset and sitting under the hemlock tree. Suddenly a crow sitting on the tree shakes the tree and the fine particles of snow from tree falls on the poet. The soft and cold touch of snow changes the poet's mood from sad to happy. He starts feeling soothed and refresh. In this way a simple moment proves to be very significant and saves rest of the day of poet from being wasted and held in regret.

The black crow is commonly a symbol of death and fear. Since the crow is not associated with goodness, it is ironic that in this poem, it is doing a good deed by shaking off the snow. Robert Frost didn't choose to use an oak, maple or pine tree. He instead chose the hemlock tree which is usually associated with poison and toxicity. Anyway, the beautiful snow that adorns the poisonous hemlock tree's branches is shaken off by a scary crow.

Robert Frost uses the elements of the fearsome crow and poisonous Hemlock tree to do something good – shake the white, pure snow off the branches. This good act lifts the person's spirits causing him to change his mind about the day. The small act causes the man to have an enlightened insight.

We have a poisonous Hemlock tree covered in pure, white snow and a man who is depressed, and walking under the tree. At that precise moment, the black crow of death shakes the pure, good snow onto the man. All that goodness helps the man to change his mind. Instead, he decides to forego the regret and sorrow to enable healing.

The poem, Dust of Snow by Robert Frost, reiterates that the little things in life can make huge changes in our future. It also shows that if we can take the hard times of life in stride, eventually something will happen to change our situation into happier times. The simple things we do for others can make all the difference. Just think about those random acts of kindness we do and how much they brighten a person's day and sometimes change their future. Noticing and appreciating all the small things in life will make our life happier. It will also cause us to have a spirit that is willing to change and therefore succeed.

Points to remember:

- The poem describes a very simple happening in very simple words.
- It tells us that sometimes even a small incident may prove to be of a larger significance.
- The poet is upset in the beginning of the poem but a small incident of falling of snow changes his mood totally.
- In the end of the poem the poet feels relaxed and thankful to the nature for saving his day from being wasted.

### Questions from the text book:

Q1: What is a “dust of snow”? What does the poet say has changed his mood? How has the poet’s mood changed?

Q2: How does Frost present nature in this poem?

**Answer:** Frost presents nature in a very different manner in the poem. Generally poets take the birds and trees which are known for their beauty and good qualities like peacock, parrot, cuckoo, mynah and trees full of beautiful flowers and fruits etc.

But here Frost has taken a totally different line, he chooses crow, a bird which is black in colour with very harsh voice and believed to be the symbol of bad omen. Likewise, hemlock tree is a poisonous plant with white flowers. It means he has left all the beautiful colours present in the world and has chosen black and white.

Actually the poet has done so to present his mood and feelings. The crow and hemlock tree represent sorrow and depression felt by him in this materialistic world. On the other hand the dust of snow is the symbol of natural joy and energy. It means passing through the sad and depressing moments the poet is entering into the time full of joy and optimism.

### **MCQ**

*The way a crow  
Shook down on me  
The dust of snow  
From a hemlock tree  
Has given my heart  
A change of mood  
And saved some part  
Of a day I had rued.*

**I** Of the many symbols the hemlock tree represents, choose the one that Frost drew upon in all likelihood, for this poem.

Symbol of

- a) longevity.
- b) togetherness.
- c) healing.
- d) protection.

**ii** Choose the option that lists the possible feelings of the poet prior to the experience shared in the poem.

- 1) reassured
- 2) disappointed
- 3) curious

- 4) demotivated
- 5) thankful
- 6) disheartened
- 7) impulsive

- a) 1, 3 & 7
- b) 2, 4 & 6
- c) 5 & 7
- d) 1 & 3

iii Identify the option that DOES NOT use the word 'rue' correctly.

- a) The film was a disaster and he rued his decision to act in it.
- b) I am sure she rued the day she listened to a fortune-teller.
- c) It wasn't long before I rued my disobedience and my deceit.
- d) Others finally rue the one who is dishonest and heartless.

iv Synecdoche is a poetic device that uses a part to represent the whole. E.g. That's a great set of wheels! (Set of wheels has been used for car.)

Pick an example of synecdoche from the poem.

- a) Has given my heart / A change of mood
- b) The way a crow / Shook down on me
- c) The dust of snow / From a hemlock tree
- d) And saved some part / Of a day I had rued

v Choose the option showing the reason NOT corresponding with "... a crow / Shook down on me / The dust of snow".

- a) The crow's landing on the branch of the tree.
- b) The shivering of the crow, due to the cold.
- c) The readjustment of position of the crow on the branch.
- d) The cawing of the crow hidden in the foliage.

#### Short Answer Questions in 20-30 words:

1. How has the poet observed nature in the poem 'Dust of Snow'?
2. What is the central idea of the poem 'Dust of Snow'?
3. What side of nature do 'crow' and 'hemlock' represent?
4. Why does the poet use such poetically uncommon bird and tree? What does it reflect?
5. What mood of the poet is reflected in the poem? How does it reflect?
6. Rationalise what you think the poet was probably doing when the dust of snow fell on him?

#### Short Answer Questions in 40-50 words:

15. 'Dust of Snow' is one of Frost's most loved poems. Elaborate why you think this is so.
16. The poem evokes a sense of black and white. Justify.
17. The crow and hemlock are usually used as negative references in literature. How is this different in this poem?

#### Long Answer Type Questions: 100-120 words

1. Positive attitude in life can make the world a better place to live in. Do you agree or disagree with reference to the poem 'Dust of Snow'? Express your views on the basis of the poem.



2. Our attitude towards a situation evokes both negative and positive response. Analyze this with reference to the poem, 'Dust of Snow' to bring out the inherent valuable lessons.
3. Simple moment proves to be very significant and saves rest of the day of poet from being wasted. Explain on the basis of the poem 'Dust of Snow'.
4. Imagine that Frost is of present day and has been invited to write for an ezine "Teen Talk". He chooses to draw upon his experience with the crow and the dusting of snow to share his thoughts on 'Every cloud has a silver lining'. As Frost, express your thoughts for the e-zine.

### **Poem 2: Fire and Ice**

**- Robert Frost**

#### **LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

- Students will be able to appreciate the poet's concern regarding the fragility of human relationship and how he builds his argument on the general notion of the end of this world.
- They will be able to understand the dichotomy between the two elements of fire and ice and relate to the symbolism the poet points out.
- Students will realise the importance of values like love, camaraderie and respect against the feelings of acrimony, disdain and indifference.
- They will be able to discuss the various speculations about the apocalypse and engage in not only a philosophical debate on love and friendship but a scientific one on the possible causes of the end of the world.

The poem outlines the familiar question about the fate of the world, wondering if it is more likely to be destroyed by fire or ice. The poet first concludes that the world must end in fire after considering his personal experience with desire and passion, the emotions of fire. Yet, after considering his experience with "ice," or hatred, the poet acknowledges that ice would be equally destructive.

In the first two lines of the poem, Frost creates a clear dichotomy between fire and ice and emphasizes upon the claim that the world will end as a direct result of one of these elements. It is unclear which element will destroy the world, but it is significant to note that fire and ice are the only options. The poem does not allow for any other possibilities in terms of the world's fate.

Interestingly, the two possibilities for the world's destruction correspond directly to a common scientific debate during the time Frost wrote the poem. Some scientists believed that the world would be incinerated from its fiery core, while others were convinced that a coming ice age would destroy all living things on the earth's surface. Instead of maintaining a strictly scientific perspective on this debate, Frost introduces a more emotional side, associating passionate desire with fire and hatred with ice. Within this metaphorical view of the two elements, the "world" can be recognized as a metaphor for a relationship. Too much fire and passion can quickly consume a relationship, while cold indifference and hate can be equally destructive. Although the first two lines of the poem insist that there can only be a single choice between fire and ice, the poet finally concludes by acknowledging that both elements could successfully destroy the world.

#### **MCQ**

Some say the world will end in fire,  
 Some say in ice.  
 From what I've tasted of desire  
 I hold with those who favor fire.  
 But if it had to perish twice,  
 I think I know enough of hate  
 To say that for destruction ice  
 Is also great  
 And would suffice.

i Choose the CORRECT statement about the given poem.

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

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

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

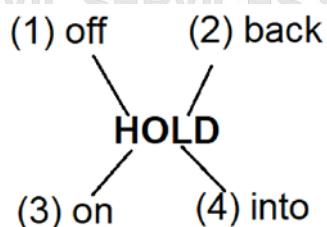
- a) Fire- 3,4; Ice- 1,2,5
- b) Fire- 2, 5; Ice-1,3,4
- c) Fire-1,3,5; Ice- 2, 4
- d) Fire- 1,2,4; Ice- 3,5

iii The poem is a \_\_\_\_\_ put across by the poet.

- a) powerful warning
- b) heart-felt apology
- c) earnest appeal
- d) vengeful threat

iv The poet uses the phrasal verb *-hold with*.

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



v Pick the option that is NOT TRUE about the poet according to the extract. The poet

- a) is inclined to believe that the world would most likely end with fire.
- b) has heard divided opinions about the way the world would end in all likelihood.

- c) preaches love and kindness to combat the spread of hate among all.
- d) declares the power of ice to be as destructive as that of fire.

vi Identify the most likely tone of the poet in the lines-

‘To say that for destruction ice/Is also great’.

- a) sarcastic
- b) serious
- c) amused
- d) celebratory

#### Short Answer Type Questions: 20-30 words

1. How does Robert Frost caution the common man?
2. What does ‘ice’ stand for? How is it sufficient to bring destruction?
3. ‘But if it had to perish twice’. How will the world perish twice?

**Sample Answer:** According to the poet, the world will end due to the ‘fire’, which symbolises desire. But if the world had to end twice then it will be due to the hatred symbolised by ‘ice’. The poet feels that there is enough hatred in the world that is spreading among the people. This hatred will end the world one day.

4. "Fire and Ice" was first published in 1920. Briefly explain how the WW I might have influenced the theme of the poem.

#### Short Answer Type Questions: 40-50 words

5. Fire and Ice projects a pessimistic outlook. Comment.

#### Long answer type questions (100-120 words):

1. Discuss how extreme behaviour can hasten the end of the world with respect to ‘Fire and Ice’.
2. The poem ‘Fire and Ice’, carries with it very deep thematic ideas. Elaborate on these darkest traits of humanity.
3. The poet presents two reasons which will lead to the destruction of the humanity. What values do you garner from the two possible causes provided by him?

#### Poem 3: A Tiger in the Zoo

- Leslie Norris

#### LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Students will be reminded of the royal majestic tiger, its matchless grace and the brilliance as William Blake had composed “Tiger Tiger Burning bright.....What immortal hand or eye could frame thy fearful symmetry”
- They will develop awareness of the fact that many animals die early in captivity due to lack of activity and depression. Once kept in a zoo, animals might not be able to live in the wild again.
- Zoos are not the perfect substitute for forests since animals are caged in confined spaces where they are unable to move around freely. Humane alternatives to zoos are national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and bio-reserves where animals are protected and conserved in their natural habitat

- They will be concerned about how the tiger in the cage as it is just a diminished form of his original majestic self. They will learn about an apex predator. Tiger naturally is an apex predator. An apex predator is one that has virtually no predators of its own, residing at the top of its food chain.
- They will learn that regal creatures are completely independent creatures and solitary by nature, and prefer to hunt alone. They are not opportunistic scavengers, but actively stalk and hunt prey.

Tigers are self-sufficient, courageous predators that know what they want and know how to get it. This makes them quite formidable. The tiger is feared by most animals and human beings who inhabit settlements within the tiger's territory. The tiger by birth is royal, regal born to rule. Ironically human beings try to subjugate these animals by trapping them in cage. The poet expresses deep sympathy at the plight (unpleasant situation) of the tiger, that is imprisoned in a cell made of concrete (mixed material like cement, sand, small pieces of stone and water). He cannot come out of it because strong bars fixed at the concrete cell stop him. Thus, the poet says that the tiger's strength is locked behind the bars. In the cage the tiger is so fed up that it even ignores the visitor. He keeps on stalking (walking in angry and proud manner) in the limited space of the cage. The last line heightens the contrast between freedom and captivity. Brilliant stars outside the cage seem to be more brilliant than those brilliant eyes behind the cage.

### MCQs

*He should be lurking in shadow,  
Sliding through long grass  
Near the water hole  
Where plump deer pass.*

i According to the extract, the poet wishes for the tiger to be 'sliding' through the foliage as this would

- assist in keeping the prey unsuspecting of the predator's sound.
- aid in camouflaging the presence of the predator before it rushes in.
- help the predator pounce on the prey comfortably without getting tired.
- Support the predator's vision as it eyes its prey.

ii Which fact DOES NOT connect with the significance of the water hole for the tiger?

- Many tigers chase prey into the water and holds the victim's head under water until it drowns.
- Prey feed in the water on water-lilies, and often wander into the middle of the water hole, where they are vulnerable and easy for the tiger to kill.
- Prey that has quenched its thirst ensures consumption of hydrated meat for the tiger.
- Chasing the panicked prey from shallow to deep water where the tiger grabs it.

iii Pick the option that DOES NOT use 'lurking' correctly to fill in the blank.

- The thug was \_\_\_\_\_ in the alley late evening, for unsuspecting passers-by.
- The hyena was \_\_\_\_\_ in its den after a good meal.
- The detective cautioned her team about the \_\_\_\_\_ dangers likely to impact the case.
- The prejudices \_\_\_\_\_ beneath the surface create misunderstandings.

iv 'shadow' here, refers to the shadow of

- the tiger.
- long grass.
- water hole.
- deer

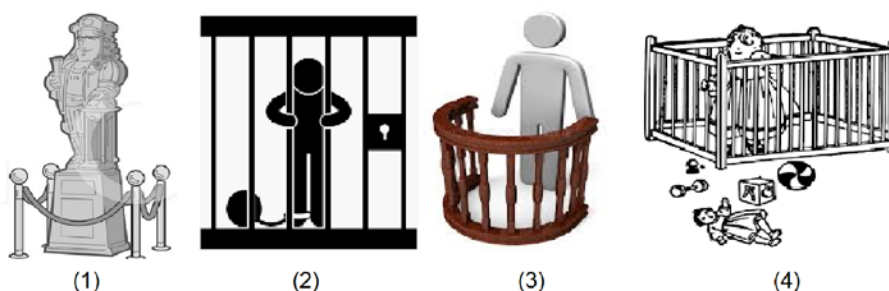


v Pick the phrase that DOES NOT suggest that the forest in the extract is lush.

- a) long grass
- b) the water hole
- c) plump deer
- d) lurking in shadow

*But he's locked in a concrete cell,  
His strength behind bars,  
Stalking the length of his cage,  
Ignoring visitors.  
He hears the last voice at night,  
The patrolling cars, ...*

i. Choose the image that best describes the condition of the tiger based on the given extract.



ii. Which option correctly lists the reason for the tiger 'stalking the length of his cage'?

- a) Animals tend to cover large distances and burn a lot of their energy by hunting for prey, in their natural habitat. Zoos deprive them of such stimulation and they are restless and bored.
- b) Animals are scared of visitors gazing at them in their unnatural surroundings. Zoos are places where animals are far removed from the privacy of their natural habitat.
- c) Animals dislike human noises in the city and react to them aggressively. Zoos are often located in cities or outskirts.
- d) Animals require human love and care and miss this when in captivity. Zoos are places where they walk around mechanically to attract human attention.

iii. Which option identifies a patrolling car correctly?



iv. The main contrasting idea suggested by the extract is that of

- a) strength and weakness.
- b) nature and culture.
- c) beasts and mortals.
- d) confinement and freedom.

v Choose the option listing the most likely reason for the tiger to ignore visitors, according to the extract.

- a) He is scared of their constant stares.
- b) The visitors don't provide him with any food.
- c) He knows that none would help him out of captivity.
- d) The visitors don't speak to him kindly.

**Answer the questions in 20-30 words:**

1. What does the poet think where the tiger should be?
2. Cite the reason of the tiger's sliding through long grass.
3. How does the tiger make his presence felt in the village?
4. Why is the tiger ignoring the visitors?

**Answer:** The tiger is ignoring visitors because he is locked in a concrete cell. His strength lies behind the bars of his cage. He is helpless now. He can do nothing to the visitors.

5. Who hears the last voice and of what?
6. What is common between the eyes of the tiger and the stars?
7. It is said that an animal's eyes have the power to speak a great language. Explain with reference to the tiger.
8. How does the poem point to the cruelty of animals in captivity?
9. The poet celebrates the strength of the tiger in this poem. Counter the statement.

**Answer the questions in 40-50 words:**

18. Do you think the tiger in the poem had lost its natural instinct due to captivity? Support your response with evidence from the poem.

**Poem 4: How to Tell Wild Animals**

**-Carolyn Wells**

**LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

- Students will be able to identify peculiar tendencies associated with each animal and understand the importance of peaceful co-existence.
- They will be able to comprehend the necessity of maintaining respectful distance from wild animals and how each animal behaves in its own natural habitat.
- Students will be able to correlate certain human traits that animals exhibit as well.
- They will be able to identify and appreciate poetic devices used in the poem.

The poem is written in a humorous vein as a guiding manual on how to identify certain wild animals. If by chance you go to any forest in the East and if a huge terrible animal comes to you and if it roars loudly and if you are dying then you will come to know that it is an Asian Lion. If a wild animal with black stripes on yellow hide welcomes you and eats you then this simple rule will teach you that it is a Bengal tiger.

When strolling if you see whose hide is covered with spots and it jumps at you and starts eating you then you understand that it is a leopard. There will be no use of shouting with pain because it will continuously eat you.

If you are just walking around in your yard and an animal meets you and it hugs you tightly then believe that it is a bear.

If you have any doubt then I think that it will kiss you, a novice may be confused to recognize animals.

You can differentiate between crocodile and hyena. Hyena always smiles but if tears come from its eyes then it is a crocodile.

An original chameleon is like a lizard. It doesn't have ears or wings. If there is nothing on the tree then you will find there a chameleon that has very cleverly camouflaged itself.

### MCQs

*If strolling forth, a beast you view,  
Whose hide with spots is peppered,  
As soon as he has lept on you,  
You'll know it is the Leopard.  
'Twill do no good to roar with pain,  
He'll only lep and lep again.*

i Choose the option listing the stanza that would follow the given extract.

(1)

*The leopard stalks on silent paws.  
With deadly armor of fangs and  
claws.  
He lies in his tree perch through  
out the day.  
Sleeping and resting the hours  
away.*

(2)

*A spotted leopard in a banyan tree,  
Kept his yellow carnivore-ic eyes on me.  
I knew better than to move fast or try to flee.  
His eyes narrowed, but I refused to see.  
How fast that cat was chasing after me.  
If I can just get to that tall....*

(3)

*His claws and paws will make you forget,  
If you're in a dream or reality,  
And you'll feel clawed and pawed, I bet,  
The peppered pounce a certainty.  
'Tis a beast that runs and strikes fast,  
If you're caught you sure won't last.*

(4)

*The leopard and the lion chose to become friends,  
For they were all proud of claws on their paws  
They each glorified one another for their mighty,  
Ability to live on meat of other fauna throughout a year,  
They each admired one another for running speed,  
They each remained firm and loyal to one rule;  
Lions don't eat leopards neither leopards eat lions.*

ii Given below are four examples of activities that Jasmeet does. Choose the option that correctly demonstrates 'strolling'.

- Jasmeet runs with a great speed after being chased by a dog.
- Jasmeet walks in the garden, relaxing while listening to his favourite song.
- Jasmeet skids sharply on the icy skate rink.
- Jasmeet rushes to switch off the water pump in the backyard.

iii Which option lists the statement that is NOT TRUE according to the extract?

- The poet asks the reader to hide on seeing the leopard.
- The poet cautions the reader about a leopard when walking through its territory.
- The poet informs the reader that a leopard can launch repeated attacks.
- The poet tells the reader that a leopard attack can result in pain.

iv The repetition used in "he'll only lep and lep again" is an example of

- poetic justice.
- satire.
- allusion.
- poetic licence.

v Choose the option that matches with the rhyme scheme of the extract.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
proud	wild	wild	loud
loud	jungle	proud	jungle
child	child	child	wild
wild	mingle	loud	child
jungle	loud	jungle	mingle
mingle	proud	mingle	proud

*Though to distinguish beasts of prey  
A novice might nonplus,  
The Crocodile you always may  
Tell from the Hyena thus:  
Hyenas come with merry smiles;  
But if they weep they're Crocodiles.*

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

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

ii. Which option lists the image that DOES NOT indicate what the poet means by 'beasts of prey'?



What, according to the extract, would cause bewilderment?

- Discovering the similarity between different preys of beasts.
- Analysing habits of beasts that prey on hyenas.
- Knowing the difference between several beasts of prey.
- Drawing the similarities between crocodiles and hyenas.

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

- Though to distinguish beasts of prey
- A novice might nonplus
- The Crocodile you always may
- Hyenas come with merry smiles

v Choose the crocodile fact that is related to the given extract.

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



d) While eating, they swallow too much air, which gets in touch with lachrymal glands and causes them to weep.

### Short questions and Sample answers: 20-30 words

1. What are the distinctive features of the Asian Lion as given in the poem?
2. How does the Bengal Tiger look? What is so distinct about him?
3. How does a leopard behave when he sees someone?
4. How does the poet describe the bear?
5. How does the poet describe the hyena and a crocodile?
6. How does the poet create humour in the poem?
7. "If he roars at you as you're dyin' / You'll know it is the Asian Lion..." Comment on the irony of the quote from the poem "How to Tell Wild Animals".
8. Hyperbole is a literary device used when the poet exaggerates an image to make it comical. State two instances from the poem "How to Tell Wild Animals" where the literary device is used.
9. "If there is nothing on the tree, / 'Tis the chameleon you see." Briefly explain the paradox of the quote.

### Short questions: 40-50 words

10. "All knowledge is useful. But not all knowledge is worth the cost." Elaborate on the quote in the context of the poem "How to Tell Wild Animals".
11. How can you identify the Asian lion and the Bengal Tiger?
12. Write the sum and substance of the poem, "How to Tell Wild Animals".
13. How can you distinguish between a tiger and a leopard?
14. How can you distinguish between a hyena and a crocodile?

### Long Answer Type Question: 100-120 words

1. 'Humour is the best medicine for every ailment in life'. Comment.

### Poem 5: The Ball Poem

— John Berryman

#### LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Students will be able to understand the symbolic significance of the ball that the young boy loses while playing.
- They will be able to perceive what are objects of desire and the necessity of letting things go.
- They will be able to anticipate future events and be prepared for the eventual acceptance of loss that is undergone by everyone.
- The students will realize how materialism, attachment and covetousness hurt us emotionally.
- They will be able to answer MCQs, SAQs and LAQs in the most pertinent manner. Narrating the event(s) in the course of the poem briefly while analysing the underlying themes.

John Berryman in his poem describes the grief of a boy over the loss of his ball. No other ball can compensate the loss. With that loss he senses his first responsibility in a materialistic world where

those whom we love and our worldly possessions will not be with us forever. The poet sympathizes with the boy but says that like every man very soon he would also learn to stand up despite all obstacles from the experience of losing something.

### MCQs

*What is the boy now, who has lost his ball,  
What, what is he to do? I saw it go  
Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then  
Merrily over- there it is in the water!*

i The extract suggests that the poet is

- a) an onlooker observing
- b) a parent recounting the incident
- c) the boy talking about himself
- d) imagining the incident

ii The poet seems to have indicated the merry bouncing of the ball to

- a) create a sense of rhythm in these lines.
- b) support the happiness of the experience of playing.
- c) contrast with the dejected feeling of the boy.
- d) indicate the cheerful mood of the boy.

iii. Choose the situation that corresponds to the emotion behind the exclamation mark in the poem.

(1)

Hey ! Hey! That's no way to dispose off the garbage. Have you no community sense? Please but it in the bin.

(2)

I knew it! I knew he'll fare well in his auditions for 'Young Chef'. Now, we prepare for the semi-finals.

(3)

I dont know where I've placed my ID-card. Let me check the bag once more. Ah, finally!

(4)

I've been trying to call mom for the past 20 minutes and can't get through. I don't know how...Aarrgh! Again!

iv. The poem begins with a question. Based on your reading of the poem, the speaker

- a) wants the boy to answer the question.
- b) expects the passers-by to respond.
- c) is looking for answers in a self-help book.
- d) is thinking to himself.

v Alliteration is a literary device that occurs with the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words. Pick the option that showcases an example of alliteration from the extract.

- a) What is the boy now
- b) who has lost his ball
- c) I saw it go
- d) and then/ Merrily over

*An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy  
As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down  
All his young days into the harbour where  
His ball went. I would not intrude on him;*

i The poet uses the word 'ultimate' to describe the boy's reaction. Pick the meaning that DOES NOT display what, 'ultimate' means in the context given.

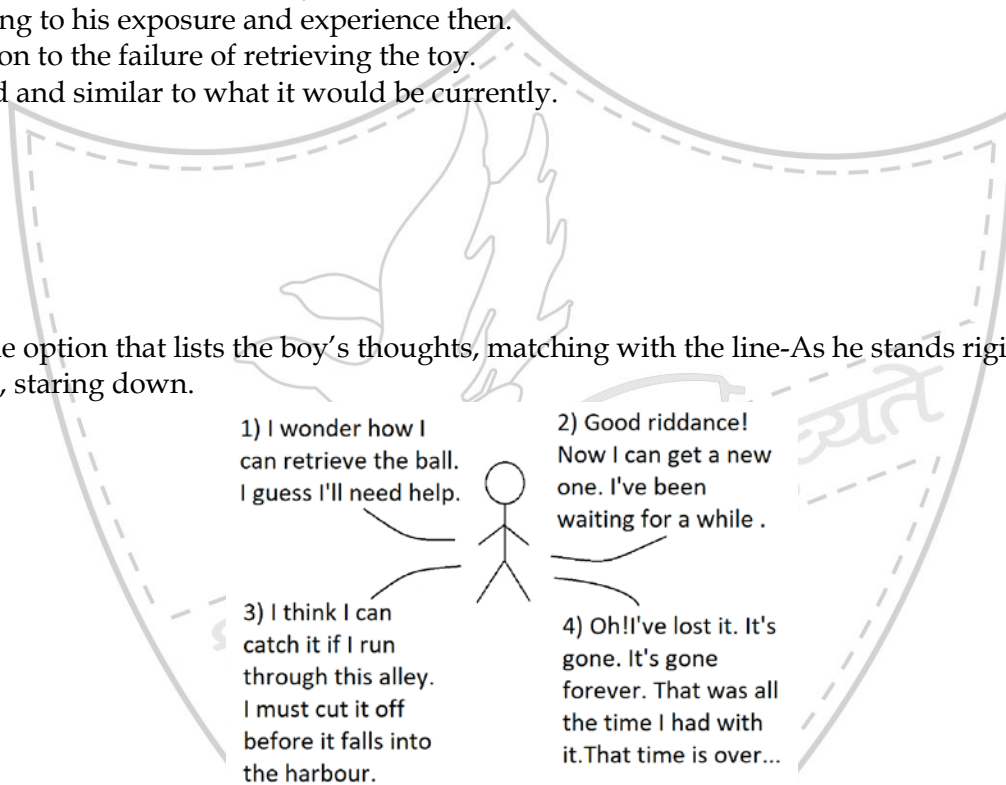
- a) consequent
- b) final
- c) conclusive
- d) fateful

ii The boy is very young in this poem. As a mature, balanced grown-up, he might look back and think that his reaction of 'ultimate shaking grief' was

- 1) disproportionate to the loss.
- 2) pretension to procure a new toy.
- 3) according to his exposure and experience then.
- 4) a reaction to the failure of retrieving the toy.
- 5) justified and similar to what it would be currently.

- a) 5 & 2
- b) 1 & 3
- c) 2 & 4
- d) 3 & 5

iii. Pick the option that lists the boy's thoughts, matching with the line-As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down.



iv. Why does the speaker choose not to intrude? This is so because the poet

- a) knows that it would embarrass the boy in his moment of grief.
- b) feels that it's important that the boy learn an important life lesson, undisturbed.
- c) realises that he doesn't have sufficient funds to purchase a new ball for the boy.
- d) Experiences a sense of distress himself, by looking at the boy's condition.

v Choose the option that lists the meaning of 'harbour' as used in the extract.

Noun:

- (1) a place on the coast where ships may moor in shelter.
- (2) a place of refuge.

Verb:

- (3) keep (a thought or feeling, typically a negative one) in one's mind, especially secretly.
- (4) shelter or hide (a criminal or wanted person).

- a) Option 1
- b) Option 2
- c) Option 3
- d) Option 4

**Short Answer Type Questions: 20- 30 words**

1. What does John Berryman want to convey through this poem?
2. How does the boy feel at the loss of his ball?
3. "Money is external". What does the poet mean by this expression?

**4. Sample Answer:**

The poet makes the boy understand about his responsibility as the loss is immaterial. Money is external as it cannot buy memories, nor can it replace the things that we love, the things that really matter.

5. Why does the poet think that it is useless to give the following suggestion to the boy?  
'No use to say- 'O there are other balls':
6. Why did the poet not offer the boy money to buy another ball?
7. Explain the use of metaphor in the poem.
8. Explain how, "Out of sight, out of mind" might apply to the boy, towards the end of the poem.
9. A popular quote states: Responsibility is self-taught. How does the poem address this thought?

**Short Answer Type Questions: 40- 50 words**

10. Suggest a suitable by-line for "The Ball Poem" with a reason for your choice.
11. Recount your reaction to the loss of a favourite object as a very young child. Would you have behaved the same way now? Explain with reason.
12. What feelings do you think, might be experienced, at the loss of a mobile phone, for a youngster today? Explain how these would be different from those felt by the boy in the poem.

**Long answer type questions: 100-120 words**

1. Why is it important for everyone to experience loss and to learn to cope with it?
2. Comment on the poet's take on the epistemology of loss. Should young children be protected or made to embrace the harsh realities of life?
3. Discuss the underlying philosophical theme in the poem that seems to provide a simple description of a boy playing with a ball.
4. The poem deals with a child understanding loss for the first time. Matches and championships too, deal with a different sense of loss. Explain how games and sports are a good way to train children to take losses in their stride

**Poem 6: Amanda****— Robin Klein****LEARNING OUTCOMES**

- Students will develop awareness about how it is important to allow a child to explore things he or she likes rather than constant disciplining since everyone is unique in her or his own way.
- They will learn to respect mothers' roles and understand how crucial it is in the development of the child as it can have a far-reaching impact on the child's development.
- They will learn to be rational, realistic and balanced in their perspective of parenting.
- They will learn to identify and describe distinct literary characteristics of poetic form

This poem depicts the state of a little girl's mind who is constantly instructed about dos and don'ts by her elders.: Amanda is a school going girl. She has typical traits of a child, like biting her nails, hunching her shoulders and slouching. She is a careless girl. She loves to eat chocolate. She is



moody. When her mother is instructing her not to do one thing or another; she is lost in the world of her dreams. She wants to enjoy a carefree life.

She is forbidden to do many things she enjoys, continuously under surveillance and compelled to lead a regimented, restricted day to day existence. But all the time, the little girl Amanda keeps dreaming of a life of freedom in the open. She dreams of mermaids in the sea, of roaming barefoot in the dusty street and live a life of peace like the golden haired Rapunzel who lived alone in a high tower. She takes no note of what is being said to her. Then she is often rebuked for being moody and sulking all the time. However, Amanda yearns for a world of freedom and peace.

### MCQs

(I am an orphan, roaming the street.  
I pattern soft with my hushed, bare feet.  
The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.)

i The tone of the given lines is

- a) analytical.
- b) despairing.
- c) peaceful.
- d) nervous.

ii Read the statements A and B given below, and choose the option that correctly evaluates these statements.

Statement A – The figure 'I' imagines a less than realistic view of being an orphan.

Statement B – The figure 'I' does not like the speaker.

- a) A is true, B is false, according to the extract
- b) A is true, B cannot be clearly inferred from the extract.
- c) A cannot be clearly inferred from the extract, B is false.
- d) A is true and can be inferred from the poem, B is true too.

iii The golden silence is contrasted with the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) chaos of the street.
- b) constant instructions received.
- c) sweetness of freedom.
- d) hushed, bare feet.

iv The rhyme scheme 'aaa' in the above extract is followed in all other stanzas of the poem that are written in parenthesis, i.e. (). Why?

Read the reasons given below, and choose the option that lists the most accurate reasoning:

- (i) It shows the simplicity of the child's thoughts.
- (ii) It reflects the harmony and rhythm of the child's inner world.
- (iii) It mirrors a child's expression.
- (iv) It highlights the poet's aesthetic sensibility.

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

v Pick the option that lists the usage of the word 'pattern', as in the extract above.

- a) That is a lovely pattern for a wallpaper.

- b) He decided to wear a patterned shirt to the party.
- c) Poetry is a form of pattern making.
- d) She patterned her hair after her favourite celebrity.

Vi Which option completes the popular adage given below?

\_\_\_\_\_ silence is gold.

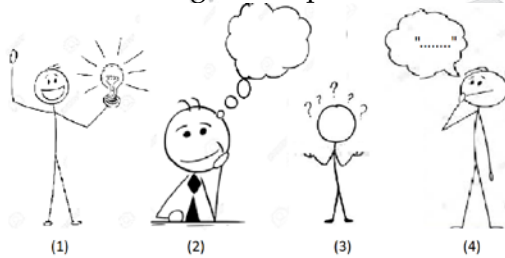
- a) Precious are words for
- b) Speech is silver
- c) Silver is the tongue
- d) Ideas may be precious but

vii. A transferred epithet is a literary device where the modifier or epithet is transferred from the noun it is meant to describe to another noun in the sentence.

Based on the given definition of 'transferred epithet', choose the option that lists an example of transferred epithet.

- a) soft dust
- b) hushed (bare) feet
- c) freedom (is) sweet
- d) silence (is) golden

viii Which image corresponds to what Amanda, is doing in this extract?



- a) option 1
- b) option 2
- c) option 3
- d) option 4

*Don't bite your nails, Amanda!*  
*Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!*  
*Stop that slouching and sit up straight,*  
*Amanda!*

i The purpose of the speaker's words in the given extract is to

- a) show the speaker's power over the listener.
- b) make the listener a better human being.
- c) advise the listener as an elder.
- d) improve the listener's posture and habits.

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



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

iii Alliteration is a literary device used in the extract.

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

- a) The moon and the shimmering stars watched over us
- b) With that charming chat, Catherine chose comfort
- c) Away ran the pathetic pooch pouting like a princess
- d) Dee dee was driving down day after day

iv What does the repetition of "Amanda!" at the end of each line reflect?

- a) It describes who the speaker is talking to.
- b) It represents the absent-mindedness of the listener.
- c) It shows the frustration of the speaker.
- d) It helps create a rhyme scheme.

v select the option that fits with the following:

slouching : straight:: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

- a) transparent: translucent
- b) lazy: agile
- c) forgetful: lively
- d) generous: liberal

**Answer the following questions in 30 -40 words:**

Q1. What does the poem 'Amanda' tell you about Amanda?

Q2. Why does Amanda wish to be a mermaid, an orphan, or Rapunzel?

**Ans:** Amanda yearns for freedom. She is fed up with her nagging mother who keeps instructing her not to do one or another thing. She wishes to be a mermaid so that she could glide over the surface of the sea and explore in complete abundance. She further wishes to be an orphan as she longs for a life without control and restrictions. She wants complete independence to roam about the street leisurely and do whatever she wants and not be dictated by others. She wants to be Rapunzel so that she could live a peaceful and carefree live in a tower away from any interference and disturbance.

Q.3 Why are the stanzas three, four and five given in parenthesis?

Q.4 Why does Amanda want to be an orphan?

Q 5. Amanda doesn't want to do one thing that Rapunzel did? What was it and why?

Q 6. Would you call Amanda a disrespectful child? Provide one reason to justify your opinion.

Q 7. What kind of an image does "languid, emerald sea" evoke?

Q 8. What does the line "never let down my bright hair" tell us about Amanda?

Q 9. The reader sympathises with the speaker in the poem. Support this opinion with a reason.

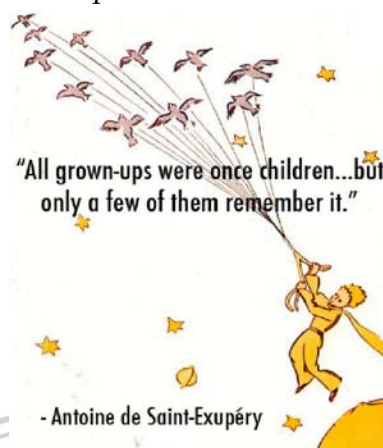
Q 10. What do you think is the significance of the exclamation mark in the title of the poem 'Amanda!'?





**Long Answer Questions 100-120 words**

Q1. Read the quote given below carefully. Based on your understanding of the poem, explain how and why this quote can be applied to the poem.



Q2. Amanda is alone but not lonely in the world she envisions.' Justify the statement with reference to any one image she pictures in her mind.

**Poem 7: Animals**

—Walt Whitman

**LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

- Students will be able to understand the poet's love for the animals who remain true to their inner self.
- They will be able to perceive the duplicitous nature of the humans that the poet paints and how it is contrasted with the genuine nature displayed by animals.
- Students will be able to debate on the topic of man being the most superior being of all.
- They will be able to identify the poetic devices.
- They will be able to make a list of the contrasting qualities of man and animals and learn the many shortcomings of man and how to overcome those shortcomings.
- Students will learn the root cause of man's suffering and discuss how materialism has blinded man and made him avaricious and short sighted

Walt Whitman's poem presents a strong argument to the question of who is the more evolved being. The poet wants to make us clear that he feels more comfortable with animals than humans. He says that humans are complicated and false but animals are placid and self-contained.

The poet says that the animals do not labour unnecessarily and complain about their condition. They do not repent for their sins. They do not trouble their companies discussing their duties to God. They are not dissatisfied with their conditions. Animals are not materialistic.

Walt Whitman further says that no animal kneels to another, not even to an unknown ancestor who lived in the mortal world thousands of years ago. Neither of them is respectable nor is unhappy. The animals show their relations with the poet and he accepts them.

The poet wants to tell us that humans have become complicated and false. They have forgotten their true nature. They want to earn more and more and have an insatiable greed. On the other hand animals are free from all types of trivial anxieties, so they are still living their natural life.

**MCQs**

*They bring me tokens of myself,  
they evince them plainly in their possession  
I wonder where they get those tokens,  
Did I pass that way huge times ago and negligently drop them?*

i Look at the images given below. Choose the option that does not reflect “tokens” referred to, by Whitman?



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

ii How would you describe the tone of the poet?

- (i) melancholic, resigned
- (ii) fanciful, noble
- (iii) reflective, idealistic
- (iv) fearful, gloomy

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

iii. Imagine you were asked to rename the poem.

Column A lists titles of some famous poems.

Column B justifies how each of these titles may be appropriate for the above extract.

Choose the option that correctly lists the matching of Column A to Column B.

Column A

I. 'Paradise Lost'

II. 'The Road Not Taken'

III. 'The Deserted Temple'

Column B

- (i) This title is appropriate as the poet speaks about how man chose not take the path of a simple, unaffected life as that of the animals.
- (ii) This title is appropriate as this is a commentary on the importance of living life by remaining close to our innate nature and qualities.
- (iii) This title is appropriate for the given extract as the poem laments the loss of a simpler and more harmonious life.

IV. 'Nature'

(iv) This title is appropriate for the given extract as it reflects how man has abandoned his sacred bond of harmony with nature.

- a) I – (i); II – (ii); III – (iii); IV – (iv)
- b) I – (ii); II – (iii); III – (iv); IV – (i)
- c) I – (iii); II – (i); III – (iv); IV – (ii)
- d) I – (iv); II – (i); III – (ii); IV – (iii)

iv. The word 'envince' means the same as

- a) deactivate.
- b) devastate.
- c) deteriorate.
- d) demonstrate.

*Not one is dissatisfied,  
not one is demented with  
the mania of owning things,  
Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that  
lived thousands of years ago,  
Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth.*

The repetition of "not one" in the given extract signifies the poet's

- a) effort to create a sense of continuity.
- b) attempt at musicality and rhythm.
- c) sense of disappointment and frustration.
- d) feelings of anger and vengeance.

ii Which of the following set of qualities does the poet attribute to animals in the given extract?

- (i) discontented, furious, respectful
- (ii) fearless, materialistic, reputable
- (iii) contented, equal, non-acquisitive
- (iv) happy, self-serving, intelligent

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

iii Pick the option that completes the following  
dementia: demented :: mania: \_\_\_\_\_

- a) maniac
- b) manically
- c) manical
- d) maniacal

iv Choose the option that contains a statement which CANNOT be conclusively inferred from the extract.

- a) Man is miserable
- b) Man is materialistic.
- c) Man is power-hungry.
- d) Man is curious.

v Which of the following characterises the poet's attitude towards animals in the given extract?

- admiration
- nostalgia
- jealousy
- enthusiasm

### Short Answer Type Questions: 20-30 words

- How and why does the poet feel a kinship with animals?
- Explain the satisfaction that animals have and humans don't.
- Explain how animals don't weep for their sins? Why does the poet appreciate this trait of the animals?
- Differentiate between humans and animals in terms of desire.
- What does the poet mean by, "Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth"?
- Why do you think the poet has called the desire to own things, a mania? Is the poet right in thinking so?
- What are man's shortcomings? What can he learn from animals?
- How would you evaluate the poet's opinion on religion?
- A misanthrope is a person who dislikes humankind. Do you think the poet is a misanthrope? Provide a rationale to support your response.
- Calling someone 'an animal' usually has a negative connotation. How does the poet invert it?

### Short Answer Questions : 40-50 words

- Whitman's ode to animals is merely a yearning for a simpler life. Do you agree? Justify your answer.
- Walt Whitman wrote this poem towards the end of the nineteenth century. How might it be different if he were writing it today?
- The poet has an exaggerated and idealized perception of animal life. Do you agree? Why/Why not?

### Long Answer Type Questions: 100-120 words

- What according to you should be the virtues that humans should possess?
- The key to happiness lies in not complaining but accepting a situation. Elaborate in context of the poem 'Animals'.
- The poet in the poem 'Animals' laments the loss of certain values on the part of human beings, whereas animals seem to have retained them and are self contented. Analyse the cause of degeneration of values in today's hard times, with relevant contextual points from the poem.
- Walt Whitman subverts the common opinion of animals being bestial and humans being being more evolved and civilized. Discuss.
- Does the poet Walt Whitman sound like a cynical misanthrope? Discuss?
- Man is a complex being. Elaborate.

### Poem 8: The Trees

- Adrienne Rich

### LEARNING OUTCOMES



- Students will be able to appreciate the poetry and the delicate issue of lack of freedom interwoven with the environmental issue of scarcity/felling of trees/stunted growth of trees
- They will be equipped to identify symbolism and empathise with the feeling of the poet.
- They will be sensitised and encouraged to think of viable solutions to the dilemma faced by the poet

Adrienne Cecile Rich was an American poet, essayist and feminist. She was called "one of the most widely read and influential poets of the second half of the 20th century", and was credited with bringing "the oppression of women to the forefront.

The Trees is a short symbolic poem that focuses on the movement of trees that are initially indoors but seeking to escape to freedom in the forest. The trees represent nature but also the nature of being - womanhood in particular. What makes this poem unusual is the speaker's attitude towards the trees. In the first two stanzas there is a definite attachment as the speaker objectively describes the escape of the trees to their new environment. In the last two stanzas the speaker, now a first person 'I', seems to want to ignore this profound shifting of the trees but paradoxically by mentioning her own aloofness brings the whole situation into sharper focus.

#### MCQs

*All night the roots work  
to disengage themselves from the cracks  
in the veranda floor.  
The leaves strain toward the glass  
small twigs stiff with exertion  
long-cramped boughs shuffling under the roof  
like newly discharged patients  
half-dazed, moving  
to the clinic doors.*

i Choose the option that lists the examples of exertion.

1. Neha had been up all-night keeping accounts and now she's resting.
2. Swati was running for five miles non-stop last evening.
3. Hemant is watching his favourite show and having snacks.
4. Sachin helped a senior citizen board a flight in the morning.

- a) 1, 2
- b) 2, 3
- c) 3, 4
- d) 1, 4

ii. Choose the image that represents the main object of the extract literally.



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

iii. Choose the correct option that mentions the correct poetic device against the correct example.

simile	longcramped boughs
metaphor	like newly discharged patients

personification	small twigs stiff with exertion
simile	like newly discharged patients

refrain	under the roof
simile	leaves strain toward the glass

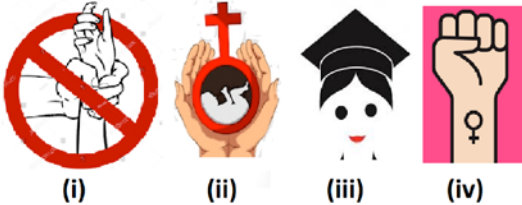
personification	like newly discharged patients
refrain	half-dazed, moving

iv. *long-cramped* and *half-dazed* are combination of two words joined together to form compound words. Choose the option that DOES NOT correctly fit the definition of the same.

1. discharged
2. backstage
3. comeback
4. toward
5. knighthood

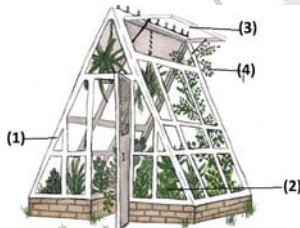
- a) 1, 3, 5
- b) 2, 3, 4
- c) 2, 3, 5
- d) 1, 2, 4

v. Choose the option listing the image that the poem metaphorically represents.



- vi. The phrase, "newly discharged patients" suggests that the trees were
- a) angry or irritated because they were not receiving medical help or remedy, but now they're cured and want to stay away from clinics.
  - b) discontent or disturbed and in need of support from the clinic staff, but now their complaints have been addressed and they are content to live their lives.
  - c) misunderstood or mistreated and in need of medical attention or care, but now they're healthy and ready to step out and promote the facility.
  - d) unwell or unhappy and in need of medical help or remedy, but now they're cured and ready to venture out and live their lives.
- vii. The extract talks about trees breaking out of confined spaces. This is a reference to women
- a) shifting away from their domestic confines.
  - b) seeking revenge for their age-old oppressions.
  - c) realizing the difference between friends and enemies.
  - d) focusing on their family and home

viii Based on the extract, choose the option that lists the most likely symbolic meaning of (1) – (4)



- a) caution, women, restrictions, individuality
- b) individuality, caution, ideas, women
- c) restrictions, women, opportunities, individuality
- d) opportunities, support, caution, women

*I sit inside, doors open to the veranda  
writing long letters  
in which I scarcely mention the departure  
of the forest from the house.  
The night is fresh, the whole moon shines  
in a sky still open...*

- i The poet talks about the house as
- a) a safe sanctuary from predators.
  - b) a place of confinement.
  - c) a representation of family.

- d) a concrete alternative to a natural one
- ii The poet uses the indefinite article for 'sky' instead of the definite one. This is so because the poet is referring to
- a) the ceiling of the verandah as 'a sky' versus the door kept open, being 'the sky'.
  - b) some part of the sky still left open for women to explore, away from limitations set by patriarchal norms.
  - c) the opportunities symbolized by an open sky outside can be utilized by a single woman.
  - d) The portion of the sky bathed in moonlight versus the part that is still dark.
- iii The extract uses 'open' twice, suggesting different meanings. Pick the option that lists the correct meanings, respectively.
- a) entry point-vastness
  - b) sharing a common space-great view
  - c) allowing access and vision-expanse of space
  - d) advantage-obstacles ahead.
- iv Choose the option that DOES NOT state the meaning of the underlined word. 'I scarcely mention...'
- a) tactfully
  - b) hardly
  - c) barely
  - d) only just
- v. Choose the option that correctly depicts the imagery in the last two lines of the extract.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

Short Answer questions: 20-30 words

1. Bring out the paradox when the roots disengage themselves.
2. What do the branches cramped under the roof symbolize?
3. What poetic device is used for the moon in the last stanza of the poem. How is it connected with growth?
4. How are the trees symbolic of human beings?
5. Whose struggle does the poet narrate?
6. In the poem "The Trees", the poet compares the trees to "newly discharged patients". Highlight any two reasons for the same.
7. The process of "moving out" was tedious for the trees. Support the statement with reference to the poem.
8. The trees have been shown to have human qualities in the poem. Justify the statement with any two instances from the text.
9. The poet symbolizes women as of forests, not trees. What does this suggest?



10. The poet says that her 'head is full of whispers', wherein the 'whispers' symbolize forces of negativity and restriction. Explain why the poet says this.

**Short Answer Questions: 40-50 words**

11. Change never comes easy. Justify the quote in the context of the poem "The Trees"
12. The forest undergoes tremendous transformation overnight. Discuss with reference to the poem "The Trees"
13. The poet uses trees as a symbol for women breaking patriarchal notions. Do you agree? Why/Why not?
14. The poem ends on a note of victory. Justify with reference to the literal and symbolic meaning.

**Answer the following questions in 100-120 words.**

1. How does the ending of the poem justify that freedom and expansiveness nurtures growth and well being. Discuss.
2. What impassioned plea does the poet make to the mankind?
3. The poem 'Trees' appears to be about trees, environment, deforestation and afforestation. On a deeper level we discover that Adrienne Rich is expressing her concern about women and their emancipation. Elaborate with reference to the poem.
4. Imagine that the tallest oak in 'Trees' and the hemlock tree in 'Dust of Snow' share a conversation about their speakers (The 'I' in the poems).

Write this conversation between the two trees. You may begin like this:

Oak: Adrienne chose to stay indoors on the significant full moon night, you know.

Hemlock: Hmmm... Robert was out. Out in the snow that day. What do you think Adrienne might have been thinking?

Oak: Well...I feel..... Why do you think Robert might have been out on a snowy day?

Hemlock.....

**Poem 9: The Fog**

**- Carl Sandburg**

**LEARNING OUTCOMES**

- Students will be able to visualise the effect created as fog descends and relate it to the stealthy movement of a cat.
- They will be able to understand the metaphorical aspect of the poem, the obscurity that fog brings with it and the unpredictability as it comes and goes.
- Students will be equipped to comprehend the human predicament amidst foggy situations in life as suggested in the poem. The patience required to wait for hazy matters to be lifted on their own.

Carl Sandburg was a well-known American editor and writer and above all best known for his poems. Among his collection the "Fog" is the shortest poem and a poem that has strong reflections.

In the poem 'Fog', Sandburg has put in hardly 25 words, yet the poem does have a deeper and strong meaning. The first two lines of the poem just simply describe how fog comes in. In this poem the poet describes about fog in cities and a harbor.

He gives a wonderful comparison between the fog and a kitten. When a kitten comes around us, most of the time it just comes so slowly that you hardly notice, till you see it or feel it. The same is the case with the fog. The arrival of fog cannot be predicted. It just comes in and engulfs the entire place and stays on for some time, creating trouble for anyone in between it, but still stays as though it is not aware of the happenings around it.

The next four lines of the poem state that it just comes, sits at the harbor on haunches looks at the city, silently, and then finally moves on.

Fog does not cause any harm, as it is silent and the onset is slow. However, when the fog is around, especially in the city, many accidents may occur for the only reason that people cannot see anything in-between them. There are occasions, when people fall into telephone holes, cars may hit onto each other. People may walk up the wrong place, at the harbor, boats may drive up on the wrong bridges, or they may drive up on another boat and many such instances. Therefore, a fog just comes in like a small and silent kitten, and just sits and watches the beauty, but when it is over a city, the incidents caused by the fog are many.

And the last line states that, just a small child, who gets bored playing the same game over and over again or just by seeing the same sight again and again, and moves on to the next, similarly, the fog also does not stay in one place for a long time. After some time, after the pranks are over, the fog also moves on.

### MCQs

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

i Choose the option with qualities of the cat that Carl Sandburg applies to the fog?

- 1) Cats are independent animals, they don't follow rules, they slip and slide in and out of our lives as they please.
- 2) Cats are distrustful of strangers and can be jealous and moody.
- 3) Cats are stealthy, moving in slow motion at times and they appear to be moving in a mysterious fashion.
- 4) Cats often communicate with a combination of a distinctive sound and body language.
- 5) Cats like to move on at their own pace and before you know it, they've disappeared.

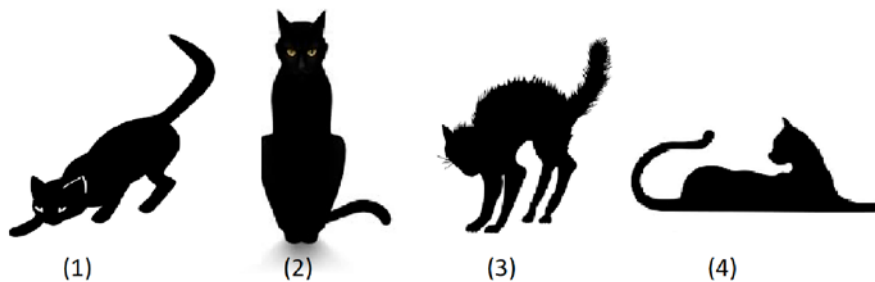
- a) Only 1
- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1,3 and 5
- d) Only 4

ii Which one/s of the following applies to the given lines?

- (1) Personification is a literary device where you give an animal, object or natural phenomenon, qualities or abilities that only a human can have.
- (2) Transferred epithet is a literary device when an adjective usually used to describe one thing is transferred to another.
- (3) Imagery is the language used by poets, and writers to create visual representation of ideas in the minds of the readers.
- (4) Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which contradictory terms appear side by side.

- a) 1 and 4  
b) 2 and 3  
c) Only 1  
d) Only 3

iii. Pick the option that includes an image of the cat on its haunches.



iv. Choose the option that DOES NOT list movement of the fog.

- (1) It stole in on us like a foot-pad  
Somewhere out of the sea and air...  
-E.J.Pratt
- (2) A fog drifts in, the heavy-laden  
Cold white ghost of the sea-  
-Sara Teasdale
- (3) The fog it tricks the eye  
The wonder of the veil of white  
Under the clear blue sky.  
-K.C.Cox
- (4) ...comes gliding,  
rolling  
in at ground level,  
pressing its white featureless face  
against...  
-R.H.Grenville

v. The poet has used short lines to compose the given poem. Choose the option that lists the most appropriate explanation for the same.

- a. By keeping the lines short, the poet keeps the liberty in stepping away from rule, traditional form, logic, or fact, in order to produce a desired effect.
- b. By keeping the lines short, the poet wants the reader to omit some parts of a sentence, which gives the reader a chance to fill the gaps while reading it out.
- c. By keeping the lines short, the poet wants to introduce ambiguity or contradiction into an otherwise straightforward sentence.
- d. By keeping the lines short, the poet is controlling the pace to make the reader slow down thereby reflecting the slow rolling in of the fog.

**Short Answer questions: 20-30 words**

1. How does the poet compare fog to a living being?

**Answer:** The poet compares the fog to a cat. The silent steps of a cat and the way it sits on its haunches is very similar to the way fog comes and surrounds the city and looks over it.

2. What image does the poet give to the fog? What are the similarities between that image and fog?
3. Stealth is an important aspect of fog. State any two instances from the poem "Fog" that suggest the same.
4. Highlight any two characteristics of fog from its description in the poem and justify your choice of characteristics briefly.
5. Is the fog portrayed as a resident of the city or as an outsider? Support your answer with two such references from the poem "Fog".

**Short Answer Questions in 40-50 words**

6. Would you describe the role of the fog as active or passive? Support your answer with reference to the poem "Fog".
7. Why does the poet use the phrase "silent haunches"? Substantiate your answer with reference to the poem "Fog".
8. Comment, in detail, on the significance of the closing phrase of the poem-"moves on".

**Long Answer Questions: 100- 120 words**

1. Difficulties come but they are not to stay forever. They come and go. Comment referring to the poem 'Fog'.
2. Nature has many wonders that people take for granted and never pay attention to. How is the poem 'Fog' different from this perspective?
3. In the poem "Fog", the poet features the fog as animated. If you had to write a similar poem for one other natural phenomenon, which animal would you use to convey the characteristics of that particular phenomena? Justify, in detail, your choice of animal corresponding to it by bringing out similarities.

**Poem 10: The Tale of Custard the Dragon****- Ogden Nash****LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

- Students will learn that in times of crisis one's true nature and intrinsic potential is displayed.
- We should not confuse humility with weakness and bravado with strength.
- To be cautioned that in the spirit of friendly bantering one should never mock or ridicule
- We should never be judgemental and form an opinion of a person without knowing the person properly.
- A low self-esteem often leads to low productivity and contempt by others.

Custard the dragon is one of the pets of Belinda who is always mocked for being cowardly, whereas the other pets of Belinda are supposedly quite brave. However, when a pirate breaks into Belinda's house, she and Ink and Blink and Mustard are all very frightened. It is Custard who charges at the pirate and eats him alive all at once. The one who had seemed to be the biggest coward is the one who saves the day in the end. On the other hand, the pirate had been full of bravado when he was entering the house, but he loses all of that as soon as he sees Custard



approaching him. He can only stare at Custard and have a drink to prepare himself for the unavoidable fate of being gobbled up. Thus, neither Custard nor the pirate is what they seem to be. Therefore, we should never judge someone without fully getting to know them. When the situation demands it, they are bound to show their true colours which may surprise us.

### MCQs

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

i Which option lists the quotes that support the ideas in the extract?

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

- a) 1 and 5
- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 1,3 and 5

ii What is the poet's purpose of using the onomatopoeic words given in the extract?

- a) It is to emphasize on the might and boldness of Custard.
- b) It is to introduce the character Custard to the readers.
- c) It is to impress upon the readers that Custard was ready.
- d) It is to make Custard bold enough to face the situation.

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

- a) The water trickled down the tap and filled the trough.
- b) Students trickled into the classroom as the teacher entered.
- c) Tears trickled down her cheeks as she heard the sad news.
- d) His enthusiasm for the task slowly trickled away.

iv. Select the option that fits with the reaction of the characters in the context of the extract.

Ink: terrified : : Blink : i) \_\_\_\_\_  
Pirate: ii) \_\_\_\_\_ :: Custard: undaunted

- a) i) shocked ii) displeased
- b) i) petrified ii) wondered
- c) i) upset ii) dazed
- d) i) petrified ii) shocked

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

Just like the robin catches the worm,

- a) Custard attacked the pirate after careful observation.
- b) Custard attacked the pirate without delay.
- c) Custard attacked the pirate valourously.

d) Custard attacked the pirate stealthily.

vi. Pick the option that does not display a simile from the extract.

- a) Clashed his tail like irons...
- b) ...at the pirate like a robin at a worm.
- c) ...Custard, snorting like an engine...
- d) ...trickled down to the bottom...

vii. The extract mentions 'irons' in dungeons. According to this extract, 'irons' is a reference to

- a) iron racks for scared books.
- b) iron cases housing treasures.
- c) iron chains holding the prisoners captive.
- d) iron coffins for burying the royal dead.

*Belinda giggled till she shook the house,  
And Blink said Weeck! which is giggling for a mouse,  
Ink and Mustard rudely asked his age,  
When Custard cried for a nice safe cage.  
Suddenly, suddenly they heard a nasty sound,  
And Mustard growled, and they all looked around.*

i What can you infer from the repetition 'suddenly, suddenly' in the above extract?

- a) There was an immediate change in the scene.
- b) It focuses on the hasty attack and the loud noise.
- c) It emphasises that an unexpected noise was heard.
- d) It draws our attention to the loud cry that occurred.

ii A cage means captivity. Why is Custard inclined to remain in a cage despite what it symbolises? This is so because he viewed it as a

- 1) sanctuary
- 2) guardhouse
- 3) cubicle
- 4) refuge
- 5) booth

- a) 1, 2 & 5
- b) 1 & 4
- c) 3, 4 & 5
- d) 3 & 5

iii Why has the poet used the word 'weeck' to signify the giggling of the mouse? The poet

- a) uses it to add suspense in the poem.
- b) has imagined how the mouse would sound in this mood.
- c) has mocked at the mouse for giggling at Custard.
- d) uses it to create a scary effect for readers.

iv. Pick the option with the correct matches for columns A and B.

A

Word

1. chuckle

B

Meaning

A. to smile in a half-suppressed mocking way

2. snigger  
B. to smile in an irritating, conceited manner.
3. smirk  
C. to let out a quiet and suppressed laugh.  
D. to let out a laugh heartily and loudly

- a) 1- D, 2-A, 3-C  
b) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B  
c) 1-B, 2-D, 3-C  
d) 1-A, 2-C, 3-D

v. Which belief about dragons is in contrast to Custard's behaviour in the extract.

- a) Dragons are brave and feared.  
b) Dragons can grant wishes.  
c) Dragons can become invisible at will.  
d) Dragons are soft-hearted and kind.

vi A hyperbole is a literary device where the poet/writer/speaker purposely and obviously exaggerates to an extreme. Choose the option that includes an example of hyperbole, from the extract.

- a) And Mustard growled, and they all looked around  
b) Ink and Mustard rudely asked his age,  
c) Belinda giggled till she shook the house,  
d) When Custard cried for a nice safe cage.

### **Short Answer Type Questions: 20-30 words**

- Name the pets Belinda has. What is the significance behind each pet's name?
- Give the physical attributes of Custard.
- Why did Custard cry for a nice safe cage? Why is it called "cowardly dragon"?
- Explain how Custard is a figure of ridicule among Belinda and her pets.
- What admirable qualities did Custard have? What were his shortcomings, if any?
- Why did Ink and Mustard ask Custard his age?
- Describe the pirate's appearance.
- Was everyone really as brave as they claimed?
- How did the other three pets boast of their bravery?
- How does Custard prove his worth?
- How did Custard vanquish the pirate? How was he treated by the others after his heroic win?
- Why was Custard such a misjudged pet?
- Custard humbly accepts that other animals are braver than him.
- Give a reason to support your stance that humility is a virtue worth possessing.
- The usage of words like 'realio trulio' creates a wonderful poetic effect. How?
- Why is it fair to say that Custard could be the 'poster-boy' for the belief that the real nature of a person is revealed at times of the greatest difficulty?
- State the reason you think the poet named the animals Ink, Blink, Mustard and Custard?
- The poet could have included a burglar or an intruder in the poem, but chose to include a pirate. Explain this choice.

### **Short Answer Questions: 40-50 words**

19. Belinda shares a post on Instagram with the following hashtags #Ink#Blink#Mustard#Bravehearts#My family#My world#. She doesn't mention Custard in her post. As a friend of Belinda, what would be your advice to her and why?

**Long Answer Type Questions: 100-120 words**

1. The dragon, Custard, was considered a coward. The humble dragon proved his bravery in adversity. Analyse that certain qualities like bravery and courage are situational and spontaneous. Express your views with reference to the poem.
2. Was Belinda a good mistress to all her pets? Discuss.
3. Despite the apparent parody and juvenile language, the ballad addresses grim topics like bullying and self respect. Elucidate.

**Poem 11: For Anne Gregory**

**- William Butler Yeats**

**LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

- Students would be aware of the fact that outward appearances should not be given undue importance.
- They would develop an understanding of the fact that the Things for which we unnecessarily aspire like, beauty, riches, social status are transient and not permanent. Whereas; relationships; attributes, code of conduct and value systems are significant as it has lasting quality.
- They would be inspired to make a conscious effort to understand the person rather than the persona and diligently keep trying to pursue this.
- Understanding of the fact that one should not jump to a conclusion and hastily form an opinion about any person.
- In the present times, social media either misrepresent or overrepresent people and actions. Students would learn not to give undue importance to these opinions rather nurture values that would speak for itself.

The poem "For Anne Gregory" is framed as a dialogue. It doesn't matter significantly who the speaker of the first and second stanzas is-- The subject of the poem is what's compelling--whether or not beauty is perceived internally or externally. The speaker in the first stanza, for example, tells Anne Gregory that her "great honey-coloured" hair essentially makes her beauty most appealing and that she shall be loved more for her outward beauty than only her intrinsic worth. These questions take us to the heart of some crucial philosophical problems of romantic love.



## MCQs

*"I heard an old religious man  
But yesternight declare  
That he had found a text to prove  
That only God, my dear,  
Could love you for yourself alone  
And not your yellow hair."*

i. Choose the option that lists the person who correctly wrote a quote best representing the central idea of the given stanza. Choose the correct option out of the ones given below.

Harpreet You can never meet your potential until you truly learn to love yourself.	Manav  Never apologize for being yourself.	Joel  God loves you unconditionally, as you are and not as you should be.	Nawaz  Your time is limited so don't waste it living someone else's life.
--	---	---	--

ii. The above stanza strongly defies the idea of \_\_\_\_\_.

- internal qualities
- external beauty
- spiritual self
- divinity

iii. Choose the option that displays the likely image of the man mentioned in the extract.



iv. Choose the phrase that best represents, 'love you for yourself alone'.

- Unconditional love
- Unseemly love
- Unrequited love
- Understated love

*But I can get a hair-dye  
And set such colour there,  
Brown, or black, or carrot,  
That young men in despair  
May love me for myself alone  
And not my yellow hair.*

i. The form of the given stanza is a part of

- a. an agreement.
- b. a disapproval.
- c. an engagement.
- d. an argument

ii. Read the statements 1 and 2 given below and choose the option that correctly assesses these statements.

1 – The speaker wants to change her hair colour so that it may appeal to young men.

2 – The speaker's appearance due to her gorgeous yellow hair is largely the reason young men hope to get her attention.

- a. 1 is false, 2 is true and clearly inferred from the poem.
- b. 1 is true, 2 cannot be clearly inferred from the poem.
- c. 1 cannot be clearly inferred from the poem, 2 is false.
- d. 1 is true and can be inferred from the poem, 2 is false.

#### Short answer questions: 20-30 words

- 1 How has the poet made a reference to the concept of body and soul?
2. What are the important things for the love of God?
3. What message does the poet give out?
- 4 . What proof did the old religious man find in the text
5. Highlight the central theme of the poem "For Anne Gregory".
6. How would you, as a young adult of your times, title this poem. Give a reason for your choice.

Short Answer Questions : 40-50 words

7. Evaluate the poem in the context of the given quote. "If only our eyes saw souls instead of bodies, how very different our ideals of beauty would be."

#### Long answer type questions (100 -120 words)

3. Objects have qualities which make them desirable to others– These objects can be Shoes, ornaments, hair dyes, hair styles etc. Walking wearing costly ornaments, behaving in an affected manner etc. Can make one more desirable than another but these are momentary because they emphasize the physical aspect of beauty. True love should only perceive the inner beauty. Discuss.
4. Do the speaker and the listener have different interpretation of human nature? How is the voice of the second stanza different from the first and the third?

#### Answer:

In this poem, Yeats describes the ways of human nature. In how that human beings are incapable of seeing what is on the inside of people. They can only distinguish the exterior features of mankind. In the first stanza, he is himself, telling Anne Gregory that she will never be loved for herself alone but for, her physical attributes. In the second stanza, the speaker is Anne defending herself by saying that she believes in man and that they can see what is on the inside. She believed that she would be loved for her intrinsic worth and not her outward appearance. The third stanza is spoken by the author again, reaffirming what was said in the first stanza by stating that only God is capable of such love, which is pure and unbiased.

#### MIXED BAG

Long answer questions wherein 2 or more chapters can be asked to be analysed :

1. Imagine that Nelson Mandela read 'Fire and Ice'. As Mandela, write a diary entry associating the impact of the troubled history of South Africa with the idea expressed in the poem. You may begin like this:

10 May 1994, Tuesday

10 p.m.

Today, when I am the President of South Africa, I can't help recalling Robert Frost's 'Fire and Ice' .....(continue).....

2. If the Buddha were to summarise the life lesson of "The Ball Poem", what would that sermon be? Think and create this address for people of your age.

3. Anne was a sensitive and mature girl. From the chapters and poems in your textbook, First Flight, think of any two characters who could be her friends or confidantes. Analyse the common character traits that would help in creating this special bond of friendship.

4. What advice might "chatterbox" Anne (Frank) have for the quietly imaginative Amanda? Present this as a conversation between the two. You may begin this way:

Anne: Gosh! You do run off into some strange worlds, don't you?

Amanda: (nods) Well...

5. Colin Wilson, an English author, said, "Your imagination should be used not to escape reality but to create it." Compare / contrast Wanda and Amanda in the light of this author's opinion.
6. If Wanda had to choose one friend from among Anne Frank, Amanda and Valli, who do you think she would have chosen? Explain with relevant rationale and reference to the texts.
7. Wanda and Custard were both picked on, by their peers. Compare and contrast the characteristic/s their persecutors had?
8. Imagine that Walt Whitman and Nelson Mandela are invited to engage in a discussion on the topic - 'Man's Journey - Vices, Virtues and Vision'. Based on your reading of 'Animals' and 'Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom', present the similarities and differences in their viewpoints and vision of human beings in the form of a conversation.
9. Nelson Mandela is more hopeful about human kind than Walt Whitman. Do you agree? Support your opinion based on your reading of 'Animals' and 'Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom'.
10. Sometimes moving out of a comfort space is extremely important for the maturation and growth. Point out how Wanda Petronski's moving into a big city was similar to the movement of the trees.
11. Valli was sensitive, but at the same time she was fearless and quite determined. Think of another character from your textbook, First Flight, who displayed similar character traits. Compare and contrast the lives of Valli and the other character.
12. Custard was discriminated against, bullied and made fun of. Such behaviour often has a disastrous impact on the victims and etches a permanent scar on their minds. Write opinions of Wanda and Mandela on this issue.  
Wanda: In my personal opinion, .....(continue)  
Nelson Mandela: I strongly believe that.....(continue)
13. Sermon at Benares' could just as well be considered another glimpse of India. If it were part of the story 'Glimpses of India', what ideas, values and/or experiences would it highlight? How would you present this historical part of India?
14. Just as a love for outer appearances is not true love, love for the sake of money is not true love either. Pen down a dialogue exchange between Anne Gregory and any character from "The Proposal" where Anne tries to explain how loving others simply for who they are is the most important virtue that everyone must possess.

15. Imagine that Walt Whitman shares his poem 'Animals' in response to Dr. Herriot's narration of Tricki's story . Dr. Herriot reflects on the poem and his experience with Tricki and Mrs Pumphrey, draws a connection between them and records his thoughts in his diary. Write the diary entry as Dr. Herriot. You may begin this way:

12 May 1950, Friday

9.30 pm

Walt's poem has compelled me to think again about my experience with Tricki and Mrs Pumphrey. All those materialistic playthings ....





## Recommended Reading List

1. Philida By André Brink
2. A Man Called Ove By Fredrik Backman
3. Elephant Whisperer by Lawrence Anthony
4. My Brilliant Friend (The Neopolitan Novels)- Elena Ferrante
5. The Book Thief by Markus Zusak
6. Room by Emma Donoghue
7. The White Tiger by Aravind Adiga
8. I'd Rather Wear Pyjamas By Chelsea Walker Flagg
9. The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time by Mark Haddon
10. Steve Jobs by Walter Isaacson
11. A Brief History of Time-Stephen Hawking
12. To Kill A Mocking Bird - Harper Lee
13. City of Djinns- William Darlymple
14. How to Find Love in A Bookshop by Veronica Henry
15. Fried Green Tomatoes at The Whistle Stop Cafe by Fannie Flagg
16. My Sister's Keeper by Jodi Picoult
17. The Moonstone- Wilkie Collins
18. The Strike Series by Robert Galbraith
19. The Goldfinch by Donna Tartt
20. Pope Joan-Donna Woolfolk Cross
21. The Lady of the Rivers - Philippa Gregory
22. The Godfather - Mario Puzo
23. To Kill A Mocking Bird - Harper Lee
24. Emma- Jane Austen
25. Gone with The Wind - Margaret Mitchell.
26. The Murder of Roger Ackroyd- Agatha Christie
27. Les Miserables - Victor Hugo
28. Inferno- Dan Brown
29. The Hobbit - J. R. Tolkien
30. The Murders in the Rue Morgue - Edgar Allan Poe
31. Sapiens by Yuval Noah Harari
32. Joy in the Morning - P G Wodehouse
33. The Help-Kathryn Stockett
34. Chanakya's Chant- Ashwin Sanghi
35. Life of Pi by Yann Martel
36. The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collins
37. Not Without My Daughter- Betty Mahmoody
38. The Colour of Water- James McBride
39. Luka and the Fire of Life- Salman Rushdie
40. The Nine-chambered Heart- Janice Pariat
41. The Princess Bride by William Goldman
42. The Keeper of Lost Things by Ruth Hogan
43. The Secret Life of Bees by Sue Monk Kidd
44. The Clifton Chronicles (7 book series) by Jeffrey Archer
45. The Secret Diary of Adrian Mole by Sue Townsend
46. The Perks of Being a Wallflower by Stephen Chbosky
47. The Kite Runner by Khaled Hosseini
48. Rebecca by Daphne du Maurier
49. Holes by Louis Sachar
50. The Joy Luck Club by Amy Tan