

## **KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN**

**Student Study Material** 

Term 2

Class- IX

(English Language & Literature -184)

Session: 2021-22







## A Note to the students

Dear Students,

The current academic session has been historic in a number of ways. The pandemic not only forced shutting down of onsite classes and substituting them with online, virtual mode of teaching, a number of classroom activities, esp. writing under guidance of teachers and its prompt correction too has taken a backseat. On the examination front, the entire setup has undergone a revolutionary change. From typology of questions to their evaluation and to number of examination and duration of examination- nothing has remained untouched by these winds of change. This is the time we gear up ourselves to embrace these changes in examination landscape as we have done in case of online classes and explore possibilities in the challenges thrown before us by the pandemic.

The New Education Policy, too is an agent of a massive changes in our knowledge landscape. Let us amalgamate all these changes and feel proud ourselves to be the first to answer the call of CHANGE.

The first term examination that you have just taken has been an objective assessment. The second term that you will take in coming months is likely to be a combination of subjective and objective, depending on situation as intimated by the CBSE. The blueprint, design of question paper and specifications will differ from subject to subject and will be intimated to you in due course of time by the CBSE. So what remains important is to read the text and understand it thoroughly. So please make reading the text and practice writing the centre of all your academic activities. Treat your NCERT books as your holy books and also go through the study material prepared by a team of dedicated teachers who have devoted sufficient time in understanding and then developing the content to suit the needs of all our dear students. Focus has been on relevance and conciseness- the content strictly is a supplement to your NCERT books and in no way it should be treated as a substitute to it.

I am sure the content in study material where you will find all units/ chapters for SECOND TERM at a glance, mind maps, tables, sample test items will be useful to you. However, it is imperative you keep your self-updated and also visit CBSE website regularly for any further changes that may take place after the study material has been prepared. Hope the efforts of your teachers in preparing this material will help you perform very well in your second term examination.

#### All the best.

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## **Table of contents:**

S.NO.	TOPIC	PAGE NO.
1	Revised syllabus	5
2	<b>Reading Section</b>	6-24
3	Grammar Section	25-44
4	Writing Section	45-50
5	<b>Literature Section</b>	51-81

## **English Language & Literature**

## **Code No. 184**

## **Class IX (2021-22)**

#### Term wise Syllabus

## Term - II

#### Reading-

Question based on the following kinds of unseen passages to assess inference, evaluation, vocabulary, analysis and interpretation:

- 1. Discursive passage (400-450 words)
- 2. Case based Factual passage (with visual input/ statistical data/ chart etc. 200-250 words)

#### Writing-

- 1. Descriptive Paragraph (Diary)
- 2. Story writing (based on beginning line, outline, cues etc.)

#### <u>Grammar</u>

- 1. Tenses
- 2. Subject-Verb Concord
- 3. Modals
- 4. Determiners
- 5. Reported Speech
- 6. Commands and Requests
- 7. Statements
- 8. Questions

#### Literature

Questions based on extracts / texts to assess interpretation, inference, extrapolation beyond the text and across the texts.

#### **Moments**

- 1. Weathering the Storm in Ersama
- 2. The Last Leaf
- 3. A House is not a Home
- 4. The Beggar

#### **Beehive**

#### **Prose**

- 1. Packing
- 2. Reach for The Top
- 3. The Bond of Love
- 4. If I were You

#### **Poems**

- 1. No Men Are Foreign
- 2. On killing a Tree
- 3. The Snake Trying

#### SUB- ENGLISH (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE CODE 184 READING

## **Discursive Unseen Passages**

#### SOLVED PASSAGE

- 1. Read the passage given below.
- (1) Have you ever failed at something so miserably that the thought of attempting to do it again was the last thing on your mind?
- (2) If your answer is yes, then you should understand that you are not a robot. Unlike robots, we human beings have feelings, emotions, and dreams. We are all meant to grow despite our circumstances and limitations. Flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true feels great when life goes our way. But what happens when it does not? What happens when you fail despite all your hard work? Do you stay down and accept defeat or do you get up again? If you tend to persevere and keep going, you have what experts call 'grit'.
- (3) Falling down or failing is one of the most agonising, embarrassing, and scary human experiences. But it is also one of the most educational, empowering, and essential part of living a successful and fulfilling life. Did you know that perseverance (grit) is one of the seven qualities that has been described as the key to personal success and betterment in society? The other six are curiosity, gratitude, optimism, self-control, social intelligence, and zest. Thomas Edison is an example of grit for trying more than 1,000 times to invent the light bulb. If you are reading this with the lights on in your room, you will realise the importance of his success. When asked why he kept going despite hundreds of failures, he merely stated that they had not been failures, they were hundreds of attempts towards creating the light bulb. This statement not only revealed his grit but also his optimism for looking at the bright side.
- (4) Grit can be learnt to help you become more successful. One of the techniques that help is mindfulness. Mindfulness is a practice that makes an individual stay at the moment by bringing awareness of his or her experience without judgement. This practice has been used to quieten the noise of fears and doubts. Through this simple practice of mindfulness, individuals have the ability to stop the self-sabotaging downward spiral of hopelessness, despair, and frustration.
- (5) What did you do to overcome the negative and self-sabotaging feelings of failure? Reflect on what you did, and try to use those same powerful resources to help you today.

## Based on your understanding of the passages answer the following question by choosing the most appropriate option.

- (1) The reason why you are not a robot is that:
- (a) You fail miserably at tasks
- (b) Failure and success can affect your emotions
- (c) You work hard
- (d) You have limitations
- (2) Choose the option that best captures the central idea of the passage from the given quotes.
- i) "What is the point of being alive if you don't at least try to do something remarkable?"
- ii) "Mistakes are the portals of discovery." James Joyce
- iii) "Failure should be our teacher, not our undertaker. Failure is delay, not defeat. It is a temporary detour, not a dead end." -Denis Waitley
- iv) "A person who never made a mistake never tried anything new." -Albert Einstein

(a) Option (i) (b) Option (ii) (c) Option (iii) (d) Option (iv)
<ul> <li>(3) What is the tone of the following context: "Falling down or failing is one of the most educational, empowering, and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life."?</li> <li>(a) Humorous</li> <li>(b) Optimistic</li> <li>(c) Horrifying</li> <li>(d) Solemn</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>(4) Which of the following is relevant for the title of the passage?</li> <li>(a) Dreams Always Come True</li> <li>(b) Failure and Grit Go Hand in Hand</li> <li>(c) Humans vs Robots</li> <li>(d) Falling Down and Getting Up</li> </ul>
<ul><li>(5)</li></ul>
<ul><li>(6) Which of the following sentences makes the correct use of "grit", as used in the passage?</li><li>(a) Get rid of that grit in your shoes.</li><li>(b) She had a bit of grit in her eye.</li><li>(c) The road had been covered with grit.</li><li>(d) Her grit never made her give up.</li></ul>
<ul> <li>(7) To develop perseverance, one must:</li> <li>(a) become more aware</li> <li>(b) work hard</li> <li>(c) be in the moment and be aware without judgement</li> </ul>

- (8) How does mindfulness help?
- (a) It creates awareness

(d) seek guidance

- (b) It quietens the noise of fears and doubts
- (c) It helps one become successful
- (d) It helps develop focus
- (9) What do you understand from this line, "Falling down or failing is one of the most agonising, embarrassing, and scary human experiences."?
- (a) Falling down makes us angry.
- (b) Failure can deeply affect our emotions
- (c) Stay positive and be optimistic
- (d) Self-control is empowering
- (10) Choose the option that correctly states the meaning of 'social intelligence' as implied in the passage:
- (a) Knowing others
- (b) Knowing oneself and others

- (c) Knowing oneself
- (d) Knowing one's surroundings
- (11) The importance of perseverance and optimism for a successful and fulfilling life is explained using the example of?
- (a) Thomas Edison
- (b) Flourishing
- (c) Grit
- (d) Limitations
- (12) What is the message conveyed in the last paragraph of the passage?
- (a) Always aim for the best
- (b) Live life king size
- (c) Through mindfulness we can overcome the negative impact of failure
- (d) Social intelligence is crucial for a successful life

Answer Key

1-(b) 2-(c) 3-(b) 4-(d) 5-(b) 6-(d) 7-(c) 8-(b) 9-(b) 10-(b) 11-(a) 12-(c)

#### UNSOLVED PASSAGES

#### 1. Read the passage given below.

The seasonal problem of water taps running dry is plaguing most of our major cities. With the bigger rivers flowing in trickles and ponds and wells reduced to clay pits, village women in remote areas have to fetch every drop of water for drinking, cooking, washing and so on, across large distances. This has only worsened a perennial problem of widespread water pollution, rendering it unfit for human consumption. The monsoons and the attendant floods will not solve this problem.

The Delhi Administration is seriously worried about the threat to civic health posed by the polluted waters of the Yamuna. Two main tanks are to be set up to treat sewage. At present, only 60 per cent of the 200 million gallons of the city's sewage receives any kind of treatment before it is dumped into the river, which supplies water not only to this city but to innumerable towns and villages downstream. The Ganga, the Yamuna, the Kaveri, all our important rivers serving many urban conglomerations, are fast becoming a major source of diseases.

A comprehensive bill introduced in the Parliament recently envisages the setting up of central and state boards to prevent and control water pollution. But it will take some time before legislation is passed and effectively implemented. Meanwhile, the problem continues to swell. According to a survey of eight dwelling countries conducted a couple of years ago, 90 per cent of all child deaths were due to water-borne diseases. It is the same unchanged story today.

In a country like India, a burgeoning population continuing to use the open countryside as a lavatory means that with every dust storm and rain, human excreta laden with germs and parasites find their way to ponds, shallow wells and even the streams and rivers. Only 18 per cent of the rural folk have access to potable water.

A new threat that has already assumed alarming proportions is industrial waste, generally dumped untreated into the nearest river. For instance, 30-40 litres of foul-smelling wastewater have to be disposed of for every kilogram of process hide. There are at least 900 licensed tanneries in the organised sector. Putrefied paper and jute waste, metallic salts and corrosive acids all find their way to the rivers of India. It is essential to make new laws to ensure water purity and realise the urgency of implementing them ruthlessly to avoid a national health disaster cutting across the barrier between towns and the countryside.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.

- 1. Which problem is highlighted in the given passage?
- a. Reduction of groundwater
- b. Droughts
- c. Water pollution
- d. All of the above
- 2. According to the passage, women in rural areas
- a. try to obtain as much usable water
- b. have to travel long distances to get water
- c. cause water pollution
- d. die due to thirst
- 3. Which of the following is a threat to the residents of Delhi?
- a. Zero groundwater level, untreated open water and lack of the treatment of sewage.
- b. The Yamuna is over-polluted and lack of treatment of sewage.
- c. Zero groundwater level and lack of potable water
- d. The Yamuna is over-polluted and open untreated water
- 4. The Delhi Administration is worried about \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Threat to civic health posed by polluted waters of Yamuna.
  - b. The rivers becoming a major source of diseases.
  - c. Lack of water treatment facilities.
  - d. Both (a) and (b)
- 5. What is the purpose of the bill mentioned in the passage?
  - a. It creates financial scope for water treatment facilities
  - b. It creates a Central and State Boards for control of water pollution
  - c. It looks into the effective implementation of legislation
  - d. It looks into the proper treatment of water bodies
- 6. According to the passage, what can cut through the barrier between the towns and villages?
  - a. Number of child deaths
  - b. Water pollution
  - c. Decreasing potable water
  - d. Civic health problems
- 7. Why are most child deaths in India due to water-borne diseases?
  - a. Due to the lack of potable water
  - b. Due to the open lavatory system
  - c. Lack of proper sanitation and hygiene
  - d. Chemicals found in water
- 8. The industrial waste dumped in the river is/are
  - a. Putrefied paper
  - b. Metallic waste
  - c. Corrosive acids
  - d. All of these

- 9. Which of the following will be the most appropriate title for the passage?
  - a. The Inevitable Evil of Pollution
  - b. Water Scarcity
  - c. Water Pollutions
  - d. Tackling Water Pollution
- 10. The phrase "is passed and effectively implemented" refers to the implementation of
  - a. Amendment laws
  - b. Legislations
  - c. Legal punishments
  - d. All of these

- a. You're sure you don't have a child \_\_\_\_\_\_ you?

  b. Xander was there for a reason, and Damian was \_\_\_\_\_ it?
- c. It's now likely that he'll need plastic surgery to prevent further cuts his career.
- d. Birds are the biggest culprit grape vines.
- 12. Choose the option that correctly states the meaning of 'dumped', as used in the passage
  - a. Garbage and Waste
  - b. Leave and sell
  - c. Waste and sell
  - d. Throw and leave

#### 2. Read the passage given below.

The choices we make daily—wearing a seatbelt, lifting heavy objects correctly or purposely staying out of any dangerous situation—can either ensure our safety or bring about potentially harmful circumstances. You and I need to make a decision that we are going to get our lives in order. Exercising self-control, self-discipline and establishing boundaries and borders in our lives are some of the most important things we can do. A life without discipline is one that's filled with carelessness. We can think it's kind of exciting to live life on the edge. We like the image of "Yeah! That's me! Living on the edge! Woo-hoo!" It's become a popular way to look at life. But if you see, even highways have lines, which provide margins for our safety while we're driving. If we go over one side, we'll go into the ditch. If we cross over the line in the middle, we could get killed. And we like those lines because they help to keep us safe.

Sometimes we don't even realise how lines help to keep us safe. I'm not proud of this, but I ignored my limits for the first 20 years of my life at work. I felt horrible, physically, most of the time. I used to tell myself, "I know I have limits and that I've reached them, but I'm going to ignore them and see if or how long I can get by with it." I ran to doctors, trying to make myself feel better through pills, vitamins, natural stuff and anything I could get my hands on. Some of the doctors would tell me, "It's just stress." That just made me mad. I thought stress meant you don't like what you do or can't handle life, and I love what I do. But I kept pushing myself, travelling, doing speaking engagements and so on—simply exhausting myself.

Finally, I understood I was living an unsustainable life and needed to change my outlook and lifestyle. You and I don't have to be like everyone else or keep up with anyone else. Each of us needs to be exactly the way we are, and we don't have to apologise for it. We're not all alike, and we need to find a comfort zone where we can enjoy our lives instead of making ourselves sick with an overload of stress and pressure.

## Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.

- 1. The reason why living on the edge has become popular is because of the
- a. Constant need for something different.
- b. Population being much younger.
- c. Exhausting effort to make changes.
- d. Strong tendency to stay within our limits
- 2. Choose the option that best captures the central idea of the passage from the given quotes.

It's all about quality of	To go beyond is as wrong as to fall short.  -Confucius	Life is like riding a	Balance is not
life and finding a		bicycle. To keep your	something you find,
happy balance between		balance you must keep	it's something you
work and friends.		moving.	create.
Philip Green		-Albert Einstein	Jana Kingsford
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

- a. Option (1)
- b. Option (2)
- c. Option (3)
- d. Option (4)
- 3. Which of the characteristics are apt about the writer in the following context: "I know I have limits and that I've reached them, but I'm going to ignore them and see if or how long I can get by with it."?
  - a. indecisive and purposeless
  - b. spontaneous and patient
  - c. negligent and reckless
  - d. indecisive and spontaneous
  - 4. Which of the following will be the most appropriate title for the passage?
  - a. Much too soon
  - b. Enough is enough
  - c. How much is too much?
  - d. Have enough to do?
  - 5. The phrase "potentially harmful circumstances" refers to circumstances that can
  - a. Certainly be dangerous
  - b. Be fairly dangerous
  - c. Be possibly dangerous
  - d. Seldom be dangerous
- 6. Select the option that makes the correct use of "unsustainable", as used in the passage, to fill in the blank space.
  - a. In the long run, the \_\_\_\_\_ officials followed emergency procedures.

<ul> <li>b. Emergency procedures were by the officials.</li> <li>c. Officials reported an set of events during the emergency.</li> <li>d. Officials admit that the emergency system is in the longer run.</li> </ul>
7. The author attempts to the readers through this write-up. a. rebuke b. question c. offer aid to d. offer advice to
8. The author uses colloquial words such as "yeah" and "Woo-hoo!". Which of the following is NOT a colloquial word? a. hooked b. guy c. stuff d. stress
<ul><li>9. What does the author mean when he says, "to get our lives in order"?</li><li>a. To resume our lives.</li><li>b. To organise our lives.</li><li>c. To rebuild our lives</li><li>d. To control our lives</li></ul>
<ul> <li>10. Choose the option that correctly states the two meanings of 'outlook', as used in the passage.</li> <li>a. A person's evaluation and regrets in life</li> <li>b. A person's experiences and point of view towards life</li> <li>c. A person's point of view and general attitude towards life</li> <li>d. A person's regrets and general attitude towards life</li> </ul>
11. The author explains the importance of discipline and boundaries in our lives using the example of:

- a. road accidents.
- b. traffic rules.
- c. Lines on the highway
- d. Safe driving
- 12. What is the message conveyed in the last paragraph of the passage?
- a. Love what you do.
- b. Love yourself to love others.
- c. Be the best version of yourself
- d. Be yourself

#### 3.Read the passage given below

A youngster quit Facebook in December after spending over three years on the social networking site. With that one act, he bid a silent adieu to more than 300 contacts that he had added to his account during the period. Like almost everyone from his "friends' circle," the 20–year–old was a regular on the service, visiting it every day to post photos and status updates. But last week, a new feature on Facebook called timeline forced him to reconsider the pros and cons of being on the networking site.

Everyone has some skeletons in their closet, and I am just not comfortable with Facebook digging up and displaying all the facets of my life on a bulletin board,' says this youngster who joined the network in July 2007 while he was in Class 11.

Facebook, you see, had compressed the time he spent on the site and arranged it in chronological order. And while he initially liked the new, neatly organised scrapbook-like feature, he wasn't happy to reveal posts from the past, those that, until recently, were hidden under layers and layers of recent updates. Just clicking on a date on the timeline could transport his friends back in time and enable them to view every embarrassing comment, link or photo he had posted on his profile.

"I think it's a recipe for disaster," he says. "In 2007, I had some wall posts, which seemed appropriate at the time, but now after a lapse of four years, I have moved on and don't want them to be openly displayed for all to see."

And he is not alone. Many users, worried about how the Facebook activity could affect their offline lives. While some have privacy concerns, others feel that the site meant to bring them closer to their friends does the opposite – it reduces their friendship to something superficial.

"Poking and liking are not enough to keep a friendship going," says a business analyst. Having quit Facebook three years ago, she prefers meeting her 'real' friends' face—to—face instead of reading their trite posts online.

"On Facebook, people hype everyday issues including what they are and where they went on a daily basis," says this analyst who continues to use Twitter.

Similarly, an engineering student quit Facebook last December, four years after joining it. He exported all the data from his account into a little zip file and hit the delete button one fine day.

"I realised that when it came to my friends who mattered, I could keep in touch with them over the phone or by meeting them in real life," he wrote on his blog.

## Based on your understanding of the passages answer the following question by choosing the most appropriate option.

- 1. The feature of Facebook where one can see the posts, the embarrassing comments and thoughts, photos and links that a person has put on his profile in the past is:
  - a. Create a story
  - b. Facebook live
  - c. Timeline
  - d. Messenger
- 2. According to the passage, the social media:
  - a. Causes more harm than good.
  - b. Is just a waste of time.
  - c. Connects one to real life.
  - d. Provides an opportunity to meet people face to face.
- 3. The feature 'Timeline' on Facebook, according to the passage, forces the youngster to reconsider:
  - a. Meeting friends face to face.
  - b. Increasing use of social media.
  - c. Saving time on social media.
  - d. The advantages and disadvantages of being on Facebook
- 4. Choose the option that best captures the central idea of the passage from the given quotes
  - a. "What is interesting is the power and the impact of social media. So we must try to use social media in a good way." -Malala Yousafzai

	c. "Facebook is not your friend. It is a surveillance engine." -Richard Stallman d. "Social media is awesome because I can somewhere paint myself the way I want people to see me." -Kevin Abstract
5. M	any people are getting out of Facebook as they feel:
	a. Addicted to it
	<ul><li>b. That their Facebook activity could affect their real life</li><li>c. They should join Instagram, WhatsApp or Twitter</li></ul>
	d. Poking and liking is not enough
6. Tł	ne meaning of the word 'share' in para 3 is-
	a. liked
	b. timeline
	c. hidden d. reveal
7. W	Thich of the following is the OPPOSITE in meaning to the word 'retained' as used in the passage?  a. Exported  b. delete
	c. Account
	d. quit
8. W	Thich of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?
	a. People love being poked and liked on Facebook.
	b. People visit social media every day to post photos and for status updates.
	c. No one prefers meeting 'real' friends face—to—face instead of reading their trite posts online. d. Few think that social media reduces their friendship to something superficial.
	d. Few think that social media reduces their mendship to something superficial.
9. W	Thich of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?
	a. Time spent on social media is better than meeting face to face.
	b. Social media use could increase the time teens spend together in person.
	c. Stalking, personal attacks, and misuse of information are some of the threats faced by social
medi	ia users.
	d. Facebook activity does not affect real life.
10. S	Select the option that makes the correct use of "trite", as used in the passage, to fill in the blank space.
	a. At that moment, his words sounded to me.
	<ul><li>b. It was either a or an excellent copy.</li><li>c. Her powers give life and colour to her paintings.</li></ul>
	d. A little air might clear some of the cobwebs.
	d. A little all hight clear some of the coowebs.
11. V	Which of the following can be the most appropriate title for the passage?
	a. Social media: a powerful tool
	b. Your privacy & Facebook
	c. Virtual life d. Facebook friends
	12. " " corresponds to " pros and cons".
	a. Advantages and disadvantages
14   F	Page

b. "The great thing about social media was how it gave a voice to voiceless people."-Jon Ronson

- b. Likes and dislikes
- c. Benefits
- d. Profit and loss

### **CASE BASED FACTUAL PASSAGES**

#### **SOLVED PASSAGE**

#### I..Read the following passage carefully:

Necessity is indeed the mother of invention. When areas in and around Leh began to experience water shortages, life didn't grind to a halt. Why? Because Chewang Norphel, a retired civil engineer in the Jammu and Kashmir government came up with the idea of artificial glaciers.

Ladakh, a cold desert at an altitude of 3,000-3,500 metres above sea level, has a low average annual rainfall rate of 50 mm. Glaciers have always been the only source of water. Agriculture is completely dependent on glacier melt unlike the rest of river/monsoon fed India. But over the years with increasing effects of climate change, rainfall and snowfall patterns have been changing, resulting in severe shortage and drought situations. Given the severe winter conditions, the window for farming is usually limited to one harvest season.

It is located between the natural glacier above and the village below. The one closer to the village and lowest in altitude melts first, providing water during April/May, the crucial sowing season. Further layers of ice above melt with increasing temperature thus ensuring continuous supply to the fields. Thus, farmers have been able to manage two crops instead of one. It costs about 1,50,000 and above to create one.

Fondly called the "glacier man", Mr. Norphel has designed over 15 artificial glaciers in and around Leh since 1987. In recognition of his pioneering effort, he was conferred the Padma Shri by President Pranab Mukherjee, in 2015.

There are a few basic steps followed in creating the artificial glacier.

River or stream water at higher altitude is diverted to a shaded area of the hill, facing north, where the winter sun is blocked by a ridge or a mountain range. At the start of winter/November, the diverted water is made to flow onto sloping hill face through distribution channels. Stone embankments are built at regular intervals which impede the flow of water, making shallow pools and freeze, forming a cascade of ice along the slope. Ice formation continues for 3-4 months resulting in a large accumulation of ice which is referred to as an "artificial glacier".

#### **Number of Tourists who visited Leh**

Month/ Year	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.
2010	3410	16518	22889	22415	5575	3041
2011	3001	26310	33908	46843	37756	20833

## Based on your understanding of the passages answer the following question by choosing the most appropriate option.

- Q. 1. For how many months does the ice formation continue?
  - (a) 2 months
  - (b) 3-4 months
  - (c) 5 months
  - (d) (d) None of these

Ans. Option (b) is correct

Q. 2. Mr. Norphel designed 15 artificial glaciers in

(a) Kashmir
(b) Ladakh
(c) Leh
(d) a village
Ans. Option (c) is correct.
Q. 3. What kind of landform is Ladakh?
(a) Hot desert
(b) Cold desert
(c) Dry desert
(d) Hot and Dry desert
Ans. Option (b) is correct
Q. 4. Who was Chewang Norphel?
(a) a retired principal
(b) a retired activist
(c) a retired social worker
(d) a retired civil engineer
Ans. Option (d) is correct
Q. 5. In which year did Mr. Norphel get Padma Shri award?
(a) 2007
(b) 2015
(c) 2009
(d) 2005
Ans. Option (b) is correct.
Q. 6. Ladakh is at an altitude ofmetres above the sea level.
(a) 2000-2500
(b) 1500-2000
(c) 3000-3500
(d) 2500-3000
Ans. Option (c) is correct.
Q. 7. The tabular graph given above depicts that maximum tourists visited Leh in
(a) August 2010
(b) August 2011
(c) July 2010
(d) July 2011
Ans. Option (d) is correct.
Q. 8. The lowest number of tourists who visited Leh was in the month of
(a) April 2010
(b) April 2011
(c) August2010
(d) August 2011
Ans. Option (b) is correct
Q. 9. The number of visitors to Leh in July 2011 was than those who visited in July
2010
(a) One third .
(b) double
(c) more than double
(d) half
Ans. Option (c) is correct

Q.10 visitors visited Len in May 2010
(a) 16815
(b) 16518
(c) 15618
(d) 16158
Ans. Option (b) is correct.
Q.11. The word which means the same as 'involving new methods' in para 4 is
(a) pioneering
(b) recognition
(c) conferred
(d) fondly
Ans. Option (a) is correct.
Q. 12.The synonym of 'height' in para 2 is
(a) desert
(b) altitude
(c) increasing
(d) drought
Ans. Option (b) is correct

#### **UNSOLVED PASSAGE**

#### 1. Read the passage given below:

January 26 is celebrated as Republic Day in our country. It was on this day, in 1950, the new constitution of independent India came into force and India became a democratic republic. The Constituent Assembly headed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, with Dr. B.R.Ambedkar as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, took more than two years to bring the world's lengthiest constitution to its final shape.

The **enormous** task before the Constituent Assembly was to frame the basic law that would formalize India as a truly democratic nation. Democracy is aptly defined as a system of Government by the people, for the people and of the people. The founding fathers of the Constitution, therefore, had to ensure that the basic law of the land contained sufficient provisions for the fulfilment of the democratic aspirations of the people of India not only in the political sphere but also in the social and economic spheres. That explains the **inclusion** of a separate part in the Constitution, called the Directive Principles of State Policy.

These principles signify the fact that the framers of the Constitution were well aware of the wide gaps and inequalities that existed among the various sections of the Indian population. The Constitution makers had the wisdom to appreciate that political democracy is meaningless when an overwhelming majority of the population is historically trapped in poverty, illiteracy, ill-health and superstition. The Central and State Governments were expected to frame policies so that every citizen is assured of a decent living standard irrespective of sex, caste, religion, language and region.

The makers of our Constitution describe India as a Union of States and not as a federation. Being well conversant with the diversity of the nation in terms of the language, religion, caste and region, and its implications on the intended socio-economic development of the country as a whole, the makers of the Constitution opted for a political system in which the Central Government is equipped with overwhelming administrative, legislative and financial muscle. Most of the nations' policies and

programmes for socio-economic development originate at the Central Government, and the responsibility for their successful implementation is entrusted to the state

## Based on your understanding of the passages answer the following question by choosing the most appropriate option.

1. The programmes for the socio-economic development originate at
(a) State level
(b)Regional level
(c) District level
(d) Central Government level
2 The British had left behind
(a) A developed India
(b) A wealthy India
(c) A poverty-stricken ,illiterate India
(d) A strong and healthy India
3.The constitution-makers describe India as a
(a) Union of states
(b) Union of nations
(c) Union of territories
(d) Union of districts
4. The constitution-makers took more than two years to bring the world's
constitution to its final shape.
(a) simplest
(b) lengthiest
(c) heaviest
(d) shortest
5. Find the word from the passage which means the same as <b>recognizing the good</b>
quality of somebody.(Para.3)
(a) overlook
(b) appreciate
(c)disparage
(d) condemn
6. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee?
(a) Dr. <b>B.R.</b> Ambedkar
(b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
( c ) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(d) Sachchidananda Sinha

- 7. Who was the Head of the Constituent Assembly? (a) Dr.**B.R.**Ambedkar (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) Sachchidananda Sinha 8.Is equipped with overwhelming administrative, legislative and financial (a) State Government

  - (b) Constitution
  - (c) Central Government
  - (d)Supreme Court
- 9. When did the Indian Constitution came into force?
  - (a) 1947
  - (b) 1950
  - (c) 1948
  - (d) 1942
  - 10. In how much time our Constitution was made?
    - (a) In two years
    - (b) More than two years
    - (c) In one year
    - (d) More than three years
    - 11. Antonym of word **enormous:** 
      - (a) insignificant
      - (b) mammoth
      - (c) vast
      - (d) humongous
- 12. Synonym of word **inclusion:** 
  - (a) omission
  - (b) oversight
  - (c) append
  - (d) preclude

#### 2. Read the following passage carefully:

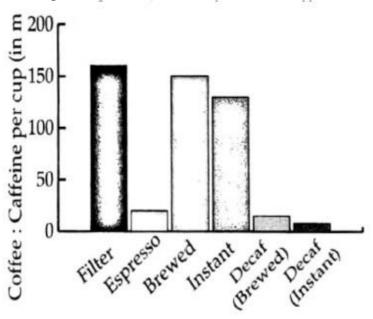
If you are addicted to coffee and doctors warn you to quit the habit, don't worry and just keep relishing the beverage, because it is not that bad after all! In fact, according to a new study, the steaming cup of Java can beat fruits and vegetables as the primary source of antioxidants. Some studies state that coffee is the number one source of antioxidants in the American diet, and both caffeinated and decaf versions appear to provide similar antioxidant levels.

Antioxidants, in general, have been linked to a number of potential health benefits, including protection against heart diseases and cancer, but Vinson, a dietician said that their benefits ultimately depend on how

they are absorbed and utilised in the body. The research says that coffee outranks popular antioxidant sources like tea, milk, chocolate and cranberries. Of all the foods and beverages studied, dates actually have the most antioxidants based solely on the serving size, but since dates are not consumed anywhere near the level of coffee, the drink comes as the top source of antioxidants, Vinson said.

Besides keeping you alert and awake, coffee has been linked to an increasing number of potential health benefits, including protection against liver and colon cancer, type 2 diabetes and Parkinson's disease, according to some recently published studies.

The researchers, however, advise that one should consume coffee in moderation, because it can make you jittery and cause stomach pains.



Based on your understanding of the passages answer the following question by choosing the most appropriate option.

- Q. 1. Who is Vinson in the paragraph?
- (a) A Doctor
- (b) A Health consultant
- (c) A Nutritionist
- (d) A Dietician
- Q. 2. Of all the foods and beverages studied, \_\_\_\_\_ actually have most antioxidants.
- (a) Dates
- (b) Tea
- (c) Cranberries
- (d) Coffee
- Q. 3. Which beverage helps in preventing against liver and colon cancer?
- (a) tea
- (b) Milk
- (c) Coffee
- (d) Hot chocolate
- Q4. It is a type of diabetes----
- (a) Type 5
- (b) Type 4
- (c) Type 3
- (d) Type 2
- Q. 5. The synonym of the 'chief' as given in para 1 is-----
- (a) New
- (b) primary

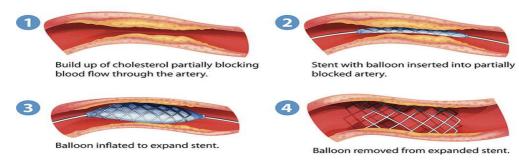
(c) version				
(d) similar				
Q. 6. Consuming coffee can make a person jittery.				
(a) less				
(b) more				
( c )moderate				
(d) no				
Q. 7. The graph above depicts that maximum caffeine is in coff	ee.			
(a) instant				
(b) brewed				
(c) filter				
(c) filter (d) espresso				
Q. 8. How much caffeine is found in two cups of brewed coffee?				
(a) 200 mg				
(b) 100 mg (c) 300 mg				
(c) 300 mg				
(d) 50 mg				
Q. 9. Coffee, which has minimum caffeine per cup is				
(a) instant				
(b) decaf brewed (c) Espresso				
(c) Espresso				
(d) decaf instant				
Q. 10. Filter coffee has more caffeine than				
(a) brewed				
(b) instant				
(c) espresso				
(d) none				
Q. 11. Coffee does not keep one alert.				
(a) True				
(b) Not sure				
(c) False				
(d) No effect				
Q 12. Doctors warn coffee addicts to				
(a) drink more coffee				
(b) drink coffee in moderation				
(c) make a habit				

#### 3. Read the passage given below.

(d) quit the habit

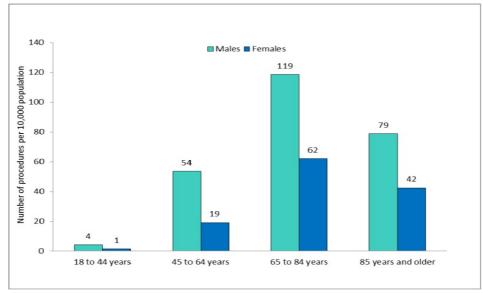
1. Arteries of the heart blocked by plaque can reduce the flow of blood to the heart, possibly resulting in heart attack or death. Plaque is actually fat and cholesterol that accumulates on the inside of the arteries. The arteries of the heart are small and can be blocked by such accumulations. There is a medical procedure that creates more space in the blocked artery by inserting and inflating a tiny balloon into the blood vessel. It is called coronary balloon angioplasty. Angioplasty means 'blood vessel repair'. When the balloon is inflated, it compresses the plaque against the wall of the artery, creating more space and improving the flow of blood.

### **Stent with Balloon Angioplasty**



- 2. Many doctors choose this technique, because it is less invasive than bypass surgery. Yes, both involve entering the body cavity, but in a bypass surgery, the chest must be opened, the ribs must be cut, and the section of the diseased artery must be removed and replaced. To replace it, the patient's body is opened once again to acquire a healthy section of artery. Usually, this blood vessel is removed from an artery located in the calf of the leg. This means the patient now has two painful incisions that must heal at the same time. There is far more risk in such a bypass surgery than in angioplasty, which involves threading a thin tube, called a catheter, into the circulatory system and working it to the damaged artery.
- 3. Angioplasty may take between 30 minutes to 3 hours to complete. It begins with a distinctive dye that is injected into the bloodstream. A thin catheter is then inserted into the femoral artery of the leg, near the groin. The doctor monitors the path of the dye using x-rays. He moves the tube through the heart and into the plaque filled artery. He inflates the balloon, creating more space, deflates the balloon, and removes the tube. It is important to note that the plaque has not been removed; it has just been compressed against the sides of the artery. Sometimes, a stent may be implanted, a tiny tube of stainless steel that is expandable when necessary. Its function is to keep the artery open.

Angioplasty is not recommended for all patients .The surgeons must consider the patient's age, physical history, how severe the blockage is, and, finally, the degree of damage to the artery before they make their decision



Rate of any Cardiac Stent Procedure by Sex and Age Group 2009

Based on your understanding of the passages answer the following question by choosing the most appropriate option.

- **Q.1.** The passage explains angioplasty as:
- (a) a tiny balloon
- (b) a plaque-laden artery

<ul><li>(c ) blood vessel repair</li><li>(d ) bypass surgery</li></ul>	
Q.2. In the line " Inflating a tiny balloon is mean: (Para 1) (a) swollen (b) punctured (c) filled (d) blown up	nto the blood vessel" the word "inflated" DOES NOT
Q.3. According to statistics, which age group is m (a) 50-60 years (b) 65-84 years (c) 45-80 years (d) 65-89 years	ore susceptible to cardiac problems?
<ul><li>Q.4. What is the first step in an angioplasty?</li><li>(a) Thin catheter being inserted into the femoral and (b) A balloon being inflated in the heart</li><li>(c) A special dye being injected into the bloodstree</li><li>(d) A healthy artery being removed from the calf</li></ul>	
<ul><li>Q.5. What can cause blockage?</li><li>(a) Accumulation of good cholesterol</li><li>(b) Obesity</li><li>(c) Accumulation of bad cholesterol</li><li>(d) Accumulation of blood</li></ul>	
Q.6. The difference in the cardiac stent procedure females is  (a) 57  (b) 43  (c) 65  (d) 100	of age group between 65-84 & 45-64 in 2009 among
<ul> <li>Q.7. What considerations are kept in mind by the c</li> <li>(a) Fitness of the patient</li> <li>(b) Age and severity of the block</li> <li>(c) Both A &amp; B</li> <li>(d) None of these</li> </ul>	doctors before angioplasty procedure?
Q.8. Based on your understanding of the passage of procedure is less invasive?  1. that although it enter less severe than bypass 2. that it causes infect 3. that it results in how 4. that it requires a specific specifi	ers the body cavity, yet is ss surgery tion spitalisation
(a) option 1 (b) option 2 & 4	

(c) option 3 (d) option 2 & 3
<b>Q.9.</b> According to statistics, which age group is least susceptible to cardiac problems? (a) 50-60 years
(b) 18-44 years
(c) 65-80 years
(d) 65-89 years
<b>Q.10.</b> The difference in the cardiac stent procedure of age group between 65-84 & 45-64 in 2009 among males is  (a) 57
(b) 43
(c) 65
(d) 100
Q.11. Which word in Para 1 means "to make more compact by pressing "
(a) accumulate
(b) compress
(c) cholesterol
(d) reducing

- Q.12. Before angioplasty the surgeons consider following things of the patient-----(a) the degree of damage to the artery
  (b) age and physical history
  (c) how severe the blockage is
  (d) all of these

## **GRAMMAR SECTION**

## **TENSES**

The term, 'tense' denotes the form of a verb which shows the time of an action happened. So, the tense shows two things:

- I. The time of action
- II. State expressed by the verb

#### KINDS OF TENSES

- 1. Present tense
- 2. Past tense
- 3. Future tense

Each of the three main tenses has four forms,

- 1. Indefinite Tense
- 2. Continuous Tense
- 3. Perfect Tense
- 4. Perfect Continuous Tense

## COMPLETION OF PARAGRAPHS USING TENSES [SOLVED]

Saga Dawa is an important festival for the Mahayana Buddhists as it (a) the three most important phases of Gautama Buddha- his birth, his enlightenment and his attaining nirvana. This triple celebration, which is the biggest of Sikkim, (b) on the full moon of the fourth month of the lunar calendar of the Buddhists and typically falls between the end of May to beginning of June- what the rest of India celebrates as Buddha Poornima. The day is celebrated with people (c) a visit to the Sikkim monasteries and offering lamps of butter to show their devotion and love.  a)  i) celebrates ii) is celebrated iii) celebrating iv) was celebrated  b) i) observes ii) is observed iii) was observed iv) observed  c) i) pays ii) paid iii) paying	1. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete the note about the Saga Dawa Festival		
important phases of Gautama Buddha- his birth, his enlightenment and his attaining nirvana. This triple celebration, which is the biggest of Sikkim, (b) on the full moon of the fourth month of the lunar calendar of the Buddhists and typically falls between the end of May to beginning of June- what the rest of India celebrates as Buddha Poornima. The day is celebrated with people (c) a visit to the Sikkim monasteries and offering lamps of butter to show their devotion and love.  a) i) celebrates ii) is celebrated iii) celebrating iv) was celebrated  b) i) observes ii) is observed iii) was observed iv) observed c) i) pays ii) paid	of Sikkim		
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ii) is celebrated iii) celebrating iv) was celebrated  b) i) observes ii) is observed iii) was observed iv) observed  c) i) pays ii) paid	visit to the S	ikkim monasteries and offering lamps of butter to show their devotion and love.	
iii) celebrating iv) was celebrated  b) i) observes ii) is observed iii) was observed iii) was observed iv) observed  c) i) pays ii) paid	a)	i) celebrates	
iv) was celebrated  b) i) observes ii) is observed iii) was observed iv) observed  c) i) pays ii) paid		ii) is celebrated	
b) i) observes ii) is observed iii) was observed iv) observed c) i) pays ii) paid		iii) celebrating	
ii) is observed iii) was observed iv) observed  c)  i) pays ii) paid		iv) was celebrated	
iii) was observed iv) observed  c) i) pays ii) paid	b)	i) observes	
iv) observed  c)  i) pays  ii) paid		ii) is observed	
c) i) pays ii) paid		iii) was observed	
ii) paid		iv) observed	
, <u>*</u>	c)	i) pays	
iii) paying		ii) paid	
		iii) paying	
iv) were paying		iv) were paying	

ANS:	
a)	i) celebrates
b)	ii) is observed
c)	iii) paying
Tree tra special alterna	cose the correct option to fill the blanks to complete the note about Trees.  Cansplantation (a) difficult. Experts say only a few species survive the process, which involves a machines to carefully remove trees along with some sail and the roofs before they (b) their te destination. The government (c) a list of empanelled technical agencies that will ensure eved trees survive.
	i) Known to be ii) are known to be iii) is known to be iv) was known to be
	i) Is moved to ii) are moved to iii) shall move to iv) were move to
	i) Will come out with ii) shall come out iii) has come out with iv) will come out
ANSW	/ERS:
a)	iii) is known to be
b)	ii) are moved to
c)	i) will come out with
	L IN THE BLANKS BY CHOOSING THE CORRECT OPTIONS FOR SENTENCES N BELOW.
a)	He daily for a year now.
I.	exercises
II.	was exercising
III.	has been exercising
IV.	have been exercising
AN	ISWER: [iii]
	b) I this book since morning.
I.	have been reading
II.	has been reading
III.	have had read
IV.	shall be reading
	ANSWER: [i]
	Which tense is used to express general truths and facts?
I.	Present continuous tense
II.	Present perfect tense
III.	Past perfect tense
IV.	Present indefinite( present simple) tense
	ANSWER [iv]

## **EXERCISES FOR PRACTICE:((UNSOLVED)**

1. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete the paragraph.

	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ver a long time by all the cruelties of the world (b)
	a part of you.	ove that (c) by someone who is not apart from
you out	a part of you.	
a.	i) has been given	ii) have been giving
	iii) have been given	iv) was giving
b.	i) is healed	ii) are healed
	iii) will heal	iv) was healing
c.	i) are spoken	ii) is speaking
	iii) are speaking	iv) have spoken
2. Choo	ose the correct options to fill in the bla	nnks to complete the note about the Shad Suk Mynsiem
	of Meghalaya	·
Shad Su	ak Mynsiem is the most important festiv	val of the Khasi Clans of Meghalaya. It is also celebrated
by the J	Jaintia and Garo clans of Meghalaya.	This festival (a) in April every year. This
(b)		and is also known as 'Move of cheerful hearts.' This is a
		as the 'Shad Phur.' This festival is celebrated
primaril	y in the Khasi Hills, close to Shillong.	
(0)	i) colobratos	
(a)	i) celebrates	
	ii) is celebrated	
	iii) celebrated	
(1.)	iv) was celebrated	
(b)	i) was	
	ii) will be	
	iii) will start	
(a)	iv) is	
(c)	i) was known	
	<ul><li>ii) has been knowing</li><li>iii) is knowing</li></ul>	
	iv) known	
	IV) KIIOWII	
3. Choo	se the correct options to fill in the blan	nks to complete the paragraph.
		n sky over Delhi. People (b) to see it and started
	•	emained suspended in the air for some time. Then it
_	ip speed and (c) to view.	•
a.	i) was seeing	ii) was saw
	iii) was seen	iv) were seem
b.	i) was horrify	ii) were horrified
	iii) were horrifying	iv) was horrified.
c.	i) was lost	ii) had lost
	iii) was losing	iv) has lost
	se the correct options to fill in the bla	
		chool for class XI. The students (b) to Fun and
Food Vi	illage. Five buses (c) on the c	occasion.
a.	i) organised	
	ii) was organised	
	iii) was organising	
	iv) had organised	

b.	i) had taken			
	ii) was taken			
	iii) were taking			
	iv) were taken			
c.	i) were hired			
	ii) was hired			
	iii) were hiring			
	iv) had hired			
	5. Fill in the blanks	by choosing the cor	rect options for sent	ences given below.
	a. We to G	uwahati by Rajdha	ni Express last mont	h.
	i.) were going	ii) are going		
	iii) went	iv) have gone		
	b. Rajdhani train	a fully air-con	nditioned train.	
	i.) was ii) i	s		
	iii) has been iv) h	ad been		
	c. Rajdhani Train	food, cold dri	nks, water, and the l	blankets at night.
	i.) provide	ii) provides		
	iii) was providing	iv) provided		
	d. Our journey	cool. It imparte	d solace to the soul a	nd mind.
	i.) had been	ii) has been	iii) have been	iv) was
		MODA	LS	
M	lodals, are special verb	s which reflect a sp	ecial mode and man	ner of speaking.
	e following are modal a	_		•
Sh	all, should, will, would	l, can, could, may, i	night, must, ought to	o, used to, need, dare.
Us	se of Modal Auxiliaries			
(a)	Shall and Will			
1.	'Shall' is used with the	first person subject (	I, we) and 'will', used	d with all person subject, to express
sin	nple future.			
2.	'Shall' with the first per			
	- Intention	I shall go home to	<del>-</del>	
	-Promise	I shall try to do be	etter.	
	-Threat	I shall kill him.		
	-Determination	I shall do or die.		

**3. 'Will'** with the second & third person subject, expresses:

-Order You will do it just now.
-Threat You will be punished.

-Promise. I will help you.

-Determination You will work for me.
-Intention Will he go with you?

**(b) 'Would'** is used to express:

- Determination I would have my way.

- Habitual action He would sit all day with the book in his hand.

-Willingness I would do my best to satisfy you.

- Wish Would that I were healthy.

(c) 'Should' is used to express:

-Duty We should keep our word.
-Advice You should take rest.

-After 'lest' Work hard lest you should fail.

-Polite request Should I help you to solve this problem?

(d) 'May' is used to express:

-Possibility He may succeed in his work.

-Permission May I come in?
-Wish May God bless you!

-Purpose He works hard so that he may pass.

(e) Can is used to express:

-Power/ability He can swim.

He can speak French.

-Permission

You can go now.

Can I use your bicycle?

(f) Might (past tense of May) is used to express: Suggestion e.g. He might join a college.

-Possibility It might rain.

-Purpose He works hard that he might win a scholarship.

(g) Could (past tense of can) express:

- Power/ability He could run fast when he was young.

- Polite request Could you please help me?

**(h) Must:** Must is used to express:

- Compulsion You must carry out my orders.

(i) **Ought to:** It is used to denote duty or moral or social obligation. It is used nearly in the same sense as 'should'. The verb that follow 'ought' always takes the 'to' +Verb first form

For example-

We ought to obey our teachers.

We ought not to speak ill of others.

(j) **Need:** It is used in the sense of 'require' or 'want'. Need not expresses the idea that there is no compulsion.

For example

You needn't leave today, you can leave tomorrow.

You needn't pay the whole amount in one instalment.

(k) Dare: It means to have the courage to do something.

For example.

He dare not go there.

(1) Used to: It expresses a habit in the past.

For example

I used to swim when I was young.

I used to live in Mumbai during my childhood.

We used to go to Shimla in winter but now we don't.

(m) Has to/Have to: It expresses 'some compulsion, obligation or necessity in the present or future tense.

For example

Mohan has to finish his work in time.

I cannot come with you because I have to finish my work in time.

(n) Had to: It is used to express 'compulsion, obligation or necessity in the past.' The expression 'had to' is the past tense of 'have to'

For example

I had to wash my clothes myself, as my servant was on leave.

The enemy had to accept defeat at last.

#### **SOLVED**

#### **UNSOLVED**

a) I borrow some money from your father?
i). must
ii) may
iii) might
iv) would
b) He seems dangerous. We talk to him.
i) would not
ii) might not
iii) should not
iv) could not
c) We reach by 7 PM before the ceremony starts.
i) must
ii) might
iii) could
iv)dare
d) That restaurant serves the best sushi. You definitely try!
i) would
ii) might
iii) may
iv) should
e) It has started raining. Ihave carried my umbrella.
i) might
ii) should
iii) would
iv)could

#### SUBJECT-VERB CONCORD

**Subject** means the person or thing about which something is said.

**Verb** is the word that says something about the subject.

When we construct a sentence, its verb and subject should agree in number and person. This agreement is called Subject Verb Concord.

#### .IMPORTANT RULES:-

- -The verb and subject must agree in number (singular or plural)
- -The number of the subject (singular or plural) will not change due to words/phrases in between the subject and the verb.
- -Subjects that are joined by 'and' in a sentence use a plural verb. Subjects that are joined by 'either/or', neither/nor' use a singular verb.

- -When the subject is followed by words such as 'as well as', 'along with', 'besides', 'not' etc. ignore them and use a singular verb if the subject is singular
- -In sentences that include sums of money, periods of time or distances etc. (as a unit), use singular verbs.
- -In the case of collective nouns such as 'group, 'population', 'family', in a sentence, the verb can be singular or plural depending on their use in the sentence.
- -Nouns such as 'Mathematics', 'Civics', 'News' etc. while plural in form, are singular in meaning and use singular verbs

#### **SOLVED**

a) Twenty years the minimum age to fill this form.
i) are
ii) is
iii) has
iv) have
Ans ii
b) A bouquet of flowers required for the event.
i) are
ii) have
iii) has
iv) is
Ans iv
c) A pair of socks been missing from my wardrobe.
i) have
ii) has
iii) were
iv) is
Ans ii
d) Much been said in the news reports.
i) were
ii) have
iii) has
iv) was Ans iii
e) The information provided to you wrong.
i) were
ii) was
iii) are
iv)have been
Ans ii
UNSOLVED
a). The company of its stakeholders.

i) think ii) thought iii) thinks iv) thinking b) Either of the two dresses shall good. i) looking ii) looks iii) looks iii) looks iii) looked c) Each and every member to vote. i) has ii) have iii) having iv) are d) The police arrested the murderer. i) has ii) is iii) are iv) have e) Half of the class empty. i) were ii) was iii) has
iv) have
DETERMINERS  Determiners are the words which tell us something about the nouns before which they are placed.
Kinds of Determiners:  1. Articles-There are two types of Articles:     Definite Article- The     Indefinite Articles- A and An  2. Possessives-his, her, my, your, their, its, ours.  3. Demonstrative-This, That, These, Those.  4. Quantifiers-Much, more, many, some, several, any, a lot of little, few, a little and any.  5. Distributive-Each, every, either, neither.  6. Interrogatives-Which, whose, what.
SOLVED  a), man, whom we saw turned out to be a thief. i) A ii) The iii) That iv) This Ans The
b) Can help me? i) many ii) nobody

iii) everybody iv) somebody
Ans Somebody
c) He should work and take a break. i) less ii) little iii) a little iv) more
Ans More
d)apple a day keeps the doctor away. i) a ii) the iii) this iv) an Ans An
e) of you can eat a banana. i) many ii) more iii) either iv) much Ans Either
UNSOLVED
a)the students are present today. i) All ii) Much iii) Enough iv) Either
b) There isn't cash left with us. i) some ii) many iii) more iv) much
c) knowledge is a dangerous thing. i) Little ii) The little iii) A little iv) Much
d) one of them has been invited. i) Each ii) Every

iii) Many iv) Much		
Q5. Fill with appropriate article [a, an, the]		
a) Raman is honest man.		
b) Is Sita tallest girl in our class?		
b) is Sita tallest girl in our class?		

c) I eat an apple and \_\_\_\_\_banana every day.

#### **REPORTED SPEECH (NARRATION)**

The act of reporting the words of a speaker is called narration. There are basically two ways in which the words of the speaker can be conveyed in writing.

- (a) **Direct Speech** (Direct narration)- The reporting of the words of the speaker without making any changes to it is known as Direct Speech. Direct speech is shown inside double quotation marks.
- (b) **Indirect Speech** (Indirect Narration)- The act of reporting the words of the speaker by making necessary changes to it is called Indirect Speech. In indirect speech, while narrating something, changes are made in the original words of the person. For example, tenses and pronouns are changed according to the reporting verb.
  - (i) My mother told me, "You have to work harder at school." (Direct speech)
  - (ii) My mother told me that I had to work harder at school. (Indirect speech)

In sentence (i) we can notice that this is the speaker's direct narration as it is shown inside double quotation marks, but in sentence (ii) tense and pronouns are changed and quotation marks are removed.

#### **Some Important Points**

- 1. In a Direct Speech-
- (a) The Speaker's actual words are placed within inverted commas (").
- (b) His actual words start with a capital letter.
- (c) There is a comma after the reporting verb.
- (d) At the end of his actual words, a full stop or a question mark or a sign of exclamation is put according to the need of the sentence.
- (e) The tense of the speaker's words remains the same.
- 2. In an Indirect Speech-
- (a) Inverted commas are not used.
- (b) Only the first letter of the sentence starts with a capital letter.
- (c) There is no comma after the reporting verb.

Some changes to consider

- (a)1st person (I, We.) -- change according to the subject of the reporting verb.
- (b) 2<sup>nd</sup> person (You, Your etc.) -- changes according to the object of the reporting verb.
- (c) 3<sup>rd</sup> person (he, she, it, they, his, her etc.) make no change.
- (d) Change 1<sup>st</sup> person into 3<sup>rd</sup> person if the reporting verb has no object mentioned.

Rules for Changing Simple Direct Speech into Indirect Speech

	- <u> </u>	
Rules	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
114105	Bir cet speech	indirect specen

Remove separating comma, inverted commas and use the connector 'that' when there is no object in the sentence.	<ul> <li>He said, "I work in a shipyard."</li> <li>Sheena said, "My teacher is highly educated."</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>He said that he worked in a shipyard.</li> <li>Sheena said that her teacher was highly educated.</li> </ul>
The reporting verb 'said' becomes 'told' along with the subject and the connector 'that' when it is followed by an object.	<ul> <li>Kamya said to me, "You have been a great help."</li> <li>He said to me, "I shall go to the party."</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Kamya told me that I had been a great help.</li> <li>He told me that he would go to the party.</li> </ul>

# Changes into Reported Speech with respect to the Tense Present Tense

Rules of Conversion Direct Speech Indirect Speech		
Simple present changes into simple past	<ul> <li>He said, "I do not like computers."</li> <li>They said, "We love coffee."</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>He said that he did not like computers.</li> <li>They said that they loved coffee.</li> </ul>
Present continuous changes into past continuous	<ul> <li>I said, "It is raining."</li> <li>She said, "I am not laughing."</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I said that it was raining.</li> <li>She said that she was not laughing.</li> </ul>
Present perfect changes into past perfect	<ul> <li>He said, "He has finished his work."</li> <li>They said, "We have not gone to New York."</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>He said that he had finished his work.</li> <li>They said that they had not gone to New York.</li> </ul>
Present perfect continuous changes into past perfect continuous	<ul> <li>He said, "I have been studying since 3 o'clock."</li> <li>Radha said, "It has been raining for three days."</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>He said that he had been studying since 3 o'clock.</li> <li>Radha said that it had been raining for three days.</li> </ul>

## **Past Tense**

Rules of Conversion	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Simple past changes into past perfect	<ul> <li>My Teacher said to me, "You answered correctly."</li> <li>He said, "I didn't buy a car."</li> </ul>	<ul><li>answered correctly.</li><li>He said that he had not bought a</li></ul>
Past continuous changes into	• They said, "We were	They said that they had been

past perfect continuous	enjoying the weather."	enjoying the weather.
	<ul> <li>He said, "Mohit was</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>He said that Mohit had been</li> </ul>
	listening to the music."	listening to the music.
Past perfect remains past	• He said, "I had started a	<ul> <li>He said that he had started a</li> </ul>
perfect (tense does not change)	business."	business.
	• I said, "She had eaten the meal."	I said that she had eaten the meal

# **Future Tense**

Rules of conversion	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech		
Simple Future: 'will' changes into 'would'	<ul> <li>She said, "I will study the book."</li> <li>They said to me, "We will send you gifts."</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>She said that she would study the book.</li> <li>They told me that they would send me gifts.</li> </ul>		
Future Continuous: 'will be' changes into 'would be'	<ul> <li>Shreya told him, "I will be waiting for you."</li> <li>He said, "He will not be flying kites."</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Shreya told him that she would be waiting for him.</li> <li>He said that he would not be flying kites.</li> </ul>		
Future Perfect: 'will have' changes into 'would have'	<ul> <li>He said, "I will have finished the work."</li> <li>Narayan said, "I will have gone."</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>He said that he would have finished the work.</li> <li>Narayan said that he would have gone.</li> </ul>		

# ${\bf Rules\ for\ changing\ interrogative\ sentences\ into\ indirect\ speech}$

(The reporting verb 'said' becomes 'asked' and 'to' is removed)

Rules	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Use 'if' or 'whether' in place of 'that' as a connector.(in yes/no questions)		She asked me whether I liked tea or coffee.
Remove the question mark while forming an assertive sentence.	• She said to Ram, "Do you have an extra ticket?"	She asked Ram if he had an extra ticket.
The questions starting with question words like when, why, where, do not use 'if' or 'whether'. The question words are retained to introduce the reported question.	<ul> <li>He said, "What is your problem?"</li> <li>She said, "Why are you not talking?"</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>He asked me what my problem was.</li> <li>She asked me why I was not talking.</li> </ul>

# Rules for changing imperative sentences into indirect speech

(Commands, requests and suggestions)

Rules	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	
Use conjunction 'to' instead of 'that'.	<ul> <li>She said to Hari, "Do not pluck the flowers."</li> <li>The teacher said to the students, "Open the window."</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>She ordered Hari not to pluck the flowers.</li> <li>The teacher ordered the students to open the window.</li> </ul>	

In sentences beginning with 'let', the reporting verb is changed to 'proposed' or 'suggested'.	• He said, "Let us go out for a walk."	He suggested that we should go out for a walk.
--	--	--

# Changes in Time, Place, Expression etc.-

Now\_— then

Ago — before

Today— that day

Last night—the previous night or the night before

Next week—the following week

Here — there

This — that

These — those

# NARRATION WITH PICTURES [SOLVED]

# A. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete dialogue between Mr. Sharma and Mr. Goyal



One day Mr. Sharma and Mr. Goyal were in conversation. Mr. Goyal remarked that

(a)\_\_\_\_\_\_ honest, hardworking and dedicated. To this Mr. Sharma quipped that in that case (b)\_\_\_\_\_. Mr. Goyal wanted to know how that would help him. Candidly, Mr. Sharma replied that (c) ------ such an employee.

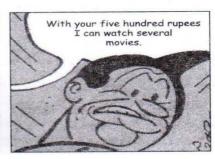
- (a) (i) he is looking for a new employee who will be
  - (ii) he was looking for a new employee who would be
  - (iii) he has been looking for a new employee who will be
  - (iv) he was looking for a new employee who is
- (b) (i) he should hire him
  - (ii) he will hire him
  - (iii) you should hire him
  - (iv) he should hire me
- (c) (i) he can help you look for
  - (ii) he could help you look for
  - (iii) he could help him look for
  - (iv) he can help him looking for

- Ans: (a) (ii) he was looking for a new employee who would be
  - (b) (i) he should hire him
  - (c) (iii) he could help him look for

# 2. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete dialogue between Baby and her father

Baby, if you stop watching TV,
I will give you five hundred
rupees.





Upset with Baby's addiction to TV, her father decided to wean her away from it. He promised that if she stopped watching TV (a) \_\_\_\_\_\_ five hundred rupees. The prospect of making five hundred rupees had its effect on Baby for she immediately replied that (b) \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV if she got the money. Quite happy that his trick had worked, the father appreciated her saying that she was a good girl. But the very next moment he was shocked to hear Baby said that (c) \_\_\_\_\_ several movies.

- (a) (i) he would give her
  - (ii) he will give her
  - (iii) she would give him
  - (iv) I would give her
- (b) (i) she will be stopping
  - (ii) she has stopped
  - (iii) she would be stopping
  - (iv) she would stop
- (c) (i) with your five hundred rupees she can watch
  - (ii) with his five hundred rupees she could watch
  - (iii) with his five hundred rupees she could be watching
  - (iv) with his five hundred rupees she will watch

Ans: (a) (i) he would give her

- (b) (iv) she would stop
- (c) (ii) with his five hundred rupees she could watch

# 3. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete dialogue between Reena and her mother-



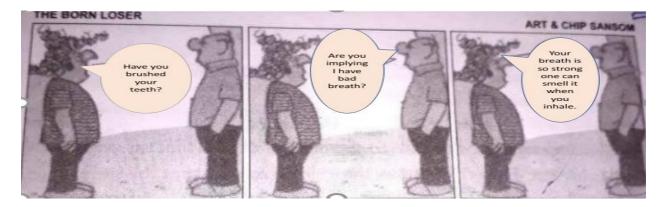
One morning Reena requested her mother if (a)\_\_\_\_\_\_ the next morning. Her mother enquired why she wanted to wake up early that day because it was a holiday the next day and (b) \_\_\_\_\_ To this, Reena replied that she had decided to go for morning walks regularly. Her mother said that that sounded nice and advised her not to give it up like (c)-------

- (a) (i) can she wake her up early
  - (ii) will she wake her up early
  - (iii) she could wake her up early
  - (iv) wakes her up early
- (b) (i) likes to sleep late
  - (ii) liked to sleep late
  - (iii) would have liked to sleep late
  - (iv) every day slept early
- (c) (i) she has done in the past
  - (ii) she will have done in the past
  - (iii) she did in the past
  - (iv) she had done in the past

#### ANS:

- (a) (iii) she could wake her up early
- (b) (ii) liked to sleep late
- (c) (iv) she had done in the past

# 4. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete dialogue between Art and Chip Sansom-



The other day Mister Sansom ran into his colleague Mr Brodhead who asked him (a)\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Quite embarrassed to hear such a question, Mr Sansom asked Mr Broadhead (b)\_\_\_\_\_\_. In his characteristic blunt manner Mr Broadhead commented that his breath was so strong that one (c)

- (a) (i) had he brushed his teeth
  - ((ii) if he had brushed his teeth
  - (iii) If he had brushed his teeth
  - (iv) did he brush his teeth
- (b) (i) if he was implying he had a bad breath
  - (ii) was he implying he has a bad breath
  - (iii) if he is implying he has a bad breath
  - (iv) was he implying he had a bad breath
- (c) (i) could smell it when he inhale
  - (ii) would smell it when he inhaled

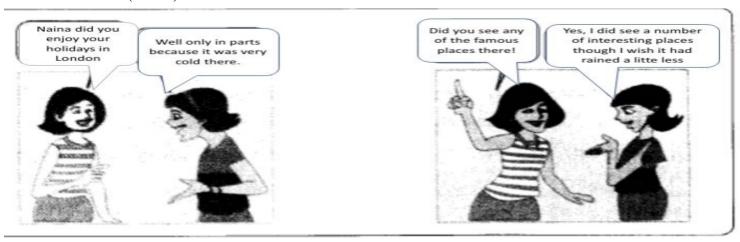
- (iii) could smell it when he inhaled
- (iv) can smell it when he inhaled.

#### **ANSWER**

- (a) (ii) if he had brushed his teeth
- (b) (i) if he was implying he had a bad breath
- (c) (iii) could smell it when he inhaled

# **QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE:**

1. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete dialogue between Naina and her friend Neha-(3x1=3)



Neha asked Naina (a)\_\_\_\_\_\_. Naina replied that she had enjoyed herself only in parts as it was very cold there. Then Naina wanted to know (b)\_\_\_\_\_\_. To this Naina replied that (c) although she wished it had rained a little less there.

- (a) (i) if she had enjoyed her holidays in London.
  - (ii) she has enjoyed her holidays in London.
  - (iii) when was enjoying her holidays in London.
  - (iv) if she enjoys her holidays in London.
- (b) (i) did she see any of the famous places there.
  - (ii) has she seen any of the famous places there.
  - (iii) if she had seen any of the famous places there.
  - (iv) had she seen any of the famous places there.
- (c) (i) she saw a number of places
  - (ii) she had seen a number of places
  - (iii) she sees a number of places
  - (iv) she did see a number of places

# 2. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete dialogue between Rohan and the Police officer- (3x1=3)





One day Rohan came to police station and complained that (a)\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Inspector enquired Rohan (b)\_\_\_\_\_\_ he had lost the suitcase. To this, Rohan replied that (c)\_\_\_\_\_. The Inspector further enquired at what time and for how long he had been there.

- (a) (i) he has lost his suitcase.
  - (ii) I had lost his suitcase
  - (iii) he had lost his suitcase
  - (iv) he looses his suitcase
- (b) (i) where he had been when
  - (ii) where was he when
  - (iii) where is he when
  - (iv) where are you when
- (c) (i) he is going to the beach
  - (ii) he will be on the beach
  - (iii) he was on the beach
  - (iv) he had been on the beach

# 3. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete dialogue between Brian and his father Mr. John-







One day, during Covid-19 lockdown Brian told his father Mr John that it felt like (a)\_\_\_\_\_\_. He further said that(b)\_\_\_\_\_\_ or pizza parlor and missed his classmates. In order to calm him down Mr John told him that Anne Frank and her family (c)\_\_\_\_\_ in an attic.

- (a) (i) he is inside forever
  - (ii) he has been inside forever
  - (iii) he had been inside forever
  - (iv) I had been inside forever
- (b) (i) I couldn't go to the movie theatre
  - (ii) you can't go to the movie theatre
  - (iii) he won't go to the movie theatre
  - (iv) he couldn't go to the movie theatre
- (c) (i) had spent two years
  - (ii) has spent two years
  - (iii) will spend two years
  - (iv) is spending two years
  - 4. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete dialogue between Tanmay and Astha- (3x1=3)



Tanmay asked Astha how (a) vacations. Astha replied that (b) with her parents. Tanmay further asked her if she had been there earlier too. Astha replied in negative saying that (c).

- (i) she has spend her
- (ii) she will spend her
- (iii) she had spent her
- (iv) did she spend her

- (i) she has visited Kashmir
- (ii) she visited Kashmir
- (iii) she was visiting Kashmir
- (iv) she had visited Kashmir
- (i) it had been her first trip
- (ii) it was being her first trip
- (iii) it has been her first trip
- (iv) it was her first trip

#### WRITING SECTION

# DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPH (DIARY ENTRY)

A diary entry is a short composition. A diary is usually an entry of the writer's feelings, activities or a brief summary of what happens in a person's life. It is introspective in nature.

It is similar to an informal letter in the terms of language. It is handwritten reporting of what has happened over the course of the day or the other period.

#### KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER WHILE WRITING A DIARY

The following steps are to be followed to achieve an effortless skill of writing an interesting diary entry:

- 1. A good diary writing contains the date, the day and the time of writing which appear at the top left corner.
- 2. Making a chronological order of events / incidents, in a logical and coherent order as diary is usually written at the end of the day.
- 3. The ideas are expressed in paragraphs, all the main and important details are the main content which should be brief and vivid.
- 4. Stress is laid on the emotions, feelings and reactions of the writer. It should be written in an informal style considering the diary to be one's best friend.
- 5. It should be written in the past tense.
- 6. Diary entry is usually written in first person.
- 7. The word limit is (100-120 words) and the diary entry can be concluded by signing the writer's first name.
- 8. People usually address their diary as "Dear Diary". It is completely at their personal choice.
- 9. Diary should be written in a box.

# Solved Example No. 1.

You recently participated in the All-India National Quiz Competition and reached the finals. The final round was telecast over the national channel where you and your team won the quiz. Describe your feelings in 100-120 words through a diary entry. You are Sunil/ Sunita.

#### SOLUTION

Wednesday, October 27, 2021 10:00 p.m.

#### Dear Diary

We were excited as our team was among the four finalists at the All-India National Quiz Competition, 20XX. This was an eagerly awaited moment because the final round was being telecast live on the national channel. Truly it was a juncture when we would have to test our worth, even as we strengthened our scores. The start was uneventful and pallid, but in the 'superfast' round, our luck, and presence of mind, helped us come up with the right answers in record time. With faces beaming in jubilation, we walked up to receive the trophy as the blinding lights of cameras flashed around. The event became the most-visited programme of the year, as there were numerous telecasts of our moment of triumph. Sunil

2. While coming from school you were trying to cross the road at a busy traffic point. Suddenly you observed an old man trying to cross the road. You felt sorry for him and helped him out. Enter your feelings about the old man and his situation in your diary in about 100 - 120 words. You are Ankit / Ankita.

#### **SOLUTION**

Saturday, 30th October, 2021 10:00 p.m.

#### Dear Diary

I can't forget the incident that I witnessed today. I feel happy that in this world lacking in sensitivity, I was a good Samaritan to an old man. Today, while returning from school, I was finding it difficult to cross the busy traffic point as the vehicles moved so fast and would not stop even for a minute.

An old man caught my eye I went over to him and told him that I'd like to help. I could literally see relief in his eyes as I stood there. He had a bag in one hand and was standing there trying to get across the road. I could see that he was looking for help but people walked fast without giving him a glance.. I offered to take his bag and slowly began to cross the road. The traffic policeman, seeing the effort, came forward and helped us cross the road.

As we reached the other side, I could see tears in the old man's eyes. He thanked me profusely and blessed me. It made me feel good that I wasn't part of the crowd who did not have time to give even a glance at the distressed old man.

Ankita

#### **UNSOLVED**

- 1. You won the Best-Student-Award this year. Describe your feelings in 100-120 words through a diary entry. You are Namit/Namita.
- 2. Your school took you on an educational tour to some historical place. Describe your feelings in 100-120 words through a diary entry. You are Rajan/Rajani.
- 3. You visited your grandparents during the autumn break. It was your very first visit to a village. Everything around was so different- the climate, the surroundings etc. Describe your feelings in 100-120 words through a diary entry. You are Akash/ Ayushi.

# STORY WRITING

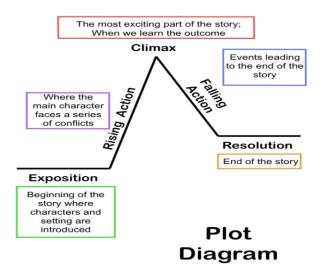
# What is a Story?

A story is a self-contained work of prose fiction whose function is to impart a moral, capture a moment, or evoke a certain mood. Stories are often more focused, as all the elements within—plot, character, pacing, story structure, and so on—must work together towards this common goal.

# Elements of a Story

There are five key elements of a story:

- Characters- The people/animals or any other living/non-living thing around whom the story revolves.
- Setting- The time and place in which the story takes place.
- Plot- The story line.
- Conflict- The problematic scenario arising between the characters or inside a character's head.
- Theme- The major idea conveyed by the story.
- A **character** is someone or something that takes part in actions depicted in the story. For example, a dog, a school boy, a teacher, a robot, an alien and so on.
- The **setting** of a story is described in terms of the time frame and place. For example, 1947, India or 2012, London. The setting is described in detail using vivid descriptions of scenes specific to that time and place, for example, market places, crowded metro trains, villages, cold winter mornings, hot afternoons and so on. The time frame in a story could vary from hours to days to weeks to years.
- The **Plot** consists of the story line comprising of events and characters' actions. A good plot is coherent, which consists of logically connected events and actions. A strong plot consists of a rising action, climax and falling action, all connected with each other. This generates interest in the readers. A plot has a beginning, middle, and end that are linked sequentially by events and character actions.



- The **Conflict** in a story can be external (between two or more characters) or internal (inside a character's mind). It helps to create an interesting plot and to get the reader hooked.
- The Theme is the central idea or main belief presented by a story. It's the skeleton or frame of a story. All the other elements like characters, plot, conflict help to convey the theme to the reader effectively.

Key points to remember while writing a story:

- Begin the story with an interesting sentence to grasp the reader's attention.
- The narrative should be in 1st, 2nd or 3rd person.
- Provide a suitable title.
- The time, location, context and atmosphere should be described in detail using imagery (literary device) to make it interesting.
- The dialogues should be meaningful and should have expressions.
- The plot of the story should be interesting but short. (Be mindful of the word limit.) It can include the following:

   -What happens, Story line,

   Action, Flashback, Climax, Conflict, Resolving a conflict, etc.
- End the story with a moral, if requires

#### Solved Examples:

1. Write a story in about 120-150 words based on the cues given below. Give a suitable title and moral to your story.

It was a night in the middle of June. The weather was terribly hot. To make it worse, there was no electricity...

#### Solution:

# The Silly Distraction

It was a night in the middle of June. The weather was terribly hot. To make it worse, there was no electricity. Harish woke up uncomfortably in the middle of the night. His shirt was drenched in sweat. He looked at the small window at the corner of his dingy room illuminated by pale moonlight.

He took off his wet shirt and tried to sleep again, but the hot weather seemed to crawl like an insect on his bare body. Finally, he decided to sit at the window sill.

He realised that the time seemed to slow down during the night, especially when you cannot sleep. As the minutes passed, he kept staring at the street. A few minutes later, he saw a dark figure in the middle of the street. This made him curious. As he continued to stare at it, the figure seemed to change its shape. Harish got excited as he wondered what this strange object could be.

Suddenly, he forgot all about the uncomfortable heat and the absence of electricity. His mind was now occupied with this shape shifting creature. The next morning, when he woke up, he realised that he had slept in the chair. He got ready for work and as he walked down the street,

he realised that it was a wall hanging in one of the balconies of his neighbours which created those strange shapes in the moonlit street last night. He smiled at the silly distraction and went away to work.

Moral: The best solution to a problem is to look away and look for a way.

2. Write a story in about 120-150 words based on the outline given below. Give a suitable title and moral to your story.

An obstinate girl - asked for an expensive ring - poor mother - couldn't afford - girl ran away from home - reached the railway station - saw a beggar with no hands - realisation happens - thanked God for all she had - returned to parents.

Solution:

#### The Ultimate Satisfaction

Sameera was a free spirited twelve year old girl. She loved to dress up and had always been fascinated by jewellery and fashionable clothes. Her mother, a single parent, worked two jobs to pay for her education. She could barely make the ends meet.

One afternoon, while coming home from school, Sameera noticed a beautiful ring in a jewellery shop. She stood there, mesmerised, staring at the ring. When her mother returned in the evening, she begged her to buy the ring for her. Her mother tried to explain that they couldn't afford it but this made Sameera angry and she stormed off from the house.

Walking mindlessly, she found herself at the railway station. As she looked around, she spotted a beggar woman with no hands. She was filthy and was begging in front of strangers, who threw a few coins at her.

Suddenly, she realised that she was very lucky to have a perfect body and a loving mother. Happiness, she thought, didn't come from material objects but from within oneself. She quickly decided to return home. Once she was back, she apologised to her mother and promised never to be ungrateful again.

Moral: The art of being happy is to be satisfied with what you have.

#### **Unsolved Examples:**

1. Write a story in about 120-150 words based on the outline given below. Give a suitable title and moral to your story.

Outline-

A young man, Rajat decides to propose marriage to Sheetal - Visits her father - asks for her hand - father happily agrees - Sheetal doesn't know - Rajat and Sheetal end up arguing about something - She insults him - Asks him to go away - Rajat feels dejected - Sheetal comes to know of the proposal - Takes him back - They get married.

2. Write a story in about 120-150 words with the beginning given below. Give a suitable title and moral to your story.

It was a sunny Sunday morning. I was sitting in my balcony reading a novel when I suddenly heard a strange noise...

3. Write a story in about 120-150 words based on the outline given below. Give a suitable title and moral to your story.

#### **Outline-**

An illiterate boy - caught for pick pocketing - sent to juvenile prison - forced to do lessons - becomes sullen, rebellious - watches French comic film on T.V. during recreation hour - fascinated with the language - requested coaching classes - works really hard - a French tourist guide today.

# LITERATURE SECTION MOMENTS (SUPPLEMENTARY READER) WEATHERING THE STORM IN ERSAMA

# - Harsh Mander

# **Summary of the lesson**

Prashant went to his friend's house in Ersama on 27 October, 1999. It was seven years after his mother's death. In the evening, there came a superstorm. Heavy and continuous rain filled the darkness. Trees were uprooted. The water entered his friend's house. The speed of the wind was 350 km per hour. Everything was destroyed. The scene of destruction was horrible. His friend's family and Prashant had taken refuge on the roof. Prashant won't forget the horrible scene that he saw. He was greatly shocked to see a huge sheet of water all over. It covered everything as far as the eye could see. Houses were broken. Dead animals and human bodies floated everywhere. Huge trees had fallen. Two coconut trees had fallen on the house of Prashant's friend. Its tender coconuts kept them alive for several days. For a couple of days Prashant sat huddled on the roof-top with his friend's family. They were nearly frozen in the cold wind. Prashant thought of his family. He decided to go, though his friend's family asked him to stay back. Prashant was worried about his family. So, he got a strong stick. He then started on his eighteen-kilometre journey to his village. The flood waters were swollen. Prashant waded through water. On the way he found two friends of his uncle. They were also returning home. They had to push away many floating dead bodies of human beings and animals to move ahead. There were hardly any houses left in the villages that they passed. Prashant wept thinking that no one in his family would have survived. Finally, Prashant reached his village Kalikuda. The roof was the only thing that was left of his house. So, he went to the Red Cross shelter to look for his family there. He saw his maternal grandmother there. It was a miracle for them to see Prashant alive. They had thought Prashant to be dead. Prashant's family was there. Prashant decided to assess the damage and the danger awaiting the survivors. All the houses in the village had been washed away. Prashant organized a group of youths of his village. It pressurized the merchant to give them some rice. They made a fire and cooked the rice. However, the rice was rotting. His next step was to clean the place of filth, urine and floating dead bodies. On the fifth day, a military helicopter dropped food. But it didn't return. The group deputed the children to lie there. They had the empty utensils on their stomachs. It was to communicate to the passing helicopters that they were hungry. Finally, they got food through airdropping. Prashant became a saviour. He brought the orphaned children and made a shelter for them. He asked the women to look after them. But he soon found that women and children were sinking deeper and deeper in their grief. He made them join the food-for-work programme. It was started by a Non-Government Organization (NGO). He engaged other volunteers to help keep widows to stan their lives. He also believed that orphans should be resettled in their own community. Six months passed soon after the super cyclone. Prashant now thought about himself. Earlier he had no time to bother about his own pain. The widows and orphaned children of the village thought of only Prashant in their hours of grief.

#### **Extract Based Questions (Solved)**

Q1- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow-

The crazed destruction wrought by the cyclone and the surge of the ocean continued for the next thirty-six hours, although wind speeds had reduced somewhat by the next morning. To escape the waters rising in the house, Prashant and his friend's family had taken refuge on the roof.

- a) How long did the cyclone do destruction?
- b) Why had they taken refuge on the roof?
- c) Where was Prashant when the cyclone started?
- d) Which place Prashant and his friend's family found safe?

Answer: a) Thirty-six hours.

- b) To escape the waters rising in the house.
- c ) At his friend's house in Ersama.
- d) Rooftop.
- Q2- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow-

For the next two days, Prashant sat huddled with his friend's family in the open on the rooftop. They froze in the cold and incessant rain; the rain water washed away Prashant's tears. The only thought that flashed through his mind was whether his family had survived the fury of the super cyclone. Was he to be bereaved once again?

- a) For how many days Prashant sat on the open rooftop?
- b) Who were with Prashant on the rooftop?
- c) Why was Prashant tearful?
- d) Find a word from the extract similar in meaning to 'rage'.

Answer: a) For the next two days.

- b) His friend's family was with Prashant.
- c ) Prashant was worried about his family.
- d) Fury.

# **Extract Based Questions (Unsolved)**

Q1- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow-

He equipped himself with a long, sturdy stick, and then started on his eighteen-kilometre expedition back to his village through the swollen flood waters. It was a journey he would never forget. He constantly had to use his stick to locate the road, to determine where the water was most shallow.

- a) How long was the village of Prashant?
- b) How was the stick useful to Prashant?
- c) Where did Prashant start on?
- d) What had filled the path to his village?
- Q2- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow-

Eventually, Prashant reached his village, Kalikuda. His heart went cold. Where their home once stood, there were only remnants of its roof. Some of their belongings were caught, mangled and twisted in the branches of trees just visible above the dark waters. Young Prashant decided to go to the Red Cross shelter to look for his family.

- a) Why did Prashant's heart go cold?
- b) What had happened in Prashant's village?
- c Where did Prashant decide to search for his family?
- d) Where were the belongings of Prashant?

# **Short Answer Type Questions (Solved)**

Q1- How did Prashant, a teenager, help the people of his village?

Ans- When Prashant saw the condition of his village, he knew that he had to do something to provide food to the villagers. He made a team of volunteer youths of his village and arranged rice from the local merchant. His team cleaned the surroundings of filth to prevent diseases. He motivated people to take care of orphaned children.

Q2- Where had Prashant gone on 27th October 1999? Why?

Ans: Ersama is a small town in coastal Orissa. Prashant had gone to block headquarters of Ersama on 27th October 1999. He went there to spend the day with a friend.

- Q3- Why was falling of two coconut trees on the roof of Prashant's friend's house a blessing in disguise? Ans: The falling of two coconut trees on the roof was a blessing in disguise because the tender coconuts from the trees kept the trapped family from starving during the fateful days that followed.
- Q4- What was the effect of the cyclone on Prashant's village?

Ans- Prashant was shocked after he reached his village. Where their house once stood, there were only remnants. All the ninety-six houses in his village were washed away, Children were left orphaned. There was devastation all around. Eighty-six lives were lost in his village.

O5- What did Prashant do to divert the attention of the women?

Ans- Prashant wanted to divert the attention of the women who had lost their family members. He persuaded them to start working in the food-for-work programme started by an NGO. He organised sports activities for children.

# **Short Answer Type Questions (Unsolved)**

- Q1- What did Prashant do for the orphans?
- Q2- How have the people of the community helped one another? What role do the women of Kalikuda play during these days?
- Q3- Describe the storm that hit Ersama on the 27th of October, 1999?
- Q4- How long did the cyclone last? How did Prashant and his friend's family spend the stormy night?
- Q5- How was his friend's family luckier than the rest of the villagers?

# **Long Answer Type Questions (Solved)**

Q1- The true traits of an individual come to the fore in times of emergency. What traits come to one's notice in Prashant, during the calamity that struck Ersama in coastal Orissa?

Ans- The storm in Ersama, left a deep impact on the observant Prashant, who realised that he had never before seen such a destruction. His self-determination made him turn a deaf ear to all warnings and set out in search of his family, wading through water across 18 miles. Prashant, a born leader, soon organized the youth and elders of the village for pressurizing the local merchant to release rice stocks. The innovative youngster made children lie on the sand with utensils on them so as to attract helicopter sorties to drop food for them. An optimist by nature, he got the children playing games of cricket to uplift spirits, and mobilized women for child care activities and men to secure food and materials. A highly cooperative individual, he soon joined hands with volunteer NGOs to mend broken lives, and share others' pains instead of wallowing in his own grief.

Q2- In adversity, people like Prashant get extraordinary determination and power to fight. Do you agree that adversity or crisis brings people closer?

Ans: Yes, it is true that some people, like Prashant, get extraordinary powers in adverse conditions. They become heroes. In the story, it was extraordinary courage and strong determination that made Prashant go to his house to seek his family. He covered his eighteen kilometre long journey with great difficulty. There was a leader in him, although he was a teenager. He had a special quality of taking initiatives. He helped all and one during the disaster. He organized a team of volunteers to help the victims of the super cyclone in Orissa. Adversity or crisis also brings people together. There is a bond of humanity. The victims of the cyclone in Ersama helped one another. They worked together during their resettlement. They took care of orphans and widows. Prashant managed to unite them and work for one another.

# **Long Answer Type Question (Unsolved)**

Q1- How was Prashant's village affected by the cyclone? How did he take a lead to help the people? Q2- Why do Prashant and other volunteers resist the plan to set up institutions for orphans and widows? What alternatives do they consider?

# THE LAST LEAF

By- O.Henry

# **Summary of the lesson**

Sue and Johnsy were two young artists. They lived together in a small flat on the third storey of an old house. Johnsy fell seriously ill with pneumonia in November. Sue was worried and sent for the doctor. He told Sue that Johnsy had lost the will to live. Medicines would not help her.

Sue tried her best to make Johnsy take interest in things around her. She talked about clothes, fashion and brought her drawing board into Johnsy's room and started painting. She also whistled while painting.

Johnsy looked at an ivy creeper outside on the wall shedding its leaves. She started counting backwards from twelve. Sue asked what it was all about. Johnsy said that she would die with the falling of the last leaf. Sue told her that was all nonsense. But it had no effect on Johnsy.

Behrman, an old painter, lived on the ground floor. He had a dream that he would one day paint a masterpiece. Sue told Behrman about Johnsy's strange fancy. Both he and Sue went to Johnsy's room while she was sleeping. They saw the ivy creeper had only one leaf left on it. It was raining and it seemed that the last leaf would fall anytime.

Johnsy awoke from her sleep and saw the last leaf. It was green and healthy. Johnsy looked at it every hour but it didn't fall even in the stormy evening. This revived Johnsy's will to live.

Johnsy admitted that she was a wicked girl. The last leaf had shown her that it was a sin to want to die. She asked for a mirror and had lots of hot soup.

Next morning Sue told Johnsy about Behrman. He had been ill only for two days. The guard found him on his bed. His clothes and shoes were wet. He had been shivering in the stormy night. He had painted that last leaf on the wall that night. He got pneumonia and died. The last leaf was his masterpiece. He painted it the night the last leaf fell.

# **Extract Based Questions (Solved)**

- 1. Johnsy, it seems, has made up her mind that she is not going to get well. If she doesn't want to live, medicines will not help her.
  - a) What was the doctor's belief?
    - Ans: Johnsy had lost the will to live and so medicines would not help her.
  - b) What is Johnsy's illness?
    - Ans: Johnsy was seriously ill with pneumonia.
  - c) Give the meaning of the idiom 'made up her mind' as given in the extract.
    - Ans: Formed or conceived by the imagination
  - d) Who is the writer?
    - Ans: O. Henry.
- 2. She talked about clothes and fashions but Johnsy did not respond. Johnsy continued to lie still on her bed. Sue brought her drawing board into Johnsy's room and started painting. To take Johnsy's mind off illness, she whistled while working.
  - a) Who is 'she' in the extract?
    - Ans: 'She' is Sue in the extract.
  - b) Why did Johnsy continue to lie on her bed?
    - Ans: Johnsy continued to lie on her bed as she was ill and depressed.
  - c) Find a word from the extract which means 'to keep on'.
    - Ans: 'continued'
  - d) Which part of speech is 'while'?
    - Ans: It is a conjunction.

# **Practice Questions (Unsolved)**

- 1. "Oh, that's nonsense", replied Sue. "What have old Ivy leaves to do with your getting well? The doctor is confident that you will get better." Johnsy did not say anything. Sue went and brought her a bowl of soup.
- a) What 'nonsense' is referred to in the extract?

- b) Was the doctor really confident about Johnsy?
- c) Give the singular form of 'leaves'?.
- d) Find a word from the extract that means 'sure'?
- 2. He was a sixty year old painter. His lifelong dream was to paint a masterpiece but that had remained a dream.
- a) He refers to .......
- b) What did he do for a living?
- c) Find a word from the extract that means the same as 'a work of outstanding artistry, skill or workmanship'.
  - d) Make a noun form of 'paint'.

# **Short Answer Type Questions (Solved)**

1. Why did Sue rush down to meet Mr Behrman?

Ans: Sue rushed down to meet Mr Behrman, an old painter to pour out her worries regarding Johnsy. She told him about Johnsy's strange fancy and how she was convinced that she would die when the last leaf falls.

2. How did Sue help Johnsy during her illness?

Ans: Sue tried her best to soothe her friend Johnsy. She talked about clothes and fashion, whistled while walking to distract her mind, called the doctor and did her best to rid her friend of the illness and encouraged her not to lose heart.

3. Who was Behrman? What was his masterpiece?

Ans: Behrman was a sixty year old painter who lived on the ground floor. His masterpiece was the 'Ivy Leaf' that he painted on the wall and which looked so real. It was his masterpiece because it saved someone's life though it cost him his own life.

4. How could Johnsy's life be saved?

Ans: Johnsy had lost her will to live. No medicines or care could make Johnsy healthy as she felt the last day of her life would be when the last leaf fell from the creeper. Behrman saved her life by painting the last leaf on the wall which never fell.

5. Sue is a true and faithful friend. Comment.

Ans: Sue loved Johnsy and looked after her like a mother in her state of illness. She discussed her problem with Behrman .She helped her get out of depression and was happy at Johnsy's recovery.

#### **Practice Questions (Unsolved)**

- 1. Give an alternate conclusion to the story, 'The Last Leaf'.
- 2. What was the doctor's observation?
- 3. Explain the role of nature in the story. How does it affect life and death?
- 4. Justify the title of the story 'The Last Leaf'.
- 5. Give a character sketch of Behrman.

# **Long Answer Type Questions ( Solved)**

1. Johnsy could not get better despite the efforts made by the doctor and her friend Sue's ministrations. Discuss the negative feelings that keep one ailing and also discuss the values which remove such feelings and infuse a person with a desire to live.

Ans: Johnsy could not get better despite all efforts. The reason for it was that she had associated herself with the negative feelings. She looked at an ivy creeper outside on the wall shedding its leaves. She started counting backwards from twelve. Sue asked what it was all about. Johnsy said that she would die with the falling of the last leaf. Sue told her that was all nonsense. But it had no effect on Johnsy. She had established a bond of her life with the ivy leaves. She felt that she would die when the last leaf fell from the creeper. It was raining heavily and the wind was blowing. It seemed that the last leaf would fall any minute. Behrman painted the ivy leaf, putting his own life in danger. Next day when Johnsy saw the leaf she felt elevated. She was so sorry for being depressing and gloomy. But Behrman had caught pneumonia and died two days later. But his masterpiece had saved the life of Johnsy. The sacrifice of Behrman shows that love, resolution of one's own conflicts, selfless service and realisation inspire one to live.

# **Practice Questions (Unsolved)**

- 1. "A diseased mind is even more harmful than the disease itself". Justify with reference to O. Henry's "The Last Leaf".
- 2. In what way has the character of Behrman influenced you?

# A HOUSE IS NOT A HOME

# Zan Gaudioso

#### **Summary of the lesson**

Walls make a house; love makes a home. The author brings out this idea through a childhood incident in his life. After leaving his junior school, the author had joined a high school. He was sad as he got into a new high school. He did not have his old friends and was a junior there. He missed the old school and would visit it often. He had enjoyed being a senior there. To add to his miseries, one Sunday afternoon, his house caught fire. Other than a few papers and photos of his father that were retrieved by his mother, they lost everything. He did not even have a pair of shoes. His pet cat was also missing. He got depressed and did not want to attend school. He realized that he could not soak up in his sadness as they had to rebuild their life. They needed a new house, clothes, books, etc. They did not have any cash, credit cards or identity proofs and had to borrow money from his grandparents. One day at school, he was astonished to see a table full of things - books, stationary items, clothes, etc. which had been collected by his classmates. They were helping him. He was overwhelmed and made friends. He came out of the depression and realized that life was beautiful. He saw his house being rebuilt and felt that same was happening with his life too. A kind woman returned his cat which had run away on being scared of the fire. He became full of life when he realized that life was not about material possessions but about love, affection and being with one's loved ones.

# **Context Based Questions (Solved)**

Q1- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow-

The school was twice as big as my old school, and to make matters worse, my closest friends were sent to a different high school. I felt very isolated. I missed my old teachers so much that I would go back and visit them. They would encourage me to get involved in school activities so that I could meet new people.

- a) Which school was bigger, the old school or the new school?
- b) What made matter worse for the narrator?

- c) Why did the author keep going to her old teachers?
- d) What did the old teacher advise the narrator?

Answers- a) the new school.

- b) His friends had gone to another school.
- c) The author missed them.
- d) The old teacher advised to participate in school activities.
- Q2- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow-

They made me promise that when that happened, I would still come by and visit them from time to time. I understood the psychology in what they were saying, but I took some comfort in it nonetheless.

- a) To whom does the word 'they' refer to?
- b) Where was 'I' studying now?
- c) Which phrase in the extract is synonym of 'sometimes?
- d) Which word in the extract means 'relief'?

Answers- a) teachers of old school.

- b) 'I' was studying in a new school.
- c) from time to time.
- d) comfort.

# **Context Based Questions (Unsolved)**

Q1- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow-

My mother kept stoking the fire to keep the house nice and warm. Suddenly, I smelled something strange, and then I noticed it... smoke pouring in through the seams of the ceiling.

The smoke began to fill the room so quickly that we could barely see. Groping our way to the front door, we all ran out into the front yard.

- a) What was the strange smell?
- b) From where was the smoke entering the house?
- c) Why 'we' could barely see?
- d) Why was mother stoking the fire?
- Q2- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow-

My mother rushed me out of the house. We would have to find a place to live, and I would have to go buy some clothes for school. We had to borrow money from my grandparents because there were no credit cards, cash or even any identification to be able to withdraw money from the bank. Everything had gone up in smoke.

- a) What activity 'I' had to do immediately?
- b) What did 'we' had to immediately do?
- c) Who lent money to them?
- d) How were the credit cards lost?

#### Short answer type questions (Solved)

Q1- What was the author doing on one Sunday afternoon after he had started high school?

Answer: The author was sitting on the dining table and doing his homework.

Q2- What was the author's red tabby cat doing?

Answer: The cat was lying on the top of all his papers, making sound and was hitting at his pen for entertainment.

Q3- When did the author rescue his pet cat?

Answer: The author rescued his pet cat when she was a kitten.

Q4- What were the things the author's mother trying to save from the fire?

Answer: The author's mother was trying to save important documents, pictures and letters of his father to keep his memories.

Q5- Why did the author feel embarrassed?

Answer: After the fire burned down his house, the author had no clothes left. His books, bag and belongings for school were also burned in the fire. He felt embarrassed to go to school without anything.

#### **Short answer questions (Unsolved)**

- Q1- What kind of attention was the author not looking for?
- Q2- "Does this belong to you" Who said that? What was the thing the speaker was talking about?
- Q3- How did the house catch fire?
- Q4- When did the author breathe a sigh of relief?
- Q5- Whose genuine outpouring of concern touched him? In what way they showed their concern?

#### **Long Answer Questions (Solved)**

Q1- What kind of a relationship did the author share with his mother? Give reasons to support your answer.

Answer: The writer was very close to his mother. His father had died years ago, and the only immediate family she had was his mother. Even though it is mentioned that there had been times when he felt as though he hated his mother, it is clear that the fire brought them closer. They supported each other as they rebuilt their lives, both physically and emotionally.

The author's mother had run into the house to rescue her husband's letters and photos. At that point, the author had been so relieved when the firemen brought his mother out safely, that he ran up and hugged her. He accepted the changes that were inevitable as a result of the tragedy, and supported his mother in every way he could.

Q2- What is the meaning of the sentence "My cat was back, and so was I?" Had the author gone somewhere? Why does he say that he is also back?

Answer: The author means to say that the return of his cat marked an end to the period of loss and loneliness that he and his mother had been experiencing since their house burnt down. In the fire, the author and his mother had lost all their possessions, and for a month they had to survive on charity and donations from acquaintances and family members like his grandparents and aunt.

No, the author had not gone anywhere.

However, by the time the cat was returned to him by a kind lady who had rescued it and traced its family, the author had made many friends in his new school, and regained his self-worth. He was once again in control of his life and secure in the acceptance and love of the people around him. With the return of his cat, it was as though his new life was now complete again.

# **Long Answer Questions (Unsolved)**

- Q1- The cat and the author are very fond of each other. How has this been shown in the story?
- Q2- What actions of the author's schoolmates change his understanding of life and people, and comfort him emotionally?

#### THE BEGGAR

# - Anton Chekhov

The beggar is the story of the transformation of a beggar into a good person. The behaviour of a woman made him leave alcohol and lead a good life.

#### **Summary**

'The beggar' is the story of a beggar named Lushkoff. While begging, he met an advocate, Sergei who gave him work. Sergei asked him to cut wood at his house. He asked the cook to show him the shed where wood was kept. The beggar was too weak and was under the influence of alcohol. He could barely stand on his feet. Still the cook, Olga told Sergei that the wood had been chopped. Sergei was glad that the man worked and paid him 50 copecks for chopping the wood. He asked him to come on the first day of every month for it. Sometimes he asked him to shovel the snow or to set the wood in the shed or to dust the rugs. He would pay between 20 to 40 copecks and once, gave his old trousers to him too. When Sergei shifted his house, he employed the beggar to help in transporting the articles. The beggar had changed as he was sober that day and Sergei felt satisfied that his efforts had paid in reforming a drunkard. As he could read and write, Sergei asked his name, offered him better work and shook hands with him. After that day, Lushkoff the beggar was never seen.

After two years, Sergei was buying a ticket outside a theatre and spotted Lushkoff. Lushkoff was well dressed and was buying a ticket of the gallery area. Sergei was glad to see him and called him. Lushkoff was now working as a notary and earned 35 roubles a month. He thanked Sergei for helping him out of the pit, for his kindness. Lushkoff told Sergei that it was not for him but for his cook, Olga, that he was a changed man. She would scold him, cry for him and chop the wood for him. Her behaviour transformed Lushkoff. With this, he went to the theatre.

# **Extract Based Questions( Solved)**

Q1. "This is dishonesty, my dear sir!" he cried angrily. "This is swindling -I shall send the police for you, damn you!"

"Sir!" he said, laying his hand on his heart," the fact is I was lying! I am neither a student nor a schoolteacher. All that was fiction. Formerly I sang in a Russian choir and was sent away for drunkenness. But what else can I do? I can't get along without lying. No one will give me anything when I tell the truth, what can I do?"

a) Who speaks the first three lines and to whom?

Answer: Sergei, an affluent advocate, says these words to Lushkoff, an alcoholic beggar.

b) Why was Sergei angry?

Answer: The speaker, Sergei, was angry because Lushkoff was being dishonest and had been cheating people in order to get money as alms.

c) What, according to Sergei, was 'dishonesty' and 'swindling'?

Answer: According to the speaker, Sergei, concealing real identity and telling lies by Lushkoff was dishonesty and swindling.

d) Why did Sergei threaten to send the police for the listener?

Answer: The speaker, Sergei, threatened to send the police for the listener, Lushkoff, because the latter was reluctant to admit that he had adopted unfair means to gain sympathy and monetary help from people.

- Q2."Pleased at having put a man on the right path, Sergei tapped Lushkoff kindly on the shoulder and even gave him his hand at parting. Lushkoff took the letter, and from that day forth came no more to the yard for work."
  - a) What was Lushkoff's path before Sergei put him on the right one?

Answer: Before Sergei put him on the right path, Lushkoff was a wayward alcoholic who resorted to telling lies and swindling people.

b) Why did Sergei tap Lushkoff's shoulder and shake hands with him?

Answer: Sergei tapped Lushkoff's shoulder and shook hands with him because he was pleased with having put a man on the right path.

c) What letter did Lushkoff get from Sergei? Why?

Answer: Lushkoff got a letter of recommendation from Sergei. It was addressed to Sergei's friend so that Lushkoff would get some copying work to do from him.

d) Why didn't Lushkoff return to the yard after that day?

Answer: Lushkoff did not return to the yard after that day because he had reformed his ways and went on to become a notary.

# **Extract Based Questions( Unsolved)**

- Q1. For eight years I was a village schoolteacher and then I lost my place through intrigues. I fell a victim to calumny. It is a year now since I have had anything to do.
  - a) Who is "I" in this extract?
  - b) Whom is he telling about himself?
  - c) What was his occupation and why did he lose it?
  - d) What does he do now?
- Q2. Olga glared wrathfully at her companion, shoved him aside with her elbow, unlocked the shed, and angrily banged the door.
  - a) Who was Olga?
  - b) How did Olga look at her companion?
  - c) Write the meaning of angrily from the given extract.
  - d) Who was Olga's companion?

# **Short Answer Type Questions (Solved)**

Q1..What remuneration was paid to Lushkoff for chopping wood for the first time? What additional offer was made at this time?

Answer: Sergei paid a rouble as remuneration to the beggar for chopping wood and instructed Olga to tell him that if he wanted, he could come back and chop wood on the first day of each month.

Q2. Why did Lushkoff return to the yard on the first of the month? Why did he reappear often?

Answer: Lushkoff returned to the yard on the first of the month in order to chop wood and earn one rouble in return. He reappeared often because every time he used to be given odd jobs like shovelling snow, putting the wood-shed in order and beating the dust out of rugs and mattresses. The money he thus got helped him survive.

Q3. When and why did Sergei hire Lushkoff? How did he appear at this time?

Answer: Sergei hired Lushkoff when he moved into another house. He hired him to help in packing and hauling of the furniture. This time Lushkoff appeared sober but gloomy and silent.

Q4. Why did Lushkoff become embarrassed when he came to assist Sergei move to another house?

Answer: Lushkoff became embarrassed when he came to assist Sergei move to another house because he could not help in any way. He simply walked behind the wagons hanging his head and shivered in the cold. The other carters mocked at his idleness, feebleness and his tattered fancy over-coat.

Q5. Sergei says, "I am happy that my words have taken effect." Why does he say so? Is he right in saying this?

Answer: Sergei says so because Lushkoff looked sober and seemed to have helped in the packing and hauling of furniture. He is partially right in saying this because his constant support had at least given Lushkoff an option to quit his disgusting life as a beggar.

# **Short Answer Type Questions (Unsolved)**

- Q1. What change took place in the beggar's visits after his second visit?
- Q2. How was the beggar rewarded for the odd jobs he did at the narrator's house?
- Q3. What did Sergei expect the beggar to do when he called him while moving to another house? Did he behave as expected?
- Q4. When and where did Sergei meet Lushkoff after two years?
- Q5. What surprised Sergei about Lushkoff when he met him at the theatre?

# **Long Answer Type Questions (Solved)**

Q1. During their conversation, Lushkoff reveals that Sergei's cook is responsible for the positive change in him. How did Olga save Lushkoff?

Answer :Olga, Sergei's cook, would react to Lushkoff's appearance at the house by shouting at him, but soon she would grow sad looking at his face, and start weeping. She would remind him that since he was a drunkard, he would bum in hell and this thought would make her cry again. Finally, seeing that he did not have the energy and ability to do the task he was supposed to, she herself would chop all the wood for him. Her concern and worry for him changed Lushkoff. He stopped drinking and worked hard to improve his life.

Q2. Has Lushkoff become a beggar by circumstance or by choice? What reasons does he give Sergei for lying?

Answer: He has become a beggar both by circumstance and by choice. He had lost his position in the Russian choir due to his drunkenness. As he did not have the motivation to work hard or the skills to find another job, begging was the easiest option. According to him, he has to lie to survive, as no one was willing to help him if he told them the truth.

## **Long Answer Type Questions (Unsolved)**

- Q1. Both Sergei and his cook were kind to the beggar. Compare and contrast their characters and the effect they had on Lushkoff.
- Q2. Compassion can bring about a positive change in a person. Explain in reference to the chapter "A Beggar".

# **BEEHIVE (PROSE)**

#### **PACKING**

- Jerome K. Jerome

#### Theme

In the story 'Packing', the author tells that we should plan and prepare before starting any journey. We should never leave any task on others or take any task to be very easy because in the journey of life, we have to face some complex situations. Packing is not a difficult task, but in the lesson it creates a lot of mess because there was no proper planning.

#### **Summary**

This is an extract from the story, "Three Men in a Boat". The author and his friends, George and Harris are going on a trip. Jerome offers to do the packing. The other two sit and relax.

The actual intention of Jerome is only to supervise packing, to give instructions, and not to do it by himself.

The process proves to be very long and tiring. Things are packed, removed or forgotten. The whole packing is clumsy and haphazard.

The two friends now decide to take over the process of packing. The confusion worsens.

Things break, get lost, misplaced and forgotten.

The pet dog Montmorency's entry adds fuel to fire, increasing the existing chaos.

Finally, the packing is completed and they retire. The argument before sleeping is as to when they will have to get up the next morning.

#### REFERENCE TO CONTEXT.

- 1. "I impressed the fact upon George and Harris and told them that they had better leave the whole matter entirely to me".
  - a) Who is 'I' in the above lines?
    - Ans: '1' refers to Jerome.
  - b) Who are George and Harris?
    - Ans: Jerome's friends.
  - c) What is the whole matter?
    - Ans: The 'whole matter' refers to the packing for their journey.
  - d) Why did he want the whole matter to be left to him?
    - Ans: He wanted the whole matter to be left to him because he claimed to be very good at packing.
    - 2. "This was hardly what I intended. What I had meant, of course, was, that I should boss the job, and that Harris and George should potter about under my direction.."
      - a) What is this the narrator is referring to?

Ans: By this the narrator is referring to the response of his friends to his offer.

b) What did he mean to do?

Ans: He had meant to supervise packing.

c) 'Potter' means....

Ans: To do things that are not very important.

d) Why did he want to boss around?

Ans: His intention was to make them follow his instructions, as he was good at packing.

#### **Practice Questions:**

- 1. They began in a light hearted spirit, evidently intending to show me how to do it, I made no comment'
  - a) Who are 'they' in the above lines?
  - b) What did they begin?
  - c) What did they want to show?
  - d) Who made no comment?
- 2. "I'll take my oath. I put it down on the chair," said George, staring at the empty seat. I saw you do it myself, not a minute ago,"
  - a) What did George put on the chair?
  - b) What does he mean by 'my oath'?
  - c) Who saw it a minute ago?
  - d) What did he see?

# **Short Answer Type Questions**

1. What was Jerome doubtful about? What did he do?

Ans: Jerome was doubtful about having put his toothbrush into the bag. He rummaged through the bag, disturbing the entire packing. He could not find only his toothbrush. He scrutinized everything, taking them out one at a time, and finally spotted it in his boots. He repacked the bag once again.

2. What was it that haunted Jerome always?

Ans: Jerome's toothbrush was the thing that haunted him always, making his life miserable. He would dream that he'd not put in his brush, woke up suddenly in a cold sweat, and began hunting for it. He kept forgetting, or packing and unpacking, or rush up to pick it up to his room at the last moment ,and carrying it wrapped in a handkerchief in his pocket.

3. How would you describe Harris' attempt at packing?

Ans: Harris went about the packing in a very light hearted manner. Jerome was excited to see the worst packer go about doing the job. A lot of food, kettles, bottles, jars, plates were piled up to be packed. Harris put in the tomatoes first and placed the bottle of jam on the top of it. The smashed tomatoes had to be removed with a spoon. He proved his worth as a packer very soon.

4. Was George able to do a decent job of packing?

Ans: The clumsy boy stepped on the butter, and after he got it off his slipper and after several trials scraped it off fully, he placed it on a chair and Harris sat upon it unknowingly. Harris and George began searching for the missing butter. After a while, George took it off Harris' back and packed it in a teapot. He was no better at packing.

5. How did the dog spoil the three lemons?

Ans: Montmorency was very engrossed in sniffing around the entire packing area. He had to know everything. He pretended to toss around the lemons as

though they were rats. He got into the hamper and 'killed' three of them before Harris could land him with the frying-pan.

#### **Practice questions:**

- 1. Why did Jerome offer to pack?
- 2. How would you assess the behaviour of George and Harris?
- 3. What is essential before you prepare for a journey?
- 4. Why did the author place a bath tub beside George while he was sleeping?
- 5. What was the Jerome's real intention when he offered to pack?

# **Long Answer type Questions**

1. Write the three incidents which made the 'packing' humorous story?

Ans: Packing by three friends has made the story very humorous. They did many foolish things and unpacked the bags several times. The author forgot to pack the boots, he reopened it . Harris and George offered to pack the hamper. They broke the cup, walked on the butter and stepped on things, upsetting everything. Tomatoes were squashed and Harris sat on the butter. Montmorency, the dog, added to the confusion by destroying the lemons thinking them to be rats.

2. Who was Montmorency? How did he contribute to the packing?

Ans: Montmorency was the author's dog. His purpose in life was to meddle in other people's work and create trouble for them. He was very active and troublesome; had the habit of moving anywhere and troubling the people around him. At the time of packing he sat on the things when they were needed; got into the hampers, put his legs into the jam, ran all over the room, took lemons to be rats and spoiled them completely, disturbed the teaspoons and overall delayed the packing.

#### **Practice questions**

- 1. Do you find this story funny? What are the humorous elements in it?
- 2. Laziness is a hurdle in achieving success. Explain with reference to the chapter 'Packing'.

# Reach For The Top Santosh Yadav

#### Part I

# **Summary of the lesson**

Santosh Yadav is the only woman in the world to have scaled Mount Everest twice. She was the sixth child in a family with five sons in a small village in Haryana. Contrary to her name 'Santosh', she was never satisfied with her place in a traditional way of life. She studied in her village and wanted to pursue her higher education from a big city away from her locality, but her parents wanted her to get married. She firmly declined the proposal. When the family was not ready to pay for her education, she decided to do part time job to meet her expenses. She enrolled herself in a school in Delhi and later on, her parents agreed to bear the expenses.

While studying in Jaipur, she decided to try her luck in mountaineering. She was a great success in this field. She proved herself and scaled Mount Everest at the age of twenty. She possesses an iron will,

physical endurance and a great mental toughness. Her achievements were recognized by the government of India as one of the top civilian honour, the Padmashri, was bestowed upon her.

# Part II Maria Sharapova

# **Summary of the lesson**

Maria Sharapova was born in Siberia, Russia. She was sent to the United States for training of tennis at the age of nine. She had to stay alone there. Separation from her mother at such a tender age was a great sacrifice for her, but she was determined to achieve her goal at any cost. She reached the top position of women's tennis on August 22, 2005 when she was just eighteenth. She had to follow a strict schedule at the training centre. Other senior players used to wake her up at 11 p.m. and order her to clean the room. It made her more determined and stronger. She was very clear about her goals. Her strong determination and hard work put her on the top of the world.

Although she spent most of her time in the U.S.A., she is proud of being a Russian. She is a teenaged sensation and role model of many emerging girls in the field. She is interested in fashion, singing, dancing etc. and loves reading novels of Arthur Conan Doyle. Her dream of becoming number one in the world always keeps her going on.

# EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS (SOLVED)

Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow:

- Q.1. "So, she decided to fight the system in her own quiet way when the right moment arrived. And the right moment came when she turned sixteen."
- (a) Who is 'she' in this extract?

Ans. 'She' in the extract is Santosh Yadav, the famous mountaineer.

(b) How and why did she decide to fight the system?

Ans. Santosh Yadav decided to fight the system in her quiet but firm way because she did not want to insult those who supported the traditions nor did she want to give in to the system.

(c) What was 'the right moment'?

Ans. The right moment was when she turned sixteen and was under pressure from her parents to get married like other girls of her village.

(d) What did she do at this moment?

Ans. She did not wish to get married at such a young age, so she threatened her parents that she would never marry if she was denied proper education.

- Q.2. "Little Maria had not yet celebrated her tenth birthday when she was packed off to train in the United States. That trip to Florida with her father Yuri launched her on the path to success and stardom. But it also required a heart-wrenching two-year separation from her mother Yelena."
- (a) How old was Maria when she came to the United States?

Ans. Maria Sharapova came to the United States when she was just nine years old.

(b) From where did she make the journey to Florida and why?

Ans. She came to Florida from the frozen plains in Russia with the purpose of taking training in tennis.

(c) What was the 'heart-wrenching' thing about the journey?

Ans. The 'heart-wrenching' thing was her separation from her mother for two years.

(d) Why could her mother not accompany her?

Ans. Her mother could not accompany her because of visa restrictions.

# **QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE:**

- Q.1. "I had to write a letter of apology to my father without whose permission I had got myself enrolled at Uttarkashi."
- (a) Why did Santosh have to write a letter of apology to her father?
- (b) Where had she enrolled herself and why?

- (c) Why didn't Santosh seek her father's permission before getting enrolled in the Institute?
- (d) What light does this extract reflect on the speaker's character?
- Q.2. "If her climbing skills, physical fitness, and mental strength impressed her seniors, her concern for others and desire to work together with them found her a special place in the hearts of fellow climbers. During the 1992 Everest Mission. Santosh Yadav provided special care to a climber who lay dying at the South Col. She was unfortunately unsuccessful in saving him. However ,she managed to save another climber ,Mohan Singh, who would have met with the same fate had she not shared her oxygen with him.
- (a) Why were her seniors impressed with Santosh?
- (b) What endeared her to her fellow climbers?
- (c) Give an example of Santosh's concern for others.
- (d) Whom did she able to save during the 1992 Everest Mission?

# **Short Answer Type Questions:**

Q.1. What shows Santosh's concern for the environment?

Ans. Santosh was a fervent environmentalist. While on the Everest mission she collected and brought down 500 kg of garbage from the Himalayas. This shows her concern for the environment.

Q.2. How does she describe her feelings at the summit of Everest?

Ans. At the summit of Everest, she unfurled the Indian tricolour. She says that her feelings were indescribable. It was a spiritual moment for her. She felt proud of being an Indian.

Q.3. Why did Santosh write a letter of apology to her father?

Ans. She wrote a letter of apology to her father because after finishing her college, she had got herself enrolled at Uttarkashi's Nehru Institute of Mountaineering without his consent. She knew whatever she had done was wrong so she wrote a letter of apology describing the situation and clarifying everything.

Q.4. How is Maria's personality a mix of contrasts?

Ans. The maturity, balanced mind and inner strength of Maria does not appear to be in accordance with her glamorous dress or her charming manner and ready smile. There seems to be some mismatch between her sophisticated outer appearance and her balanced inner-self.

Q.5. What does Maria declare to be her 'mantra for success'?

Ans. Maria works really hard to fulfil her dreams. She does not shy away from making any sacrifice. She does not allow herself to be emotional and sentimental. She is very competitive and works hard to be the best in whatever she does. She is driven by her hunger to succeed and the dream of becoming the world number one in women's tennis. This is her mantra for success.

# **Questions for Practice:**

- Q.1. What decision had Santosh to take when she turned sixteen?
- Q.2. What did her seniors think about her ability as a climber?
- Q.3. What is the normal opinion/ custom of the society in our country about the birth of a girl child?
- Q.4. How does Maria describe her journey from Siberia to The United States?
- Q.5. What important lesson did Maria learn during the first two years of her stay in the USA, away from her mother?

# **Long Answer Type Questions:**

Q.1. 'Determination and correct choice of path always lead to success.' Do you agree? Elaborate with reference to Santosh Yadav.

Ans. Santosh was determined to choose her path since her childhood. She was born in a traditional family in which girls were not treated like the boys of the family. She faced many difficulties and opposition from her own family. Her parents wanted to marry her at sixteen but she firmly opposed it saying that she would never marry without getting proper education. At the end, the family agreed as she was determined to pursue her higher education. She went to Delhi and Jaipur for her studies. She got enrolled in the Mountaineering Institute at Uttarkashi without the permission of her father. Her firm determination and

hard work brought success and she proved that nothing is impossible in this world if we are determined and have the correct choice of path.

Q.2. Write in short Maria Sharapova's journey to the top.

Ans. Maria Sharapova was born in Siberia, Russia. At the age of nine year, she left Russia for Florida in the U.S.A. with her father Yuri. She had to spend two hard years in the tennis training camp. She did hard efforts in the training camp. It was a heart wrenching two-years separation from her mother. Maria Sharapova learnt an important lesson that tennis excellence would only come at a price. Maria Sharapova was just ten years old when she underwent many hard experiences. The seniors in the training camp treated her badly. They used to wake her up from her sleeps after they came back late at night and ask her to tidy up the room and clean it. Maria Sharapova bagged the ladies single crown at Wimbledon in 2004. She attained the world number one position on Monday, 22nd August 2005. Today she is a tennis sensation and an inspiration for all.

# **Questions for Practice:**

- Q.1. Do you agree that girls like Santosh can change our society? Elaborate.
- Q.2. Draw a Comparison between Santosh Yadav and Maria Sharapova.

# The Bond of Love

# - Kenneth Anderson

# **Summary**

The story highlights the emotional bond between human beings and animals. The narrator's wife shares affection with a wild bear and they get attached to each other. This shows that animals have feelings and reciprocate love with warmth and affection.

The story revolves around the bond of love between a human and an animal. The author's wife adopts "Bruno", a sloth bear who the author had saved and gifted to her. Further, as time passed, the wife grew very fond of Bruno and treated him like her own child. He becomes a family member of the author's house. However, due to unavoidable circumstances, the author's wife is forced to leave him for the betterment of her family. Upon separating, she realizes that she shares a true bond of love with Bruno and reunites with him.

# **Extract Based Questions (Solved)**

- 1. "I got him for her by accident. Two years ago we were passing through the sugarcane fields near Mysore."
- (a) Who says this?
- (b) What is the incident referred to here?
- (c) Who is referred to as "her"?
- (d)What did the speaker get her?

Answer a) The narrator says this.

- (b) The incident referred to here is when the narrator's companion shot a bear dead and they found that the baby bear was alive. They caught the baby bear and took it along with them.
- (c) "Her" is the narrator's wife.
- (d) The speaker got her a sloth bear.
- Q2. "Some were shot and some escaped. We thought that everything was over when suddenly a black sloth bear came out panting in the hot sun".
- (a) Who does 'we' refer to in the above extract? Where were they at the time? Answer:

'We' refer to the author of the story and his companions. They were near the sugarcane fields in Mysore.

(b) Who were shot at and why?

Answer:

The wild pigs who had entered the fields and were destroying the crops, were shot at to kill or to drive them run away.

(c) What does the author mean by his remark, "Everything was over"?

Answer:

The author means that the shooting had stopped and the animals had either been driven away or killed.

(d) What happened suddenly?

Answer:

Suddenly, a black sloth bear appeared on the scene panting in the hot sun.

# **Extract Based Questions (Unsolved)**

Q1. "We all missed him greatly: but in a sense we were relieved. My wife was inconsolable. She wept and

fretted. For the first few days she would not eat a

thing. Then she wrote a number of letters to the curator."

- (a) Who does 'we all' stand for?
- (b) Who did they miss?
- (c) Why did they nevertheless feel relieved?
- (d)Why do you think she wrote a number of letters to the curator?
- Q2."She was delighted! She at once put a coloured ribbon around its neck, and after discovering the cub was a 'boy' she christened it Bruno.
- (a) Who is 'she' here?
- (b) Why was 'she' delighted?
- (c) What does this extract reveal about her character?
- (d) How did she take care of Bruno?

# **Short Answer Type Questions (SOLVED)**

Q1. How did the author's wife react to the proposal of sending Bruno to Mysore?

Answer

The author's wife was upset when she came to know about the proposal. She was very sad. She was not in a position to console herself. She wept and fretted. For a few days she was unable to accept anything that was related to the proposal of Bruno's departure.

Q2. How was Bruno found by the author?

Answer:

Bruno was found by the author from a sugar cane field near Mysore. His mother was shot dead by one of the friends of the author. The baby bear was riding on its back. The author took the baby bear and gave it to his wife who named it Bruno.

Q3. What were the things that Bruno ate?

Answer:

When Bruno was brought, he did not know how to eat and drink. He started drinking milk from a bottle. Within a few days, he started eating and drinking everything else. He used to eat porridge, vegetables, fruits, nuts, meat, eggs and many more things.

Q4. What efforts did the author's wife make to take Baba back from Mysore zoo?

Answer:

When the author's wife visited the zoo and met Bruno, she was disturbed. She wanted to take Bruno back home. She asked the curator if she could do so. He advised her to see the superintendent. The superintendent gave his consent to take Baba back home after she pleaded in the most heart-rending way. Q5. How did Bruno and the author's wife react when they met at Mysore zoo?

The author's wife went to see Bruno in the zoo at Mysore. When she was a few yards away from his cage, he recognised her. Baba howled with happiness. She also ran towards him and patted him within the cage. She fed him with the different food items that she had taken with her for him

#### **UNSOLVED**

- Q1. What were the tricks Bruno used to do?
- Q2. What incident happened with Bruno in the library?
- Q3. What were the activities that Bruno did as described in the story?
- Q4. Why did one of the author's companions kill the bear?
- Q5. How did the author's wife receive the baby cub bear?

# **Long Answer Type Questions (SOLVED)**

Q1.Love is mutual. Do you agree? Illustrate this with reference to 'The Bond of Love'.

Answer :Love is what comes as an emotion ,an affinity and an association of thoughts between two or more living beings.

The story 'The Bond of Love' is a perfect example of how love begets love. Even the animals understand the language of love. They respond to love in equal measure. Love is mutual. The author's wife develops deep affection for the pet bear. She nourishes him like a child and takes care of his needs. When Bruno ate poison accidentally, he was treated as if he was a family member. The love given to Bruno by the family was equally reciprocated by him too. He felt sad when he was sent to the zoo. Both the bear and his mistress fretted, didn't take food and felt very sad. He recognised the author's wife even after a gap of three months. This shows that love is natural to all whether it is a human being or an animal.

Q2. Animals also feel the pleasure of love and pains of separation. What would have you done if you were in place of the author's family?

#### Answer:

Being sensitive, the animals also feel the pleasure of love and the pain of separation. In the story 'The Bond of Love,' the relationship between the bear and the author's wife proves it. Bruno, the bear, was loved by the author's family. Bruno was equally attached to them.

When Bruno grows up in the author's family, he is sent away to a zoo. In the zoo, 'Baba' looked sad and refused to eat. When the author's wife visited the zoo after a gap of three months, he recognised her and expressed his pleasure by standing on his head. I would have done the same as the wife of the author did. It was a bond of mutual love that every human being appreciates.

# **Long Answer Type Questions (UNSOLVED)**

- Q1. What makes you feel that the author's wife is more attached to Bruno than the other members of the family? Do you think female members of the family are more sensitive than the males?
- Q2 .How was the home made comfortable for the pet bear? If you have a pet, what arrangements would you make for his/her comfort? Do you think domestication of animals is a restriction on their natural liberty?

# If I Were You

# - Douglas James

# **Summary of the lesson**

This play(melodrama) by Douglas James is an account of how Gerrard escapes a killer through his sheer cleverness. In this play, we see Gerrard is ready to leave for a rehearsal when he encounters an intruder. He intends to murder Gerrard and take his identity. Upon finding himself in a fix, Gerrard manages to convince the intruder not to kill him. He tells the intruder that impersonating him will not help the intruder as he himself was a criminal and was expecting trouble any time. So, he has his bag always ready. He shows his disguise outfits containing false moustache etc. to convince him. The intruder is convinced. Luckily for Gerrard, his cleverness and wit save him from getting killed. Gerrard not only successfully saves his own life but also catches a criminal and finds a new plot for his next play too.

# **Extract Based Questions:**

Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow:

- Q.1. "I'm glad you 're pleased to see me. I don't think you 'll be pleased for long. Put those paws up!"
- (a) Who is speaking these lines and to whom?

Ans. The Intruder is speaking to Gerrard.

- (b) Why is 'the speaker' so sure that 'his listener' won't be pleased for long?
- Ans. The speaker is sure that his listener, Gerrard, will not be pleased for long because the speaker plans to kill him and steal his identity.
- (c) What does 'paws' mean here? Why does the Intruder use the expression?
- Ans. 'Paws' here stands for 'hands'. The Intruder wants to convey to Gerrard that he is an American gangster.
- (d) Why is the speaker asking the listener 'to put those paws up'?
- Ans. The Intruder is asking Gerrard to put his 'paws up' to threaten and intimidate him. He wants to ensure that Gerrard is not able to use his hands for self-defence.
- Q.2. "That, 's a lie. You 're not dealing with a fool. I'm as smart as you and smarter, and I know you run a car. Better be careful, wise guy!"
- (a) Who is the speaker?
- Ans. The Intruder is the speaker here.
- (b) Why did the speaker think he was smarter than the listener?
- Ans. The Intruder considered himself smarter because to succeed in his plan of taking on Gerrard's identity, he had already gathered much information about Gerrard.
- (c) Why did he warn the listener to be careful?
- Ans. The Intruder wanted to make it clear that Gerrard could not be fool, him, by telling a lie so he warned him to be careful.
- (d) What does the extract reveal about the Intruder?
- Ans. The extract reveals that the Intruder is over-confident about his abilities and that he also underestimates Gerrard.

# **Questions for Practice:**

- Q.1. "You seem to have taken a considerable amount of trouble. Since you know so much about me, won't you say something about yourself? You have been so modest."
- (a) Who speaks these words and to whom?
- (b) What is his tone when he speaks these words?
- (c) Why does he want to know more about the Intruder?
- (d) What light does this throw on the speaker's character?

- Q.2. "My speciality's jewel robbery. Your car will do me a treat. It's certainly a dandy bus."
- (a) Who speaks these words and to whom?
- (b) Why does he call it his 'speciality'?
- (c) What does the speaker intend to do?
- (d) What do his words tell you about the speaker?

# **Short Answer Type Questions:**

Q.1. Why did the Intruder say, "They can't hang me twice?"

Ans. The Intruder said this because he had already murdered a cop. If he managed to kill Gerrard, as per his plan, and was later arrested, it would not matter as the punishment for this murder, too, would be a hanging. They could not hang him for the two murders twice.

Q.2. How did Gerrard convince the Intruder that he was also wanted by the police?

Ans. After knowing the intruder's plan, Gerrard was cool and showing himself relaxed. He cooked a story to outwit him. He said he is also a murderer who was in hiding and that is why he was a mystery man who never met anyone including the tradespeople. So, if the Intruder took on his identity, he would not gain anything. He would anyway be accused of murder.

Q.3. What made Gerrard ask the Intruder, "Are you an American"?

Ans. Gerrard asked the Intruder if he was an American because he used American expressions. The usage of the words 'Put those paws up', 'wise guy' etc. by this the Intruder made Gerrard ask him this question.

Q.4. Where did Gerrard live? Why was it a suitable place for the Intruder's plan?

Ans. Gerrard lived in a lonely cottage, a secluded place, in the wilds of Essex. With hardly any population around, it was easy for one to commit a crime without getting detected. The place was visited by only a few people. Therefore, it was suitable for the intruder to carry out his plan successfully over here.

Q.5. Why has the criminal been called an intruder throughout the play?

Ans. An intruder is a person who enters a place without permission. Here the intruder has come in order to commit a crime. The criminal is called an intruder throughout the play as he has forced his way into Gerrard's cottage, with criminal intent. He has come to murder Gerrard and to steal his identity.

# **Ouestions for Practice:**

- Q.1. Why did very few people come to Gerrard's house?
- Q.2. How does Gerrard propose to use the intruder's episode?
- Q.3. Why was Gerrard's schedule so irregular?
- Q.4. What information has the intruder gathered about Gerrard?
- Q.5. How did Gerard lock the Intruder in the cupboard?

# **Long Answer Type Questions:**

Q.1. Do you think the intruder was smarter than Gerrard? Why/ why not?

Ans. No, the intruder was not smarter than Gerrard. Gerrard used his presence of mind and outwitted him. He told the intruder that he was also a criminal and the police was searching for him. He befooled him and the intruder was trapped. Gerrard was cool and had patience and a sense of humour that proved him smarter. The intruder was in a hurry and he wanted to escape the punishment. He lost his reasoning and believed at the proof shown by Gerrard in support of his statements. In the end, Gerrard was successful in his plan.

Q.2. 'Presence of mind and patience help a person at the time of adversity.' Elaborate with reference to the story.

Ans. Presence of mind and patience are the two attributes of our personality. In this story, Gerrard shows these two qualities in his personality. He was successful in getting rid of the intruder. The intruder would have killed him but his (Gerrard) cool temper and patience allowed him to create a story about himself and save himself by trapping him (intruder). He made him believe that he himself was a criminal. He used

the weapon of his mind and outwitted the intruder. Thus, it is rightly said that presence of mind and patience are the two values that help a person at the time of adversity and danger.

# **Questions for Practice:**

- Q.1. Write the central idea of the play.
- Q.2. Imagine yourself as Gerrard. Describe what happened when the intruder broke into your house.

# **BEEHIVE (POEMS)**

# NO MEN ARE FOREIGN -James Kirkup

#### **SUMMARY**

The poem 'No Men are Foreign' is all about human beings. Also, it tells that all human beings who live on this earth are brothers and are the same. Moreover, we all have the same kind of body and we all need sun, air, water, and clothes to cover us. We all walk the land and feed ourselves with the harvest of this earth. Upon death, people will bury us in this same land. In addition, we all do work and sleep and wake up, love and want to be loved in return for others. But we (human beings) hate each other and because of this, we live on by hating and fighting with one another. Further, it is humans who pollute the environment by taking into consideration its bad impact on other people.

# Stanza based explanation

# Stanza 1

In the first line the poet says that no men are strange, and no country is foreign. So, he is attempting to remove the borders from the Earth which have been erected to separate different countries. Then only no country will be foreign. We will feel every country as our own land when there will be no borders, everyone will be free to move around. The poet wants to say that the entire Earth is one and all the people who live on this Earth belong to one human race. Then he says that inside the uniforms worn by soldiers of different countries, the human being is the same. God has made all of us in a similar way. All breathe in the same way. Then he says that all the soldiers are our brothers — we all walk upon the same 'Mother Earth' and upon our death, shall lie in the grave on the same Earth.

# Stanza 2

'They' refers to those people who belong to other countries. We call them foreigners and discriminate against them and fight with them also. The poet says that nature has given all the bounties to all people also just like he has given to us. Everyone gets sunlight, air and water in equal measure which means that God does not differentiate between people from different countries. We all do farming during the time of peace, when there is no war. We live a relaxed life and eat the things given to us by nature. Further, he adds that the way we starve during wars and winter time is the same for those belonging to other countries. They don't even get food at that time. So, he wants to say that foreigners who belong to another country and we, both are the same. And then the poet says that even though their hands are the same as ours, they work very hard just like we do. He is giving all these examples to convey to the reader that there is no difference in us and the people belonging to another country.

# Stanza 3

The poet asks the reader to remember it. He says that we should keep in mind that the people of another country, whom we think to be our enemies, have been bestowed by God with similar appearance like us. God has given them eyes like ours which open when awake and close when we are asleep. Similarly, he has given them strength which we can win through love. Then he says that in every country, in every land there is one common thing, that is life. Life means all the things that are living. And if we can recognize them and if we can understand their feelings and realize that they are like us, then there will be no fights or wars between us.

# Stanza 4

The poet says that we should remember that whenever someone tells us to hate a person from another country, to think of him as our enemy, and whenever we think of someone to be our enemy, then we deprive ourselves, we cheat ourselves, and we condemn ourselves. He says that we should stay away from such negativity. We should not consider anyone to be our enemy. During a war, both the parties must bear the loss. And that is why the poet says that war is not in our favour. He says that whenever we pick any weapon against someone, we should remember one thing that no one is our enemy.

# Stanza 5

We should keep in mind that whenever we pick weapons against any person, we make the Earth dirty because weapons kill people and their bodies which fall on the Earth make it dirty. Whenever war happens, it leads to a lot of bloodshed, fire and death. These dead bodies accumulate on the Earth and make it impure. The fire of war which erupts, the smoke which comes out, the dust which fills the air – it is so dirty that it pollutes and outrages the purity of the air. With all these things the poet wants to give us a message that we should not indulge in war. Finally, he ends the poem by writing the first line in reverse and saying that Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries are strange.

# **Extract Based questions (Solved)**

Q1.It is the human earth that we defile.

Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence

Of air that is everywhere our own,

Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.

(a) What do you understand by 'human earth?'

Answer:

Human earth refers to the earth on which human beings live and that is full of human feelings and human values of love and brotherhood.

(b) Explain: hells of fire and dust?

Answer:

The hells of fire and dust are the fire and dust caused by wars between countries.

(c) How is the innocence of air outraged?

Answer:

Fire and dust caused by wars make the air impure.

(d) How does the poet bring out the idea that men are not strangers to one another?

Answer:

The poet specifies that just like us they wake and sleep and respond to love. Even if we look different on the exterior we all can recognise and understand the universal language of love and brotherhood.

Q2.Let us remember, whenever we are told To hate our brothers, it is ourselves

That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.

Remember, we who take arms against each other

(a) Who is the narrator of the poem? To whom is the poem addressed?

Answer:

The poem appears to have an omniscient narrator and is addressed to all mankind.

(b) Who tells us to hate our brothers?

Answer:

Our leaders tell us to hate our brothers who belong to another country or a different religious, social or political group.

(c) Why do they tell us to hate our brothers?

Answer:

They tell us to hate our brothers for their own personal gains.

(d) Should we believe those who tell us to hate our brothers? Why/why not?

Answer:

We should not become puppets in the hands of those who incite us to hatred. If we fight with our brothers, we condemn ourselves too.

# **Extract based questions (Unsolved)**

Q1. Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign

Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes

Like ours: the land our brothers walk upon

Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie.

- (a) Who does the poet address in the poem? Name the poetic device used in line 1.
- (b) What does the word "uniform" mean?
- (c) What breathes beneath all uniforms?
- (d) What is the irony in uniform?

Q2. They, too, aware of sun and air and water,

Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd.

Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read

A labour not different from our own.

- (a) Whom does 'they' refer to?
- (b) What is the significance of the word "too"?
- (c) What does the poet mean by 'peaceful harvests'?
- (d) What is the message of the poem?

#### **Short answer type questions (Solved)**

Q1. How does the poet prove that there are no foreign countries?

Answer: Everyone shares the same sun, earth and air. They have the same body structure and its functioning elements. So there should be no biased attitude towards anyone.

Q2. What is meant by uniforms? What is there beneath all uniforms?

Answer: The word "uniform" refers to the distinctive clothing worn by members of the same organization or body or by children attending certain schools. In this poem, the poet uses "uniforms" to mean both the uniforms worn by soldiers and the varied traditional dresses belonging to different cultures and civilisations of the world, or the different clothes that symbolise who the wearers are. Beneath all uniforms lies the same human body. How can we be one people even though we belong to different nations?

Q3. How are all the people of the world brothers?

Answer:

All human beings are similar in structure as we are all flesh and blood. We walk on the same land as long as we are alive and will be buried in the same earth when we die. We also use the same sun, air and water. Q4.How can we be one people though we belong to different nations?

Answer:

Even if we belong to different nations, we can be one people because we all have the same body and we live and die on the same planet. All of us enjoy the same sun, air and water.

Q5.State briefly the theme of the poem.

Answer

The theme of the poem is one of globalisation, universal brotherhood and the renunciation of war. The world is one big family, no one is a stranger: no one is different; we all need and want the same things. Hence, waging wars against our brothers does not make sense.

# **Short answer type questions (Unsolved)**

- Q1. How can we be one people though we belong to different nations?
- Q2. What are peaceful harvests? What do the peaceful harvests symbolise?
- Q3. What does the poet mean when he says "by war's long winter starv'd"?
- Q4. What does the poet want to emphasize by beginning and ending the poem with the same line?
- O5. How does air remind us of our sharing the earth? How is air innocent?

# **Long answer type questions (Solved)**

Q1. How are all men our brothers?

Answer:

All men are our brothers. No human beings are strange or unfamiliar. Underneath the external trappings of different cultures or civilisations or any colour of any soldier's uniform belonging to any nation, all human beings are the same. All men walk upon the same earth and one day are laid to rest in their graves under the same earth. Each and every human being is nourished by the same sun, breathes the same air and drinks the same water to survive.

All human beings have eyes that wake or sleep. In every land, there is a common life. Love is paramount everywhere that wins the heart. When we hate others, fight with them, raise arms against them, it is ourselves that we shall dispossess, betray and condemn. Thus, despite different living conditions, all human beings are one in spirit.

Q2.In the poem "No Men Are Foreign" explain the poet's use of the word 'uniform'. Answer:

The literal meaning of "uniform" is a dress, costume or identification code that is similar to a group or organisation. The poet, here, uses the word "uniform" metaphorically to denote the universal brotherhood of man. On the other hand, uniforms are necessary especially during war in order to identify oneself as belonging to that country so as not to kill or harm its own people.

In the wearing of their country's uniform, they contradict the meaning of the word since they are set apart and identified as different—the enemy. Thus, James Kirkup points out the irony in the word uniform. This contradiction is based on the uniformity of man, as the poet suggests that all men are uniform themselves in the sense that they are "aware of sun and air and water" and they share humanity, and different uniforms identifying the wearers as being different from each other.

#### **Long answer type questions (Unsolved)**

- Q1."Wars have always brought total ruin in this world, yet they are fought repeatedly". Elaborate.
- Q2. How does the poem justify that people in all countries of the world are essentially the same?
- Q3. How according to the poet, the human earth is 'defiled'

and the innocence of air 'outraged'?

# POEM- ON KILLING A TREE

#### - Gieve Patel

#### Gist of the Poem

"On Killing a Tree" is a heart-touching poem on destruction of trees by man. The poet says that killing a tree is not an easy task. A tree can't be killed simply by a jab of a knife. When a tree is cut from the trunk it bleeds sap just like a wounded man bleeds. After some time, new branches and leaves grow from remaining trunk which grow into a tree.

Therefore, to destroy a tree completely, it has to be uprooted. White roots are the most sensitive part of the trees which bind trees to the earth. Once the roots are taken out of ground, the tree starts to die. Action of heat and wind dries up the roots which twist, harden and finally die.

Figuratively, the poem talks about deep rooted evil. To destroy an evil thought, needs a lot of effort. The message conveyed through this poem is that trees feel pain, grief, suffering, sorrows, joys, sensitivity as human beings. We should never hurt them. We have not inherited these green trees for our use. They are held by us in trust for our future generations. It is our sacred duty to conserve trees as a legacy for future.

# **Context Based Questions (Solved)**

Q1-Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

Or pulled out entirely,

Out from the earth-cave,

And the strength of the tree exposed

The source, white and wet,

The most sensitive, hidden

For years inside the earth.

a) What is the theme of the poem from which the above stanza is taken?

Ans: The theme of the poem is to persuade the readers to think that it takes sustained effort to kill a tree. It is not easy to uproot a tree.

b) When is the strength of the tree exposed?

Ans: The strength of the tree is exposed when the roots are entirely pulled out of the earth's cave.

c) What does 'the source' refer to?

Ans: 'the source' refers to the roots.

d) What is a synonym for the word 'delicate' in the paragraph?

Ans: sensitive

Q2- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow

So hack and chop

But this alone wont do it.

Not so much pain will do it.

The bleeding bark will heal

And from close to the ground

Will rise curled green twigs,

Miniature boughs

Which if unchecked will expand again

To former size.

a)	Which action	according to	the poet is n	ot capable o	of killing the	tree alone?

- b) 'Bleeding Barks' means \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) Pick out a word which is an antonym of 'contract'.
- d) What does a 'hack and chop' do to a tree?

Ans: a) Hacking and chopping alone will not kill the tree.

- b) The bleeding bark means sap flowing from the cut on the tree trunk.
- c) Expand.
- d) It will cut the tree.

#### **Context Based Questions (Unsolved)**

Q1- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow-

No,

The root is to be pulled out-

Out of the anchoring earth;

It is to be roped, tied,

And pulled out-snapped out

Or pulled out entirely,

Out from the earth-cave,

And the strength of the tree exposed

The source, white and wet,

The most sensitive, hidden

For years inside the earth.

- a) Which is the most sensitive part of the plant?
- b) How is 'earth cave' formed?
- c) How can trees be pulled out?
- d) Which part of the tree is the most powerful?

Q2- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow-

So hack and chop

But this alone wont do it.

Not so much pain will do it.

The bleeding bark will heal

And from close to the ground

Will rise curled green twigs,

Miniature boughs

Which if unchecked will expand again

To former size.

- a) Humans cut and .....the bark of trees into many pieces.
- b) The barks that are cut will bleed and soon......
- c) The above lines mean that the tree will survive even after the brutal attack by man, and its branches will expand again. (True/False)
- d) ..... in the above lines means 'something very small'.

# **Short Answer Type Questions (Solved)**

Q1- How is the exposed root affected by the sun and air?

Answer: Sun and air start drawing life out of the exposed root. It becomes discoloured, dry and hard. It starts withering and becomes gnarled and twisted. Devoid of all its moisture, it gradually becomes lifeless and the process of killing the tree is completed.

Q2- What finally kills the tree?

Answer: The withering of the pulled out root finally kills the tree. The root of a tree is the source of its strength. Once it is pulled out, it can no longer nurture the tree. The root is sensitive to sunlight and air. Once exposed, it gets dehydrated, brown and twisted. Ultimately it dries up and the tree yields to death. Q3- How is the root of the tree to be pulled out? What is the result of this pulling?

Answer: The root of the tree is to be tied to a rope and pulled out with a great force. This pulling results in creating a cave-like hollow in the earth and exposes the root to the vagaries of weather that eventually cause the death of the tree.

Q4- What does the poet mean by "The strength of the tree exposed"?

Answer: The expression 'the strength of the tree exposed' means the root of the tree is pulled out of the earth and thrown open at the mercy of harsh weather. Root is the source of the tree's power. Once exposed to the scorching and choking sun and air, it withers away and the tree finally dies.

Q5- What is 'the most sensitive' part of the tree? What is it sensitive to and why?

Answer: The root of the tree is its most sensitive part. It is sensitive to the heat and vagaries of weather on the open surface of the earth. It is so because it remains hidden safely under the earth.

# **Short answer questions (Unsolved)**

- Q1- What is the meaning of " anchoring earth" and " earth cave"?
- Q2- What message is conveyed by this poem?
- Q3- Can a "simple jab of knife" kill a tree? Why not?
- Q4- What are the two important stages for killing a tree?
- Q5- How will the bleeding bark of trees heal?

# Long answer questions (solved)

Q1- How does a tree grow up?

Answer: A tree takes years together to grow to its full size, after sprouting out from the surface of the earth from a seed it grows gradually. Its root nurtures it by drawing nutrients from deep under the earth. Sunlight, air, and water further nourish it. Out of its bark, tender green branches shoot out and leaves grow all over them. After a long span of time, the tree stands so strong and sturdy that it can survive even the wounds inflicted with a knife. In fact, chopping and hacking are not sufficient to kill it as the wounds get healed. Branches appear again even from the stump and in due course attain their original size. As long as the root of the tree remains intact under the earth, the tree keeps growing.

Q2- What relationship does the tree have with the earth?

Answer: A tree has a deep relationship with the earth. It owes its very existence to the earth. The seed germinates in the womb of the earth and the baby plant sprouts out over the surface of the earth. The tree draws nutrients for it from the soil. It is the earth that gives it support to stand erect and protects it from falling. Giving a firm grip to its roots, the earth gives it ground to grow and assume a massive size. The earth keeps the roots of the tree concealed. protecting it from exposure to sunlight and air which can prove to be very injurious for its existence. Thus the earth helps a tree right from its birth to its survival.

# Long answer questions (Unsolved)

- Q1- What does the root of the tree look like when it is pulled out of the earth-cave? What happens to it when it is left exposed?
- Q2- Suppose you are a tree. Write a diary entry in about 150 words describing how you were hacked and chopped and your roots were pulled out and how you are inching towards your end.

# THE SNAKE TRYING -W.W.E. Ross

# Gist of the poem

It is a poem about how a snake is made a victim of man's cruelties. The poet described the slithering and gliding movement beautifully and requested people not to hurt it.

In the first stanza of the poem, the poet described how a snake was trying to avoid the approaching stick with the elegant and non-linear moves of his body. The poet fell for the beauty and charm of the snake and he had also appreciated gracious moves of the snake. The poet was really amazed at the shape and graceful slithering of the snake.

In the second stanza, the poet has described that the afraid snake was making its way into the water so that it could avoid the possible harm and go and hide into the reeds. The poet requested not to cause any harm to that beautiful reptile which was harmless even to the children and to allow it to go to its hide. In the last stanza, the poet said that the green snake was lying along the sand until it was observed by someone, who started chasing it. But, the snake moved fast and hid itself into the reeds. That's how it saved itself from the pursuer. The colour of the reeds was also green.

The poet has used imagery in the poem. It is written in free verse.

#### I. REFERENCE TO CONTEXT

1. He glides through the water away

from the stroke. O let him go

over the water

into the reeds to hide

without hurt.

a) How does the snake move forward?

Ans: The snake glides forward.

b) Why does he do so?

Ans: He does so to escape being struck by the stick that was pursuing him.

c) Where does he go? Why?

Ans: He goes into the reeds to hide himself.

d) What does the poet wish?

Ans: The poet wishes that the poor snake escapes without getting hurt.

# 2. Along the sand

he lay until observed and chased away, and now he vanishes in the ripples

among the green slim reeds.

a) Where was the snake lying?

Ans: The snake was lying along the sand.

b) Who observed him?

Ans: He was observed by a man who was passing by.

c) What does the snake do?

Ans: The snake vanishes into the ripples among the green slim reeds.

d) Does he get hurt?

Ans: It appears that the snake did not get hurt. The poet seems to be satisfied that the green little snake has managed to hide himself.

#### **Practice Questions (Unsolved)**

# 1. The snake trying

to escape the pursuing stick, with sudden curvings of thin long body.

- a) What is the snake trying to do?
- b) How does the poet describe the appearance of the snake?
- c) Why does the snake's body suddenly curve?
- d) What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?
- 2. O let him go

over the water

#### Into the reeds

- a) Who is 'he'?
- b) Why does the poet want the snake to let go?
- c) What will 'he' do in the reeds?
- d) Which figure of speech has been used?

# **Short Answer Type Questions**

1. What is the central idea of the poem?

Ans: All creatures love their life. Like the snake in the poem, tries to save himself when he is in danger. The poet is worried for the snake and hopes that he does not get hurt. It also reveals that all human beings are not cruel.

2. What is your analysis of the poem?

Ans: The poem 'The Snake Trying', written by W.W.E. Ross, comes as an eye opener to the readers. The simple and comprehensive language, he has used, makes it easy for us to realise what he is trying to convey. We have always been warned about staying away from the 'venomous reptiles'. This poem has clarified that all snakes are not dangerous. The message is very evident and worth abiding by.

3. Describe the appearance of the snake.

Ans: The snake in the poem is said to be long, thin and green in colour. He moves gracefully and creates beautiful shapes as it does so. He glides through the water very easily, and uses its colour to hide among the reeds.

4. What does the poet appeal to the readers?

Ans: The poet does not consider the snake very harmful and dangerous. According to the poet we should be sympathetic to the snake and should not disturb/kill him unnecessarily.

5. When and why do the snakes bite human beings?

Ans: The snakes are venomous as well as non venomous. The snakes are not generally harmful. It will be foolish to try and kill a snake as soon as we spot one. Even a poisonous snake will not harm us as long as we do not disturb him. If it does not sense any danger, it will move away at its own pace. A snake reacts only to protect itself from human beings who have preconceived fears about the reptile.

#### **Practice Questions (Unsolved)**

- 1. After reading the poem, write down the incident in the form of a small paragraph.
- 2. Describe the movement of the snake?
- 3. Why does the poet say that the snake is harmless?
- 4. How did the snake avoid getting hurt?
- 5. Where was the snake before anyone saw it and chased it away?

# **Long Answer Type Questions**

1. How important is it to conserve nature and the creatures that live on the earth?

Ans: Conservation of nature is one of the burning issues of the present day. We noticed several species of animals and birds vanishing from the surface of the earth. The children, who inherit the world from us, will not have the opportunity of seeing these creations, as many of them are becoming extinct, like the sparrows.

Every creature on the earth has been sent with a purpose and a duty to perform. And each of these creatures has a role to play in maintaining the ecological balance. Indiscriminate destruction of flora and fauna is dangerous for the stability of nature. Therefore, it is important for the human beings who have taken up the role of the destroyer, to ponder upon the issue. For, the future seems to be grim, as the water, air and all natural resources are being steadily maligned by the rational creature- man.

2. The poet has expressed his emotions and his love for the snake. Love is natural and understandable. How do you see love to be essential for all living beings?

Ans: Of course, love is just natural and easily understandable. We must understand that it is a godly thing and should abide ourselves with it. The poet has shown his love and emotions for the snake in the poem and this is a token of the fact that the ordinary human beings should also show the same tendency. Love is eternal and universal. It can never be ignored. All the living beings are connected to one another with the common language of love. It spreads peace and harmony all around and promotes brotherhood. This is such a pious trait that everybody should have it. Hence, love is an essential part of our lives and it should always be promoted.

# **Practice Questions (Unsolved)**

- 1. Make a diary entry of the scene as a third person who observed the incident.
- 2. Justify the title of the poem 'The snake Trying'.