

**STUDY MATERIAL**



तत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

**ENGLISH**

**CLASS VIII**

**HONEYDEW - TEXT BOOK**

**IT SO HAPPENED – SUPPLEMENTARY READER**

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN**

**DELHI REGION**

# Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Split Up (2021-22)

**BOOK 1. HONEYDEW**

**BOOK 2. IT SO HAPPENED...**

S. No.	CHAPTER NAME	NO OF PERIODS	MONTH	TLO	SUGGESTIVE ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT
1.	1. The Best Christmas Present in the World (Prose)	5	APRIL	Asks questions in different contexts and situations, reads, compares, contrasts gives opinions and relates ideas to life to demonstrate critical thinking skills.	One activity in a month.	4 Items of CCT (weekly one)	Oral testing, Google form quiz, problem-solving worksheets, creative writing, pen/paper test through Google classroom, Individual/peer/Group assessment or any other.
	1. The Ant and the Cricket (Poetry)	2		Recognizes and classifies the genre of a fable (short stories, my with animals as characters, conveying a moral), recalls and discusses familiar fables, and relates fables to real- life experiences.	Recitation, interpret quotations, sayings and proverbs, speech, describing picture/ object/ event/ situation/ role play, etc.	For practising Reading & Literacy.	
	1. How the Camel got his Hump (Supplementary)	3					
	Grammar – Verb forms/ Tenses	3		Constructs meaningful sentences with a sense of grammatical accuracy. Uses present, past, and future tenses with appropriate time markers.		Suggestive links/ websites	

<p>Writing – Paragraph /Notice writing.</p>	<p>4</p>		<p>Writes coherent and unified paragraph with a topic, sentence, support and concluding sentence; produces appropriate vocabulary and correct word forms; uses language as an effective tool of communication.</p> <p>Responds to information from notice board, railway time table etc.</p> <p>Students acquire basic knowledge about the format &amp; content.</p> <p>Students will master the skill of writing Notices for different occasions</p> <p>Understanding the use of correct vocabulary.</p>		<p>Two cartoon series, to promote CCT skills of students through joyful reading</p> <p>'Cogito' and (<a href="http://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/ComicBooks/Cogito.pdf">http://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/ComicBooks/Cogito.pdf</a>)</p> <p>'The Question Book' (<a href="http://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/ComicBooks/The_Question_Book.pdf">http://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/ComicBooks/The_Question_Book.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Available on the CBSE website and DIKSHA Portal.</p> <p>CCT Tracker</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://pisa.diksha.gov.in">https://pisa.diksha.gov.in</a> CCT Tracker</p>	
<p>CCT (Weekly 1)</p>	<p>4</p>					

						username: kvsschools CCT  Tracker password: Kvsschools@01  <a href="https://diksha.gov.in/get/dial/R5Z7PS">https://diksha.gov.in/get/dial/R5Z7PS</a>  <a href="http://www.cbseacademic.in">www.cbseacademic.in</a>  or any other links for practising Reading Literacy.	
2.	2. The Tsunami (Prose)  2. Geography Lesson (Poetry)  2. Children	5           2	MAY- JUNE	Prepares a write up after seeking Information in print/ online, noticeboard, newspaper, etc. (Disaster management).  Recites the poem with proper intonation, modulation.  Writes answers to textual/non- textual questions after	Interpret quotations, sayings and proverbs, speech, describing picture/ object/ event/ situation.  Roleplay. Preparing a		Oral testing, Google form quiz, problem-solving worksheets, creative writing, pen/paper test through Google classroom, Individual/ peer/Group assessment or any

	at Work (Suppliment ary)	3		comprehension/ inference; draws character sketch, attempts extrapolative writing.	questionnaire for interviews.		other.
	Writing- story writing	4		1.Learns the nuances of Story Writing and development of plot 2. Enhances Creativity	Storytelling, dialogue writing		
	CCT (Weekly 1)	1					
3.	3. Glimpses of the Past (Prose)	4	JULY	Locates the main idea, sequence of events and co-relates ideas, themes and issues. justifies the value of freedom and the responsibility that comes with freedom.	Recitation.		Oral testing, Google form quiz, problem-solving worksheets, creative writing, pen/paper test through Google classroom, Individual/ peer/Group assessment or any other.
	3. Macavity- The Mystery Cat (Poetry)	2		Writes a coherent and meaningful paragraph through the process of drafting, revising, editing and finalising to demonstrate critical thinking and	Attempt Creative writing, life stories, poems, dialogues, skits, dialogues from a story and story from dialogues etc.		
	3.The Selfish Giant	3					

	(Supplementary)			creativity.			
	4. Bepin Choudhury's Lapse of Memory (Prose)	5		Draws character sketch.	Crossword Puzzle, mind games.		
	Grammar- Active/ Passive Voice	3		Distinguishes between active and passive voice in sentences.			
	Writing - Message Writing	2		Understands their usage in certain contexts.			
	CCT (Weekly 1)	4		Creates sentences in the active and passive voice.			
I PERIODIC TEST IN THE FIRST FORTNIGHT OF AUGUST							
4.	4. The Last Bargain (Poetry)	3	AUGUST	Asks questions in different contexts and situations (e.g. Based on the text/beyond	Describing picture/ object/ event/ situation.		Oral testing, Google form quiz, problem-solving

	5.The Summit Within (Prose)	5		text/out of curiosity/while engaging in the conversation using appropriate vocabulary and accurate sentences).  Reads compare, contrasts give opinions and relates ideas to life.	Roleplay  Storytelling, dialogue writing.		worksheets, creative writing, pen/paper test through Google classroom, Individual/peer/Group assessment or any other.
	5. The School Boy (Poetry)	3					
	Writing- Bio-sketch, Informal Letter	4		Understands and analyses the personality traits of a person	Attempt creative writing, life stories, poems, dialogues, skits, dialogues from a story and story from dialogues etc.		
	Grammar- Reported speech	4		Applies the concepts of grammar to convert direct speech into indirect and vice versa.			
	CCT (Weekly 1)	4					
I TERM-END EXAMINATION IN THE LAST WEEK OF SEPTEMBER							
5.	4. The Treasure Within	3	SEPTEMBER	Asks questions in different contexts and situations.	Storytelling, describing picture/object/ event/		Oral testing, Google form quiz, problem-solving

	<p>(Supplementary)</p> <p>5. Princess September (Supplementary)</p> <p>Integrated Grammar Practice (Editing, sentence re-ordering, gap filling)</p> <p>CCT (Weekly 1)</p>	<p>4</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p>		<p>Reads compare, contrasts give opinions and relates ideas to life to demonstrate critical thinking skills.</p> <p>Writes answers to textual/non-textual questions after comprehension/inference; draws character sketch, attempts extrapolative writing.</p> <p>Applies the rules of grammar.</p> <p>Uses meaningful and grammatically correct sentences to describe, narrate factual and imaginary situations.</p> <p>Reads and interprets tables, charts, diagrams, maps etc. analyses about what is happening in a text while reading it, in order to generate questions.</p> <p>Answers their own and their peers' questions by connecting ideas, using background knowledge and further research.</p>	<p>situation.</p> <p>Roleplay.</p> <p>Preparing a questionnaire for interviews, or any other relative activities.</p>		<p>worksheets, creative writing, pen/paper test through Google classroom, Individual/peer/Group assessment or any other.</p>
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	REVISION	5		Reads with a question in mind, which requires students to skim and scan during reading.			
	ASL	2					
6.	6. This is Jody's Fawn (Prose)	4	OCTOBER	Writes answers to textual/non-textual questions after comprehension/inference; draw character sketch, attempts extrapolative writing.	describing picture/object/event/situation. Roleplay.	4 Items of CCT (weekly one) for practising Reading Literacy.	Oral testing,  Google form quiz, problem-solving worksheets, creative writing, pen/paper test through Google classroom, Individual/peer/Group assessment or any other
	6. The Duck and the Kangaroo (Poetry)	2		Participates in different events such as roleplay, poetry recitation, skit, drama, debate, speech, elocution, declamation, quiz, etc., organised by school and other such organizations.	Storytelling, dialogue writing. Attempt Creative writing, life stories, poems, dialogues, skits, dialogues from a story and story from dialogues, etc.	Suggestive links/websites	
	6. The Fight (Supplementary)	4					
	Writing-Dialogue writing	2				Two cartoon series, to promote CCT skills of students through joyful reading.	

	Grammar- Conjunction	2		Frames grammatically correct coherent sentences even in isolation.		'Cogito' and ( <a href="http://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/ComicBooks/Cogito.pdf">http://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/ComicBooks/Cogito.pdf</a> )  'The Question Book' ( <a href="http://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/ComicBooks/The_Question_Book.pdf">http://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/ComicBooks/The_Question_Book.pdf</a> )  Available on CBSE website and DIKSHA Portal  CCT Tracker  URL: <a href="https://pisa.diksha.gov.in">https://pisa.diksha.gov.in</a> CCT Tracker  username: kvsschools CCT  Tracker password:	
	CCT (Weekly 1)	2					

						<p>Kvsschools@01</p> <p><a href="https://diksha.gov.in/get/dial/R5Z7PS">https://diksha.gov.in/get/dial/R5Z7PS</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.cbseacademic.in">www.cbseacademic.in</a></p> <p>or any other links for practising Reading Literacy.</p>	
7.	<p>7. A visit to Cambridge (Prose)</p> <p>7. When I set out for Lyonesse (Poetry)</p> <p>7. The Open Window (Supplement)</p>	<p>4</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>	NOVE MBER	<p>Reviews and analyses the text to recall, paraphrase, summarize and infer answers to questions based on the text.</p> <p>Frames and writes answers on his/her own based on the discussions and reading of the text.</p> <p>Reads and recites the poem with correct pronunciation and intonation.</p> <p>Reads compare, contrasts give opinions and relates ideas to life</p>	<p>Recitation, interpret quotations, sayings and proverbs, speech, describing picture/ object/ event/ situation.</p> <p>Roleplay.</p> <p>Preparing a questionnaire for interviews.</p> <p>Storytelling, dialogue writing.</p>		<p>Oral testing, Google form quiz, problem-solving worksheets, creative writing, pen/paper test through Google classroom, Individual/ peer/Group assessment or any other.</p>

	ary)  8. A short Monsoon diary (Prose)  Writing- Diary Entry  Grammar- Integrated Grammar Practice  CCT (Weekly 1)	5  2  2  4		to demonstrate critical thinking skills.	Attempt Creative writing, life stories, poems, dialogues, skits, dialogues from a story and story from dialogues, etc.		
8.	8. On the Grasshopper & Cricket	2	DECEMBER	Narrates stories (real or imaginary) and real-life experiences in English to demonstrate creative use of and	describing picture/ object/ event/ situation.		Oral testing, Google form quiz, problem-solving

(Poetry)			fluency in the language and skills of public speaking.			worksheets, creative writing, pen/paper test through Google classroom, Individual/peer/ Group assessment or any other.
8. Jalebis (Supplementary)	4		Writes answers to textual/non-textual questions after comprehension/inference; draws character sketch, attempts extrapolative writing.	Roleplay. Storytelling, dialogue writing.		
9. The Great Stone Face I (Prose)	5			Attempt Creative writing, life stories, poems, dialogues, skits, dialogues from a story and story from dialogues etc.		
Writing- Formal Letter (To the Editor)	3		Application of Vocabulary used in writing Formal and Informal letters 2. Uses proper Format 3. Understands the Purpose of writing			
Integrated Grammar Practice	2					

	CCT (Weekly 1)	3					
II PERIODIC TEST IN THE SECOND FORTNIGHT OF JANUARY							
9.	10. The Great Stone Face II (Prose)	5	JANUARY	Communicates using grammatical forms-  (e.g., clauses, comparison of adjectives, time and tense, active-passive voice, reported speech etc.) to demonstrate accurate and appropriate use of grammar.	describing picture/ object/ event/ situation.  Roleplay.  Preparing a questionnaire for interviews.  Storytelling, dialogue writing.  Attempt Creative writing, life stories, poems, dialogues, skits, dialogues from a story and story from dialogues etc.		Oral testing, Google form quiz, problem-solving worksheets, creative writing, pen/paper test through Google classroom, Individual/peer/Group assessment or any other.
	9. The Comet I (Supplementary)	3					
	Grammar-Modals	2					
	Integrated Grammar Practice	1					
	Writing-	2					

	Article writing CCT (Weekly 1)	3					
10.	10. The Comet II (Supplementary)	4	FEBRUARY	Writes answers to textual/ non-textual questions after comprehension/ inference; draws character sketch, attempts extrapolative writing.	Interpret quotations, sayings and proverbs, speech, describing event/ situation.  Roleplay.  Attempt Creative writing, life stories, etc.		Oral testing, Google form quiz, problem-solving worksheets, creative writing, pen/paper test through Google classroom, Individual/peer/Group assessment or any other.
	Integrated Grammar Practice	3					
	Activities- (Editing, sentence re-ordering, gap filling)	4					
	CCT (Weekly 1)	4					
	REVISION	5					
	ASL	2					
<b>SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION IN MARCH</b>							

S.NO.	TYPOLOGY	Type Question given				Total questions to be attempted	Format of questions
		1M	2M	4M	5 M		
1.	READING COMPREHENSION (two passages)	8 Q 6 Q				8 x 1= 8M 6 x 1= 6M	4 Q's of one line each + 4Q's Mcq type (vocabulary, spellings and unjumbling). 4 Q one line+ 2 MCQ as above.
2.	WRITING AND GRAMMAR	5 Q - -			1 Q	1 x 5 = 5M 5 x 1 = 5 M	1 Q, TOPICS – Article, Letter to Editor, Diary Entry, Dialogue Writing)  5Q'S – INTEGRATED GRAMMAR. ( Editing, jumbled, gap filling) Topics – Determiners, Modals, Conjunctions, Phrasal verbs.
3.	LITERATURE	4 Q	4 Q	1 Q		4 x1 = 4M 4 x2 = 8 M 1x 4 = 4 M	4 Q VSA – ONE RTC CHOICE B/W PROSE OR POEM FROM MAIN BOOK – HONEYDEW.  SA – 6 Q OUT OF WHICH 4 TO BE ATTEMPTED.  3 Q'S from main book and 3 Q's from supplementary.  1 LAT VALUE BASED QUESTION  ( CHOICE B/W MAIN BOOK AND SUPPLEMENTARY).
TOTAL RMARKS		23 M	8 M	4 M	5M	40 M	



## **READING SECTION**

The main purpose of these tests is to evaluate the intelligence and power of the candidate. Here are a few important tips for answering comprehension tests.

-Do not use outside knowledge

-Make logical guesses

-Review the answers at least twice

-Go through the questions first.

### **Important steps to follow:**

1. Try to understand the passage.
2. Utilize your strengths.
3. Managing the time given.
4. Practice more
5. Understand the level of the questions
6. Try to have a good reading.
7. Try not to rely on outside knowledge.

### **UNSEEN READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES**

**Q.1 Read the following passage carefully and answers the questions that follow:  
(8 Marks )**

Children in India live in diverse circumstances and have diverse needs and rights. Along with their need to be educated, healthy and skillful, they need, and have rights to adequate nutrition, to live in a safe and supportive environment, have opportunities to reach their optimal potential and generally lead healthy, joyful and fulfilling lives so that they can be productive and well adjusted citizens of tomorrow.

Children in our country face many challenges. Many of them are first generation learners and face myriad problems throughout their schooling. They, due to the socio-economic and cultural determinants, may be vulnerable in many ways. Peer pressure and lack of positive role models may prompt them to make unsafe and unhealthy choices. Anxiety and depression amongst the students, to the point of turning them suicidal, have been a cause of concern in the recent past.

Girls are more vulnerable and face discrimination at many levels from being unwelcome since birth to being pulled out of school for a variety of reasons. Dropping out of school, low motivation for academics and general disinterest in sports and physical activities too are some of the problems that need to be addressed. Child malnutrition is rampant in most parts of the country.

This has an adverse bearing on their cognitive capacities, learning performance and physical capacity.

Our children have a right to age appropriate education, skills building, a safe and supportive environment, positive role models, empowerment, and friendly health services and counseling. Well informed and skilled children are likely to make better decisions concerning not only their careers and relationships, habits, physical and mental health, but will be successful and an asset to the society.

They also need to understand and deal with emerging issues like newly available career choices, pollution, water and energy conservation, global warming, protection of environment, terrorism and disasters. Dealing with anxiety and depression, negative peer pressure, violence, accidents, are some other significant issues that impact individuals' health and also the social, economic and health indicators of the country. Gender sensitivity, prevention of female infanticide and good parenting are some important social issues that all children need to understand. Children require guidance and assistance - both covert and overt- from their Parents, Teachers, and peers and society in general to complete the various "tasks" of development and deal with such issues.

1. On the basis of your reading of the passage answer the following questions:
  - (i) What makes girls' lives more challenging?
  - (ii) How does malnutrition affect the children?
  - (iii) How are well informed children better than the other children?
  - (iv) What are the social issues which the children have to deal with?
2. Identify the meaning of the word :- 'a great number'
  - (i) Vulnerable, (ii). Determinant, (iii). Myriad (iv). Peer pressure
3. Identify a word which means same as "easily hurt"
  - (i)Vulnerable (ii). Discrimination (iii) Malnutrition (iv) Motivation
4. Identify a word which means the same as 'a valuable person or thing'
  - (i)Appropriate (ii) Asset (iii).Adverse (iv). Cognitive
5. Identify a word which means the opposite of 'covered'
  - (i) Covert (ii). Overt (iii) Energy (iv) Conservation.

## **ANSWERS:**

1.
  - (i) Girls are face discrimination at many levels from being unwelcome since birth to being pulled out of school for a variety of reasons.
  - (ii) Malnutrition has an adverse bearing on their cognitive capacities, learning performance and physical capacity.
  - (iii) They are likely to make better decisions concerning not only their careers and relationships, habits, physical and mental health, but will be successful and an asset to the

society.

- (iv) Newly available career choices, pollution, water and energy conservation, global warming, protection of environment, terrorism and disasters.

**ANSWERS OF VOCABULARY QUESTIONS:**

2. Myriad
3. Vulnerable
4. Asset
5. Overt

**Q2. READ THE PASSAGE GIVEN BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTION BY CHOOSING THE APPROPRIATE OPTION (1x8 = 8 Marks)**

**TINY AIR PARTICLES CAN CAUSE HEART ATTACK**

High levels of air pollution can trigger heart attacks in at – risk people exposed for even a short time, a study has found. Researchers who interviewed 772 Boston – area patients about 4 days after their attacks found that the onset of symptoms correlated with times of high daily air pollution. Tiny, invisible particles have long been thought to cause long – term cardiovascular diseases. The new study is the first to examine short – term effects on the heart, said senior author Dr. Murray Mittleman, Director of Cardiovascular Epidemiology at Boston’s Beth Israel Deacomess Medical Centre. The study of 489 men and 283 women, conducted from January 1995 to May 1996, defined at – risk people as obese, inactive or with a history of heart problems. It appears in *Circulation*, Journal of the American Heart Association.

- (i) Heart attacks can be caused by  
a) Air pollution b) High levels of air pollution c) Low levels of air pollution d) Water pollution
- (ii) At – risk people should not be exposed to air pollution even for a \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Day b) Week c) Month d) Short time
- (iii) Researchers interviewed \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 772 people b) 772 patients c) 772 residents d) 772 senior citizens
- (iv) The onset of symptoms correlated with times of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) High annual air pollution  
b) Low daily air pollution  
c) High daily air pollution  
d) Medium daily air pollution
- (v) The new study focuses on \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Tiny invisible particles.  
b) Short term effects on the heart

- c) Long term effects on the heart.
  - d) Long term cardiovascular diseases
- (vi) The above articles appeared in \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Journal of the British Heart Association
  - b) News paper
  - c) Diary entry
  - d) Journal of the American Heart Association
- (vii) Write antonym of “active”
- a) Mobile
  - b) Energetic
  - c) old
  - d) Inactive
- (viii) Which part of speech is the heart?
- a) Noun
  - b) Verb
  - c) Adjective
  - d) None of the above
  - e)

**Solution 2 Unseen Passage (1x8 = 8 Marks)**

- (i) b) high levels of air pollution
- (ii) d) short time
- (iii) b) 772 patients
- (iv) c) high daily air pollution
- (v) b) Short term effects on the heart
- (vi) d) Journal of the American Heart Association
- (vii) d) inactive
- (viii) a) noun

**Q3. Read the Comprehension passage carefully and answer the questions :-**

You have seen several kinds of plants and animals. However, there are other living organisms around us which we normally cannot see. These are called microorganisms or microbes. For example, you might have observed that during the rainy season moist bread gets spoiled and its surface gets covered with greyish white patches. These microorganisms or microbes are so small in size that they cannot be seen with the unaided eye. Some of these, such as the fungus that grows on bread, can be seen with a magnifying glass. Others cannot be seen without the help of a microscope. That is why these are called microorganisms or microbes. Microorganisms are classified into four major groups. These groups are bacteria, fungi, protozoa and some algae. Viruses are also microscopic but are different from other microorganisms. They, however, reproduce only inside the cells of the host organism, which may be a bacterium, plant or animal. Common ailments like cold, influenza (flu) and most coughs are caused by viruses. Serious diseases like polio, chickenpox and Covid are also caused by viruses. Diseases like dysentery and malaria are caused by protozoa (protozoans) whereas typhoid and tuberculosis (TB) are

bacterial diseases. Friendly Microorganisms Micro-organisms are used for various purposes. They are used in the preparation of curd, bread and cake. They are also used in cleaning up the environment. For example, the organic wastes (vegetable peels, remains of animals, faeces, etc.) are broken down into harmless and usable substances by bacteria. Recall that bacteria are also used in the preparation of medicines. In agriculture they are used to increase soil fertility by fixing nitrogen. Curd contains several microorganisms. Of these, the bacterium, Lactobacillus promotes the formation of curd. It multiplies in milk and converts it into curd. Bacteria and yeast are also helpful for fermentation of rice idlis and dosa batter.

**Answer the following questions :**

Q1- What are micro-organisms ?

- a) Tiny organisms can't be seen with naked eyes
- b) Tiny living organisms seen with naked eyes.
- c) Big organisms
- d) None of the above.

Q2- Why are they called microorganisms ?

- a) because they are tiny.
- b) They can be seen under the microscope.
- c) They are microbes
- d) All of the above.

Q3- What are they classified into ?

- a) three groups .
- b) Four groups
- c) Five groups
- d) No groups at all.

Q4- What are the diseases caused by Viruses ?

- a) Malaria
- b) Coughs and common cold, Influenza
- c) Polio, Chickenpox and Covid
- d) Both b)&c)

Q5- How do bacteria clean the environment ?

- a) by breaking down the waste organic matter into harmless and usable substances
- b) By removing oxygen
- c) By killing microbes
- d) None of the above

Q6- How are bread, cake and curd made?

- a) keeping warm.
- b) Keeping in cool conditions

- c) Bacteria and Yeast help in making curd, bread and cake.
- d) All of the above.

Q7- Diseases like Dysentery and Malaria are caused by.....

- a) virus
- b) Protozoa

Q7(b) Curd is prepared by.....

- a) virus
- b) Lactobacill

Q8- write synonyms of :

i) To make it big.....

- a) solidify
- b) Magnify

ii) To ready.....

- a) formation
- b) Preparation

Q9- write plural or singular i)

..... \* bacteria

- a) bacteria
- b) Bacterium

ii) patch \*.....,

- a) patchs
- b) Patches.

Q10) Write the correct spelling of-

- a) mtonfierenat.
  - a. fermentation
  - b. Fomentation
- b) ochug
  - a. couhg
  - b. Cough

### Answer Key

**Ans:-1.a) Micro organisms are** other living organisms around us which we normally cannot see with our naked eyes.

Ans-2- b) They cannot be seen without the help of a microscope that is why they are called microorganisms.

Ans 3- b) Micro organisms are classified into four major groups. These groups are bacteria, fungi, protozoa and some algae.

Ans4- b & c) Common ailments like cold, influenza (flu) and most coughs are caused by viruses. Serious diseases like polio , chickenpox and Covid are also caused by viruses.

Ans 5- a) Bacteria are used in cleaning up the environment. For example, the organic wastes (vegetable peels, remains of animals, faeces, etc.) are broken down into harmless and usable substances by bacteria..

Ans 6- C)- Bacteria and yeast are also helpful for making bread, cake and curd.

Ans 7-b) Protozoa b )  
Lactobacillus

Ans8- a) Magnify  
c. preparation.

Ans 9- b) bacterium.  
b) patches.

Ans 10-à) fermentation.  
b) cough

**Q4. Read the passage carefully and the questions that follow: ( 8 MARKS)**

Failure and success are the ways of life. Constant efforts despite initial setbacks have brought us from the chrysalis of failures into bright opportunities of triumphs. The conquest of Everest is a fitting example. Success eluded men for nearly 25 years. The leader of an unsuccessful expedition stated “Everest cannot add to its height, but the spirit of man heightens even under repulsion.” Subsequent conquest of Everest has proved the truth of this. Indeed every new born day is in itself an opportunity teeming with splendid chances for those who are alert, wide awake and aspiring.

1. What are the ways of life?
2. According to the writer, what does the conquest of Everest prove?
3. How many years did it take man to overcome Mount Everest?
4. For whom is every new day an opportunity?
5. In this passage “chrysalis of failures” means that

- (a) Failure involves a closed situation from which one cannot escape.
- (b) Failure can be compared to the pupa of the gold colored butterflies.
- (c) Failure is a transitional state.
- (d) As an insect, it emerges in a different shape from chrysalis, so a human being changes after every failure.

6. The very style of the prose suggests that the writer intends the last sentence of the passage to be.

- (a) Poetic
- (b) Inspiring
- (c) Vague
- (d) Contradictory to the first sentence of the passage.

7. The expression “teeming with” in the passage can be replaced by

- (a) Multiplying
- (b) Abounding
- (c) Fruitful
- (d) Promising

8. Antonym of ‘breakthrough’ in the passage is

- (a) Setback
- (b) Opportunity
- (c) Success
- (d) Conquest

### **Answer key**

- 1. Failure and success
- 2. failures into bright opportunity of triumphs
- 3. 25 years
- 4. who are alert, wide awake and aspiring
- 5. d, 6 b, 7 b, 8 a

**Q5. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. ( 8 Marks)**

Ganesh Chaturthi, the festival was once an affair confined to individual homes. Today, in Mumbai it provides competition for rival sponsors as the size of the idols grows in height and girth every year and the festivities are held with great gusto and noise during Dussehra , Mumbai reverberates to the beat of drums . Thousands of young people spend nights dancing to the various versions of the traditional Gujarati ‘garba’ dance – including the mutant – “disco garba”.



It is of those strange twists of irony that dance , which actually liberated women and gave them a legitimate reason to dance their hearts out , has now become a highly sponsored event in which there is no place for traditional 'garba' dancers. In the past ,the dancing was free of both self consciousness, as it was a women's dance and commenced as it was held in the courtyard . Thus each year something precious is being lost – and the worst part of it is that the majority of us are not even aware of it.

### **Answer the following questions**

- 1) Why is the present time called the age of sponsorship?
- 2) What role did Garba play in the lives of women in the past?
- 3) What is the aim of Garba in modern times?
- 4) When does Mumbai reverberate with the beat of drums?
  
- 5) Today Ganesh chaturthi is a festival that
  - a) is confined to individual homes
  - b) provides an opportunity for sponsors to invest money
  - c) is held with great fanfare
  - d) has a few sponsors
  
- 6) 'Mutant' in para 4 means
  - a) crazy
  - b) unimaginable
  - c) dangerous
  - d) adapted or changed
  
- 7) According to the author the greatest tragedy of sponsorship is
  - a) the loss of money
  - b)the focus on unnecessary expenditure
  - c)the common man is being duped
  - d)the loss of the essence of our culture without realizing it
  
- 8) Opposite of "gusto and noise" is :
  - a) enthusiastically
  - b) decently
  - c) moderately
  - d) dull and distasteful

### **Answer key**

1. So many sponsors are there for rivalries.
2. liberated women and gave them a legitimate reason to dance their hearts out.
3. dance for the sake of money/ investment.

4. at the time of Dussehra
5. b) provides an opportunity for sponsors to invest money.
6. d) adapted or changed.
7. d) the loss of the essence of our culture without realizing it.
8. d) dull and distasteful

### **QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE ( UNSOLVED)**

#### **Q1. READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ( 1 x 6 = 6 MARKS)**

Bad breath is an embarrassing problem, not only for the patient, but also for those around him. It gives rise to Inferiority complex. The common oral causes of bad breath are decayed teeth, inflammation of the gums or inflammation of the mouth and tongue. Irregular and improper brushing and a high-sweet diet also caused bad breath. It is necessary to have a regular dental check-up to prevent the formation of plaque: a sticky coat produced by bacteria on the teeth, which irritates the gums, makes them spongy and causes them to bleed. Visit your dentist regularly for removal of plaque. Brush your teeth two times a day. Rinse your mouth with an antiseptic lotion or salt water to avoid bad breath. Avoid eating sweets, toffees and chocolates in large quantities.

Rinse your mouth well after you eat sweets. To avoid getting spongy gums (bleeding gums), eat food that is rich in vitamin C. For example, Amla, tomato, sweet lime and tamarind must be taken.

- a) State any one cause of bad breath.
- b) What should we avoid eating in large quantities to keep our teeth healthy?
- c) How many times do we must brush our teeth in a day?
- d) Why should one visit a Dentist regularly?
- e) Find out synonyms of “essential” from the passage.
- f) What is adverb of the word “regular”

#### **Q2. READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. (1x6=6)**

Educating boys and girls together has always been an important and stressful issue. Many parents believe that the educational process can be more effective if the classes are divided according to the gender of the students. Although same-sex schools are considered too conservative and strict in today’s times. Nevertheless, there are still supporters of this manner of education. Some parents are not in favour of a co-educational system as they feel that the presence of the opposite gender distracts the attention of students and prevents them from concentrating on studies.

On the other hand, supporters of co-education feel that as boys and girls are different, it is a valuable experience for both genders to communicate with each other. Moreover, the earlier boys and girls begin to communicate, the sooner they acquire social skills, which are crucial to communicating freely in the world. Further, if there are girls in the class, boys may well possibly try to behave better in order not to lose face in front of the girls.

Apart from all that has been mentioned above, educating boys and girls together helps them understand and mutually respect each other from an early stage in life. This can possibly help in building a generation that doesn't suffer from gender bias and is open to healthy competition even between the two genders.

- A) Why, according to the writer, are some parents not in favour of the co-education system?
- B) Why are socializing skills important?
- C) Same-sex schools are considered
- D) What according to the writer helps girls and boys develop mutual respect?
- E) Find words from the passage that mean
  - a. traditional
  - b. paying attention
  - c. vital
  - d. unfairness
- F) Rearrange the spellings to make meaningful words
  - a. Ventspre –
  - b. Catieduon –

**Q3.READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ,  
(1x6=6marks)**

Valley of Flowers is a national park in Uttarakhand, India. Nestled in the Western Himalayas, the valley is located at an altitude of 3,600 meters above sea level and is famous for charming meadows of alpine flowers. Myriad alpine flowers stretched across 87.5 sq km. make this place a colourful paradise. The beautiful valley is also a world heritage site with its pristine beauty and mystical surroundings attracting nature lovers, photographers and botanists. Valley of Flowers is bifurcated by Pushpawati River. The locals believe that the valley was once inhabited by fairies. It is one of the famous trekking destinations in India. One cannot stay at the Valley of Flowers, therefore, Ghangaria, the base camp for the trek to the Valley of Flowers, remains an ideal place to relax and sleep.

The Valley of Flowers is a 3-km climb from Ghangaria. The Brahmakamal, the Blue Poppy and the Cobra Lily are some flowers that bloom in the valley. The Himalayan Balsam is the most predominant flower of the valley. The valley is covered with snow for most of the year. The valley opens on 1st June every year for visitors. There are huge glaciers in the Valley of Flowers in June. At this time, snow starts melting and the seeds of last year's plants start germinating. By July, all the flowers are in full bloom. One can find the maximum number of flowers until mid-August. Snowfall starts in October, and the valley is closed officially to the public.

**Question**

Q.1. Where is the Valley of Flowers located?

Q.2. Based on your reading of the passage, complete the following sentences.

a. The Valley of Flowers is stretched across .....

b. The valley attracts .....

Q.3 Name some flowers found in the valley and the best time to visit the place.

Q.4. Why do visitors have to stay in Ghangaria?

Q.5. Find words from the passage that mean

a. unspoiled

b. fascinating

c. growing

d. elevation

Q.6. Rearrange the spellings to make meaningful words.

a. LOROLCF

b. GINKKERT

## **WRITING SECTION includes**

1. Story writing
2. Letter writing
3. E mail writing
4. Diary Entry
5. Dialogue writing
6. Article writing

### **STORY -WRITING**

Story writing is the oldest form of written composition. A short story is meant to be read in a single sitting and therefore it should be as direct and brief as possible.

#### **Main points related to story writing:**

1. Title: The title of the story must be interesting and it should evoke curiosity.
2. Planned and logical series of events must be reflected and the events should not deviate the story from its theme.
3. There must be an interesting theme of the story which is the controlling idea of the story.
4. The depiction of the characters must be interesting and convincing.
5. The language of the story must suit the story. It should be as per the setting of the story.

### **ELEMENTS OF STORY**

#### **CHARACTER :**

A character is a person, animal, being, creature, or thing in a story. Writers use characters to perform the actions and speak dialogue, moving the story along a plot line.

#### **PLOT**

The plot is, arguably, the most important element of a story. It is literally the sequence of events and, in that sequence, we learn more about the characters, the setting, and the moral of the story.

## **THEME**

What is the message behind this story? What lesson can be learned from the story? What does this story mean? These questions are all asking about a story's theme. The term theme can be defined as the underlying meaning of a story. It is the message the writer is trying to convey through the story

## **EXAMPLES:**

Story writing is done in two ways:

- a. Hints of the story are given
- b. The beginning of the story is given

\*The title and the moral of the story is to be written

## **SOLVED EXAMPLES**

Q.1. Taking help from the given input, develop a story.

A woodcutter-chopping down tree-river bank-axe fell down in river- couldn't swim- unhappy and wept- God of Forests appeared- dived- came out with an axe of gold- "not mine"-dived again-came out with silver axe- "not mine" said woodcutter- dived again- came out with woodcutter's axe-"this is my axe-truly honest- rewarded all three axes to the woodcutter

Answer: **HONESTY ALWAYS GIVES GOOD RESULT**

Once on the bank of a river, a woodcutter was chopping down trees. His hands were so wet with his sweat that he lost his grip over the axe. It slipped away from his hands and fell down into the river. The poor man couldn't even swim. He thought that his axe was lost forever. He was very sad at his misfortune and started sobbing and weeping. Suddenly there was a flash of light. The God of the Forests appeared before him. The woodcutter explained what had happened. He consoled him. "Don't you worry. I'll get back your axe for you", said the God of Forests. Having said these words, he dived into the river. After a few moments he came out with an axe. It was made of gold. "Is this yours?" he asked. The woodcutter only said, "No". A few seconds later he came out of the river with another axe. It was made of silver. "No, no, sir, this is not mine", said the woodcutter. He dived again and came out with the third axe. The woodcutter cried loudly looking at the axe, "Yes, yes, it's mine- the woodcutter's axe with an iron blade". The God of Forests was impressed with the woodcutter's honesty, "Keep all these three axes as a present from me". God uttered these words and disappeared.

Moral: Always be honest.

Q.2. Write a story on the basis of the beginning provided.

Once a wise monkey lived on a big mango tree .....

Answer:

### **WISDOM SAVES**

Once a wise monkey lived on a big mango tree on a river bank. A crocodile was swimming in the river. They became intimate friends. Quite often the monkeys gave ripe mangoes to his friend. One day the crocodile demanded some mangoes for his wife. She had never tasted mangoes in her life. The generous monkey picked a big ripe mango and gave it to the crocodile.

Mrs. Crocodile liked the delicious mango very much. She was very cunning and wicked. She thought of eating the monkey herself. "One who eats such sweet mangoes, his heart must be very sweet", said she. The poor crocodile was upset. He told his wife clearly that he would never allow such a friend to be killed. But the wicked wife made the crocodile's life really miserable. At last, he gave in. The next day he went to the mango tree. He invited the monkey to have lunch with them. He took the monkey on his back. When they were in the middle of the river, the crocodile revealed the truth. His wife actually wanted to eat his heart. The wise monkey was quiet for a moment. He hit upon a plan. He said, "I've left my heart hanging on the mango tree". He wanted to go back and bring it. Soon they were under the tree. The monkey lost no time in climbing up on the topmost branch. He pointed to his heart and said, "My heart is inside me. Go away and never come near the mango tree again. It's the end of our friendship".

Moral: A quick wit can solve most problems.

### **EXERCISES FOR PRACTICE**

**QUESTION 1-** Develop stories from given outlines. Remember to give the moral of the story in the end.

An old lady becomes blind ..... calls in a doctor ..... agrees to pay large fees if cured ..... doctor comes daily..... Starts stealing one piece of furniture daily ..... delays the cure ..... at last cures her ..... demands his fees..... lady refuses to pay, saying cure is not complete..... doctor objects, the lady says sight not restored as she cannot see all her furniture ..... moral.

2. Given below is an outline of a story in which a disciple is expecting the visit of God. Develop a complete story on the basis of the input given. Also state the moral of the story.

God's promise to a disciple to visit her..... disciple cleans her house and waits for God..... poor old lady knocks her door ..... disciple doesn't help her ..... tells her not to waste her time ..... Next, a beggar comes to her doorstep and she doesn't entertain him either ..... Finally a child knocks her door ..... she sends him away too ..... dreams of God that night ..... God tells him that he had come thrice at her doorstep, but she didn't bother ..... lady disappointed ..... moral.

3. Write a short story in 200 – 250 words, with the help of the cues given below. Give a suitable title to the story.

Satish was standing on the balcony watching the last rays of the Sun. Loud and angry voices in the street below distracted his attention. He ran down the stairs to see what had happened.

4. Develop stories from given outlines. Remember to give the moral of the story in the end.

An old lady becomes blind ..... calls in a doctor ..... agrees to pay large fees if cured ..... doctor comes daily..... Starts stealing one piece of furniture daily ..... delays the cure ..... at last cures her ..... demands his fees..... lady refuses to pay, saying cure is not complete..... the doctor objects, the lady says sight not restored as she cannot see all her furniture ..... moral.

5. Given below is an outline of a story in which a disciple is expecting the visit of God. Develop a complete story on the basis of the input given. Also state the moral of the story.

God's promise to a disciple to visit her..... disciple cleans her house and waits for God..... poor old lady knocks her door ..... disciple doesn't help her ..... tells her not to waste her time ..... next, beggar comes at her door step she doesn't entertain him either ..... Finally a child knocks her door ..... she sends him away too ..... dreams of God that night ..... God tells him that he had come thrice at her door step, but she didn't bother ..... lady disappointed ..... moral.

## Letter Writing

### 1. Letter to Editor

#### Instructions for Writing a Letter to the Editor

#### Parts of the Letter:

**Sender's address:** First you need to write the address and contact details of the sender.

**Date:** Now, below the sender's address, leave a space or line and then write the date.

**Receiving Editor's address:** Here you need to write the recipient of the mail i.e., the editor.

**Subject of the letter:** Write the main purpose of the letter in one line. It must convey the matter for which you are writing the letter for.



## **Format of Letter to editor**

**Sender's Address**

**Date**

**Receiver designation and Address**

**Subject**

**Salutation**

**Content – Para 1 – Introduction**

**Para 2 – Details**

**Para 3 – Solutions**

**Complimentary close**

**Name and Designation of the writer**

**Marking scheme:**

Format - 1 marks

Content - 2 marks

Grammatical accuracy, language - 2 marks

**SOLVED EXAMPLES**

**Example 1.** You are Radha G, a member of NGO AWAAZ. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily for a public movement to clean the Yamuna river. (You must introduce yourself, describe how the people are to be blamed for polluting the river and suggest the need for installing a water treatment plant to clean the river).

(5 marks )

A 33 Jal Vihar  
Wazirabad New Delhi 110033

14 Nov 2021

The Editor  
The Hindustan Times  
New Delhi

Subject: Need for people's movement for clean Yamuna

Sir,

I am a member of NGO AWAAZ. I am writing to you in order to highlight the deteriorating condition of the river Yamuna.

The city of Delhi is getting contaminated water from the river Yamuna. The residents are to be blamed for this. They pollute the river with garbage, sewage, and filth. The river water is full of bacteria, plastic, chemicals, and other waste materials. It is unfit for consumption.

The people have been demanding a Water Treatment Plant. The authorities have not yet responded to the repeated requests.

I request you to highlight the problem in your newspaper and arouse public interest. We all need to get together in order to get the plant set up in the area.

Yours sincerely

Radha G

**Example 2. Write a letter to the editor about the problem of frequent power breakdown in your locality. (5 Marks)**

ABC Apartments Lodhi Road  
New Delhi  
Sep 29, 2019

The Editor  
PQR Daily  
New Delhi

Subject: Frequent power breakdown

Dear Sir,

Through the esteemed column of your prestigious newspaper, I would like to draw your kind attention towards frequent power breakdown in our locality.

Due to multiple power breakdowns in a day, people are facing a lot of difficulties. Even after being a regular taxpayer, we are living a life of obstructions. In the modern day world when each and everything is totally dependent on electricity, we are left with no option but to wait. Till the power breakdown continues, our lives stop. We feel helpless when our daily routines get destroyed. Some people have started using generators meanwhile, adding to noise pollution and air pollution as well.

Many young people are running online businesses. Charging their appliances is the main issue they face. People running mother dairies and bakeries are totally clueless about how to keep their refrigerators cool for so long without electricity. In summer, high temperatures make our lives hell without fans and coolers working. It has now become totally unbearable to live in such unacceptable conditions. People have complained about it several times but to no avail. Kindly acknowledge the matter for the sake of smooth functioning of people's lives.

You are requested to do the needful as soon as possible.

Thanking You

Yours Truly

XYZ

## **Exercises for practice**

Q.1 You have noticed many stray animals on the road during the busy hours of the day. These animals have caused traffic jams as well as accidents. You have already written to the concerned authorities, but no action has been taken so far. So, write a letter to the editor of a newspaper telling him about the nuisance created by the stray animals. You are Preeti / Krishnan, Sundar Nagar, Chennai. (5 Marks)

Q-2. Write a letter to the editor of a local daily regarding the condition of bad roads in your locality.

Q-3. Taking help from the information given below, write a letter to the editor of a national daily showing your concern at the outdated education system which has not helped in creating more jobs in India. Also suggest some measures to make the education system more meaningful and job-oriented. You are Mohan/ Mohini.

Q-4. You are Hema/ Hemant, 14/9, Hill Apartments, Jaipur. You are not satisfied with the facilities for tourists in Jaipur. Write a letter in 100-120 words to the editor of a local daily giving suggestions on ways to improve facilities for tourists.

Q-5. You are Varun. You attended 'Art of Living for Students' workshop organized by your school's yoga club. Write a letter in about 100-120 words to the editor of the local daily expressing your views about the same.

## **E – MAIL WRITING**

### **What is an email?**

Electronic mail (e-mail) is a computer-based application for the exchange of messages between users. Email is the electronic equivalent of a letter, but with advantages in timeliness and flexibility.

### **What is an email used for?**

Email is used for many different purposes, including contacting friends, communicating with professors and supervisors, requesting information, and applying for jobs, internships, and scholarships.

#### **Value points :**

- SUBJECT SHOULD MATCH THE CONTENT
- USE BULLET POINTS AND HIGHLIGHT CALL TO ACTION
- KEEP IT SHORT
- DON'T MUDDLE CONTENT
- AVOID TOO MANY EXCLAMATION MARKS AND NO EMOJIS
- AVOID QUOTES THAT COULD BE OFFENSIVE TO OTHERS

- ALWAYS PROOFREAD YOUR EMAILS
- E-MAIL SHOULD BE VISUALLY SCANNABLE

### **Format of Email Writting**

**From,**

**To -**

**Date**

**Subject**

**Salutation**

**Content – Para 1 – Introduction**

**Para 2 – Details**

**Para 3 – Solutions**

**Complimentary close**

**Name and Designation of the sender**

Here are the polite phrases you can use to sign off your email:

- Sincerely
- Best regards
- Yours truly
- Respectfully
- Kind regards
- Thanks again
- Regards

Next, put in your name and contact details. If you're writing on behalf of a company or organization, include this information in your signature as well.

➤ Formal email examples

Once you've learned how to write a formal email, let's take a look at the examples.

- **Email example 1: Announcement**

sumos@gmail.com

anil@yahoo.com

25th Nov,2020

Subject: Meet the new Customer Support Representative

Dear team

I am pleased to introduce you to [Name] who is starting today as a Customer Support Representative. She will be providing technical support and assistance to our users, making sure they enjoy the best experience with our products.

Feel free to greet [Name] in person and congratulate her with the new role!

Best regards

[Your name]

[Job title]

- **Email example 2: Request**

sunita@yahoo

yogi@gmail.com

8 Sep,2021

Subject: Vacation request for September, 10-15

Mr./Ms. [Last name]

I would like to request a vacation from Monday, September 9th till Friday, September 13th.

I will make sure to complete all my current projects and pending tasks in advance before the vacation. My colleagues [Name] and [Name] will cover my responsibilities during my absence.

Looking forward to your approval.

Sincerely

[Your name]

[Job title]

- **Email example 3: Question**

Subject: Student discounts for the Annual Coding Conference, Reg.

Sir

I would like to ask if you provide student discounts for tickets to the Annual Coding Conference.

I'm a full-time student at the University of Texas and I'm very excited about your event, but unfortunately, the ticket price is too high for me. I would appreciate if you could offer me an educational discount.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Best regards

[Your name]

- **Email example 4: Complaint**

Subject: Complaint regarding the quality of the headphones

Sir

I purchased the headphones at Perfect Music on Monday, August 11. Later, I discovered that the left headphone wasn't working. Unfortunately, the staff refused to replace the headphones or return my money although I provided the receipt.

I'm deeply disappointed about the quality of the product and the disrespectful treatment I received in your store.

I hope to have this issue resolved and get my money back, otherwise, I will have to take further actions.

Best regards

[Your name]

### **Example 5: Response to a complaint**

Sir

I'm sorry for the unpleasant experience you had in our store and I can understand your frustration. I have forwarded your complaint to our management team, and we'll do our best to make sure this never happens again.

I refunded your purchase, and your funds should be with you shortly. We also want to offer you a 10% discount for your next purchase in our store. Please use this promo code to get a discount: [link].

Please accept our apologies for the inconvenience you had.

Best regards

[Your name]

[Job title]

[Contact details]

### **PRACTICE QUESTIONS**

1. You are a former student of Mr. Matt, your professor. Write an email with a minimum of 70 words and a maximum of 100 words using the following phrases to Mr. Matt thanking him for his guidance that contributed to your overall development. Sign the email as Peter.

#### **Outline:**

Successful - Placed - grateful - help - advice - grooming - values - shaping my future - sincere - professional

2. You are invited for your best friend's wedding but you are travelling onsite on the same day. Write an email to your best friend congratulating the couple and apologizing for not attending his/her wedding. Explain your situation how important this on-site opportunity is to you. Sign the email as Raj.

#### **Outline:**

Hearty congratulations - wish all success - new journey - visa approved - travel date confirmed - clashing with wedding date – can't postpone - excuse

3. You are a part of corporate communication team in your company. The working time period is revised as 8:30 am to 5:00 pm. Using the following phrases, write an email with a minimum of 70 words and a maximum of 100 words to the employees in your company informing the same.

#### **Outline:**

by 30 minutes to avoid traffic - effect from next week - lunch duration - revised working time - reduced by 10 minutes - free breakfast - office will start earlier - till the end of rainy season - will be in effect



4. As your company is growing constantly and you need a bigger and better work place, your company is relocating to a new address. Write an email to your customers informing about the change in address. Please use the below given phrases and limit the word count to a minimum of 70 and maximum of 100 words.

**Outline:**

near outer ring road - shifting to - bigger office space - November 10 - change in telephone number - new address is provided below - fourth floor - Cessna Business Park

5. The sanitary conditioners of your locality are in bad shape. Write an e-mail to the sanitary inspector based on the hints given below:

**Hints-**

No sweeper-heaps of garbage- blocked drainage- careless people –no use of dustbins- regular visit of officials-a dire need-fear of diseases.

## Diary Entry

A diary entry is a form of writing where an individual records an account of the day. We record important and significant days and with it our personal feelings. Thus, it is a personal document.

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Creativity, imagination and expression in diary writing are tested.
- You should write as if you have really been a part of the situation.
- It is written in the first person.
- One does not write about things experienced on a daily basis, only matters of some significance are recorded.
- It is a personal record of one's life.

### FORMAT :- DIARY WRITING

#### DIARY ENTRY

Time

Day/Date/year

Dear diary

( Content matter in 2-3 paragraphs to be written in first person)

First name only

Question 1:

You recently visited the 24th Crafts Mela at Suraj Kund, Faridabad. It was Mini India assembled at one place. Using the hints, make a diary entry of what you saw and experienced there.

Hints: • More than 20 states of India represented • Rajasthan—the theme state • Participation of foreign countries • cultural programmes, dances at 'Chaupal' and 'Rangmanch' • Food courts catering all kinds of foods • arts and handicrafts from the awarded artisans.

Answer:

8:00 pm

Monday, 20th March, 20XX

Dear Diary,

The Crafts Mela at Suraj Kund was much more impressive and grand than what I had imagined. This year the 'Theme State' was Rajasthan.

The whole campus was painted with the visuals of Ranthambore, Chittor, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer. It was Mini India assembled on a few hundred acres of land. All the awarded artisans from different states had set up their workshops and stalls there. Many countries, more particularly Pakistan, Nepal and Afghanistan gave it an international look. Bangles, jewellery decoration pieces, wall-hangings, purses, shoes, sarees, garments and cosmetics found thousands of buyers. Every evening there were cultural shows at the 'Chaupal' and the 'Rangmanch'. The 'Food Court' provided all kinds of delicacies for food lovers. Basically, it was India in all its colours, tastes and sounds scattered on the Aravalli hills.

*Sameer*

**Question 2:**

You are Anurag/Anuradha of City Public School, Deogarh. Last night you had a really horrible dream. Taking help from the input given below, make a diary entry on 'A Horrible Dream that I had Last Night'. Hints: • Life is just a dream • sometimes dreams come to me • the dream I had last night might never come true • first day in the exam • highly worried and confused • paper very difficult • memory failed me • couldn't have right answers in mind • similar experience in other papers • results out • faced lot of humiliation and embarrassment • opened my

eyes • it was a mere dream • God forbid it may ever come true.

Answer:

8:00 pm

Tuesday, 10th December, 20XX

Dear Diary,

People say life itself is a dream — a 'maya'. And people also say that sometimes dreams do come true. God forbid it. I shudder to think what happens if the dream that I had last night comes true. It was really a bad dream. I was appearing in the Board-examination. It was the first day of the examination. I had the question paper in my hand. But I was highly worried, confused and irritated. It was rather a difficult paper. My memory simply failed. The right answer would not come to my mind. When I left the examination hall, I was really dejected and disillusioned. The same thing was repeated in other papers too. Then I dreamed that the results were out. My name was not there in the list of successful candidates. I cried and tears came into my eyes. It looked as if my academic career was over. Certainly, all my dreams and hopes ended in smoke. I dreamed that my classmates, teachers and neighbours were trying to console me. O God, what a humiliating and embarrassing situation! When my mother woke me up in the morning, I realised that it was just a bad dream. Life was as sweet and exciting now as it was before going to bed last night.

*Anuradha*

### **Question 3:**

You are Raju/Ranjana of Salwan Public School, New Delhi. You are motivated by the 'Clean India Campaign' of the Prime Minister and participated in it in your own way in your colony. Taking help from the input write a diary entry on the subject.

Hints: • PM's 'Swachha Bharat Abhiyan' • motivated millions of youngmen like me • called a meeting of all young boys and girls • volunteers • started removing dirt • bought new bins • distributed pamphlets • enlightened public • good results • appreciable change in the mindsets • things in die right direction • I feel proud of myself and

my companions.

Answer:

7:00 pm

Friday, 12th October, 20XX

Dear Diary,

It seems that our Prime Minister has felt the real pulse of the nation. His 'Swachha Bharat Abhiyan' or 'Clean India Campaign' has inspired and motivated millions of students, young men and women of India. I was highly impressed and motivated and wanted to be a part of the campaign. I started talking to my friends and it didn't take long to convince them. So we had a volunteer army of fifty dedicated young boys and girls. First of all, we started removing garbage and dirt from those comers in the area which had not been touched for months. We bought a few bins for garbage from the money we collected from the residents. In the beginning, the residents were not amused but gradually their indifference disappeared. We launched a public awakening campaign. We prepared posters and distributed pamphlets

urging the residents to make 'Clean India Campaign' a real success. Gradually our labour started showing positive results. There was an appreciable change in the mindset of the residents. Even housewives came out openly in our support. I felt proud of myself and the dedicated band of volunteers who helped me in this campaign. Such things arouse patriotic feelings and sense of unity among the people.

*Raju*

## **PRACTICE EXERCISES**

**Q 1:-** Your father bought a new car one day. You all were very excited. He promised to take you to visit your grandparents coming Sunday. Share your experience in the form of a diary entry describing your journey by car.

**Q 2:-** Write a diary entry discussing your viewpoint on whether it is better to be an only child or to have brothers and sisters sharing your home, things and life with you in about 100 to 150 words.

**Q 3:-** Suppose you are Firdaus kanga, a writer and journalist who lives and works in Mumbai. You happen to meet Stephen Hawking the great astrophysicist and the author of "A brief History of Time ". Make an entry in your diary describing your excitement and happiness of meeting him in Cambridge.

**Q 4:-** Suppose you are Major H.P.S Ahluwalia, a member of the first successful Indian expedition to Mount Everest in 1965. Write YOUR experience of reaching on the Top of Mountain, your feelings of happiness as well as tinge of sadness, your emotional and spiritual aspect of adventure which made you to understand and overcome the summit of mind.

**Q 5:** It was the happiest day of your life when your class teacher informed you that you have been selected as the 'Best sportsman of the year'. You are thrilled as now you will receive the award at the Annual Day Celebrations. Make a diary entry recording your feelings in it.

# Dialogue Writing

Dialogue Writing/completion for Class 8 Format, Examples and Practice Exercises.

A dialogue means conversation between two or more people. In fiction, dialogue is a verbal exchange between two or more characters. If only one person talks then it is a monologue. Dialogues are an effective tool of communication. They are a very important form of composition. A Dialogue may be verbal or written. It is always in direct speech either using colon ( : ) or using quotation marks ( “ ” ). Conversation may be informal or formal, depending upon the following factors:

1. Relationship between the speakers
2. The topic of conversation
3. The situation in which the speakers are placed

**Formal Dialogue** is formal in nature. It can be between a teacher and a student, between an employee and high officials where subordinates have to give respect to seniors during conversation.

**Informal Dialogue** is informal in nature. It can be between two friends where they can use informal language ie, hello! Hey etc.

**Semi Formal Dialogue** can also be there between a parent and a child, between two colleagues where casual language may be avoided but it may not be too formal.

**Importance of Dialogue Writing:** Why is dialogue writing an important skill?

1. Good dialogue attracts the reader.
- 2 The reader gets more involved in the text/story..
3. Similarly bad dialogues take away the interest of the reader.

**Important Points to remember for completion of dialogue**

1. Read the entire dialogue to develop an understanding of the context.
2. Study carefully the sentences immediately before and after the blank.
3. Identify the types of sentences used- Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative or Exclamatory by looking at the marks of punctuation ( . /? /! /etc.)
4. Conversation must be according to the context and related to the character.
5. Proper beginning and ending
6. Formal or informal language according to the context.
7. Fill in the blanks with a sentence, a clause or a phrase.

- 8. Tenses according to the questions/answers in the dialogue.
- 9. Relevance of ideas.
- 10. Punctuation marks ( , ? ! ) should be inside the quotation marks ( “      “).
- 11 Use contraction except in formal dialogues. For example instead of writing Do not, use Don`t.

**SOLVED EXERCISES:**

1. Sarita is being interviewed for the job of a teacher in a school. Complete the dialogue by filling in the gaps.

Interviewer        : Why do you think you (i)..... ?  
 Sarita                : Mam, I am qualified for the job and I have a passion for children and teaching. All these traits make me suitable for the job.  
 Interviewer        : Can (ii).....any foreign language?  
 Sarita                : Yes mam, I can speak and write German.  
 Interviewer        : What (iii)..... in graduation?  
 Sarita                : Mam, I have graduated in Chemistry Honours.  
 Interviewer        : Do you (iv)..... experience?  
 Sarita                : Yes mam, I have teaching experience of (v).....  
 Interviewer        : Well, then we may consider you for the job.

Answers:

- (i) are suitable for the job (ii) you speak (iii) were your subjects (iv) have any teaching (v) 5 years in public school

2. Rohit calls up Rajat to make a plan for the weekend. Complete the dialogue between Rohit and Rajat by filling in the gaps.

Rohit        : (i) ..... this weekend?  
 Rajat        : I don't have any special plan.  
 Rohit        : How do you like the idea (ii) ..... the zoo?  
 Rajat        : That sounds good, But I (iii) .....my parent's permission.  
 Rohit        : I'll come to your house this evening and request your parents (iv)..... to see the zoo.  
 Rajat        : Ok.  
 Rohit        : (v) ..... in the evening?

Rajat : Yes. They will be at home.  
Rohit : Then I'll surely come.

Answers:

- (i) What are you doing
- (ii) of going to
- (iii) need to take
- (iv) to allow you
- (v) Will they be at home

**Practices Exercises:**

1. Read the conversation between a teacher and a student and complete the dialogues:

Rahul : Good morning mam.

Teacher : i)..... . How are you?

Rahul : ii)..... . Thank you for asking .iii) .....

Teacher : I am also fine. I saw your project file. iv) .....but you need to mention more examples.

Rahul : Thank you for the feedback mam. I will try to v)..... .

Teacher : All the best Rahul ! If you need any help, let me know.

Rahul : vi) .....

Teacher : Okay Rahul ,go to your class.

Rahul : vii) .....

2. Shyam meets Rahul at his residence on the way to his school. Complete the given conversation using the appropriate words, phrases or sentences.

Shyam : Hi Rahul. \_\_\_\_\_?

Rahul : I'm good. Thank you. \_\_\_\_\_?

Shyam : Fine , thanks. \_\_\_\_\_?

Rahul : It is only half past eight. By the way \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Shyam : No , I haven't finished the assignment. \_\_\_\_\_?

I will be ready in about ten minutes.

Rahul : Sure, I'll wait.

Shyam : \_\_\_\_\_.



3. Here is a conversation between a doctor and a patient. The patient has a problem getting sleepless nights. Complete the dialogues.

Patient : Hello Doctor!

Doctor : \_\_\_\_\_, what is your problem?

Patient : Doctor, \_\_\_\_\_.

Doctor : I'll give you medicine.

Patient : \_\_\_\_\_ Doctor. \_\_\_\_\_?

Doctor : Just take one pill before you go to bed.

Patient : For how long?

Doctor : \_\_\_\_\_.

Patient : \_\_\_\_\_?

Doctor : Be calm at your work.

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

4. Dialogue between two friends on the topic of air pollution.

Vibha : Vibha, why are you (i)..... eyes?

Neeta : I feel acute irritation in them.

Vibha : What is the reason?

Neeta : It is due to (ii).....

Vibha : Oh yes, the air is full of fumes.

Neeta : These fumes have (iii).....

Vibha : Yes , it has sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide. I forgot to (iv).....

Neeta : How would sunglasses help?

Vibha : They shield (v).....

Neeta : Then, I'll also wear mine from tomorrow.

Vibha : Yes, you must.

5. Read the conversation between two friends and complete the dialogue in a suitable way.

Shruti : Did you visit the book fair in Pragati Maidan?

Arushi : No. Did you?

Shruti : Yes, (i) .....

Arushi : Did you buy any books?

Shruti : Yes, (ii) .....

Arushi : Well, what sort of science fiction books did you buy?

Shruti : Stories about space and unidentified flying objects.  
Arushi : Were (iii).....?  
Shruti : Yes, books of all the subjects were available there.  
Arushi : Do you have any idea (iv)..... ?  
Shruti : I guess it will go on till 30th of this month.  
Arushi : Then I'll definitely go there and (v) .....

6. Complete the following dialogues appropriately:

Bookseller: Hello sir! (i)\_\_\_\_\_?

Customer: Sir, would you allow me to exchange this book with another book.

Bookseller: (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ ?

Customer: A few pages are missing in this book.

Bookseller: When did you buy it?

Customer: (iii)\_\_\_\_\_.

Bookseller: (iv)\_\_\_\_\_?

Customer: Here is the bill.

Bookseller : (v)\_\_\_\_\_.

## ANSWER KEYS

1. (i) Good morning, Rahul.

(ii) Fine , mam.

(iii) How are you ,mam?

(iv) It was good

(v) mention more example

(vi) Sure, mam.

(vii) Thank you mam?

2. (i) How are you?

(ii) And you ?

(iii) What is the time now?

(iv) Have you finished your assignment?

(v) Will you wait for me?

(vi) Thank you.

3. (i) Hello!

(ii) I don` t get proper sleep at night.

(iii) Thank you.

(iv) How often should I take the medicine?

(v) At least for 30 days.

(vi) Anything else.

(vii) Thank you, Doctor.

4.(i) rubbing your eyes (ii) air pollution (iii) poisonous gases (iv) bring my sunglasses (v) the eyes from harmful gases

5.(i) I did

(ii) I bought books of Science Fiction

(iii) there books of all the subjects

(iv) what is the last date of the fair

(v) buy some good books.

6. (i) What can I do for you (ii) What happened (iii) Today morning only

(iv) Do you have the bill (v) It will be exchanged.

## **ARTICLE WRITING**

An article is a short piece of non – fiction material, usually based on a topic/issue that can be discussed. An article may be written for a magazine or a newspaper, the topics of which may vary from being a narration of an experience, an assessment of common current affairs, a description of a particular issue or a kind of a journal or a report on anything worth discussing.

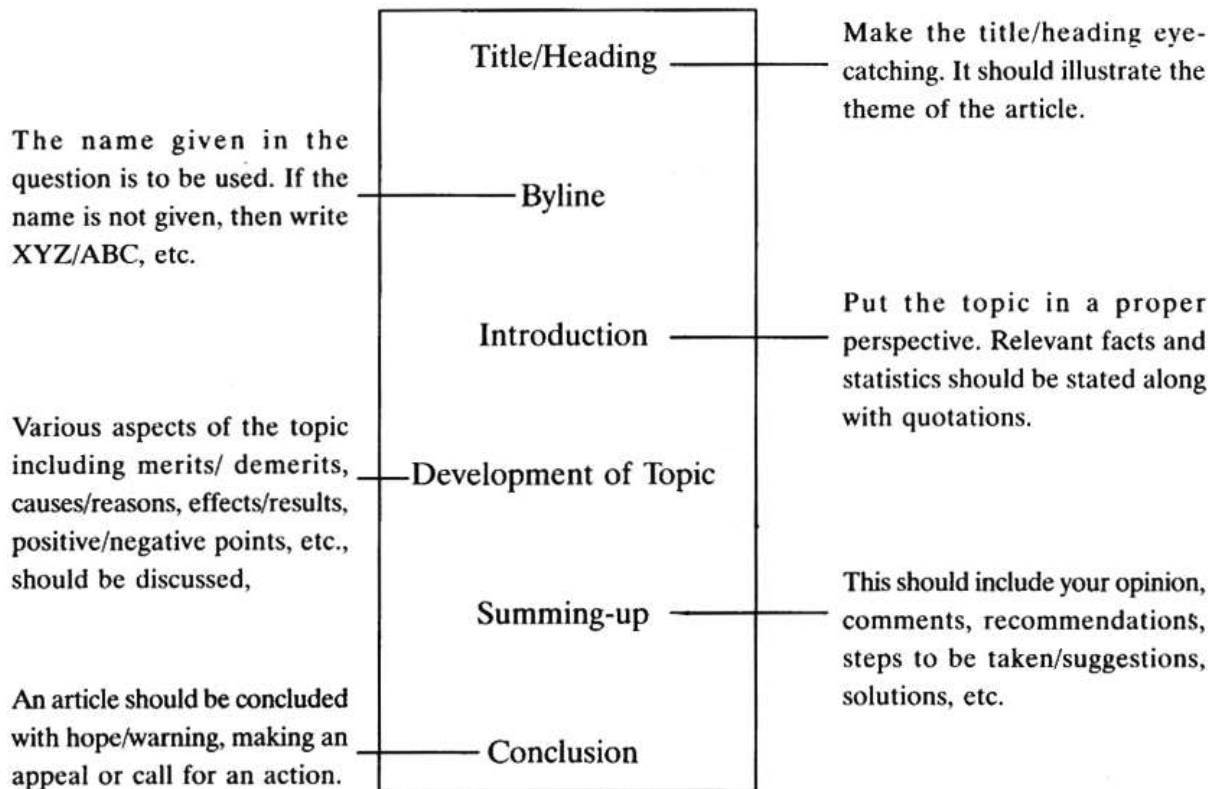
While writing an article, one must remember:

- The heading can be a single word, a phrase or a small sentence but descriptive, catchy and thought provoking.
- An article consists of two or more paragraphs; each dealing with one main idea and ideas in each paragraph should be linked together.
- The first few sentences should introduce the topic /main idea/main issue.
- The last sentence should state your conclusion.
- Don't exceed the length – 120 words.
- The language should be simple, meaningful, brief and to the point.

## BEFORE WRITING AN ARTICLE WHAT WE CAN DO

1. Understand what is asked in the article to be written.
2. Also understand to whom you are writing the article i.e. to the newspaper, school magazine who are the readers, what is the aim of writing the article- Offering suggestion, solution or making an argument.
3. Jot down the ideas on the topic.
4. Think of the merits and demerits of the topic
5. Organize your points, what will be written first and what will follow.
6. Think how to conclude
  - Give an attractive title.
  - Write an introduction which introduces the idea and presents the problem. Remember, by reading this, the reader will come to know what you are going to write further.
  - Main body of the article: In the two paragraphs discuss the problem in detail and offer possible solutions. Say what point of view you are taking.
  - Conclusion: Conclude the article by summing up your arguments.

### Format



## **SOLVED EXAMPLE:**

- 1- Child labour is a social crime. Every child has a right to shine. Still Child Labour has increased enormously. Taking help from the hints given below and using your own ideas, write an article on CHILD LABOUR – A real abuse to humanity. You are Reena/ Rohit of class VIII (100-120 WORDS)

### **Hints-**

Weak ,semi –clad children working in roadside dhabas – silver plating factories – small girls works in kilns, in fields- a sore scene to eyes- They should have been in school- poverty, large families-childhood snatched-legal side ignored by mafia-bonded labour-children need to be liberated from this inhuman labour.

## **Child Labour- A Real Abuse To Humanity**

by- Reena / Rohit

Recently childhood labour has increased enormously. It is a pity that small children who should have in schools-playing and studying- are seen working as labourers. One can see them working in unhygienic conditions in roadside dhabas, silver plating factories , brick kilns , in fields etc. They work here as bonded labourers on meagre sums. They work from 4 am. to 11am daily on Rs.500 a month in dhaba or factories.

These children are not given sufficient food and clothing. In winter their ill- clad bodies shiver. They remain dirty and unwashed due to the ill treatment of their masters. The girl children are seen working with their parents in brick kilns or building roads. They are seen carrying a heavy load on their heads . They present a very sorry state of affairs to all. Yet they do not invite the attention of those who can liberate them from such horrible lives. News printed in the media also fails to shake the hearts of the children's organizations.

Something must be done to bring a change in the lives of these unfortunate children. Government should also take steps against it.

**QUESTION 2--**Eating a balanced diet is a must for proper growth of the body. Junk food is creating havoc in the dietary habits of youngsters. Write an article on the topic 'Importance of Balanced Diet'. (100-120 Words)

# **‘IMPORTANCE OF BALANCED DIET’**

By Sunita

Attractive food is not necessarily healthy food. At most of local dhabas and fast joints poor unhygienic conditions prevail. Such fast food centers food items which are low in nutrition and rich in oil content, especially saturated fats. These lead to many diseases such as obesity , high blood pressure and heart problems. The food items sold at fast food centers are generally prepared beforehand to provide quick service to the customers. The water used for Cola drinks is also infected at times. In fact so called junk food even weakens the immune system of the body and leads to many diseases.

The school canteen should monitor the quality of stuff being sold to the children. The caloric content of the food items must be checked. The concept of home made food should be popularized. Students should be encouraged to carry home made food in their tiffins. We should follow the motto ‘Eat healthy, Live healthy’.

## **EXERCISE FOR PRACTICE(unsolved)**

1. Disability today is a wider term to cater to people having certain conditions or impairments such as cognitive, intellectual, physical, sensory etc. This term denotes a sense of loss and sorrow to those who suffer from it. Taking help from the lesson ‘A Visit to Cambridge’ and your own ideas, write an article in 100- 120 words on ‘How one can overcome disability through courage and strength’.
2. Parents today are facing a major problem with their children. They waste most of their time on Facebook and other social networking sites, with the result that their studies and other important activities are neglected. Write an article highlighting this issue in your school magazine. You are Mohit/ Mohini of class VIII.

## **HINTS**

- Teenagers waste time.
  - Parents’ fear of the dangers involved.
  - Pros include fast spread of information, source of news, solves crimes, helps students with academic work, improves relationships.
  - Cons include spread of false information, students waste time, leads to stress, misunderstandings and arguments. Children develop self -centered personalities. Leads to loneliness and depression.
3. Young children often are tempted by the material things available in the outside world of their homes. Jalebis is one such story of a boy who falls into one such temptation of giving his money to eat jalebis. On the basis of your ideas through the lesson ‘Jalebis’ as well as your

own ideas write an article on the topic '**We should think before doing anything**' in 100- 120 words.

4. Obesity among young children is a cause of concern for both parents and teachers. Each year we celebrate International Yoga Day on 21 June to recognize yoga as a holistic way of maintaining healthy mind body balance. Based on hints given below as well as your own ideas, write an article in 100-120 words on the topic 'Benefits of yoga in our lives' .

**HINTS**

- Yoga keeps our mental and physical health intact - comes from the Sanskrit word which means 'to join' or 'to unite'.
- It brings all body parts together to create a balance in body, mind and soul.
- International Yoga Day is celebrated on 21 June every year to raise awareness worldwide about various benefits of practicing yoga.
- Yoga promotes good overall health including heart health.
- Reduces risk of several chronic ailments like heart diseases or even cancer.

5. As Sumit/Sumedha write an article on '**Plastic Bags**'. You can use your own ideas and the hints given in the box ( 100-120 words).

The government banned the use of plastic bags. These bags are not biodegradable. Poisonous fumes are released when these bags are burnt, which is very dangerous for human life.

## GRAMMAR SECTION

### Modals

Modals usually speak about the mood, a way of speaking of the speaker. It shows whether the speaker is giving us an order, threatening, making a polite request or something else.

Examples

- i) You must pay your fee before the tenth of every month. (Order)
- ii) You ought to respect your parents (moral obligation)
- iii) I can lift this box (ability)
- iv) It may rain today. (possibility)

### Main features of modals

- 1) We always make use of the first form of the verb (V1 bare infinitive) in active voice.
- 2) We make use of Modal +be +v3 in passive voice.
- 3) Modal remains unaffected by the change in number or person of the subject.
- 4) Modals don't convey any meaning without verbs.

### Active and Passive voice of modals

(i) You must pay your fee before the tenth of every month. (Order) Active voice  
Your fee must be paid (by you) before the tenth of every month. Passive voice

ii) You ought to respect your parents (moral obligation)  
Your parents ought to be respected (by you) Passive voice

iii) I can lift this box (ability)  
This box can be lifted (by me)  
It may rain today (possibility) Intransitive verb

### Use of `May`

- To show greater possibility  
e.g. It may rain today.
- To seek permission  
e.g. May I come in, sir?



-To give blessings  
e.g. May you live long ,my son !

-TO show a purpose with `so that`  
e.g. He works hard so that he may pass this year

### **Use of `can`**

E.g. I can read this book without spaces. (Greater ability)

-To give permission  
e.g. You may go now.  
e.g. Everyone can make a mistake. ( possibility)

### **Use of `will/shall` auxiliaries**

- These are used to show future plans  
With I and we - shall is used  
e.g. I shall purchase a car the next year.  
-**Will** – is used with other than I and We subject  
e.g. She will sing a sweet song.

### **Use of `would`**

-Would is the past form of will  
  
-In indirect speech  
e.g. She said to me , `` I will help you.  
She told me that she would help me .  
-Polite request  
e.g. Would you please open this window?

### **Use of `should`**

-To pass advice  
e.g. You should work hard.  
-Possibility  
e.g. I think she should come tomorrow.  
-Moral advice less stronger than ought to  
e.g. You should respect your elders.  
-Use of `lest...should` in meaning to be careful  
e.g. Walk fast lest you should fall down.

## Use of `must`

e.g. You must follow the rules (Strong order)

-Strong warning /advice

e.g. You must not touch this wire .It may be live.

If you are feeling unwell ;you must consult a doctor.

## Use of `used to`

-To show that one is accustomed to something

e.g. He is used to drinking

-To show old existence

e.g. There used to be a temple near the bank of this river long back ago.

## Use of need

You need not to be worried at all about this ( not required )

## Use of `dare`

-To have the courage to have something

e.g. How dare you oppose me ?

## Use of has to /have to

-Have to /has to shows compulsion in present time

e.g. I have to get up at 5.00 a m.

e.g. I have to go there daily.

e.g. He has to do his duty.

## Had to:

### - compulsion in past time

e.g. I had to remain mum.

e.g. I had to learn how to operate a computer.

### Will have to/ shall have to:-

### - compulsion in future

e.g. I shall have to go there .

e.g. She will have to take four periods in a day.

## Exercise : Activity 1

Working women (a) .....(can/shall/will/would) be divided into four categories. Some (b) .....( will/would/could/may) work while waiting for matrimony. It is natural to expect that in such cases the family (c) .....

could/would/shall) take the precedence over the job. They prefer joint families because in that case they (d) .....(could/should/must) also spend evenings with the family.

Ans: a) can b) could c) would d) could

### Activity 2

- i) If you are not feeling well; you .....(must/ought to/can) see a doctor.
- ii) Ratna .....( had to/has to/have to) cook food as her mother was not feeling well.
- iii) I .....( have to/has to /had to) go to my village to look after my aged parents.
- iv) It .....( may/might/should) rain today.
- v) She .....( ought to/should/must) pass this year.
- vi) .....I come in, sir? (May/can/might)
- vii) My suggestion is that you .....( should/may/must) meet her personally .
- viii) There .....(used to/may/shall) be a temple on the bank of the river long back ago.
- ix) ..... You please open that window?
- x) You .....( will/need/should) work hard to pass the examination.

**Answer key : Activity 2** i) must ii) had to iii) have to iv) v) may vi) ought to vii) should viii) could ix) used to x) should

### Exercises for practice:

**Q-1.** The monk (a) .....( should/could /need/would) get up early. Rain or sun, he (b).....( could /should/might/dare) be always seen on the road in the morning. He (c) .....(should/could/used to/ might) go to meet the poor people. Of course ,he (d)..... (should/would/could/need) not help them with money. The people also knew that they (e).....( would/should/might/dare) not expect it from a saint. Surprisingly , even then he (f) .....( might/should/dare/could) get great respect from them.

**Q-2.** If you (a).....( must/could/might/have to) go up and down in a big mall, it (b).....( would /might/can/should) be tiring. The same thing (c).....(may/dare/need/should) be said about the railway station .Therefore , the day (d).....( shouldn` t/needn` t/dare not/ mustn` t ) be far off when we(e) .....( must /shall/need /dare) find moving stairs on the railway platform in India .Then it (f).....(must/should/could/will) be easy for people to move with their luggage.

**Q-3.** There are dark clouds in the sky. It (a) ..... rain today. But clouds are no guarantee for rain. There (b) ..... be clouds but there (c) ..... not be rain. However, there (d) ..... be no rain without clouds.

**Q-4.**

- (a) You ..... not worry anymore. (need/dare)
- (b) He ..... take up the responsibility, (shall/ought to)

- (c) He ..... plays football when he was young, (will/used to)  
(d) You ..... pay all your taxes, (must/might)

**Q-5.** Studies (a) ..... be very important but health (b)..... never be treated as less important. You (c) ..... have heard the proverb 'Health is Wealth'. Moreover, you (d) ..... have a healthy mind if you have a healthy body. And the mind (e) ..... turn unhealthy if the body is not healthy.

### **Modals ANSWER KEYS**

#### **Answer -1.**

- a) Should
- b) Could
- c) Could
- d) Could
- e) Should
- f) could

#### **Answer -2.**

- a) Have
- b) Could/can
- c) May
- d) Shouldn`t
- e) Shall
- f) will

#### **Answer-3.**

- Answer:
- (a) may
  - (b) can
  - (c) may/might
  - (d) can

#### **Answer 4**

- a)need
- b) ought to
- c) used
- d) must

#### **Answer 5**

- a) Should
- b) Must

- c) Might
- d) Will
- e) may

## Conjunction or Connectors

### Definition of Conjunction (connectors)

A conjunction is a word that joins two words, two sentences, or two clauses together, e.g.

1. Pride and honor, ('and' is a conjunction that joins the words pride, honor).
2. She is a singer.  
He is a dentist.  
She is a singer, but he is a dentist.  
(Conjunction 'but' here join two sentences).

### Types of Conjunctions

There are five types of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, compound conjunctions, and linking adverbs and transition words.

**1. Coordinating Conjunctions:** The coordinating conjunctions are used to connect words, phrases, and clauses of equal ranks. The coordinating conjunctions include (and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so).

- **And:** It is used to combine two words, sentences, or ideas,  
E.g.

1. I like to drink tea and coffee.
2. He eats cake, chocolate, pastry, and chips.

- **But:** It is used to connect to contrast ideas,  
e.g.

1. Andy likes red, but Sophie likes blue.
2. I am dancing, but she is singing.

- **Or:** It is used to express a choice between two things,  
e.g.

1. You can eat it with a fork or a spoon.
2. You are making the diagram horizontally or vertically.

- **Nor:** It is used to combine two words or ideas both of which are to be negated,  
e.g.

1. Ram is drinking neither hot chocolate nor coffee.
2. Kiran has not come nor has Shyam.

- **For:** It is used as a conjunction of purpose or reason,  
e.g.
  1. I cannot attend the meeting for I am unwell.
  2. I am not willing to spend so much money on it for it is very expensive.
- **Yet:** It is used to express that something has not happened but you expect it to happen.  
e.g.
  1. I am not very comfortable doing it yet I will try doing it.
  2. Rocky terrorizes the poodles next door yet adores the German Shepherd across the street.
- **So:** It is used as a conjunction of result or consequence.  
e.g.
  1. Everyone was busy at work, so I brought all the items myself.
  2. All the rooms of the hotel were occupied, so I had to shift here.

**2. Correlative Conjunctions:** Those conjunctions that are used in pairs to connect two words, phrases or sentences are known as correlative conjunctions.

**Either ... Or:** It is used to show choice between two things.

e.g.

1. Either Max or James has taken the pen.
2. I will drink either cold coffee or ice tea.

- **Neither ... Nor:** It is used to refuse both of the choices.

e.g.

1. I will go neither to Jaipur nor Jaisalmer.
2. Neither they are writing nor are they allowing me to write.

- **Both ... And:** It is used to combine two ideas.

e.g.

1. My brother is both smart and intelligent.
2. I will eat both North Indian food and Chinese food.

- **Whether ... Or:** It is used to express doubt or choice between two things.

e.g.

1. Tell me whether you will do it or not.
2. Do you know whether it will be raining today or not?

- **Not Only ... But Also:** It is used to express the inclusion of more than one thing.

e.g.

1. She is not only a dancer but also a singer.
2. We are not only composing the music for a film but also directing a film.

**3. Sub-ordinating Conjunctions:** A subordinating conjunction joins a clause to another on which it depends for its full meaning.

Here is the list of the subordinating conjunctions.

after	if	though	although
if only	till	as	in order that
unless	as if	now that	until
as long as	once	when	as though
rather than	whenever	because	since
where	before	so that	whereas
even if	than	wherever	even though
that		while	

- **After:** It is used to express the sequence of two things.  
e.g.
  1. I will drink the milk after my brother drinks it.
  2. You could go and play after you have done the dishes.
- **If:** 'If' is used to express a condition in the clause.  
e.g.
  1. If you work hard; you will pass.
  2. She may look beautiful ;if she uses this cream.
- **Though, Although, and Even though:** It is used to show a contrast between the two clauses.  
e.g.
  1. Though he is poor, he is honest.
  2. Though she was intelligent, she failed.
  3. I am happy although I want to be more.
  4. Although they are good at it, they made mistakes.
  5. I was late to my work even though I helped the old lady.
- **If Only:** It is used to show a specific condition stated in the clause.  
e.g.
  1. If only, I would be a Prime Minister.
  2. I could only get there tomorrow.
- **Till:** It is used to show the extent of time in the clause,  
e.g.
  1. Wait here till I come.
  2. He practiced for the exams till late.
- **As:** It is used to show time, cause, and reason in a sentence,  
e.g.
  1. As I left my home, I found a purse.
  2. She is weak as she was ill.
- **In order that:** It is used to show the purpose in the sentence.  
e.g.
  1. We eat in order that we may live.
  2. She walked faster in order to get to the bus.
- **Unless:** It shows the negativity stated in a condition,  
e.g.
  1. You will not pass unless you study.
  2. She will not stop crying unless she meets her father.

- **As if:** This is used to show an imaginary condition in a sentence.  
e.g.
  1. He talks to me as if he were my boss.
  2. She behaves as if she were a dictator.
- **Now that:** This is used to show a current situation which is the outcome of some past event.  
e.g.
  1. Now that it is clear India is in the semifinal, we are celebrating.
  2. Now that her marriage has been fixed she wanted to quit her job.
- **Until:** It shows the negativity related to time in a sentence.  
e.g.
  1. Do not go until I come.
  2. They are not ready to pay until they get the house.
- **As long as:** It is used to show the extent of time and its duration related to an event.  
e.g.
  1. As long as electricity is supplied, the machine will run.
  2. She is the new captain as long as the previous captain recovers.
- **Once:** It shows the limited frequency of an event to one.  
e.g.
  1. Once she was in England,
  2. I take tea once a day.
- **When:** It shows the time related to an event in a sentence.  
e.g.
  1. I know the time when she was born.
  2. She is aware when they could harm her.
- **As though:** It shows the manner of an event in the sentence.  
e.g.
  1. He showed anger as though he were the victim of it.
  2. She cared for the baby as though she were her mother.
- **Rather than:** This is used to show preferences or choices in a sentence.  
e.g.
  1. She would die rather than beg.
  2. I would live in Delhi rather than London.
- **Whenever:** This shows the definite situation in a sentence.  
e.g.
  1. Whenever I wanted to meet him, he didn't come.
  2. I keep myself in my mother's cap whenever I feel sad.
- **Because:** It is used to express the reason for an action.  
e.g.
  1. I will eat a pizza because I am hungry.
  2. We have to clean the house because tomorrow is Diwali.
- **Since:** This is used to show a time reference in a sentence.  
e.g.
  1. I have been doing this since January.
  2. She may pass since she had studied this subject.
- **Where:** It shows place or position specification in a sentence.  
e.g.



1. I do not know where it is to be kept.
  2. She may go where she wants to.
- **Before:** It is used to show a position, a time that states an event finished earlier.  
e.g.
    1. Get ready to go before the jury.
    2. She had written a letter before me.
  - **So that:** It is used to show a result or an outcome of any event.  
e.g.
    1. She is reading so that she can pass.
    2. India is planning to enter manufacturing so that revenue can be generated.
  - **Whereas:** It shows the contrast between the two clauses.  
e.g.
    1. She is intelligent whereas her brother is not.
    2. America is developed whereas India is developing.
  - **Even if:** It is used to put a stress on the given conditionals.  
e.g.
    1. I shall not give it to you even if I am told officially.
    2. She will continue her education even if she gets married.
  - **Than:** It is used for the purpose of comparison,  
e.g.
    1. Jodhpur is hotter than Jaipur.
    2. This sum was easier than the earlier one.
  - **Wherever:** It is used to put positional stress in a sentence.  
e.g.
    1. I shall go with you wherever you go.
    2. Police shall take him out no matter wherever he has hidden himself.
  - **That:** It is used to join the two different clauses in the sentence.  
e.g.
    1. She told me that she was a poet.
    2. They know that you can be handy.
  - **While:** It is used to combine the two dynamic verbs that may be simultaneous or  
may not be.  
e.g.
    1. I was reading while eating.
    2. She was talking while crossing.
  - **On condition that:** It is used to express a condition which is a necessity for another  
action.  
e.g.
    1. I can give you this book on condition that you will keep it safe.
    2. She returned the phone on condition that he would never irritate her.
  - **Provided:** It is used to express a conditional statement which is either a warning  
or a requirement for the other action.  
e.g.
    1. You may go on leave provided the project is finished on time.
    2. She will marry you provided she is allowed to study further.

#### 4. Compound Conjunctions

Compound

conjunctions are the groups of words (phrases) that are used as conjunction.

### Definitions of Compound Conjunctions

Conjunctions	Usage
In order that	This conjunction is used to express purpose.
Even if	It is used to express an action done in spite of a negative condition or an unfavourable situation.
So that	This is used to express purpose just as 'in order that' is used.
As though/ As if	'As if' and 'as though' are used to express an imaginary situation.
As well as	It is used to join two nouns (persons) or phrases of the same rank just as co-ordinating conjunction 'and' does.

**5. Linking Adverbs and Transition Words:** These are used to connect two independent clauses or sentences. The linking adverbs and transition words are used to provide transition between ideas. Linking adverbs and transition words include.

accordingly	however	nonetheless	also
indeed	otherwise	besides	instead
similarly	consequently	likewise	still
conversely	meanwhile	subsequently	finally
moreover	then	furthermore	nevertheless
therefore	hence	next	thus

### Solved Exercises

**Question 1:** In the sentences given below fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.

or, when, since, and, but, when,  
unless, although, than, that

1. He is both a singer ..... drummer.
2. Ramu is poor ..... he managed to educate his son.
3. .... he is trusted, he cheated his boss.
4. Stuart is taller ..... his friend Jack.
5. Father came to know ..... his son has passed.
6. I won't pay you ..... you show me your card.
7. Strike the iron .....it is hot.

8. .... he was captain, he was to be blamed for the loss.
9. It's my rule, follow it ..... forget it.
10. Hari was watering the plants ..... I happened to cross by his house.

**Solution:**

1. and
2. but
3. Although
4. than
5. that
6. unless
7. when
8. Since
9. or
10. when

**Q2. Join the sentences in List I with those in List II using suitable conjunctions.**

List I	List II
(i) She used the cup.	(a) She kept it on the shelf.
(ii) Farmer was weeping.	(b) The crop was lost.
(iii) Leaders must work.	(c) They should denounce.
(iv) She was depressed.	(d) She didn't approve of it.
(v) He studied hard.	(e) He failed everytime.
(vi) We cannot use it.	(f) It is not owned by us.
(vii) Vidhi uses this system.	(g) There is nobody using it.
(viii) Gaurav likes movies, very much.	(h) He doesn't like Hollywood movies.
(ix) Their home has not been renovated for many years.	(i) It manages to look nice.
(x) You do this.	(j) I will have to do it.

### **Solution:**

- (i) She used the cup and kept it on the shelf.
- (ii) Farmer was weeping because the crop was lost.
- (iii) Leaders must work or they should denounce.
- (iv) She was depressed, yet she didn't approve of it.
- (v) He studied hard but failed every time.
- (vi) We cannot use it because/since it is not owned by us.
- (vii) Vidhi uses this system when/if nobody is using it.
- (viii) Gaurav likes movies very much but not Hollywood movies.
- (ix) Their home has not been renovated for many years, still it manages to look nice.
- (x) Either you do this or I will have to do it.

### **Exercises for practice**

#### **Q1. Find out the correct conjunction according to the context of the sentences.**

1. Tapasya is a little snobbish (**and/but**) is very beautiful at heart.
2. I like the show, (**so/because**) I stay late up to watch it.
3. Either Karan (**or/nor**) Arjun will win the battle.
4. This phone is very expensive (**where/hence**) you should use it with utmost care.
5. We could not work further (**yet/because**) the electricity broke down.
6. He had an affectionate (**and/or**) polite manners towards her.
7. We can't rely on him (**if/unless**) he proves himself.
8. (Although/otherwise) she is smart, she has to prepare for the competition.
9. None is guilty (**and/but**) how will it be proved?
10. Rose grows on land (nevertheless/whereas) lotus grows in water.

**Q.2 Complete each sentence using the correct coordinating conjunction from the parenthesis:**

1. My car has a radio \_\_\_\_\_ a CD player. (but, or, and)
2. Sharon hates to listen to rap music, \_\_\_\_\_ she will tolerate heavy metal. (but, nor, or)
3. Carol wanted to drive to Colorado, \_\_\_\_\_ Bill insisted that they fly. (and, or, but)
4. I'm afraid of heights, \_\_\_\_\_ I appreciate the view from the top of this building. (and, yet, nor)
5. I have to be on time, \_\_\_\_\_ my boss will be annoyed if I'm late. (and, nor, for)
6. Do you like chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ vanilla ice cream better? (or, nor, and)
7. I have to go to work at six, \_\_\_\_\_ I'm waking up at four. (but, so, yet)
8. I was on time, \_\_\_\_\_ everyone else was late. (so, but, for)

**Q 3 Choose the correct option from given below:**

1. Everyone wants a corruption free country ..... nobody wants to stop corruption.  
(a) however  
(b) because  
(c) since  
(d) but
2. I admire her ..... she exhibits steadfast opinions on any matter.  
(a) because  
(b) until  
(c) between  
(d) and
3. Nidhi scored very well ..... she fell ill just before her exams.  
(a) but  
(b) when  
(c) since  
(d) although
4. A salesman needs to be very polite to his customers ..... they are complaining about something.  
(a) when  
(b) even if  
(c) until  
(d) as soon as
5. The man walked ..... he had been drunken.  
(a) hardly  
(b) so that  
(c) as though  
(d) moreover

**Question 4.****Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions.**

- (i) We started early \_\_\_\_\_ we might not miss the show. (because/ so that / on condition that)
- (ii) I can help you \_\_\_\_\_ you tell me the truth. (so / provided that / unless)
- (iii) He is both scholarly \_\_\_\_\_ cultured. (also / as well / and / as well as)
- (iv) He looks \_\_\_\_\_ he is ill. (like / as / though / as if)
- (v) You must apologize; \_\_\_\_\_ you will be punished. (unless / whether / but / otherwise)
- (vi) He tiptoed into the class \_\_\_\_\_ he should disturb the students. (if / unless / lest)
- (vii) \_\_\_\_\_ she was angry, she said nothing. (Though / If / Even if)
- (viii) We were tired \_\_\_\_\_ we had been running for hours. (so / because / while)

**Question 5.****Complete each sentence using the subordinating conjunction from the parenthesis:**

1. I shall visit the Grand Canyon \_\_\_\_\_ I go to Arizona. (once, whenever, wherever)
2. This is the place \_\_\_\_\_ we stayed last time. (where, when, how)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you win first place, you will receive a prize. (wherever, if, unless)
4. You won't pass the test \_\_\_\_\_ you study. (when, if, unless)
5. I could not get a seat, \_\_\_\_\_ I came early. (as, though, when)
6. We are leaving Wednesday \_\_\_\_\_ or not if it rains. (if, whether, though)
7. Pay attention to your work \_\_\_\_\_ you will not make mistakes. (so that, unless, or)
8. The musicians delivered a rousing performance \_\_\_\_\_ they had rehearsed often. (though, as, once)
9. She's honest \_\_\_\_\_ everyone trusts her. (if, so, when)
10. Write this down \_\_\_\_\_ you should forget. (or, when, lest)

**Answer key-****Ans-1**

- 1-but  
2-so  
3-or  
4-hence  
5-because  
6-and  
7-unless  
8-although  
9-but  
10-whereas

**Ans-2**

- 1- and,  
2 - nor,  
3 - but,  
4 - yet,  
5 - for,  
6 - or,

7- so,  
8 – but

**Ans 3.**

- 1) But
- 2) Because
- 3) But
- 4) Even if
- 5) As though

**Ans 4**

- i) so that
- ii) provided that
- iii) and
- iv) as if
- v) otherwise
- vi) lest
- vii) though
- viii) because**

**Answers: 5**

- 1– whenever,
- 2 – where,
- 3 – if,
- 4 – unless,
- 5 – though,
- 6 – whether,
- 7- so that,
- 8-though
- 9 – so
- 10-lest

**DETERMINERS**

A determiner is used to modify a noun. It indicates reference to something specific or something of a particular type. There are nearly fifty types of determiners. These include:

1. Articles
2. Demonstratives
3. possessives
4. Quantifiers
5. Distributive
6. Interrogative





## 1. Article Determiners:

Articles are specifically three in number and are used to determine the specific things about the subject.

### 1. Indefinite Articles

`A` and `an` are called Indefinite articles because they do not refer to a particular person or thing. For example,

- i) I have a pen.
- ii) I saw an ox.

In the first sentence 'a pen' means any pen and in the second sentence, 'an ox' means any ox. Thus `a` and `an` are Indefinite Articles.

### 2. Definite Article

The is Definite Article because it refers to a particular person or thing.

For example,

- i) The boy who is playing is my brother.
- ii) Sita is the most intelligent girl in my class.

In these sentences, the is Definite Article.

Examples:

The Ganges originates from the Himalayas.

I wrote *an* article on Child's Right.

There is a big tree in front of my house.

## A. PRACTICE EXERCISE

**Complete the sentence with the correct Article:**

1. I am reading \_\_\_\_\_ really good book.
2. We live in \_\_\_\_\_ city.
3. Gautam was \_\_\_\_\_ artist.
4. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ teacher?
5. I have \_\_\_\_\_ one-year-old son.
6. Do you want to go to \_\_\_\_\_ park today?
7. School children in \_\_\_\_\_ Uk have to wear their uniform.
8. My brother is \_\_\_\_\_ surgeon.
9. Riya comes from \_\_\_\_\_ ordinary family.
10. My grandmother lives in \_\_\_\_\_ small city centre.

## 2. Demonstrative Determiners:

This-singular and nearby thing

That- singular but at a distance

These – Plural and nearby things

Those-plural and far off things

- i) I like **this** dress.
- ii) **These** pens are precious
- iii) Amit likes **that** tea shop.
- iv) **This** is not my kind of thing.
- v) That garden is very big
- vi) Those are the stories of bygone days.
- vii) She wanted **those** boys to go away.

## B. PRACTICE EXERCISE

Complete the sentences below with demonstrative determiners:

1. I want to buy \_\_\_\_\_ necklace for my sister.
2. I will ask Alex to pack \_\_\_\_\_ gifts quickly.
3. We found \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful flowers from the garden.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ mountains are elegant.
5. I like \_\_\_\_\_ movie.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are my pets.
7. Nikita, \_\_\_\_\_ are my question papers.

## 3. Possessive Determiners:

It is used to arrange the **possession** of the item referenced by the commemorating *Noun*. **Possessive determiners** are pigeonholed as weak or low *possessive pronouns*. They are adopted as **adjectives** pervious to *nouns*. They show you who *possesses* or keeps something.

*My, your, his, her, Its, their, our* **are Possessive determiners**

### Examples of Possessive Determiners

1. I thought **my** water bottle was Lost.
2. Rohan is in **his** bathroom.
3. The college is famous for **its** education and placement.
4. I have lost **her** phone in the market.
5. They have finished **their** meeting yesterday.

## C. PRACTICE EXERCISE

Fill in the proper possessive determiner into the gaps:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ vacation was wonderful.
2. They took off \_\_\_\_\_ dirty shoes.
3. Peter is in \_\_\_\_\_ bedroom.

4. The lawyers knew \_\_\_\_\_ client was not guilty.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ sports day will be held tomorrow.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ approach towards your cricket is good.
7. We respect \_\_\_\_\_ elders.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ father is a doctor.
9. I don't give \_\_\_\_\_ food to anyone.
10. These people are nice .\_\_\_\_\_ names are Sakshi and Afrin.

#### 4. Quantifiers

**Quantifiers** are very *significant* phrases because they let us correlate the *quantity* of something. *Quantifiers* can be *practiced* with **countable** and **uncountable nouns** or with both.

**Countable nouns**:- (*How many?*) *a few, several, many, etc.*

**Uncountable nouns**:- (*How much?*) *much, a little, a bit of, a large quantity, etc.*

**Quantifiers and expressions determiners are some, any, plenty of, a little, much, many, several, one, two, first, second, last etc.**

**Examples of Quantifiers and expressions determiners:**

1. There are **some** books in the class.
2. How **much** juice do you need?
3. There is **a little** sugar in the cup.
4. There are not **many** fruits in the kitchen.
5. How **many** chips packets did you buy?
6. Raman stood **first** in the long jump.
7. Sushil was the **last** to receive the prize.

#### D. PRACTICE EXERCISE

**Choose the right option- Countable/Uncountable:**

1. Can I have some coffee?
2. How many cups of tea do you use to drink in a day?
3. I met with my two friends today.
4. I have purchased ten new toy cars.
5. I eat some apples in the morning
6. How much honey is there?

#### 5. Distributive

Distributive are determiners that are adopted to talk about how something is **divided**. Distributive determiners are applied with **countable nouns**.

**Distributes determiners are Each, Every, Either, Neither.**

**Examples of Distributive determiners:**

1. **Each** student received a certificate.
2. India expects **every** man to do his best.
3. **Either** place would suit me.
4. **Neither** exam was successful.
5. **Every** teacher has great knowledge.

**E. PRACTICE EXERCISE**

**Complete the sentence with the correct distributive determiners:**

1. The magazine is published \_\_\_\_\_ month.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ employee came to attend the meeting.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ person must take his turn.
4. Take \_\_\_\_\_ road whichever you prefer.
5. My younger brother plays cricket \_\_\_\_\_ day.

**INTEGRATED GRAMMAR EXERCISE**

**F. Complete the passage with suitable determiners:**

My friend lived on (a)..... first floor of (b) ..... recently renovated old house on (c) ..... river Beas. She was afraid of burglars and always locked up (d) ..... house carefully before going to bed. She also took the precaution of looking under (e)..... bed to see if (f) ..... burglar was hidden there.

**G. Complete the following passage with suitable determiners:**

All religions have (a) ..... common goal. (b) ..... religion when followed faithfully, leads to God. **One** should be free to follow (c) ..... faith one believes in. There should not be (d) ..... compulsion. Tolerance should be (e) ..... guiding principle.

**H. In the following passage, one word (determiner) has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheet. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined as shown below**

	Word before	word missing	word after
A good paragraph is group of sentences	is	a	group
that together deal with a single idea. In	a)	_____	_____
paragraph writing, paragraph should talk about	b)	_____	_____
a specific idea. When author wants to talk	c)	_____	_____

about thing other than specific idea, he d) \_\_\_\_\_

switches over to the paragraph. But there is e)\_\_\_\_\_

logical development between the paragraphs. The f)\_\_\_\_\_

sentences in a paragraph argue about idea and g)\_\_\_\_\_

they also revolve around idea. This is called h)\_\_\_\_\_

the unity of the paragraph.

**I. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error relating to determiners in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet as given below. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied.**

	Error	correction
See here, Mr. Allison, give me the break,	the	a
Won't you. I have got to get a story or an editor will	a)	_____
fire me. Please do tell me anything about yourself.	b)	_____
How did you happen to get into that work?	C)	_____
Do you have some family ? Please	d)	_____
do give me a answer. Well, if you won't	e)	_____
talk, I will write mine own story, but you	f)	_____
may not like it. You have few minutes left to	g)	_____
consider my offer. I will return after visiting a warden.	h)	_____

**ANSWERS**

**A.**

1. A 2. The 3. An 4. A 5. A 6. The 7. The 8. A 9. An 10. The

**B.**

1. This 2. These 3. These 4. These 5. This 6. These 7. These

**C.**

1. My 2. Their 3. His 4. Their 5. Our 6. Your 7. Our 8. My 9. My 10.their

D.  
1. UNCOUNTABLE    2. COUNTABLE    3. COUNTABLE    4. COUNTABLE  
5. COUNTABLE    6. UNCOUNTABLE

E.  
1. Every    2. Each    3. Each    4. Either    5. Every

F.  
a. the    b. a    c. the    d. her    e. the    f. any

G.  
a. a    b. every    c. the    d. any    e. the

H.  
a. with a single  
b. writing each paragraph  
c. when the author  
d. about some thing  
e. the next paragraph  
f. the two paragraphs  
g. about an idea  
h. around that idea

I.  
a. an    the  
b. any    some  
c. that    this  
d. some    any  
e. a    an  
f. mine    my  
g. few    a few  
h. a    the

## JUMBLED SENTENCES

Here we are given a set of words which has to be rearranged to make a meaningful sentence.

**Tips to arrange words into meaningful sentences**

- Identify the subject
- Find out the action word or verb
- Try to form phrases
- Now arrange these phrases to form a meaningful sentence.

**Ex . Look at the set of words given below**

She /to/ worked/ pass/ hard

1. Identify the subject.

She

2. Identify the action word

worked

3. Make phrases

worked hard to pass

4. Now arrange in a meaningful sentence

She worked hard to pass.

**Solved Exercise**

**A. Re-arrange the following jumbled words and phrases to make meaningful sentences.**

**a. Arrange the words in the correct order to form meaningful sentences.**

**(i) She / interested / that/ was / in / proposal / said / she / the**

(ans) She said that she was interested in the proposal

**(ii) was / Performance /impressed/with/ quite / his/I.**

(ans) I was quite impressed with his performance.

**(iii) the / please / not /do / on / grass / step.**

(ans) Please do not step on the grass.

**(iv) at /top/voice/ the man/his/ of/ demanded / the / admission / shouting.**

(ans) Shouting at the top of his voice, the man demanded admission.

**(v) you / where have / this/ all / while / been/ ?**

(ans) Where have you been all this while?

**(vi) should / you/ have / coming / seen / this.**

(ans) You should have seen this coming.

**(vii) see / we / in / did / much / sales / last / not / year / improvement**

(ans) we did not see much improvement in sales last year.

**B. Rearrange the word for meaningful sentences.**

- (a) Peacock / a / beautiful / is / a / bird
- (b) neck / feathers / covered / is / lovely / its / with
- (c) green / blue / its / and / body / is
- (d) glory / its / tail / long / is / its
- (e) it / national / our / is / bird.

**Answer:**

- (a) A peacock is a beautiful bird.
- (b) Its neck is covered with lovely feathers.
- (c) Its body is green and blue.
- (d) Its glory is its tail.
- (e) It is our national bird.

**Exercises for practice:**

**1) Rearrange the following words and phrases to make meaningful sentences:**

- a. the / body / sleep is / essential / a good night's / for
- b. to / catch / people / get / sleep / cold / 7 hours / who / less than / of / are / likely
- c. loss of / may also / appetite / they / experience
- d. sleep deeply / comfortable / hence to / clothes / relax / and / wear / one must

- 2. (a) called / rose / the / queen / the / is / flowers / of
- (b) widely / it / grown / is / the / all / world / over
- (c) 500 / there / about / are / species / roses / of
- (d) the / rose / Persian / best / is / the
- (e) brought / from / there / was / it / India / to

- 3. (a) person / a / healthy / exercise / makes
- (b) important / in / life / it / one's / is
- (c) exercises / physical / person / make / physically / a / fit
- (d) mental / makes / fresh / the / exercise / mind
- (e) mind / it / sharp / makes / the / too.

- 4. (a) keep / vitamins / fit / body / our.
- (b) appetite / they / and / improve / body's / increase / ability / fight / to / diseases
- (c) help / minerals / growth / the / body / of / in / the
- (d) vegetables / fresh fruits / sources / and / are / vitamins / of / minerals / and
- (e) roughage / body / helps / undigested / get rid of / to / the / food



5. (a)one/my/that/i/pet dog/living/love/is/the most/being  
(b)gifted/by/thirteenth/she/my dad/was/birthday/to me/on my  
(c) as/look/my/i/after/sibling/her  
(d)feed/twice/i/a/her/day  
(e)short/take/to/i/her/walks/the park/for

### **ANSWER KEYS**

#### **Answer 1**

- 1.A good night's sleep is essential for the body.
- 2.People who get less than 7 hours of sleep are likely to catch cold.
- 3.They may also experience loss of appetite.
- 4Hence to relax one must wear comfortable clothes and sleep deeply.

#### **Answer 2**

- (a) The rose is called the queen of flowers.
- (b) It is widely grown all over the world.
- (c) There are about 500 species of roses.
- (d) The Persian rose is the best.
- (e) From there it was brought to India.

#### **Answer 3**

- (a)Exercise makes a person healthy.
- (b) It is important in one's life.
- (c) Physical exercises make a person physically fit.
- (d) Mental exercise makes the mind fresh.
- (e) It makes the mind sharp too.

#### **Answer 4**

- (a) Vitamins keep our body fit.
- (b) They improve appetite and increase the body's ability to fight diseases.
- (c) Minerals help in the growth of the body.
- (d) Fresh fruits and vegetables are sources of vitamins and minerals.
- (e) Roughage helps the body to get rid of undigested food.

#### **Answer 5**

- (a)My pet dog is one living being that I love the most
- (b)She was gifted to me by my dad on my thirteenth birthday.
- (c)I look after her as my sibling.
- (d)I feed her twice a day.
- (e)I take her for short walks to the park.

## Gap filling

### Tricks to solve Gap filling section in Grammar.

1. First of all, read out the passage. Understand it thoroughly and try to solve it with correct options.
2. Try to eliminate the answers from the options which do not fit in the particular gap.
3. Once you get the answer, write it down on the answer sheet directly.
4. Take care of the options and correct answers. Sometimes students write the correct option but write wrong answers. So be careful while writing answers.

## Gap filling

### Worksheet No 1.

Haryana: Ram snehi is a boy of 12. He works in a roadside dhaba . His father, a landless labourer (i)..... Bihar, is unable to support a family of seven. Hunger and poverty forced (ii).....Boy to seek means of livelihood here.The boy ,( iii) ..... was accompanied by his uncle, is illiterate and unable to undertake a skilled job.

(i) (a) at (b) in (c ) on ( d) far

(ii) (a) a (b) an (c ) the ( d) end

(iii) (a) who ( b) which ( c ) whom (d) whose.

Answers.

1. B - in
2. C- the
3. A - who

### Worksheet No .2

Thinking negatively will bear negative results because your thoughts create a negative atmosphere which is hospitable( i) .....negative results. On the contrary, (ii) ..... thinking positively you can create a positive atmosphere which makes positive results a certainty. ( iii)..... cultivate positive thinking, you should speak hopefully about everything.

(i) (a)of (b) on (c ) to (d)in

(ii) (a) at ( b) by (c ) on (d) of

(iii) (a) at ( b) to (c ) in ( d) of

Answers.

1. C -to
2. B - by
3. B - to

## Gap Filling – Practice Exercises

### Worksheet 1.

Read the following passage .Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete the passage.

The Wangala (i)-----festival for the Garo in Meghalaya, Assam and Nagaland. It is a postharvest festival (ii) ----- the end of the agricultural year. It is popularly known as ' The Hundred Drums' festival. During the signature dance,the leading warrior ( iii) -----with synchronized dance steps and specific hand-head movements.

(i) (a) is important ( b) are an important ( c) was the important ( d) is an important.

(ii) (a) being celebrated for making  
(b) celebrated to mark  
(c ) celebrated to marking  
(d) being celebrated for mark

(iii) ( a) leads the youngsters  
(b) is lead the youngsters  
(c ) was leading the youngsters  
(d) had leads the youngsters

### Worksheet 2.

Read the following passage .Choose the correct option and fill in the blanks with correct options.

Communication (a)-----become very effective (b) -----instant due to smartphones. People are able (c) ----- convey their message all around the globe to (d) -----loved ones (e) -----spending hefty sums of money.

(a) (i) is (ii)has (iii) have (iv) had  
(b) (i)but (ii) as (iii) or (iv) and  
(c) (i) for (ii) in (iii) to (iv) of  
(d) (i) his (ii) her ( iii) their (iv) your  
(e) (i) with (ii) without (iii) and (iv) to .

### Worksheet 3.

Elephants are the largest land mammals. Three species of elephants (i) ----- living today. Elephants (ii) -----other Elephantidae were once classified with other thick skinned. The elephant's gestation period is 22 months , ( iii) -----longest for a y land animal.

- (i) (a) are (b) have been (c) had been (d) will be
- (ii) (a) with (b) also (c) and (d) but
- (iii) (a) a (b) an (c) which (d) the .

#### **Worksheet 4.**

Hima Das, also known as the ' Dhing Express', is an Indian sprint runner from Assam. The 19 year old holds the current Indian national record (i) -----400 meters with a timing of 50.79 seconds ( ii) -----the clock at the 2018 Asian Games . Das (iii) -----also the first Indian athlete to ever win a gold medal in a track event at the IAAF World U20 Championship.

- (i) (a) of (b) on (c) for (d) about
- ( ii) (a) at (b) for (c) in (d) by
- (iii) (a) is (b) was (c) are ( d) were.

#### **Worksheet 5.**

The discovery of paper was first made by the Egyptians. It was made (i) ..... stalks ( ii) ..... reed. The English word ' paper' has been derived from the word ' Papyrus' . When supplies of the reed were limited, a restriction was imposed (iii) .....the export.

- ( i) (a) from (b) to (c) of (d) in
- (ii) (a) to (b)of (c) around (d) round
- (iii) (a) on (b) in (c) at (d) since

#### **Answer keys of Gap filling (Worksheet 1 to 5)**

##### **Answer 1.**

- 1. D
- 2. B
- 3. A

##### **Answer 2.**

- A. ii
- B. iv
- C. iii
- D. iii
- E. ii

**Answer 3.**

- I. A
- II. C
- III. D

**Answer 4.**

- 1. C
- 2. D
- 3. A.

**Answer 5.**

- 1. A - from
- 2. B - of
- 3. C - on

**Editing:**

In editing students are usually given an extract in which they have to identify use of one wrong word. It may be the mistake of determiner/correct form of the verb/ use of singular and plural/use of relative pronoun (what, why, which, who, where etc.) or of gender/of preposition or of a modal. It means here grammar is evaluated in an integrated way. We are to find the use of incorrect word and then write the correct word. Let's consider some examples:

**Activity 1**

correct word	Incorrect	word
a) Jumman Shaikh and Algu Choudhary was good friends	was	were
b) So strong was his bond of friendship	his	their
c) That when neither of them went away	neither	either
d) From the village , the other look after his family.	Look	looked
e) Both were greatly respected in a village.	A	the

**Activity 2**  
word

**Incorrect word**                      **correct**

- |  |         |       |
|--|---------|-------|
| a) Many schools used the play way method       | used    | use   |
| b) At the early years.As children              | at      | in    |
| c) Grow older a number of play hours           | a       | the   |
| d) NIn the time-table started falling rapidly  | started | start |
| e) Many schools does not have even playgrounds | does    | do    |

**Activity 3**

word

**Incorrect word**                      **correct**

- |  |          |        |
|--|----------|--------|
| A) Even if Indians have a long history     | if       | though |
| B) On them , they have a poor              | on       | behind |
| C) Knowledge in maintaining homes,         | in       | of     |
| D) Toilets, on fridges.                    | On       | and    |
| E) Modern detergents and soaps is          | is       | are    |
| F) very common in shelves,                 | in       | on     |
| G) But people doesn` t use them regularly. | Doesn` t | don` t |

**EXERCISES for practice:**

**Activity 1** Edit the following passage by replacing the incorrect word with the correct one

- |   | <b>Incorrect word</b> | <b>correct word</b> |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a) There is often things wrong with our school. | .....                 | .....               |
| b) Time and again we had                        | .....                 | .....               |
| c) Seen which a good teacher                    | .....                 | .....               |
| d) With desire as care                          | .....                 | .....               |
| e) Can get overall difficulties is produce      | .....                 | .....               |
| f) Great students .while many man               | .....                 | .....               |
| g) Together make a good school                  | .....                 | .....               |

**Activity 2** Edit the following passage by replacing the incorrect word with the correct one  
**Incorrect word**                      **correct word**

- |  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| A) Dolphins and killer whales has learnt | ..... | ..... |
| B) Elaborated routine ,ex.               | ..... | ..... |

- C) To entertain aquarium audiences .They are think .....  
 D) by men to being even more scientifically .....  
 E) intelligent than me .In scientific .....  
 F) experiments they have showed great skill. ....

**Activity 3** Edit the following passage by replacing the incorrect word with the correct one

	incorrect word	correct word
a) I want to you attention	a).....	.....
b) to a poor bus service to and fro	b) .....	.....
c) of your locality.The buses seem not t	c) .....	.....
d) follow some time table.	d) .....	.....
e) They generally ran late.	e) .....	.....
f) Sometime buses passed much Before time	f) .....	.....

**Activity 4** Edit the following passage by replacing the incorrect word with the correct one

	incorrect word	correct word
a) Examinations is always fearful.	a).....	.....
b) They are a greatest cause of fear,	b) .....	.....
c) Anxiety ,tension but worry.	c) .....	.....
d) The night before a examination is	d) .....	.....
e) Real painful.The students have no sleep.	e) .....	.....
f) They stops eating food.	f) .....	.....

**Activity 5** Edit the following passage by replacing the incorrect word with the correct one

	incorrect word	correct word
a) Television has become a essential	a) .....	.....
b) Part with every house.It	b) .....	.....
c) Is a cheapest of entertainment	c).....	.....
d) Children found it very interesting.	d).....	.....
e) But it have also bad effects.	e) .....	.....
f) When it was seen for long hours harms our eyes.	f) .....	.....

**Marking scheme**

**Objective:** to use grammatical items accurately and appropriately.

**Marking :** One mark for each correct answer.

**ANSWER KEYS-**

**Activity 1**

- a) Is....are
- b) Had....have
- c) Which...how
- d) As.....and
- e) Is.....to
- f) Man....men
- g) The....a
- h) No mistake

**Activity 2**

- a) Has ....have
- b) Elaborated .....elaborate
- c) Think.....thought
- d) Men....man
- e) Me....him
- f) Showed ...shown.

**Activity 3**

- a) You.....your
- b) A.....the
- c) Your.....our
- d) Some.....any
- e) Ran.....run
- f) Passed....pass

**Activity 4**

- a) Is....are
- b) Greatest.....great
- c) But.....and
- d) A....the
- e) Real.....really
- f) Stops...stop



## Activity 5

- a) A....an
- b) With...of
- c) A...the
- d) Found...find
- e) Have...has
- f) Was...is

## Omission

In omission one word is usually found missing so the sentence does not carry out a complete meaning. We have to find the missing word and write the word before and after it and underline the missing word as given in the examples.

Activity 1. In the following passage one word is missing in each line .Find the missing word and also write the word used before and after it.

**before    missing    after**

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| (a) Jody`s father Penny was bitten a rattle | a) bitten <u>by</u> a    |
| (b) Snake.He quickly killed doe.            | B) killed <u>a</u> doe   |
| (c) Then he used doe`s heart                | c) used <u>the</u> doe`s |
| (d) And liver draw out the                  | d)liver <u>to</u> draw   |
| (e) Poison .Jody saw the                    | e )saw <u>that</u> the   |
| (f) doe`s baby,little fawn was left alone   | f) baby <u>a</u> little  |

Activity 2 In the following passage one word is missing in each line .Find the missing word and also write the word used before and after it.

**before    missing**

**after**

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| a) Soon after Gandhi Ji returned South Africa, | a) returned <u>from</u> South |
|--|-------------------------------|

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| b) A meeting of the congress held in Bombay              | b) congress <u>was</u> held       |
| c) Kaka Saheb Kalelkar went there help Gandhi ji.        | c) There <u>to</u> help           |
| d) One day Kaka sahib found Gandh ji searching something | d) searching <u>for</u> something |
| e) Something his desk .`What`s the matter                | e) something <u>in</u> his        |
| f) What are looking for ?                                | f) are <u>you</u> looking         |

Activity 3 In the following passage one word is missing in each line .Find the missing word and also write the word used before and after it.

Example

before missing after

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| a) Plants derive their food both the earth | a) both <u>from</u> the      |
| b) And the air.If you minutely look their  | b) look <u>at</u> their      |
| c) roots you find that the ends of their   | c) you <u>will</u> find      |
| d) roots like fine fibres.                 | d) roots <u>are</u> like     |
| e) We call root hairs.                     | e) call <u>them</u> root     |
| f) They absorb water minerals              | f) water <u>and</u> minerals |

### EXERCISES FOR PRACTICE

**Activity 1** In the following passage one word is missing in each line .Find the missing word and also write the word used before and after it.

before missing after

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| a) The oldest stone buildings the world           | a) |
| b) are the Pyramids of Egypt .They stood          | b) |
| c) for nearly five thousand years it seems likely | c) |
| d) that they continue to stand for thousands      | d) |
| e) of years yet .They are eighty them             | e) |
| f) scattered along the banks of Nile              | f) |

**Activity 2** In the following passage one word is missing in each line .Find the missing word and also write the word used before and after it.

before missing after

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| a) we living in a period of great change        | a) |
| b) There are some forces human nature which     | b) |
| c) Can not destroyed such a love of one`s soil. | c) |

- d) Nationalism is a great factor modern history d)
- e) It can kept pure only if the nationals of a e)
- f) Country have a human feeling all man. f)

**Activity 3** In the following passage one word is missing in each line .Find the missing word and also write the word used before and after it.

before missing after

- a) Kari and the author friends . a)
- b) But Kari once pushed him the stream. b)
- c) It was to save life of a boy c)
- d) He saw a boy lying the bottom of the river. d)
- e) He dived pulled the body e)
- f) Of the drowning boy the surface. f)

**Activity 4** In the following passage one word is missing in each line .Find the missing word and also write the word used before and after it.

before missing after

- a) I was of many children a)
- b) – a short boy rather undistinguished looks b)
- c) Born tall and handsome parents . c)
- d) We lived our ancestral house, d)
- e) Which was built in the middle the 19<sup>th</sup> century. e)
- f) It a fairly large pucca house. f)

**Activity5** In the following passage one word is missing in each line .Find the missing word and also write the word used before and after it

before missing after .

- a) The girl given the name a)
- b) Santosh, means contentment. b)
- c) But Santosh not always c)
- d) Content her place d)
- e) In a traditional of life e)
- f) She began living life her own terms. f)

Answers

### Activity 1

- a) Buildings of the
- b) They have stood
- c) Years and it
- d) They may continue
- e) Eight of them
- f) Of the Nile

### Activity 2

- a) We are living
- b) Forces of human
- c) Not be destroyed
- d) Factor of modern
- e) Can be kept
- f) Feeling for all

### Activity 3

- a) author were friends
- b) him into the
- c) save the life
- d) lying at the
- e) dived and pulled
- f) boy to the

### Activity 4

- a) was one of
- b) boy with rather
- c) born to tall
- d) lived in our
- e) middle of the
- f) it was a

### Activity 5

- a) girl was given
- b) Santosh which means
- c) Santosh was not
- d) Content with her
- e) Traditional way of
- f) Life on her

# HONEYDEW

## UNIT - 7

### A VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE



#### GIST

This chapter is an experience of the author in England. The author told Stephen Hawking that he has come all the way from India and that he was in a wheelchair. He also indicated that he wished to write a book based on his travels in England and also his desire to meet him.

#### VALUES

'A Visit to Cambridge' surrounds the concept of living a better life. The author speakshow one must keep their focus on the good and their talent irrespective of the disabilities that one has.

#### MAIN CHARACTERS

- \* Stephen Hawking
- \* Firdaus Kanga

#### THEME

The lesson shows a person who could only move around with the help of a wheelchair and he has accepted his disability. He doesn't fight it or gets sad over this fact. In fact, he roamed around all over the world and showed normal people that he is no different than normal people.

#### TITLE

The author of 'A Visit to Cambridge' is Firdaus Kanga. He describes his visit to Cambridge University where he got a chance to interview Stephen Hawking. Hawking told him that he found it funny when people patronized him.

## INTRODUCTION

The story 'A Visit To Cambridge' is the story of a meeting between two extraordinary people, both of them differently abled. Firdaus Kanga, the author himself, was born with 'brittle bones' that tended to break easily when he was a child. He moves around in a wheelchair. And as you know, Stephen Hawking was one of the greatest scientists of our time. He suffered from a form of paralysis that confined him to a wheelchair, and allowed him to 'speak' only by punching buttons on a computer. These two great men exchange thoughts on what it means to live life in a wheelchair, and on how the so called 'normal' people react to the differently abled. ". They shared a rare understanding of the psychological implication of such diseases. They also shared their notions about the various methods of overcoming their physical disabilities. Their meeting was a triumph of the mind over the body. All in all, this story supports all the people out there who are disabled and it stresses to the point that they should live their lives as normally as they could just like other normal people spend their lives.

## KEY POINTS OF THE UNIT

- 1.To introduce Firdaus kanga and other reputed scientists.
- 2.To tell the students that the interview is the serviceable communication which provides information about the great celebrities.
- 3.To motivate the students not to be worried about physical disability and Hawking is the best example for the source of inspiration.



**Synthesiser**

## MEANING OF WORDS

**metaphor:** a thing regarded as representative or symbolic of something else.

**successor:** someone who succeeds a person to an office, title, etc.

**astrophysicist:** a scientist who specializes in the study of space, stars, planets, and the universe

**paralysed:** partly or wholly incapable of movement

**disembodied:** separated from or existing without the body

**disintegrating:** losing strength and gradually failing

**frustrated:** to feel distressed and annoyed as a result of an inability to change or achieve something

**exhaustion:** a state of extreme physical or mental tiredness

**anguish:** severe mental or physical pain or suffering

**buoyant:** someone cheerful and optimistic

**chronically:** to a very great extent

**patronise:** treat someone with an apparent kindness which shows a feeling of superiority

**sentimental:** prompted by feelings of tenderness, sadness, or nostalgia

## **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Who is Stephen Hawking?

Answer: Stephen Hawking is a great scientist, an astrophysicist. But he is disabled. He has written the book 'A Brief History of Time'. He can express himself only through a computer.

2. What took the author Firdaus to England? Why did he wish to see Hawking?

Answer: Firdaus Kanga visited Britain in order to write a book about his travels. He himself could move only in a wheel-chair. On the advice of his guide, Kanga planned to meet the most brilliant and completely paralysed astrophysicist (Hawking) in Cambridge.

3. How did Kanga fix the interview with Hawking?

Answer: Kanga phoned Hawking and requested the scientist's assistant to arrange the interview. He asked for ten minutes but he got half an hour.

4. What advice do people usually give to the disabled? Was Hawking brave by choice?

Answer: The people generally advise the disabled to be brave. Hawking admitted truthfully that he hadn't been brave. In fact, he had no choice.

5. What advice does the scientist give to the handicapped?

Answer: He advises the disabled people to concentrate on what they are good at. They should not try to copy normal people.

## **EXTRACT BASED COMPREHENSION EXERCISES**

A. "Yes," he said; it was a disadvantage of his voice synthesiser that it could convey no inflection, no shades or tone. And I could not tell how enthusiastically he agreed with me. Every time I shifted in my chair or turned my wrist to watch the time – I wanted to make every one of our thirty minutes count — I felt a huge relief and exhilaration in the possibilities of my body. How little it mattered then that I would never walk, or even stand. I told him how he had been an inspiration beyond cliché' for me, and, surely, for others — did that thought help him? "No," he said; and I thought how foolish I was to ask. When your body is a claustrophobic room and the walls are growing narrower day by day, it doesn't do much good to know that there are people outside smiling with admiration to see you breathing still.

1. What was the disadvantage of his voice synthesizer?

Answer: The disadvantage of his voice synthesizer was that it could convey no infection, no shade or tone.

2. Why was he worried about time?

Answer: He wanted to make every minute of the meeting count.

3. How was his body a 'Claustrophobic Room'?

Answer: As he was dependent on others and confined to a wheelchair, he called his body to be a suffocating place.

4. How did he feel after seeing admiring people?

Answer: He didn't get to know that there are people outside smiling with admiration to see him breathing still.

5. Choose a word that means the same as follows.

'Phrase or idea used so often that it loses its meaning'

Answer: cliché.

**B.** “Stay.” I waited. “Have some tea. I can show you the garden.” The garden was as big as a park, but Stephen Hawking covered every inch, rumbling along in his motorised wheelchair while I dodged to keep out of the way. We couldn’t talk very much; the sun made him silent, the letters on his screen disappearing in the glare. An hour later, we were ready to leave. I didn’t know what to do. I could not kiss him or cry. I touched his shoulder and wheeled out into the summer evening. I looked back; and I knew he was waving, though he wasn’t. Watching him, an embodiment of my bravest self, the one I was moving towards, the one I had believed in for so many years, alone, I knew that my journey was over. For now.

1. Why did Stephen say ‘stay’?

Answer: Stephen wanted him to stay with him and to show him the garden.

2. Why did ‘the sun make him silent’?

Answer: The letters on his screen couldn’t be displayed because of the sunlight. So, he couldn’t communicate. It made him silent.

3. What did the narrator do to bid him goodbye?

Answer: The narrator touched his shoulder and wheeled out into the summer evening.

4. How was the narrator’s journey?

Answer: The narrator’s journey was inspiring and thought provoking.

5. Find the superlative adjective of ‘brave’ from the above lines?

Answer: Bravest.

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**Q1. How long did the meeting last?**

- (a) Less than an hour
- (b) More than an hour
- (c) Two hours
- (d) For hours

Answer: (a) Less than an hour

**Q2. Name the greatest scientist who is differently abled –**

- (i) Charles Darwin
- (ii) Stephen Hawking
- (iii) Galileo Galilei
- (iv) Marie Curie

Answer: (ii) Stephen Hawking.

**Q3. The writer phoned Stephen Hawking’s house**

- (i) from the nearest phone booth.
- (ii) from outside a phone booth.
- (iii) from inside a phone booth.

Answer: (ii) from outside a phone booth.



**Q4. Who is the writer and journalist in the story 'A visit to Cambridge'?**

- (i) Firdaus kanga
- (ii) Javed Anand
- (iii) Mihir Bose
- (iv) Vikram Chandra

Answer:(i) Firdaus Kanga.

**Q5. Every time he spoke to the scientist, the writer felt guilty because**

- (i) he wasn't sure what he wanted to ask.
- (ii) he forced the scientist to use his voice synthesiser.
- (iii) he was face to face with a legend.

Answer: (ii) he forced the scientist to use his voice synthesiser.

**Q6. '—— was my metaphor for England'**

- (i) Scotland
- (ii) Darlington
- (iii) Cambridge
- (iv) Bordon

Answer:(iii) Cambridge.

**Q7. "I felt a huge relief... in the possibilities of my body." In the given context, the highlighted words refer to**

- (i) shifting in the wheelchair, turning the wrist.
- (ii) standing up, walking.
- (iii) speaking, writing.

Answer: (i) shifting in the wheelchair, turning the wrist.

**Q8. Whom did the author meet in Cambridge?**

- (i) Charles Nicolle
- (ii) Robert Hooke
- (iii) C.V Roman
- (iv) Stephen Hawking

Answer:(iv) Stephen Hawking.

**Q9. The author says "Cambridge was my metaphor for England". It means that for him**

- (a) Cambridge was as important as England
- (b) England was more important than Cambridge
- (c) Cambridge was the only important thing in England
- (d) Cambridge and England were the same.

Answer: (c) Cambridge was the only important thing in England

**Q10. Stephen Hawking is a successor to ——.**

- (i) Isaac Newton
- (ii) Richard Dawkins
- (iii) Galileo Galilei
- (iv) None of these

Answer:(i) Isaac Newton.

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Who is Firdaus Kanga?
2. Who received the phone at Stephen Hawking's house and what were the conversations?
3. What was the thing that made the author feel stronger?
4. What did Mr. Hawking reply when he asked "a lot of people seem to think that disabled people are chronically unhappy"?

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Write about Stephen Hawking and Firdaus Kanga.

Answer: Both of them are disabled people. Stephen Hawking is one of the greatest scientists of our time. He suffers from paralysis that confines him to a wheelchair, and allows him to 'speak' only by punching buttons on a computer, which speaks for him in a machine-like voice.

Firdaus Kanga is a writer and journalist. He lives and works in Mumbai. He was born with 'brittle bones' that tended to break easily when he was a child. Like Hawking, Kanga moves around in a wheelchair.

2. Why did the writer feel guilty talking to Stephen Hawking?

Answer: The writer felt guilty every time he spoke to Stephen Hawking because by doing this he forced him to respond. There he (Hawking) was, tapping at the little switch in his hand, trying to find the words on his computer with the only bit of movement left to him, his long, pale fingers.

His eyes would often shut in frustrated exhaustion. The writer could feel his anguish but he had no option. He had gone to his house to talk to him on certain points.

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## UNIT-8

### A SHORT MONSOON DIARY

#### SUMMARY

A Short Monsoon Diary consists of a few excerpts from the author, Ruskin Bond's diary. He is a nature lover. He describes his experiences of the natural surroundings during the monsoon season in his diary. He enjoys the beauty of nature and observes the simultaneous changes that happen in the flora and fauna during this season. This chapter depicts his day-to-day experiences in the midst of the rainy season in Mussoorie.

#### DIFFICULT WORDS AND PHRASES

Mist (noun)- a cloud of tiny water droplets suspended in the atmosphere

Melancholy- very sad

Conceal- not allow to be seen

Ferns- a flowerless plant with feathery green leaves

Heralded- announced or brought the news of  
Imprecations- curses

Scarlet minivets- bright red bird like a cuckoo  
Flitting- move swiftly and lightly

Dearth- a scarcity or lack of something  
Insectivorous- (of an animal) feeding on insects and worms .

Creeper- any plant that grows along the ground

Drumming- falling noisily

Ravine- valley

Landour- a small cantonment town touching Mussoorie  
Crevices- narrow openings or cracks in rock or wall

Caress- touch gently

Menace- be a threat

#### MCQ

1. This Diary is written by

-Michael Morpurgo

- S.D. Sawant
- Satyajit Ray
- Ruskin Bond

2. The author could hear Bijju but could not see him because of

the distance

- the wall
- the mist
- the fact that he was not in the line of his vision

3. . Monsoon rain is

- cold and unpleasant
- very small
- warm and humid
- hot

4. In his Diary the author is describing

- Shimla
- Mussoorie
- Nainital
- Ooty

5. Insectivorous birds are happy in the monsoon season

as they get plenty of food

- because they breed in this season
- because they love water
- as the weather is to their liking

6. The sound of the falling rain on tin roof

- disturbs the author in his reading
- helps the author to read
- annoys the author
- makes the author leave that place

7. *Through the mist Bijju is calling to his sister. I can hear him running about on the hillside but I cannot see him.*

- the first day of monsoon
- the last day of monsoon
- an ordinary day on the hills
- a winter day

8. *It is a good sound to read by—the rain outside, the quiet within—and, although tin roofs are given to springing unaccountable leaks, there is a feeling of being untouched by, and yet in touch with, the rain.*

(i) The word 'springing' here means.

- Jumping
- Creating
- A season
- Finishing

(ii) The 'good sound' is produced by

- rain only
- tin roofs only
- rain and tin roofs correct
- rain and leaks

(iii) Here, the author is praising

- tin roofs
- rain
- springing
- leaks

9. How dose Bijju's cow get saved?

By gunshot

By thunders

The approach of Bijju's grandmother  
cow hit at it

10. Who are the obnoxious visitors that arrive at the hill station?

Leopards and leeches

Drongos and minivets

Drongos and leopards

Leopards and minivates

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Question 1.

Why is mist called Melancholy?

Answer:

Melancholy means very sad. And it is called so because as the mist comes climbing up the hills birds fall silent, forest becomes deathly still and it shows the unhappy environment.

Question 2.

What happened on June 24?

Answer:

June 24 was the first day of monsoon mist. Due to which birds become silent and all forests are deathly still as though it were midnight.

Question 3.

How did the author describe the hill station and valley?

Answer:

When a school boy asked him to describe the hill station & valley in one sentence, he said that "A paradise that might have been".

Question 4.

How can you say that "Plants know that monsoon rain has come"?

Answer:

When monsoon rain (warm & humid) comes the first cobra lily rears its head from the ferns. So we can say that "Plants know that the monsoon has come".

Question 5.

Write the name of seasonal visitors that rain heralded.

Answer:

The rain heralded the arrival of some seasonal visitors i.e., a leopard, several thousands of leeches, scarlet minivets, drongos, a tree creeper etc.

Question 6.

Where did the author find the leopard and what was he doing there?

Answer:

The leopard was near the servant's quarter below the school and he was lifting a dog. In the evening a leopard attacked one of Bijju's cows. He approached Bijju's mother who was screaming imprecations.

Question 7.

Why can scarlet minivets not conceal themselves under the trees?

Answer:

Scarlet minivets (bright red bird like a cuckoo) flit among leaves like brilliant jewels. But they cannot conceal themselves. No matter how leafy the tree is because they are very bright in colour."

Question 8.

What were creepers doing at the trunk of the tree?

Answer:

The creepers were moving rapidly up the trunk of the oak tree. They were snapping up insects all around. As there is rain, there is no dearth of insectivorous birds.

Question 9.

What were the feelings of the author on August 2?

Answer:

On August 2, all night rain was falling on the corrugated tin roof. There was no storm, no thunder. His tin roofs were springing unaccountable leaks. So there was a feeling of being untouched yet in touch with the rain.

Question 10.

What happened on August 3?

Answer:

On August 3, the rain stopped, the clouds began to break up, the sun struck the hills, he heard the tinkle of cowbells and suddenly, clean & pure the song of whistling thrush emerged like a dark sweet secret from the depths of the ravine.

Question 11.

Why were hillsides lush?

Answer:

The hillsides were as late-monsoon flowers begin to appear wild balsam, dahlias, begonias and ground orchids.

Question 12.

What were the natural phenomena which were showing that rains are coming to an end?

Answer:

Lush monsoon growth has reached its peak, the seeds of the cobra lily are turning red, this all signifying that rains are coming to an end.

Question 13.

Why does grandmother stop small children to kill chuchundra?

Answer:

Shrews are weak in eyesight, Grandmother stops children from killing them because according to her ' "chuchundars are lucky they bring money" '.

Question 14.

Do you really think that "chuchundar are lucky"? Explain why?

Answer:

Yes, we really think that chuchundar are lucky because the author received a cheque in the mail. Not a large amount of money but something was there.

Question 15.

Why was the author feeling alone on January 26?

Answer:

The author was feeling alone in the hushed silence of the house because his friend went away from him. So it was very lonely and quiet in the silence.

Question 16.

What happened in late March or at the end of winter?

Answer:

At the end of winter, he saw the blackest cloud over Mussorie and then it hailed marbles for half an hour . hour. As he wrote, he saw a rainbow forming.

## UNIT-9

### The Great Stone Face- I



### The Great Stone Face I

**Themes:** Simplicity, practical wisdom, deep love for humanity

#### Summary

Nathaniel Hawthorne's 1850 short story "The Great Stone Face" is a story about nature, divinity, and a prophecy. It begins with a mother and her young son, Ernest, who live in a prosperous valley. What sets this place apart is a local mountainside with rocks that strongly resemble a wise and benevolent face. The mother tells her fascinated son of the local legend, that a man born in the valley whose appearance matches the Great Stone Face will return to the valley. That man is destined to be, "the greatest and noblest personage of his time." Young Ernest is drawn to the tale and hopes passionately that such a man will appear in his lifetime.

#### New Words / Phrases

prophecy: prediction

pensive: thoughtful

rumour: gossip, speculation



in time: after a fairly long period of time

inhabitants: people living in the valley

labour: work

industrious: hard working

a simple soul: an innocent man

renowned: famous

### Multiple choice questions (1 Mark)

1. The Great Stone face was a .....
  - a. A beautiful structure created by some humans.
  - b. A structure resembling a human.
  - c. Nature's wonder.
  - d. Rocks piled in a way to resemble a human face.
  
2. What was the prophecy?
  - a. Ernest would be the Great Stone Face.
  - b. Ernest would meet the Great Stone Face.
  - c. A child born in the valley would resemble the Great Stone Face.
  - d. None of the above.
  
3. What was the belief of many people about the fertility of the valley?
  - a. That its fertility was because of Ernest.
  - b. That it owed its fertility to the Great Stone Face.
  - c. That its fertility was due to the climate.
  - d. That it was because of the people of the valley.
  
4. Who was Ernest's only teacher?
  - a. His mother.
  - b. His books.
  - c. The Great Stone Face.
  - d. The prophecy.
  
5. The Great Stone Face was able to .....
  - a. Recognise Ernest.
  - b. Understand Ernest.
  - c. Inspire and encourage Ernest.
  - d. Talk to Ernest.
  
6. What kind of person did Ernest grow up to be?
  - a. quiet
  - b. handsome

- c. haughty
  - d. disobedient
7. The villagers pardoned his folly which was .....
- a. to take little notice.
  - b. to have nothing remarkable.
  - c. to labour all day.
  - d. to look upon the Great Stone Face.
8. Who at first was called to have the resemblance of the 'Great Stone Face'?
- a. The poet
  - b. Ernest
  - c. The General
  - d. Gathergold
9. What was great about Blood and Thunder?
- a. He was a renowned commander.
  - b. He was a very successful businessman.
  - c. He resembled the Great Stone Face,
  - d. He was very shrewd.
10. Why do people who never looked at the Great Stone Face suddenly start gazing at it?
- a. Because they also wanted to be like Ernest.
  - b. Because they also wanted to see what only Ernest could.
  - c. Because they knew the prophecy was going to be true very soon.
  - d. Because they wanted to know how General Blood-and-Thunder looked.

**Answers: 1- d, 2- c, 3- b, 4- c, 5- c, 6- a, 7- d, 8- d, 9-a , 10- d**

### **Short Answer Type Questions (2 Marks)**

**1. Why would Ernest spend hours looking at Great Stone Face?**

**Answer:** Ernest's mother had told him an old prophecy which said that on some future date, a man will be born in the valley who will bear the likeness of the Great Stone Face and he will be the greatest and noblest of the time. Ernest expressed his desire to live to see the man. Since that day, he never forgot about the prophecy and would spend hours looking at the valley.

**2. What was the rumour throughout the valley about bearing a resemblance to the Great Stone Face?**

**Answer:** In the valley, there was a rumour that a young man had left the valley and settled elsewhere, being sharp in business matters had become very rich and had decided to come back

there and end his days where he had been born. People believed that the man was the Great Stone Face and the prophecy was coming true.

**3. How did Gathergold arrive in the valley?**

**Answer:** A carriage, drawn by four horses, dashed round the turn of the road. Within it, thrust partly out of the window appeared Gathergold.

**4. Did Ernest think that the old prophecy came true when he was Mr. Gathergold? How do you know?**

**Answer:** No, Ernest did not think that the old prophecy came true as he did not see any resemblance between the Great Stone Face and Gathergold. He was disappointed and turned away sadly from the wrinkled shrewdness of that unpleasant face.

**5. What did the Great Stone Face seem to say to Ernest after the arrival of Gathergold?**

**Answer:** The Great Stone Face seemed to say, 'He will come! Fear not, Ernest; the man will come!'

**6. What made people believe General Blood and Thunder was the man from the prophecy?**

**Answer:** General Blood-and-Thunder was a soldier when he rose to his current popularity. He wanted to come back to his native valley. The inhabitants of the valley said that he had the likeness of the Great Stone Face.

**7. How did people of the valley react seeing Blood of Thunder?**

**Answer:** On the day of Blood and Thunder arrival, everyone in the valley left their work early to gather at the place where the feast was organized to welcome the General. When people saw him, they shouted in joy as they claimed that he had the exact same face.

**8. Did Ernest notice in the General any likeness to the Great Stone Face?**

**Answer:** At first, Ernest could not see him but when he did, he could compare Blood-and-Thunder and the Great Stone Face that stood beside him. He concluded that there was no such resemblance as people proclaimed.

**Long Answer Type Questions (4 Marks)**

**1. What do you learn from the life of Ernest?**

**Value Points:** It's not what you look at that matters, it's what you see.

The purpose of human life is to serve, and to show compassion and the will to help others.

**2. 'Money will get you power, but only your character will bring you respect'. Explain the quote in respect to the life of Gathergold.**

**Value Points:** His wealth was the body and spirit of his existence.

With time and money his wealth vanished.  
People could see his real unpleasant character.  
Lost respect and died in negligence.

## **UNIT-10**

### **The Great Stone Face-II**

#### Summary

Ernest, a very simple and unnoticed boy, had grown up to be an old man with white hair. All the years that brought him here were not useless because he had become so wise that the number of wise thoughts exceeded the number of white hair on his head. He was not unpopular anymore. Many people came to see him and the story tells us about one such poet born in the valley, who had moved to distant cities but had come back to meet Ernest. In the end of the story, the old prophecy gets fulfilled as they find the man who bore the likeness of the Great Stone Face.

#### **DIFFICULT WORDS**

Furrows- deep lines

Vain- producing no result; useless

Ceased- come or bring to an end

Obscure- not well known

Unawares- unknowingly

Harmonised with- corresponded with, agreed with

Sage- wise man

Diffused- spread all around

#### MCQ

Question 1. Ernest became famous

- (a) even as a child
- (b) when he became young
- (c) when he became an old man
- (d) when he died

Answer: (c) when he became an old man

Question 2. The fame had come to Ernest

- (a) unsought for and undesired
- (b) with his hard work
- (c) because of his resemblance with the Great Stone Face

(d) because of his wealth

Answer: (a) unsought for and undesired

Question 3. A poet came to the village and

(a) Ernest already knew him

(b) he did not like Ernest

(c) he had come to meet Ernest

(d) he had been invited by the villagers

Answer: (c) he had come to meet Ernest

Question 4. In the meeting between the poet and Ernest

(a) Ernest did all the talking

(b) the poet was much impressed by Ernest

(c) Ernest was much impressed by the poet

(d) they did not like each other

Answer: (b) the poet was much impressed by Ernest

Question 5. Ernest was much impressed by

(a) the fact that the poet resembled the Great Stone Face

(b) what the poet had written

(c) the thoughts of the poet about him

(d) the poet when he said that Ernest resembled the Great Stone Face

Answer: (b) what the poet had written

### **Short answer questions**

Question 1: What changes come to be seen in Ernest with the passing of time?

Answer: Ernest was now a man of middle age. His hair turned white and there were wrinkles across his forehead and furrows in his cheeks. He had become wiser with profound thoughts. The valley people respected him and took his advice on several occasions.

Question 2: Why did Ernest become sad after he examined the poet's features?

Answer: The poet had celebrated the Great Stone Face in one of his poems. When Ernest read that poem he became convinced that the poet had the likeness of the Great Stone Face. But when he met the poet, all his hopes shattered. He found no resemblance between the poet and the Stone Face. This was the reason why he became sad.

Question 3: Why did the poet's eyes fill with tears?

Answer: The poet became sentimental to listen to Ernest. His words had power because they had depth. They were the words of life, a life of good deeds and selfless love. The poet felt that the life and character of Ernest were a nobler strain of poetry that he had ever written. His eyes filled with tears and he said to himself that never was there so worthy a sage as that thoughtful face, with the glim of white hair diffused about it.

Question 4. Why did the poet want to meet Ernest?

Answer: The poet wanted to meet Ernest whose wisdom walked hand in hand with the noble simplicity of his life.

Question 5. Did the poet go to meet Ernest? What did they do?

Answer: Yes, the poet went to meet Ernest. They both sat together and Ernest tried to find a great stone face in the poet.

Question 6. What did the poet reply when he listened to Ernest's prophecy story?

Answer: He replied that, "to find in me the likeness of The Great Stone Face, I am not worthy to be its likeness".

Question 7. Why were Ernest's and the poet's eyes wet with tears?

Answer: Ernest's and the poet's eyes were in tears because the thought the poet put in his book is entirely different from his real life. He had dreams, but they have been dreams only. So he burst into tears.

Question 8. What did Ernest address to the people of the valley?

Answer: Ernest threw a look of familiar kindness around his audience. He spoke all his thoughts and people agreed. That was not a preacher's voice, these were the words of life. He melted the hearts of people of the valley.

Question 9. Who said that Ernest is himself the Great Stone Face and why?

Answer: The poet said that Ernest was himself the Great Stone Face because the thought he had written matched with the thought of Ernest. He saw the Great Stone Face covered with the white mist like Ernest's face coloured with the white hair.

Question 10. What did Ernest think about prophecy?

Answer: Ernest finished his speech and took the poet in his arm and still thinking that some wiser and better man would appear, resembling to the Great Stone Face.

**Long answer type questions:**

Q1. Give a character-sketch of Ernest.

Q2. How did Ernest feel when people hailed him as the likeness of the Stone face?

Ans1 .Ernest was a small boy when he became interested in the Great Stone Face. He felt that the face smiled on him. He wished to love the man with such a face. He was dutiful and helpful to his Mother. He grew up to be a gentle and quiet youth. He regarded the Stone Face as his teacher. He turned to the face for advice. He was not influenced by the common belief that Gathergold or Blood- and-Thunder General had any resemblance with the Stone Face. Even the poet's face made him sad. And he was right when the poet himself admitted that he wasn't worthy to be the likeness of the face. Finally, the same poet shouted with joy that Ernest himself was the likeness

of the Stone Face. But Ernest remained humble to the last. He kept hoping that some wiser and better man than himself would appear.

Ans 2 Ernest was truly noble and humble. His deeds matched with his thoughts. He received the poet warmly. For a while he thought the writer of those poems was truly the greatest and wisest person. The poet and the people ultimately hailed him as the man with the likeness of the Stone Face. But Ernest did not agree with them. He kept hoping that a wiser and better man than himself would appear to make the prophecy true.

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**UNIT-7 (POEM)**  
**When I Set Out for Lyonesse**  
**-THOMAS HARDY**

**SUMMARY**

This poem is about the poet, Thomas Hardy, who had once visited a parish. The poet went to Lyonesse to supervise the renovation work of a church which was 100 miles away. It was the winter season with the fog spreading everywhere. The poet stayed at Lyonesse for some time. In that short duration, he found something was happening to him. It was an inner change that no prophet can dare to predict nor the wisest wizard can guess. The poet was unable to understand the feelings that he was going through.

When he returned from the parish, people noticed two things about him – a new glow in his eyes and a crumpled piece of paper sticking out of his coat pocket. That paper was recorded in one of his biographies and contained the draft of a poem. That poem was “When I Set Out for Lyonesse” and was inspired by a visit to a place which the poet calls Lyonesse. So, this poem describes how a single visit to a place brought so many changes in the poet’s life. To him, it was a wonderful experience that changed his life completely.

## Short -Questions

1. What inspired Hardy to write the poem When I set out for Lyonesse? Answer in the context of When I set out for Lyonesse.

Ans. The poet set out for Lyonesse to supervise the renovation work of a church. He writes the poem to celebrate his successful attempt.

2. What is Lyonesse?

Ans. In Arthurian legend, Lyonesse was a country near Cornwall in South West England. It is supposed to have been submerged in the sea. It is also the mythical birthplace of Sir Tristram.

3. What time of the day did the poet set out on his journey?

Ans. The poet set out for his journey towards evening. The word 'starlight' proves so.

### Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:

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

i. What is Lyonesse?

Ans. Lyonesse is a country mentioned in Arthurian legends. This was located in South West England and is supposed to have been submerged in the sea.

ii. Why was there 'magic' in his eyes?

Ans. There was deep radiance in his eyes which made his eyes enchanting. People thought that there was magic.

iii. What was the reaction of the people when they saw him on his return?

Ans. The people were dumbfounded when they looked into his eyes. They saw in them a rare glow. This glow seemed fathomless.

### Read the stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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

i. Where is Lyonesse?

Ans. Lyonesse is a hundred miles away from the place where the poet sets to travel.

ii. Which word indicates that the poet is solitary?

Ans. Lonesomeness.



iii. What season of the year is it?

Ans. It is winter.

### Questions from the poem

Q- Read the poem carefully and answer the following questions

1) Find words that show

(i) that it was very cold.

(ii) that it was late evening.

(iii) that the traveller was alone.

2)(i) Something happened at Lyonesse. It was

(a) improbable.

(b) impossible.

(c) unforeseeable.

(ii) Pick out two lines from the poem to justify your answer.

3)(i) Read the line (stanza 3) that implies the following:

'Everyone noticed something, and they made Guesses, but didn't speak a word'.

(ii) Now read the line that refers to what they noticed.

### Solutions

1)(i) Rime

(ii) Starlight

(iii) Lonesomeness

2)(i) Something happened at Lyonesse. It was unforeseeable.

(ii) The two lines that justify the above answer are as follows:

'No prophet durst declare; Nor  
did the wisest wizard guess'

3)(i) 'All marked with mute surmise'

(ii) The line that refers to what they noticed is:

'My radiance rare and fathomless'

### LONG QUESTION:

Write a note on the central theme of the poem When I set out for Lyonesse.

1. The poem is about the poet's journey to Lyonesse. Lyonesse is actually a mythical place in Arthurian legend. The poet uses this place to create an ambience of charm and happiness. Here the poet refers to the actual occurrence that changes his life forever. Actually, the poet goes there

to supervise the restoration of a church. In the first part, the poet gives an account of his loneliness and cold atmosphere. In the second stanza, the poet speaks of the unexpected happiness that he comes by at the place. The third stanza is about the twinkling of his eyes and unmeasurable glow in his heart.

**UNIT-8 (POEM)**  
**ON THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE CRICKET.**  
**-BY JOHN KEATS**

**About the poet-John Keats**

John Keats was an English Romantic poet. He was one of the main figures of the second generation of Romantic poets. Although his poems were not generally well received by critics during his lifetime, his reputation grew after his death, and by the end of the 19th century, he had become one of the most beloved of all English poets. He had a significant influence on a diverse range of poets and writers.

**THEME**

The poem by John Keats has been written in the form of a **Sonnet**. The Poet here wants to convey that nature is always a spontaneous source of optimism and happiness is the theme of the poem. Nature never imparts pessimism and is never sad. Nature is always singing through the medium like grasshoppers in summer and cricket in winter.

**On the Grasshopper and Cricket  
(Summary )**

In this **Nature Poem** 'On the Grasshopper and Cricket', the poet John Keats celebrates the music of the Earth. He finds beauty in hot summer as well as in the cold winter. Here, in this poem, the grasshopper is a symbol of hot summer and cricket is a symbol of cold winter. The poet says that the music of nature or earth is always alive whether it is hot summer or cold and bleak winter.

During the hot summer, all the singing birds are tired and take rest under the shady branches of trees. But even if they don't sing, the song of nature goes on. We can still hear the voice of the grasshopper who runs from hedge to hedge. He keeps singing tirelessly and when tired rests beneath some weed.

A grasshopper carries on the duty of singing the everlasting song of nature. During summers, he is a fun-loving and cheerful creature and is never done with his delights.

During the cold winter season also, the birds are silent. There is utter silence on the frosty winter days. But the earth has its own way of expressing pleasure and joys. The song of a cricket can be heard which breaks this silence.

He sings from the stones but not from the trees. His song appears to be increasing the warmth every moment. People are able to hear it sitting in their houses. However, the poet says that to a person who is half-asleep, it may appear to be a grasshopper's song coming from the grassy hills.

Thus, we can say that the grasshopper and the cricket, two tiny insects, perform a big responsibility. They carry on with nature's continuous and everlasting music irrespective of the extreme climates. The poet has thus personified them. It is thus a symbolic poem. Here, the grasshopper and the cricket are a symbol of the constant joyous mood of nature.

### **Conclusion**

The poem teaches us that we shall be joyful and pleasant no matter what the situations in our life. With this attitude, we can easily overcome all the obstacles in life.

### **Meanings of words and phrases:**

faint : pale

hedge : bushes

mead : meadow

luxury : a state of great comfort

ceasing : to come or bring to an end

shrills : to come through loud and clear

drowsiness : a feeling of being sleepy

Lone : lonesome

Frost: Rime

Weed : A wild plant

### **LITERARY DEVICES :-**

Following literary devices have been used in the poem On the Grasshopper and the Cricket by John Keats:

**Personification:** When the poet gives human characteristics to animals, plants or other non-living things. In the poem, the Grasshopper is referred to by the word "he". One more example is "***the frost has wrought a silence***". Frost is symbolised as something living.

**Metaphor:** It is the direct comparison of two or more things. In the poem, the poet compares earth's poetry with the singing of grasshoppers and also compares the singing of grasshoppers with that of cricket.

**Oxymoron:** It is a figure of speech in which two contradictory terms are combined. e.g. "***pleasant weed***". Weed is an unnecessary thing. However the poet calls it pleasant because it is a part of nature.

**Enjambment:** It is the continuation of a sentence without a pause, beyond the end of a line, couplet or a stanza. e.g. *“when the frost has wrought a silence”* , *“from the stove there shrills the cricket’s song”* etc.

**Alliteration:** It is the repetition of identical initial consonant sounds in successive or closely associated syllables within a group of words. e.g. *“a voice will run”*, *“from hedge to hedge”*, *“...winter evening, when...”*., *“New -mown Mead”*

**Inversion:** it is the inverting of the normal word order in a sentence or phrase. e.g. *“Poetry of earth is ceasing never“*, *“And seems to one is drowsiness half lost“*.

### **( Reference to Context)**

#### **extract-1**

The poetry of earth is never dead:  
When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,  
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run  
From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead,  
That is the grasshopper’s  
He takes the lead In summer luxury  
He has never done With his delights,  
For when tired out with fun  
He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.

#### **Paraphrase:**

Like every poet Keats has been attracted towards the beauty of nature. He finds nature beautiful in all seasons not excluding the hot summer and cold winter. He says that the earth is always singing. When the birds stop singing in the hot summer and find a cool place, we find the grasshopper singing and flying from the hedge. He sings tirelessly and when he gets tired, it rests beneath some weed.

#### **Questions:**

- (i) What is an ongoing process in nature?
- (ii) Where do birds go when the heat of the sun rises?
- (iii) How has the continuity of music been maintained?
- (iv) Name the figure of speech in the above stanza.
- (v) Describe the beauty of the poem.

#### **Answers:**

- (i) Poetry, rhythm in nature is an unending process giving life to surroundings.
- (ii) As the heat of the Sun rises, the birds hide in branches to find a cool place for themselves.

- (iii) During the extreme heat when birds stop singing, the voice of the grasshopper delights with its music.
- (iv) Metaphor – Poetry of earth.
- (v) The poem is a 14 line Petrarchan sonnet with a rhyming scheme of abba – abba – cdecde

### **Extract-2.**

The poetry of earth is ceasing never:  
On a lone winter evening when the frost  
Has wrought a silence, from the stone there shrills  
The cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,  
And seems to one in drowsiness half lost;  
The grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

### **Paraphrase:**

When the birds are silent in very cold, the earth never stops and expresses its pleasure through different beings like the cricket. It sings beautiful songs from the stones. It seems to be increasing in warmth every moment and half – a sleeping human being feels it to be a grasshopper's song coming from grassy hills.

### **Questions:**

- (i) What is 'ceasing never'?
- (ii) Who takes up the job of providing rhythm during winters?
- (iii) From where do the cricket's sing?
- (iv) What is the impact of cricket and grasshopper music?

### **Answers:**

- (i) The poetry of earth is never ceasing.
- (ii) Cricket takes up the job by providing rhythm in extreme cold weather.
- (iii) The cricket hides under the stone and sings in its shrill voice.
- (iv) Crickets and grasshoppers make sounds that soothes the listener even in extreme weather. The listeners are recovered from their drowsy sleep to listen to the endless fountain of relief with music of nature.

### **Extract based questions:-**

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:-

1. The poetry of earth is never dead :  
When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,  
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run  
From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead,

Question 1.

By 'the poetry of the earth', the poet means

- (a) a song about the earth
- (b) the music of birds etc

- (c) the poetry of poets
- (d) the pleasures of life.

Answer:- a

Question 2.

The birds hide in trees because of

- (a) rain
- (b) tiredness
- (c) cold
- (d) heat.

Answer:- d

Question 3.

The 'voice' mentioned here is the voice of

- (a) a grasshopper
- (b) a cricket
- (c) a bird
- (d) the poet.

Answer:- a

Question 4.

The word 'cooling' here means

- (a) pleasing
- (b) amusing
- (c) comforting
- (d) brightening.

Answer:- a

2. The poetry of earth is ceasing never:  
On a lone winter evening when the frost  
Has wrought a silence, from the stone there shrills  
The cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,

Question 1.

The poetry of earth is

- (a) pleasant
- (b) unpleasant
- (c) constant
- (d) loud.

Answer:- C

Question 2.

The winter evening is 'lone' because

- (a) the poet has no company
- (b) there is silence all around
- (c) there is frost
- (d) it is cold.

Answer :- C

Question 3.

The cricket's song

- (a) pleases everybody
- (b) breaks winter's depression
- (c) makes people angry
- (d) is disliked by the people.

Answer:- b

Question 4.

The word 'warmth' in the passage means

- (a) loudness
- (b) shrillness
- (c) heat
- (d) cheer.

Answer:- c

3. That is the grasshopper's — he takes the lead  
In summer luxury — he has never done  
With his delights, for when tired out with fun  
He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.

Question 1.

the word 'that' refers to

- (a) the voice
- (b) the insect
- (c) the bird
- (d) the hedge

Answer :- a

Question 2.

The grasshopper is happy in

- (a) winter
- (b) spring
- (c) summer
- (d) autumn.

Answer:- c

Question 3.

The grasshopper 'has never done' means

- (a) he is never crying
- (b) he is never content
- (c) he is always singing
- (d) he is always on the move.

Answer:- b

Question 4.

The word 'beneath' means

- (a) below

- (b) neat
- (c) above
- (d) under

Answer:- d

(4)

And seems to one in drowsiness half lost;  
The grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

Question 1.

One is lost in drowsiness because of

- (a) the bad weather
- (b) the dark night
- (c) tiredness
- (d) loss of sleep.

Answer :- c

Question 2.

The lines refer to the song sung by

- (a) a grasshopper
- (b) a cricket
- (c) a bird
- (d) a girl.

Answer ;- a

Question 3.

The passage is describing a scene of

- (a) summer
- (b) winter
- (c) rains
- (d) autumn.

Answer;- a

Question 4.

'Drowsiness' means

- (a) tiredness
- (b) depression
- (c) half asleep
- (d) working.

Answer :- c

### **SHORT QUESTIONS:-**

Question 1.

What is the meaning of the line: 'The poetry of earth is never dead'?

Answer:

The poet wants to say that poetry of nature is never going to end. No matter what the season is, whether it is the sweltering summer or the harsh cold winter, the music and the poetry of nature is never dead.



Question 2.

What is the main theme of the poem?

Answer:

The main theme of the poem is that poetry and music in nature do not perish.

Question 3.

Where do birds take rest on hot summer days?

Answer:

The birds take rest under shady trees to secure themselves from the scorching heat of the sun.

Question 4.

Where does the grasshopper take rest when he is tired?

Answer:

When a grasshopper gets tired, he rests with ease beneath some pleasant weeds.

Question 5.

'The poetry of earth' is not made of words. What is it made of, as suggested in the poem?

Answer:

'The poetry of earth' is not made of words but it is made of the songs of a grasshopper and the cricket, thus it is made by the music of nature.

Question 6.

The poetry of earth continues round the year through a cycle of two seasons'. Mention each with its representative voice.

Answer:

The grasshopper takes the lead in summer. He is never done with his delight. On a long winter evening when the forest is silent, the cricket sings with its shrill voice from stone to stone.

### **LONG QUESTIONS:-**

Question 1.

Justify the title of the poem.

Ans:-The grasshopper is a symbol of summer and the cricket represents winter. The poem talks about the music made by the birds and insects that sing about the grandeur and glory of nature.

Question 2.

Explain the summer season according to the poet.

Ans:- The poet says that the birds feel tired, stop singing and hide in the cooling trees to escape from the scorching heat of the sun in summer season. But the grasshopper takes the lead and starts singing delightfully.

Question 3.

What message do you think the poet wants to convey through this poem?

Ans:- The poet is trying to convey that the beauty and music of nature is eternal. The role of the grasshopper and the cricket is ensuring that, even though the entire nature is silent, the poetry still continues. Even in adverse conditions the music of nature never stops. Similarly we should never give up in the face of adversity in life.

### **PRACTICE QUESTIONS**

1. In which season does the cricket sing?
2. Where do birds take rest in hot summer?
3. Which season does the grasshopper represent?
4. Where does the grasshopper take rest?
5. What type of poem is it?
6. What do you mean by "new mown mead"?
7. ".....a voice will run" whose voice is referred to here?
8. Which two seasons are portrayed in the poem "on the Grasshopper and Cricket "
9. Who said "The poetry of earth is never dead "?
10. Rearrange the letters to make meaningful words:-rllih, nessrowdis
11. Frame sentences of your own from the following :-
  - a. Luxury
  - b. Ceasing
12. Write down the dialogues between the Grasshopper and the Cricket, describing their characteristics and importance in making the music of nature.

## It So Happened..

### Chapter-6: The Fight Summary

In the beginning of the chapter we met a boy named Ranji. His school had not opened yet. He was living in Rajpur. He was amazed to see a pool in the forest which contained gentle translucency. He got into the pool without any hesitation. Next day he saw a boy staring at him. Ranji was friendly but the boy talked in an unpleasant manner. His friendliness was taken aback. Both of them dared to beat each other. The fight was only to get a right over the pool. The fight started. They fought vigorously. After some time they decided to continue the fight the next day. Ranji found it difficult to explain to his mother about the wounds on his body. His mother insisted on staying at home for the rest of the day. In the evening he slipped out of the house and went to the Bazaar. He ate jalebis and drank lemonade. When he had just finished that lemonade. He saw the stranger boy.

They scowled at each other. The next day, they reached the pool and even though Ranji was weak, he did not give up. Stranger challenged Ranji to swim across the pool. Ranji dived in the pool at once and completes it like it was nothing. The stranger was named as Suraj.

Suraj was amazed to see Ranji's dive. He made a deal with Ranji that Ranji will teach Suraj swimming and Suraj will teach Ranji the tricks to be a pahalwan. After that they became good friends and also decided that it is their pool and no one will enter the pool without their permission.

Conclusion: The chapter – 'The Fight' illustrates that fighting only causes damage and does no good to others. We should also not be proud of our prowess and try to help each other and establish a bond of love with each other rather than indulging in hate.

#### WORD MEANING

Thickset = stout /solidly built

Taken aback = surprised

Initiative = approach to a problem

Plunges = jump

Ensnare = happen after words or as a result

Interminably = Endlessly

Parched = hot and dry

Listless = lacking energy or enthusiasm

Stirring = causing great excitement

Translucency = clarity (possible to see through)

Torrent = rushing stream ( of water )

Cascading = coming down( like a waterfall)

Trickle = weak or thin flow of water

Wallowed = rolled about ( in mud or dirty water)

Inviting = attractive

Leapt = jump or spring a long way

Supple = flexible

Sunlit = adjective light from the sun

Quench = Cool his body  
Limpid = clear  
Hostility = ill will/enmity  
Impasse = deadlock; place/position from which there is no way out  
Penetrated = gone through into  
Staggered = felt weak/unsteady due to the blow  
Exclaimed = cry out suddenly  
Assailant = (here) enemy / adversary / the person who attacks  
Swaying = moving from side to side in the fight  
Tumbling = fall suddenly or clumsily  
Frenzied = violent  
Exhaustion = tiredness/ fatigue  
Tremendous = great  
Muster = collect or gather  
Solace = comfort in difficult time  
Vividly = very deep or bright  
Adversary = opponent/enemy  
Impulse = a sudden urge to do something  
Vigour = strength  
Scowled = looked angrily  
Ferocity = fierceness ( suggesting anger )  
Eager = very much wanting  
Sore = painful  
Acquiesce = accept quietly  
Conceded = finally admit that something is true  
Unflinching = (without blinking) looking straight at each other  
Seer = same as ser, a unit of weight used previously in India.  
Spluttering = speaking quickly, confusedly  
Rapid = quick / fast  
Inspiration = (here) a new idea

## **EXTRA QUESTIONS:**

### **MCQ based on the lesson:**

1. The lesson 'The fight' is written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Ruskin Bond  
B. Rabindranath Tagore  
C. T.S. Eliot  
D. None of the Above
2. Ranji had been less than a month in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Rajputana  
B. Rajpur  
C. Raipur  
D. Raebareli

3. Which season was it in the place he had just moved to?
- A. Summer
  - B. Winter
  - C. Autumn
  - D. Spring
4. " The water had a gentle \_\_\_\_\_, and you could see the smooth round pebbles at the bottom of the pool."
- A. Transparency
  - B. Clarity
  - C. Translucency
  - D. Flow
5. Where did the small stream that fed the pool come from?
- A. Plains
  - B. Hills
  - C. Sea
  - D. Not mentioned in the story
6. What held the water in the pool and not let it dry like the pools in plains?
- A. Cluster of rocks
  - B. Greenery
  - C. The forest
  - D. People living in that area
7. What type of pools had he seen earlier?
- A. Clear, translucent
  - B. Sticky, muddy
  - C. Sticky, clear
  - D. Translucent, muddy
8. Has he ever seen a pool so clear, cool and inviting?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
  - C. Maybe
  - D. Not mentioned in the story
9. How would you describe the other boy?
- A. Little older than Ranji
  - B. Taller than Ranji
  - C. Thickset
  - D. All of the Above
10. What behaviour was Ranji prepared to deal with, with the other boy?
- A. Hostile
  - B. Friendly
  - C. Rude
  - D. None of the above
11. What was the tone of the other boy?

- A. Hostile
- B. Friendly
- C. Rude
- D. None of the above

12. What do you mean by the word 'hostility'?

- A. Ill will
- B. Friendly
- C. Cursingly
- D. Sweetly

13. Why did the other boy not join Ranji in swimming?

- A. He did not like Ranji
- B. He was jealous of Ranji
- C. He always swam alone
- D. He was shy

14. Who claimed himself to be a Warrior?

- A. Ranji
- B. Suraj
- C. Both of them
- D. None of them

15. Who claimed himself to be a Fighter?

- A. Ranji
- B. Suraj
- C. Both of them
- D. None of them

16. "They had reached an impasse". What do you mean by the words "impasse"?

- A. Deadlock
- B. Corner of the pool
- C. Middle of the pool
- D. Beginning of a fight

17. Who emerged victorious in the first fight?

- A. Suraj
- B. Ranji
- C. None of them
- D. None of the above

18. Who suggested that they should continue the fight?

- A. The Warrior
- B. The Fighter
- C. A third party
- D. Birds

19. "The warrior had an inspiration". What was the inspiration?

- A. That they should continue the fight at that particular moment
- B. That they should end the fight

- C. That they should continue the fight the following day
- D. That they should help each other

20. What did Ranji find difficult to conceal when he got home?

- A. Cuts and bruises on his face
- B. Cuts and bruises on his legs and arms
- C. That he had been in an unusually violent fight
- D. All of the Above

21. What did Ranji's mother insist on?

- A. Ranji staying home the entire week
- B. Ranji staying home for the rest of the day
- C. Ranji staying out of the home
- D. Ranji staying in his room for the rest of the week

22. Where did he go in the evening?

- A. The forest
- B. The pool
- C. The Bazaar
- D. Nowhere

23. What did he find solace in that evening?

- A. Lemonade
- B. Jalebis
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

24. What did he wish to do upon seeing his adversary?

- A. Turn away and look elsewhere
- B. Throw lemonade bottle at his enemy
- C. Stand his ground and scowl at his adversary
- D. Both A and B

25. What did he actually do upon seeing his adversary?

- A. Turn away and look elsewhere
- B. Throw lemonade bottle at his enemy
- C. Stand his ground and scowl at his adversary
- D. Both A and B

26. What was Ranji half hoping for?

- A. The other boy to not show up
- B. The other boy to have fallen sick
- C. The other boy to lose
- D. The other boy to have forgotten about the fight

27. "The warrior's mouth hung open in amazement." What was the reason behind it?

- A. Ranji's dive
- B. Ranji swimming underwater
- C. Ranji's swimming skills
- D. All of the Above

28. Was Suraj able to perform the dive in his first attempt?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Maybe
- D. Not mentioned in the story

29. What did Ranji agree to teach Suraj?

- A. How to dive
- B. How to swim under water
- C. How to be a pahalwan
- D. Both A and B

30. What did Suraj agree to help Ranji with?

- A. How to dive
- B. How to swim under water
- C. How to be a pahalwan
- D. Both A and B

**Short answer questions (carrying 2 marks):**

- a) What do we know about the pool from the story?
- b) Who was the other boy and what did he do to Ranji?
- c) How did Ranji react to the challenge of Suraj?
- d) What surprised Suraj when he met Ranji the next day at the pool?
- e) Ranji knew that he would lose the fight yet did not surrender. Why?

**Long answer questions ( carrying 5 marks):**

- a) Compare and contrast the characters of Ranji and Suraj.
- b) Ranji was a good teacher. Do you agree with the statement? How?
- c) Express Ranji's feeling and anguish when he saw his opponent in the market.

**ANSWER KEY OF MCQ:**

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	A	11	A	21	B
2	B	12	A	22	C
3	A	13	C	23	C
4	C	14	B	24	D
5	B	15	A	25	C
6	A	16	A	26	D
7	B	17	C	27	A
8	B	18	A	28	B
9	D	19	C	29	D
10	B	20	D	30	C



## **Long Questions:**

### **Question 1:**

Is fighting the only way of resolving differences of opinion? What else can be done to reach a mutually acceptable settlement?

Answer:

No, fighting is never the only way to resolve difference of opinion. Any differences between two parties or people can be resolved in a cool headed manner through discussion. Even if the difference of opinion continues, a middleman should try to resolve the conflict between the two parties peacefully.

### **Question 2:**

Have you ever been in a serious fight only to realize that it was unnecessary and futile? Share your experience/views with others frankly and honestly.

Answer:

Yes, it is in human nature to pick a fight on minor issues sometimes. However, such fights or arguments can be resolved through discussion and respecting each other's point of view. Once both the parties agree to resolve the conflict, they can do it peacefully without hurting each other's emotions and sentiments.

### **Question 3:**

Why do some of us find it necessary to prove that we are better than others? Will you be amused or annoyed to read the following sign at the back of the car in front of you?

"I may be going slow but I am ahead of you."

Answer:

It is common in human nature when one person tries to pull down another by exhibiting one's superiority over the other person. We should avoid ego clashes and misunderstandings from creeping into our relationship with other people. In my opinion, I would be amused to read the sign "I may be going slow but I am ahead of you." and take it on a lighter note and laugh it off.

## Chapter -7: THE OPEN WINDOW

### **CHARACTERS:**

Mr. Framton Nuttel – suffers with Nervous disorder

Mrs. Sappleton

Ms. Vera - Mrs. Sappleton's niece

Sapilion – A Dog

### **GIST:**

'The Open Window' is a short story written by H H Munro, whose pen name is Saki. It deals with a curious encounter between Mr. Nuttel and Ms. Vera.

Framton Nuttel, a man with a nervous disorder, travels to the country (village) to improve his health. He carries the letters of introduction from his sister also. As Mr. Nuttel visits and awaits Mrs. Sappleton, Vera, her 15 years old niece, receives and entertains him. Vera informs Mr. Nuttel that Mrs. Sappleton keeps the French window open because she believes that her husband and brothers, who died in a bog three years ago, would return one day. When Mrs. Sappleton arrives, she promptly excuses herself for the open window and informs him that she expects the men to return from shooting any time soon. Mr. Nuttel, believing that Mrs. Sappleton is mentally unstable, becomes uncomfortable and tries to change the topic by talking about his illness. Later, much to his surprise, he sees the 'dead' men and their dog approaching the window. Believing that they are ghosts, he runs away.

As the men enter, the husband enquires Mrs. Sappleton about the strange man (Mr. Nuttel). Mrs. Sappleton, on the other hand, is confused as to why Mr. Nuttel had run away. Vera then tells her family that the sight of their little spaniel (dog) must have scared their guest away. She recounted an incident when Mr. Nuttel was supposedly chased by a pack of stray dogs in India. He then had to spend the night in a freshly dug grave in a cemetery with 'those creatures snarling and foaming above him'.

Finally the author concludes by stating that 'romance at short notice was Vera's speciality', revealing how both the incidents narrated by Vera were invented and baseless. The story's ending discloses the irony of Mr. Nuttel's situation: he had come to cure his nerves but ended up making them worse.

**THEME: Escape**

-While Framton tries to escape the stress of his daily life through his vacations.

-The Sappleton men escape their daily routine by hunting.

**Empowerment**

-Vera feels empowered by misleading others

**VALUES:**

**Appearances versus Reality**

-We should not believe all that is being told, without verifying the facts.

-One should be aware of the natures of the people living with them.

**DIFFICULT WORDS & PHRASES :**

'You will bury yourself down there' – You will be all alone

'Come into the nice division' - The ones who could be called nice people.

'Masculine habitation' – Suggesting that the room also belonged to men.

'Treacherous piece of bog' – The bog did not reveal the dangers on the surface but one could sink in if stepped on to it.

'Will of apologies' – A rapid succession of activities. Here it means many apologies, one following the other quickly.

'Sympathetic comprehension' – Understanding the whole matter and showing sympathy.

'Romance at short notice' – Creating humour or stories for fun without any prior preparation.

<b>Words</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Self-possessed	Calm & confident, sure of herself
Endeavoured	Tried
Duly	Accordingly

Undergoing	Experiencing
Moping	Feel bored and uninterested
Communion	Unity
Pursued	Followed
Moor	Grassland
Engulfed	Surrounded
Treacherous	Dangerous
Bog	Wet, spongy ground ( one may sink into it)
Falteringly	A 'Faltering' voice is shaky, hesitant
Spaniel	A breed of dog
Creepy	Frightening
Inadvertently	Unintentionally
Ailment & infirmities	Complaints of sickness/ weakness
Shudder	Tremble
Ghastly	Frightening
Acquaintances	Associates
Uncanny Coincidence	Unnatural/ unexpected/ strange event
Hoarse	Rough
Imminent	About to happen
Mackintosh	Raincoat
Snarling	Growling
Snipe	Water bird that live in marshes

## **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q.1. Who attended the visitor at his arrival & why?

Ans. The niece of the lady attended the visitor at his arrival because it would take some time for her aunt to reach.

Q.2. What was the apprehension that Framton had when he visited Sappletons?

Ans. Framton was apprehensive about his formal visit to the total strangers. He was in doubt if the visit could help him with his nerve issues.

Q.3. What did his sister suggest about nerve cure?

Ans. His sister advised him to migrate to the countryside. She offered him a letter of introduction to people she knew. They might help him in curing the disease.

Q.4. What did the girl do to break the silence between the two?

Ans. Framton and the girl were quietly sitting for some time. Then the girl asked if he was familiar with more people.

## **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (UNSOLVED)**

Q.1. What did Framton know about his familiarity with the place?

Q.2. Why did the girl weave the story around the French window?

Q.3. What was the tragedy the girl was narrating about to the stranger?

Q.4. Why was Mrs. Sappleton apologetic when she met Framton?

Q.5. What 'nameless' fear shook Framton?

Q.6. How did Framton leave Mrs. Sappleton's house?

Q.7. What did the girl say about the hasty move of Framton?

## **LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q.1. What does the window symbolize to the various characters of the story?

A. To Vera, the window is a blank canvas. She uses it to create a world separate from the dull adult world she is forced to inhabit. Mrs. Sappleton views the window as the vessel that will bring back her male companion and brothers. Though she complains about all the dirt they will drag in, she also seems to wait on bated breath for the window to bring back the only company she truly cares to keep. For Framton the window symbolizes the failure of his plan to find a respite in the rural countryside, which is why he seeks to put so much distance between himself and the window at the story's end.

Q.2. Describe how the title of the story relates to the themes of the story itself.

A. 'The Open Window' is about the capacity of storytelling, particularly short stories, to entertain through humour and trickery. The story itself is therefore an imagined world that inverts the normal power between adult and children, and casts Vera as the holder of truth and power (through her trickery) and Framton as the powerless, gullible adult. The reader looks through the 'open window' by reading the story and becomes a character itself, subject to the same foibles as Framton as a result of Saki's diction and Vera's character.

Q.3. Who was Vera? What joke did she play? What was its outcome?

A. Vera was the niece of Mrs. Sappleton. She was a young girl of fifteen. She was fun loving and mischievous. She knew how to oust a stranger from the house. She played a joke on him (Framton) and made him run out. She narrated a cooked up story about her aunt's husband, her two brothers and the open window. She told him that three years ago her aunt's husband along with her two brothers had gone for a shooting. They were caught in a wet marshy land. They never returned. But the aunt, Mrs. Sappleton, was still hoping that they would return home and enter through the open window. When Mrs. Sappleton came to Framton, she also confirmed the story of the hunting party. This story had a deep effect on Framton. He was frightened to see them coming towards the window. Taking them for ghosts, he rushed out of the gate in great hurry.

Q.4. Is it right to have fun at someone else's expense? Was Vera right in doing what she did?

A. Fun, at times, can be had at someone else's expense. We often play pranks on others. However, there is a very thin line between being right or wrong in such cases. Vera was not justified in doing what she did, though perhaps she did it in complete ignorance.

Framton was already a patient of nerves. He was undergoing treatment and had come for a rural retreat to derive some comfort. Vera's story/prank would have added to his disturbed state of nerves

### **LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (UNSOLVED)**

Q.1. How are adults characterized in the short story?

Q.2. Give an account of Framton's encounter with the young girl, Vera.

Q.3. Is Vera an antagonist or a protagonist? Explain. Meaning of antagonist - a person who is strongly against somebody/something Meaning of protagonist - the main character in a play, film or book.

## 8. JALEBIS

AHMED NADEEM  
QASMI

### Introduction

Jalebis" is a short story about a boy who had a passion for devouring jalebis, a sweet. The story shows his dilemma after he spends his school fees on mouth-watering jalebis.

### Summary of Jalebis

Jalebis is a moral story written by Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi. This value-based story is about an honest young boy, Munna who yielded to his sweet temptation of having jalebis with the money that he was supposed to pay his school fees. One day Munna, a fifth class student, was going to school with four rupees in his pocket. This money was given to him by his parents to pay his school fees. However, that day his teacher, Master Ghulam Mohammed was on leave so he could not make the payment. While he was returning home, Munna was filled with temptation at the sight of fresh jalebis. The coins in his pocket were also jingling and he felt those coins were persuading him to buy jalebis with them. The oldest rupee told him he could pay his fees with the scholarship money that was due the following day. He realised that the coins talking to him were simply a figment of his imagination.

Munna initially resisted spending the money as it was meant to pay his fees, but he finally surrendered to his craving. At first, he purchased jalebis with one rupee coin. He devoured a mound of jalebis and later purchased more with the remaining money and distributed it among the children in the neighbourhood who had assembled there. Soon, Munna returned home and had difficulty in having food as his stomach was filled with jalebis. But he was more worried about how to pay the fees the following day as he had spent all the money on buying jalebis. The next day when he went to school, he didn't get the scholarship as it was due the following month.

His teacher, Master Ghulam Mohammed announced that the fees would be collected during the recess time. Hearing this, Munna left the school and simply walked until he reached the starting point of the Kambelpur railway station. His elders had warned him not to cross the railway tracks on his own anytime. He remembered that they had also told him earlier never to eat sweets with the fees money. Filled with the guilt of popping jalebis with the school fees money, he sat under a tree and wondered how to pay his fees.

In desperation, he thought God could help him, so he offered prayers to the Almighty and recited a few verses of the Holy Book, Quran. In his prayers, he earnestly requested God to give him four rupees so that he could pay his school fees. He admitted that it was his mistake to eat jalebis with the fees money. He promised that he would not repeat it and ardently requested God to put four rupees in his bag. Later, when he checked his bag he became sad as he couldn't find any money in it. Saddened, he returned home and didn't tell anyone at home that he skipped his classes in school

The following day, he wore fresh clothes, left home for school, but returned from the school gate. He offered another prayer to God requesting to give him four rupees. He requested the Almighty to keep the money under the rock and he would collect the money kept underneath. Later, when he lifted the rock, Munna found a small worm wriggling under the rock and there was no money there. He continued praying every day with the hope that God would send him money to pay his fees, but nothing happened. Soon, the news of his absence from school reached home and he was scolded by his parents for not attending his classes.

Later, when Munna was in the seventh or eighth standard, he went on thinking about what harm could it possibly have caused anyone if God had sent him four rupees to pay his fees. Over the years when Munna grew older, he came to realise that if God gave everything that we asked for, then there would be no difference left between man and other living creatures. He understood that man would not learn anything on his own if he got everything that he desired, without any effort. This was an important lesson that Munna learnt from this incident.

### **Conclusion of Jalebis**

The chapter – Jalebis teaches that we should not tell lies as we might fall into trouble and even God will not help us in critical situations.

#### **Moral:**

1. Honesty is the best policy
2. Look before you leap
3. God helps those who help themselves
4. If Allah miyan were to provide all for the asking, then man would, even today, be living in nests like vultures and crows and would not have learnt the art of making jalebis!

#### **Meanings of words and phrases:**

devour :eat hungrily or quickly

delighted :showing great pleasure

dashed : run in a great hurry

mob : a huge crowd of people

ghastly: causing great horror or fear

assault : a determined or serious attempt to do something difficult

gobbled : to eat a large amount of food very quickly

summoned :to call



## Very Short Answers of Questions

1. Why didn't he pay the school fees on the day he brought money to school?

Answer: The teacher, who collected fees, Ghulam Muhammad was on leave that day.

2. What were the coins 'saying' to him?

Answer: The coins were misguiding him and motivating the child to buy hot and crispy jalebis.

3. Do you think they were misguiding him?

Answer: Yes, the coins were misleading the child.

4. Why didn't he take the coins' advice? Give two or three reasons.

Answer: It was because:

- i. The child was having self awareness.
- ii. He was an intelligent and lovable child. He knew a big result of it.
- iii. He belonged to a reputed family and felt shy about eating at the marketplace.

3. Did he follow his advice? If not, why not?

Answer: Yes, he followed the advice after a long discussion.

4. Why did he not eat all that he bought?

Answer: The boy was from the primary section. He bought jalebis in huge quantity. A small boy could not eat at all after having lunch at home.

5. What did the oldest coin tell him?

Answer: The oldest coin urged him again and again to buy fresh, crispy and syrupy jalebis from the market. They were sounding in the pocket and misleading the innocent child.

## Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Who is the writer of the lesson Jalebis?

- A. Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi
- B. Rabindranath Tagore
- C. Sufiya Pathan
- D. None of the Above

2. Who translated the lesson "Jalebis" from Urdu?

- A. Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi
- B. Rabindranath Tagore
- C. Sufiya Pathan
- D. Master Ghulam Mohammed

3. Which standard was he in, back then?

- A. Fifth
- B. Sixth
- C. Seventh
- D. Eighth

4. Who collected the school fees?

- A. Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi
- B. Master Ghulam Mohammed
- C. Sufiya Pathan
- D. None of the above

5. What do coins usually do?

- A. Speak
- B. Jingle
- C. Sing
- D. All of the Above

6. What do you mean by “khanak-khanak”?

- A. To lose one’s mind
- B. To go mad
- C. Jingling sound
- D. Thumping sound

7. What felt like a sin?

- A. Spending the coins
- B. Looking at something in the bazaar
- C. Eating jalebis
- D. Going to school

8. Why did it feel like sin?

- A. Because the coins were for his school fees
- B. Because he already got enough of everything at home
- C. Because he was already full
- D. All of the Above

9. What did he do to make the coins silent?

- A. Spent them
- B. Shouted at them
- C. Clenched them in his fist
- D. He did nothing to make them silent

10. Who was he supposed to show his face at Qayamat?

- A. Allah Miya
- B. Master Ghulam Mohammed
- C. His parents
- D. Himself

11. Who said, “*kissa khatam, paisa hazam*”?

- A. The author
- B. Master Ghulam Mohammed

- C. Halwai
- D. The oldest coin

**12.** What made the jalebis “not common”?

- A. Crispness
- B. Freshness
- C. Filled with syrup
- C. All of the Above

**13.** As a result of which standard’s examination, did he win a scholarship?

- A. Fourth standard
- B. Fifth standard
- C. Seventh standard
- D. Eighth standard

**14.** Was he convinced on buying jalebis when he said, “For a child of such status, standing there in the middle of the bazaar eating jalebis?”

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Maybe
- D. Not mentioned in the story

**15.** What were the coins keen about that day?

- A. Being saved
- B. Being paid as fees
- C. Being spent
- D. They were keen about nothing

**16.** What makes you think he “rushed” to the bazaar on being fed up?

- A. He went without his sweater
- B. He went barefoot
- C. He went in his slippers
- D. He forgot the coins

**17.** “One rupee fetched more than \_\_\_\_\_ rupees nowadays.”

- A. Two
- B. Ten
- C. Twenty
- D. Fifty

**18.** How much did he spend on jalebis?

- A. One rupee
- B. Two rupees
- C. Five rupees
- D. Four rupees

**19.** What did he feel like when he distributed the jalebis?

- A. Governor Saheb
- B. Rice distributor
- C. A noble man
- D. A great boy

20. Would he be elected that day, if children were allowed in the Assembly?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Maybe
- D. Not mentioned in the story

### Answer Key to MCQs

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	D	11	D
2	C	12	D
3	A	13	A
4	B	14	B
5	B	15	C
6	C	16	B
7	B	17	C
8	B	18	D
9	C	19	A
10	A	20	A

### Long Questions

Question 1 : Describe the tone of the second encounter between the boy and the halwai.

Answer : Not having been able to pay the fees, the boy left the school after recess and came back when the school was going to get over to walk down home with the other children. On being asked by the halwai if he wanted to buy jalebis even today, the boy felt like telling him that he wanted to roast his liver and eat, instead. The boy was full of regret and anger which got reflected in their second meeting.

Question 2 : Describe the various metaphors employed in the story.

Answer : The story employs quite a few metaphors. The jalebis, hot and syrupy , stand as a metaphor for various temptations that young children could have. The boy is lured by the prospect of buying jalebis with his fees money. The four coins, similarly, are metaphors in the story.

The noises produced by the coins, their jingle and clamour, is representative of the mental conflict going on in the boy's mind. He was unable to control his temptation. Therefore, the 'talking coins', on whom he transfers the onus of his temptation.

Question 3: Write a short note on the character of the schoolboy in Jalebis.

Answer : The schoolboy in the story Jalebis carries four rupees to school to pay the school fees. He is honest, God fearing and a brilliant student. He has won a scholarship also. He has never been punished. He enjoys prestige. He feels shy of standing in the bazaar and eating jalebis. But the coins in his pocket persuade him to go wrong. And he repents his foolishness. He asks for God's help. He can recite the namaz and some portions from the Quran. His experience, however, teaches him a valuable lesson.

## Chapter-9

### The Comet-I

#### Summary

The story Comet- I begins with a moonless night in December in which a cool breeze was blowing. There was a disturbance in the sleep of Indrani Debi due to this cool breeze. Indrani was the wife of Duttada, an amateur scientist. Duttada was at this time observing stars with his telescope whose name was Dibya Chakshu. Duttada had not closed the door nor was he wearing a sweater. This is because he was too busy with his telescope. To Indrani Debi, the telescope was like a cunning woman who took hold of her husband. Duttada had a need for money to buy a telescope and spare time to observe the stars. Now at retirement, he had both. Duttada had the ambition to discover a new comet. Comets can be new because they come from faraway places of the solar system. The longish tail of a comet shines in the sunlight when it comes near the sun. Duttada was optimistic about discovering a new comet because other professional astronomers were focusing more on galaxies. Then that night, Duttada was able to discover a new comet. Furthermore, there was no mistake in his calculations. There was the publishing of Duttada's discovery in the 'Ananda Bazar Patrika'. Duttada had informed the Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), Bangalore about the location of the comet. Afterward, IIA made a confirmation of this discovery, and the comet was named comet Dutta. Duttada didn't like many functions and receptions which he was made to attend due to his introvert nature. Furthermore, his wife said that comets bring bad luck and so she had a wish that this discovery never took place. Moreover, Duttada told her that comets had nothing to do with the problems on Earth. In King's College, Cambridge, a letter was received by James, an astronomer, which was sent by John Macpherson. John told James that he would like to meet him that night and that this matter must be confidential. Sir John Macpherson gave James a typescript whose publishing was to take place in 'Nature'. John told James that the editor of 'Nature' was his friend. This was an important manuscript whose publishing was to take place. James had made a prediction that Comet Dutta would collide with earth. This would certainly be a great catastrophe. He told Sir John that his calculations were very accurate. With the exception of some rare circumstances, the collision would certainly take place. This collision is going to take place in exactly ten months. This leaves living beings with only ten months to survive. Sir John's suggestion was that there should be a meeting of experts and that the matter must remain a secret to avoid panic. Sir John began to make preparations for an international conference.

#### Conclusion of The Comet- I

The Comet- I story tells us that not every discovery is necessarily delightful and that some could be disastrous.

#### Short Questions(Solved)

**Question 1.** How was the weather in the story?

Answer: The weather was cold. It was a moonless night in December. Doctor has advised Manoj Dutta to take care of himself, so his wife brought him a white woollen pullover.

**Question 2.** Why did Indrani call the telescope 'wretched Dibya'?

Answer: Indrani had complaints against her husband, Manoj Dutta, who was obsessed with the

idea to discover a comet. He often spends time in observation of activities in the heavenly bodies. Indrani took the telescope as a woman who had ensnared her husband?

**Question 3.** Why was Duttada sure that tonight was going to be the big night?

Answer: Duttada had detected a faint stranger against the background of the same old stars that he sees every day. He re-examined the charts and checked for smudges on Dibya. He was meticulous in his observations as well.

**Question 4.** How did Duttada manage to buy a telescope?

Answer: As an amateur astronomer, Duttada wanted to buy a good telescope. He got ample amount of on his retirement so he spent some amount on buying the telescope.

### **Short Questions(Unsolved)**

**Question 1.** Why was the comet called 'comet Dutta'?

**Question 2.** What compelled Duttada to say 'I almost wish I had not discovered this comet'?

**Question 3.** What was Indrani's concern about comets? How did Duttada counter her idea?

**Question 4.** What information did Duttada impart about comets?

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

**Question 1.** Dedication and commitment are the key traits for success. Comment on this based on the learnings from the chapter

Answer: Manoj Dutta was so obsessed with the idea of discovering a comet. He spent his retirement amount on buying a telescope. He was so engrossed in his work that he ignored his health and spent endless nights observing the changes in the sky. He also knew that other discoverers might end up doing their duty that they might ignore the important activity in the sky. So, his dedication and commitment were beyond expectations that made him successful too.

**Question 2.** One should own responsibility for his actions. Who was more responsible – Sir John or Dr. James and how?

Answer: Dr. James had investigated everything and wanted to spread the news of the collision Sir John however wanted to dilute the news as it might make Jake panicky. Subsequently, he wanted to call a secret conference of international experts to take necessary steps to avert the danger, so he reacted according to the need of the hour. Dr. James was efficient in his research, but Sir John acted in a more responsible way. So one should be honest but he should act in everyone's favour.

### **Long Questions (Unsolved)**

1. Do character analysis of Duttada?

2. 'She is complaining and smiling' given in the chapter. Why is she smiling?

## 10. The Comet-II

### SUMMARY-

'The Comet- II' is a continuation of the previous story, The Comet- I'. In this story, leading scientists from around the world come together for a conference. This gathering of experts is taking place so as to avoid Comet Dutta's collision with Earth. Dutta Comet's discoverer was Manoj Duttada. John came to the decision of organizing a secret meeting of experts. These experts belonged to various fields. Sir John also invited Duttada to this conference of experts. According to the calculations by Dr. James and other scientists, the effect of this collision would be disastrous. The aim of the experts was to come up with a plan to prevent Comet Dutta's collision with the Earth. These experts were successful in achieving their objectives. However, afterward, Duttada becomes aware of yet another problem which was much bigger in scale. Indrani Debi took credit that because of the yajna conducted by her a few days ago, the disastrous impact of the comet could be averted. Hearing this, Duttada thought of his grandson performing the yajna and uttering mantras.

Meanwhile, this also reminded Duttada of the scientists's discussion at the secret conference. Hence, this brought forth two contrasting pictures of contemporary society – one was rational and the other was mere superstition. The gap between the rational and superstition beliefs seemed very large for him to fill. Thus, he wondered if human society would ever succeed in eliminating this gap. Duttada had no definite answer to this question.

### SHORT QUESTIONS(Solved)

Q1.What are comets?

Answer: Comets are celestial bodies consisting of a nucleus of ice and dust and when near the Sun, a 'tail' of gas and dust particles pointing away from the sun.

Q2.What was 'Project Light Brigade'?

Answer: 'Project Light Brigade' was a secret operation against the comet. It would need the bulk of destructive nuclear power. The timings and position was great taken care of. The nuclear payload was to be leaded on a spaceship and to be detonated for targeting the comet.

Q 3.Why did Indrani Debi arrange a Yajna for Manoj Dutta?

Answer: Mr. Manoj Dutta had discovered a comet. According to religious sentiment, observing a comet or any other celestial object might have a bad impact on the life and family of that person. Indrani Devi arranged a Shanti Yajna as recommended by Guruji to pacify the evil spirit behind the comet.

Q4. Why did Duttada rush to the rasgulla shop?

Answer:

Duttada was anxiously waiting for a response from Sir James. On November 18, a special messenger reached him with an urgent telex message which confirmed the success of their project. Duttada immediately rushed to his favourite rasgulla shop.

### SHORT QUESTIONS (Unsolved)

Q1. What thought came into the mind of Dr. James at night?

Q2. What happened on December 15?

Q3. Give two or three examples to show how science has been useful to us?

Q4 .How massive was comet Dutta?

## **LONG QUESTIONS (Solved)**

Q1. Duttada and the Defence Advisor became close friends and shared a secret. **Elaborate.**  
Answer: Sir John Macpherson was Britain's defense advisor. He was shaken by the predictions of James Forsyth about Comet Dutta. The two were confident in each other. They became friends, waiting for the success of "Project Light Brigade". It was a secret operation. Sir John did not want the people to know about the approaching comet and its consequences.

Q2. What action was needed to be taken to meet the challenge of the new comet?

Ans. The experts at the conference discussed two ways to save human lives. One was a defensive measure, and the other was an offensive measure. The people could be told to live in underground bunkers until the comet passed by. The other step was to push the comet from its course with the help of nuclear power. This operation was code-named "Project Light Brigade".

## **UNSOLVED QUESTIONS**

Q1. Why, according to Indrani Debi, had 'the comet' not been disastrous? Do you agree with her?

Q2. Write the difference between the thinking levels of Duttada & Indrani?



# **SAMPLE PAPER -1**

**TERM END EXAMINATION : ENGLISH**

**CLASS VIII: 2021-22**

**TIME : 90 minutes**

**MAXIMUM MARKS : 40**

**The question paper is divided into four sections :**

**SECTION A : READING : 14 MARKS**

**SECTION B : WRITING AND GRAMMAR : 10 MARKS**

**SECTION C : LITERATURE : 16 MARKS**

**SECTION A : READING COMPREHENSION : 14 MARKS**

Q.1 Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (1X8=8 MARKS)

Lakshadweep is an archipelago located 200-400 km west of the coast of Kerala in the Arabian Sea. The archipelago consists of 36 main islands and many smaller islands, coral atolls and coral reefs. It is the smallest union territory in India. Lakshadweep means a hundred thousand islands in the local language, Malayalam. Earlier, the name Lakshadweep referred to the three archipelagos in the Indian Ocean, the present Lakshadweep, Maldives and Suvadives. Only ten of the Lakshadweep islands are inhabited and more than 90 percent of the indigenous population is Muslims. The main economic activities are fishing, coconut cultivation and coir twisting. Tourism is an emerging industry. Tourists require an entry permit to visit Lakshadweep; the permit is issued in Kochi ( in Kerala). Foreign nationals are allowed only in Kadmat, Bangaram and Agatti islands. Coconut is the main crop cultivated in the island. Lakshadweep is India's largest producer of coconuts. About 2,598 hectares are under coconut cultivation.

## **Questions:-**

Q. 1 What is the geographical location of Lakshadweep islands?

Q. 2 What is the local language spoken in the Lakshadweep islands?

Q.3 What are the main economic activities done in the islands?

Q.4 If you wish to visit the Lakshadweep islands from where will you take the permission to enter in the islands?

Q.5 What is the meaning of "emerging"?

- a) growing
- b) improving
- c) analysing
- d) decreasing

Q.6 choose the correct word,

a) n a n o t l i

b) n a t i o n

c) n o n a t i

d) n a n t l o

Q. 7 choose the correct spelling

a) foregn

b) foreign

c) forehn

d) foren

Q.8 What is the opposite of “ smaller”

a) vast

b) huge

c) larger

d) none of the above

Q.2 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (1X6=6 MARKS)

Next to water, tea is the most commonly consumed beverage in the world. This is a good news because tea offers important health benefits . It's benefits were first discovered by the Chinese Emperor Shen Nung who declared that it gave one vigour of body, contentment of mind and determination of purpose. Today , there is ample proof that tea in its many forms possesses a number of health benefits from supporting the immune, system to reducing the risk of cancer, to helping prevent tooth decay. What makes tea such a healthy drink? The star compounds are called catechins. Those are antioxidants that help prevent cell damage by harmful molecules.

### **Questions:-**

Q1. The most commonly consumed beverage in the world is .....

Q.2 Benefits of tea were first discovered by .....

Q.3 Tea turns out to be a healthy drink due to the presence of....

Q.4 What are the major health benefits of drinking tea

Q. 5 Chose the word that means the same as 'vigour'

a) discover

b) common

c) energy

d) increase

Q. 6 Which word in the first paragraph means the same as “ enough”

a) proof

b) purpose

c) discovered

d) ample

### Section : B : Writing Section (1X5=5 MARKS)

Q. 3 After unlock, post Covid, it was your first day at school in offline mode. Write a diary entry describing how was your first day of offline classes.

OR

As the world has gone through massive crisis during this pandemic , the corona , we all are aware of the lockdown put up in the country. As a result most of the people have become physically inactive. Write an Article describing the importance of health and physical fitness.

Hints: Exercises are important  
A healthy brain lives in a healthy body  
It keeps away all the diseases.  
It makes you feel happier  
It helps in growth and development of the whole body  
It keeps away stress and anxiety

### Grammar Section : 5 MARKS

Q : 4 Jumbled sentences : the following sentences are given in jumbled form , unjumble them:  
(1X2 =2 MARKS)

- i) Dog /faithful animal/is/the/a
- ii) The/please/not/do/on/grass/step

Q.5. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each of the lines. Rearrange the following into meaningful sentences. Write the incorrect word and the correct word. Attempt any three out of four, one has been solved for you.

(1X3 =3 MARKS)

- |  | Incorrect | correct word |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| i) On my way to a house of Rakesh. e.g.                          | a         | the          |
| ii) I met an European. He was the                                | .....     | .....        |
| iii) Disciple of the Indian Guru who                             | .....     | .....        |
| iv) Lived in an ashram near a Ganga                              | .....     | .....        |
| v) The European intended to spend the few<br>Days with his guru. | .....     | .....        |

**SECTION : D : LITERATURE :**

**(16 MARKS)**

Q.6. Attempt any one of the following passages :

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

Questions:

- Q. 1 Name the poem from the extract has been taken?
- Q. 2 How is the poet feeling while traveling to Lyonesse?
- Q. 3 What is the season mentioned in the extract when the poet starts his journey?
- Q. 4 Which word means the same as “frost”?

OR

“ The rains have heralded the arrival of some seasonal visitors – a leopard , and several thousand leeches. Yesterday afternoon the leopard lifted a dog from near the servant’s quarter below the school. In the evening it attacked one of Bijju’s cows but fled at the approach of Bijju’s mother , who came screaming imprecations. Other new arrivals are the scarlet minivets , flitting silently among the brilliant jewels .

Questions:-

- i) Who are the seasonal visitors mentioned by the writer?
- ii) Whom does the writer compare with “jewels”?
- iii) What scared away the leopard?
- iv) Describe the meaning of “ heralded”?

Q7. Attempt any four questions out of the given questions.

**(4X2=8 MARKS)**

- i) How did Kanga fix the interview with Hawking?
- ii) In what way is the forest pool different from the one which Ranji knew in the Rajputana desert?
- iii) How does the author describe the first day of Monsoon Mist?
- iv) In the story, “ Jalebis” what were the coins “saying” to the school boy?
- v) How far was Lyonesse, in the poem, in the poem, “ when I set out for Lyonesse”. ?
- vi) What was Duttada’s secret ambition?

Q.8. Attempt any one of the following questions.

**(4 MARKS)**

- i) What advice does the scientist give to the handicapped? What is your opinion on that?

Or

- ii) What was Duttada’s hobby and secret ambition? What is your hobby? How will you fulfil your ambition?

**MARKING SCHEME: SAMPLE PAPER-1**  
**TERM END EXAMINATION : ENGLISH**

**CLASS VIII: 2021-22**

**SECTION A : READING COMPREHENSION**

Q.1 Unseen Passage: (1x8=8 Marks)

- i) Lakshadweep is an archipelago located 200-400 km west of Kerala in the Arabian sea.
- ii) Malayalam
- iii) The main economic activities are : fishing, coconut cultivation and coir twisting
- iv) Tourists require an entry permit to visit Lakshadweep which is taken in Kochi, (Kerala)
- v) a) Growing
- vi) B) nation
- vii) B) foreign
- viii) C) larger

Q.2 Unseen Passage:

- i) the most commonly consumed beverage is water
- ii) Chinese Emperor Shen Nung
- iii) The component named, catechins, makes tea a healthy drink
- iv) The major health benefits of drinking tea are supporting the immune system , reducing the risk of cancer, helping prevent tooth decay
- v) C) energy
- vi) D) ample

**SECTION : B : WRITING SECTION AND GRAMMER**

Q3. Diary entry :

Format : 1 marks

Content : 2 marks

Creativity and accuracy : 2 marks

OR

Article Writing : Title : 1 marks

Content : 2marks

Creativity : 2 marks

**GRAMMAR SECTION (5 marks)**

Q.4 Jumbled sentences

- i) The dog is a faithful animal
- ii) Please do not step on the grass

Q.5. Editing

Incorrect word correct word

- i) A - the
- ii) An - a
- iii) The - an
- iv) A - the
- v) The - a

**SECTION : D: LITERATURE (16 marks)**

- Q.6. i) When I set out for Lyonesse  
ii) the poet is feeling lonely  
iii) it is winter season as , everything is covered up in frost  
v) Rime

OR

- i) The seasonal visitors are A leopard, and several thousands leeches  
ii) The writer compares the scarlet minivets to that of jewels  
iii) When Bijju's mother came screaming imprecations the leopard got scared away  
iv) That something good or important is about to happen

Q7. : Attempt any four questions

Suitable answers should be awarded marks.

Q8. He advises disabled people to concentrate on what they are good at. They should not try to copy the normal people.  
I agree with the writer as every human has his/her own individual qualities

OR

Duttada's hobby was star gazing , and his secret ambition was to someday find a new star/ comet.  
My hobby is .....

## **SAMPLE PAPER -2**

**TERM END EXAMINATION : ENGLISH**

**CLASS VIII: 2021-22**

**TIME : 90 minutes**

**MAXIMUM MARKS : 40**

**The question paper is divided into three sections :**

**SECTION A : READING : 14 MARKS**

**SECTION B : WRITING AND GRAMMAR : 10 MARKS**

**SECTION C : LITERATURE : 16 MARKS**

### **Section A(Reading)**

1.Read the passage and answer the question.

(8 MARKS)

The hopping kangaroo is a familiar sight in every snapshot relating to Australia. The members of the kangaroo family can be as small as a rat or as a man. Kangaroos are found mainly in Australia, Tasmania and New Guinea.

The man sized kangaroos of Australia are capable of speeding up to 88km/hr for short distances and jump over 9 metres or more at a time.

Weighing around 70 kg, they have an average lifespan of around six to eight years.

When bothered by predators ,kangaroos often stand submerged to the chest in water. By doing so, they try to drown their enemy.

Normally these shy animals alert other kangaroos of the danger by beating on the ground with their hind feet.

The tail is important for kangaroos. It holds them in balance and supports them when they sit or fight with other kangaroos. The kangaroo uses its short legs as arms. With them it scratches itself, cleans its fur and holds branches when it eats leaves. Female kangaroos carry their newborns in a pouch on their bellies. The babies are born small and spend 225 days in the pouch where they eat, sleep and grow. Once they reach their full development, they leave the pouch. A young kangaroo is called a joey.

Q.1 choose the correct option.

A. Which word means to be under water.

a. drenched

b. sunk

c. submerged

d. none of these.

B. Past form of hop is

- a. hopped
- b. hoped
- c. hop
- d. hopping

C. Life span of a kangaroo is

- A.6 to 7 years
- B.6 to 8 years
- C.6 to 9 years
- D. None of these

D. The young one of the kangaroos is called a joey. The young one of a horse is called

- a.colt
- b.cotl
- c.clot
- d. none of these

Q.2 Answer the questions.

- A. What is the similar sight in every snapshot related to Australia?
- B. How big or small can a kangaroo be?
- C. Where are kangaroos found?
- D. Why is the tail important for kangaroos?

**2.Read the passage and answer the questions.**

**(6 MARKS)**

The bamboo is perhaps the most useful plant in the world. It grows in almost all tropical and subtropical countries. The only continents on which the bamboo does not grow are Europe and Antarctica. In India, it grows extensively in the North East and the Western Ghats. There are varieties of the bamboo that grow to a height of 40 metres and others that reach a height of only a metre. Bamboo is among the fastest growing plants in the world. One plant recorded a growth of 121 centimeters in one day. The bamboo is a variety of grass with a woody many jointed stems. The stem itself is hollow and is connected to a network that spreads out beneath the surface of the soil. It is a versatile plant. Bamboo shoots are a staple diet in many Asian countries. The shoots are put in stews or eaten as pickles. When there is a drought, bamboo seeds are used as a replacement for rice. Bamboo is used to produce paper. India produces over 3 million tons of bamboo every year and nearly half of it is turned into paper. Bamboo can also be used for construction of houses. In Assam many suspension bridges have been built using bamboo.



Q.1 Choose the correct option.

A. The stem of the bamboo is

a. solid

b. shallow

c. hollow

d. none of these

B. The meaning of suspension is

a. hung

b. floating

c. cemented

d. none of these

Q.2 Answer the questions.

A. Which are the two continents where the bamboo does not grow?

B In which parts of India does the bamboo grow extensively?

c. What is the highest single day growth recorded of a bamboo?

D. How is bamboo used when there is a drought?

## SECTION B (WRITING AND GRAMMAR)

Q.1 Write a letter to the Editor of The Times of India about making aware of the importance of yoga and a balanced diet to keep good health after covid19 pandemic. You are Sujata/Suraj a resident of Arya Nagar, Delhi.

(5 MARKS)

OR

Schools reopened after a long time after the spread of covid 19 pandemic. You also went to school and enjoyed it a lot. Write your experience in the form of a Diary page. You are Kamna/ Kavi, a student of Modern School, New Delhi.

Q.2.The following lines have not been edited. Find errors in each line and write correct as well as incorrect words. (2 MARKS)

	Incorrect word	Correct word
A Modern detergents and soaps is	A. _____	_____
very common in shelves, but	B. _____	_____
people does not use them regularly.	C. _____	_____

This cause the increase  
in the life of bacteria and viruses.

D. \_\_\_\_\_

Q.3. Rearrange the jumbled words to make meaningful sentences. (3 MARKS)

- A. from the body/fasting also/removes/poisons.
- B. every four hours/the fast/take liquids/during.
- C. may also/vegetable soup/your doctor/recommend.

### SECTION C(LITERATURE)

Q. 1 Read the extract and answer the questions. (4 MARKS)

The poetry of earth is ceasing never  
On a lone winter evening when the frost  
Has wrought a silence, from the stone there shrills.  
The cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,  
And seems to one in drowsiness half lost;  
The grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

#### Questions

- A. Name the poem.
- B. Who makes shrill sounds during the winter season?
- C. Who sings during the summer season?
- D. Name the poet.

OR

Read the extract and answer the questions.

Jody then went to the kitchen. The fawn wobbled after him. A pan of morning's milk stood in the kitchen safe. The cream has risen on it. He skimmed the cream into a jug. He poured the milk into a small gourd. He held it out to the fawn. It butted it suddenly, smelling the milk. He saved it precariously from spilling over the floor. He could make nothing of the milk in the gourd.

- A. What did the fawn do when Jody entered the kitchen?
- B. What did Jody bring from the kitchen and for whom?
- C. What did Jody do with the cream of the milk?
- D. 'The milk had nearly split over the floor.' What was the reason?

Q.2 Answer the following questions in about 30 to 40 words(Any Four) (8 MARKS)

- A. What is the scientist's message for the disabled people?
- B. What is the significance of cobra lilies in relation to the monsoon season?
- C. What story was attributed to the Great Stone Face?
- D. What did the scientists at the conference say about the calculations done by James?
- E. What were the consequences of buying jalebis with the fees money?
- F. What had happened in the Sappleton's family, according to the niece?

Q. 3 Answer any one of the following questions in about 80-100 words. (4 MARKS)

What impression do you form of Stephen Hawking from the lesson 'A VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE'

OR

How do Suraj and Ranji become friends in the story 'THE FIGHT'.

## **MARKING SCHEME**

### **SAMPLE PAPER -2**

**TERM END EXAMINATION : ENGLISH**

**CLASS VIII: 2021-22**

#### UNSEEN PASSAGE -I

1. A SUBMERGED  
B HOPPED  
C 6 TO 8 YEARS  
D COLT
2. A THE HOPPING KANGAROO  
B AS SMALL AS RAT OR AS BIG AS A MAN  
C AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA AND NEW GUINEA  
D SUPPORT AND BALANCE

#### UNSEEN PASSAGE -II

1. A. HOLLOW  
B. HUNG
2. A. EUROPE AND ANTARCTICA  
B. NORTH EAST AND WESTERN GHATS  
C. 121 CENTIMETERS IN ONE DAY  
D. REPLACEMENT FOR RICE

#### WRITING AND GRAMMAR

1. LETTER TO EDITOR/DIARY ENTRY

FORMAT	1
CONTENT	2
ACCURACY	2

2. INCORRECT WORD	CORRECT WORD
A IS	ARE
B. IN	ON
C. DOES	DO
D. CAUSE	CAUSES

3. JUMBLED WORDS.

- A. FASTING REMOVES POISONS FROM THE BODY.
- B. TAKE LIQUIDS EVERY FOUR HOURS DURING THE FAST
- C. YOUR DOCTOR MAY ALSO RECOMMEND VEGETABLE SOUP

LITERATURE

- 1. A. ON THE GRASSHOPPER AND CRICKET
- B. CRICKET
- C. GRASSHOPPER
- D. JOHN KEATS

OR

- A. THE FAWN WOBBLED AFTER HIM.
- B. MILK
- C. SKIMMED MILK FOR THE FAWN
- D. THE FAWN HAD BUTTED IT.

- 2. A. DISABLED PEOPLE SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON WHAT THEY ARE GOOD AT.

B.FERN EMERGES TO MARK THE BEGINNING OF MONSOON SEASON. WHEN SEEDS TURN RED, IT SHOWS END OF MONSOON SEASON.

C. IN FUTURE THERE WAS GOING TO BE A MAN,WHO WAS DESTINED TO BECOME THE GREAEST AND NOBLEST PERSON OF HIS TIME HAVING THE LIKENESS OF THE GREAT STONE FACE.

D. JAMES WAS RIGHT IN HIS CALCULATIONS. NO ESCAPE FROM THE COMET DUTTA'S DIRECT HIT WITH THE EARTH.

E. DISOBEYED ELDERS, HAD TO FLEE FROM THE SCHOOL AND SPEND THE SCHOOL TIME UNDER A TREE AT RAILWAY STATION.

F. MRS. SAPPLETON'S HUSBAND AND TWO YOUNG BROTHERS HAD ENGULFED IN A DANGEROUS PIECE OF BOG AND NEVER RETURNED BACK.

- 3. STEPHEN HAWKING BEING HANDICAP REACHED HEIGHTS OF SUCCESS. BECAME WORLD RENOWNED ASTROPHYSICIST--- OVERCAME BODILY CHALLENGES----NEVER GAVE UP---NEVER LOST HOPE----REMAINED COURAGEOUS—A MODEL FOR OTHERS AND ESPECIALLY SO CALLED NORMAL PEOPLE.

OR

BOTH SURAJ AND RANJI TAUGHT THEIR TALENTS TO EACH OTHER. SURAJ TAUGHT RANJI HOW TO BECOME A WRESTLER AND RANJI TAUGHT HIM HOW TO BECOME A GOOD SWIMMER.

## **SAMPLE PAPER -3**

**TERM END EXAMINATION: ENGLISH**

**CLASS VIII: 2021-22**

**TIME : 90 minutes**

**MAXIMUM MARKS : 40**

**The question paper is divided into three sections:**

**SECTION A : READING : 14 MARKS**

**SECTION B : WRITING AND GRAMMAR : 10 MARKS**

**SECTION C : LITERATURE : 16 MARKS**

### **SECTION A---READING.(14 Marks)**

#### **I. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow (8)**

During our growing up years we as children were taught---- both at home and school ----to worship the photos and idols of the Gods of our respective religions. When we grew a little older, we were to read holy books like the Bhagwad Gita, Bible and Quran; we were told that there are a lot of life lessons to be learnt from these holy books. We were then introduced to stories from our mythologies which taught us about ethics and morality ---- what is good and what is bad. I also learnt to be respectful towards my parents who made my life comfortable with their hard work and love and care, and my teachers who guided me to become a good student and a responsible citizen.

Much later in life, I realized that though we learn much from our respective holy books, there is a lot to learn from our surroundings. This realization dawned upon me when I learnt to enquire and explore. Everything around us – the sun, the moon, the stars, rain, rivers, stones, rocks, birds, plants and animals--- teach us many valuable life lessons.

No wonder that beside the scriptures, in many cultures nature is also worshipped. The message that we get is to save our environment and maintain ecological balance. People are taught to live in harmony with nature and recognize that there is God in all aspects of nature.

Nature is a great teacher. A river never stops flowing. If it finds an obstacle in its way in the form of a heavy rock, the river water fights to remove it from its path or finds an alternative path to move ahead. This teaches us to be progressive in life, and keep the fighting spirit alive.

Snakes are worshipped as they eat insects in the field that can hurt our crop. Thus protecting the grains for us. In fact, whatever we worship is our helper and makes our life easy for us. There are many such examples in nature, but we are not ready to learn a lesson. Overcome with greed, we are destroying nature. As a result, we face natural disasters like droughts, floods and landslides. We don't know that nature is angry with us.

However it is never too late to learn. If we learn to respect nature, the quality of our life will improve.

**I Answer the following questions briefly:**

**(1x4=4)**

Q1.What are we taught in our childhood and growing up years?

Q2.Why should we respect our parents and teachers?

Q3.What message do we get when we worship nature?

Q4.How does a river face an obstacle that comes in its way?

**II Give meanings of the words given below , as used in the passage, with the help of the options that follow :**

**( 4 Marks)**

Q5. Guided (Para 1)

(i) Answered (ii) Advised (iii) Fought (iv) Polished

Q6.Explore (Para 2)

(i) Search (ii) Frequent (iii) Describe (iv) Request

Q7.Write the noun forms of the following words:

Q7.Responsible

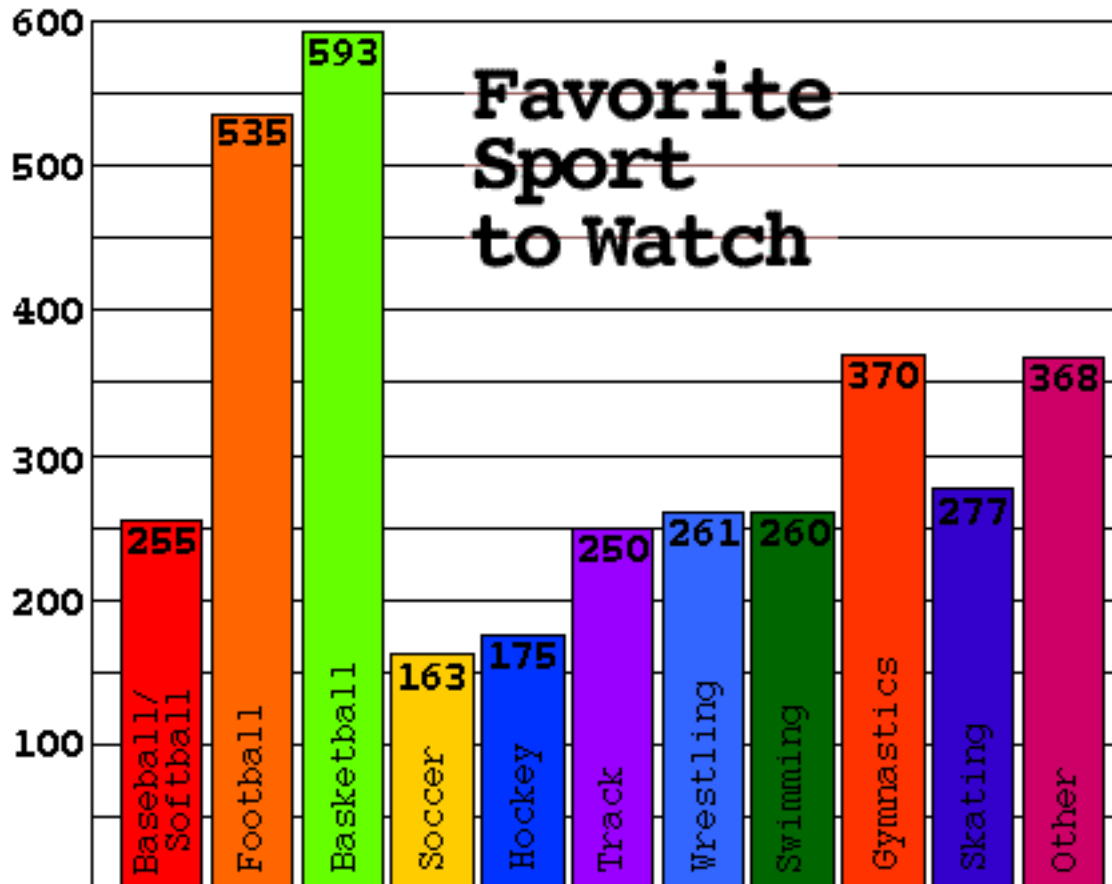
(i) response (ii) responsibility (iii) responsabilize

Q8.comfort

(i) comfortably (ii) comfort (iii) comforting

**I. OBSERVE THE PICTURE AND GRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. ( 6 MARKS)**





NOTE: a graph showing a number of people who like to watch different games but in the present scenario, they have forgotten to play outdoor games.

**III) Choose the correct option for the following questions: (1x2=2)**

Q9. Name the most popular sport amongst the people shown in the graph. Options:

- a) gymnastics b) Football c) Basketball d) swimming

Q10: The national game of India is \_\_\_\_\_. Options:

- a) Hockey b) Cricket c) Baseball d) Wrestling

**IV) Answer the following questions briefly: (1x4=4)**

Q11: Do you think indoor games or video games can replace sports or outdoor games? Give one reason.

Q12: "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy". Explain.

Q13. What are the main causes of losing interest in sports and games ?

Q14. How many players are there in a football team?



**SECTION B (WRITING AND GRAMMAR) (10M)**

**V) Choose the correct option for the following**

Q15. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ under the chair before the children arrived.

- A. has been hiding
- B. was hid
- C. have hid
- D. had hidden

Q16. Neither you nor your sister should \_\_\_\_\_ to them.

- A. talk
- B. talks
- C. talked
- D. talking

Q17. My mother, along with others, \_\_\_\_\_ worried.

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

Q18. My father prefers coffee ..... tea.

- A. than
- B. on
- C. To
- D. Of

Q19. Our teacher did not come to school yesterday ..... he was sick.

- A. Or
- B. And
- C. Because
- D. But

VI) attempt any one of the following: (1x5=5)

**Q20. Thousands of kids across the country are taking to fast foods at the expense of their health. The matter has taken a serious turn as the intake of junk food, coupled with lack of exercise is leading to high obesity, high blood pressure, diabetes and heart problems. Write an article on 'The Growing Junk Food Menace' in 100- 120 words.**

**OR**

**You witnessed a quarrel among some children of your colony. Make a diary entry giving an account of the quarrel giving some suggestions to avoid such quarrels in future.**

**SECTION B-Literature (16M)**

**VII Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:**

**4x1=4 Marks**

A hundred miles away,  
The rime was on the spray;  
And starlight lit my lonesomeness

When I set out for Lyonesse  
A hundred miles away.

**Q21 How far was Lyonesse?**

- a. miles
- b. Hundred miles
- c. One and half miles
- d. Two hundred miles.

**Q22 What lit the poet's lonesomeness?**

- a. Moonlight
- b. Starlight
- c. Torch
- d. Lamp.

**Q23 What was the weather condition there?**

- a. It was hot
- b. Rime was on the spray
- c. It was raining
- d. It was dry

**Q24. Pick out the meaning of "Rime"**

- a. Frost
- b. Raindrops
- c. Sunshine
- d. None of these.

OR

The rains have heralded the arrival of some seasonal visitors—a leopard, and several thousand leeches. Yesterday afternoon the leopard lifted a dog from near the servant's quarter below the school. In the evening it attacked one of Bijju's cows but fled at the approach of Bijju's mother, who came screaming imprecations. As for the leeches, I shall soon get used to a little bloodletting every day.

**Q25. Name the lesson.**

- (a) A Visit to Cambridge
- (b) The Tsunami
- (c) A Short Monsoon Diary
- (d) The Great Stone Face-II

**Q26. What news does the rain bring?**

- (a) The spring is about to come
- (b) About the arrival of some seasonal visitors
- (c) About the animal of diseases
- (d) None of these

**Q27. What did the leopard do yesterday afternoon?**

- (a) Lifted a parrot
- (b) Lifted a cat
- (c) Lifted a pony
- (d) Lifted a dog

**Q28. Which word in the passage means 'curses'.**

- (a) imprecations

- (b) fled
- (c) heralded
- (d) approach

**VIII. Answer the following questions. (2x2=4) (Any two)**

Q29. Why did Penny Baxter allow Jody to go find the fawn and raise it?

Q30. What was the story attributed to the Stone Face?

Q31. What did Doc Wilson mean when he said, "Nothing in the world ever comes quite free"?

**IX. Answer the following questions (2x2=4) (Any two).**

32. What did Mrs. Sappleton say about the open window?

33. "Children's stomachs are like digestion machines." What do you understand by that?

34. What was Duttada's secret ambition?

**X Answer any one of the following:(4X1=4)**

Q35. Inner beauty is more important than outer beauty. Explain it with reference to the chapter, 'A Visit to Cambridge'.

OR

Q36. Give a character sketch of Ranji.

**MARKING SCHEME OF SAMPLE PAPER-3**

1. to worship the photos and idols of the Gods of our respective religions.
2. parents who made life comfortable with their hard work and love and care, and teachers who guided them to become good students and responsible citizens.
3. to save our environment and maintain ecological balance
4. the river water fights to remove it from its path or finds an alternative path to move ahead
5. (ii)
6. (I)
7. (ii)
8. (ii)
9. B
10. A
11. through outdoor games, individuals socialise well and become responsible. Staying outdoors also helps people stay in tune with nature. Outdoor games also help imbibe leadership skills and makes for a herculean individual persona
12. It means that without time off from work, a person becomes both bored and boring.
13. Digitalization Due to TV shows, Web series, movies, more people are getting glued to their TV sets and mobile devices.

- 14. 11
  - 15. A
  - 16. A
  - 17. D
  - 18. C
  - 19. C
  - 20. All relevant points and format to be given marks
  - 21. B
  - 22. B
  - 23. B
  - 24. A
  - 25. C
  - 26. B
  - 27. D
  - 28. A
  - 29 onwards—all relevant answers to be marked as per weightage.
-

