



Class IX English PA 3 Syllabus

Ch 6 – “My Childhood” – A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

❖ **Word meanings:**

Erstwhile	=	former
Erupted	=	Emitted
Inherited	=	Received
Downcast	=	Sad
Appologise	=	Regret
Rigid	=	Strict
Innate	=	Inborn
Utterly	=	Completely

❖ **Answer the following questions in 30 – 40 words:**

1) Why did A. P. J. Abdul Kalam call his childhood a secure childhood?

- A. P. J. Abdul Kalam call his childhood a secure one because he had loving and caring parents. He had all necessary things which included food, clothes, medicine, etc.

2) What did Abdul Kalam’s family do during the annual Shri Sita Ram Kalayanam Ceremony?

- Abdul Kalam’s family arranged for a boat with a special platform for carrying the idols of Lord Shri Sita Ram from the temple to the marriage sites situated in the middle of a pond called as Rama Tirtha. His parents even told him stories from the Ramayana.

3) What was the difference in the attitude of the science teacher and his wife towards A. P. J. Abdul Kalam?

- Though his science teacher was an orthodox Hindu, he broke the social barriers, and mixed with other religions and communities, he invited Abdul home and served him meals and even sat and ate with him. On the contrary, his wife was conservative and refused to serve Abdul.

❖ **Answer the following questions in 100 – 120 words:**

1) What incident took place at the Rameshwaran Elementary School when a new teacher came to the class?

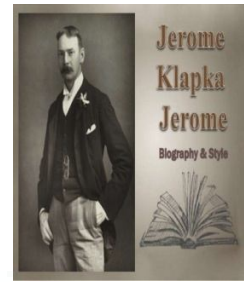
- Kalam used to wear a cap and Ramanand Sastry wore a sacred thread which marked him to be a Brahmin. When the new teacher came, he could not tolerate a Hindu priest’s son sitting with a Muslim boy. He ordered Kalam to go and sit on the back bench. This made Ramanandha sad. Abdul started to sit in the last row but it left a bad impression on Abdul. Both the kids narrated the incident to their parents. As a result the teacher was rebuked and reprimanded for spreading communalism and hatred among children.

2) **‘Once you decide to change the system, such problems have to be confronted.’ What system is being referred in the sentence from the chapter ‘My Childhood’? What are such problems?**

➤ System means system of discrimination on the basis of religion. The system includes the narrow-mindedness and poison of social inequality and communal intolerance. The Brahmins did not allow Muslims to enter their kitchen. The science teacher – a rebel by nature, invited Kalam to his home and proved that if one is determined to face problems and change the system, he will definitely succeed. Though, such differences come in everybody’s life but, a person should have a broader outlook and overcome the obstacles.



L.7 PACKING by Jerome K Jerome



Word –Meanings

- Uncanny—Strange
- Intended – thought
- Loll – To lie in a relaxed way
- Rummage –Search unsystematically through something
- Squashed – Crushed
- Indignantly – Angrily
- Conceit –Pride

Q 1 Answer the extract based questions :

A] “ They began in a light hearted spirit.....would soon become Pg.84
Exciting”

- a) Who does ‘they’ refer to in the first line ?
- b) What did they want to show the narrator?
- c) Who were the worst packer according to the writer ?
- d) What does the word ‘pie’ mean ?

Ans a) ‘They’ refer to George and Harris.

Ans b) ‘They’ wanted to show their packing skills

Ans c) George and Harris.

Ans. d) It means a cooked dish of meat, fish or fruit covered with pastry.

B] He came and sat down on thingshim with the frying pan.

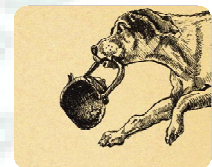
- a) Who is he in the first line ?
- b) What did he do ?
- c) Whose nose is cold and damp?
- d) What does worried mean here?

Ans a) Montmorency, a dog.

Ans b) Montmorency came and sat on the things to be packed by George and Harris.

Ans c) It is Montmorency, the dog.

Ans. It means Troubled.



Q. 2 Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

a) Where did the author finally find his tooth brush ?

Ans. The toothbrush was the thing which always haunted the author while travelling. He had to unpack all his things to search for the tooth brush. He put the things back one by one and held everything up and shook it . At least he found it inside a boot.

b) Do you think the author packed better than George and Harris ? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans. No , the author was careless in packing. He forget to pack the boots,

packed the brush before brushing, and also packed his tobacco pouch by mistake. This way he kept forgetting things and kept on packing and unpacking.

c) What did Harris and George do when Jerome asked them to leave the matter of packing entirely to him ?

Ans. Since Jerome asked Harris and George to leave the matter of packing entirely on him, George put on a pipe and spread himself over the easy chair and Harris cocked his legs on the table and lit a cigar.

Q. 3 Answer the following questions in 120 to 150 words:

a) Write three incidents which make the 'packing' a humorous story. Describe the incidents in the order in which they took place?

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

b) Who was Montmorency? How did Montmorency contribute to the packing?

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

c) Do you find this story funny? What are the humorous elements in it ?

Ans. This story is quite humorous and funny. The funniest episode is that of packing and especially Montmorency's contribution towards it. Jerome got confused about whether he had packed his toothbrush or not. He unpacked everything only to find it in a shoe. Then he packed his tobacco pouch and had to undo it again. They squashed tomatoes, sat on butter and so on. Montmorency's contribution by considering the lemons to be rats and killing them, sends the reader into splits



L.8 Reach For The Top by Santosh Yadav

Reach for the Top

By

Santosh Yadav

QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Word –Meanings

- Affluent = Rich
- Prevailing = Existing at a particular time
- Endurance = Capacity to bear
- Culmination Climax , summit
- Enormity = Greatness
- Aloft = In the air
- Bestowed = Present an award

Q 1 Answer the extract based questions :

a) Poised beyond her years.....reach the pinnacle.

(i) Who is the ‘ Siberian teenager’ ?

(ii) She took just four years to reach the pinnacle. What does this tell us About her ?

(iii) How many years she took to achieve her goal ?

(iv) What does the word ‘pinnacle’ mean ?

Ans.(i) Maria Sharapova.

Ans.(ii) She was focused and hardworking.

Ans. (iii) Four years

Ans (iv) Highest point.

b) The latter was compelled.....important lesson in my life.

(i) Who is ‘ latter ‘ here ?

(ii) What lesson did she learn ?

(iii) Why was her mother compelled to stay back in Syberia?

(iv) The word ‘restriction’ means.....

Ans. (i) Maria Sharapova’s mother.

Ans.(ii) She learnt that sacrifice and hard work goes hand in hand to achieve one’s goal.

Ans. (iii) Due to Visa restrictions.

Ans. (iv) Limitations / constraint / restraint

2. Q. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

(a) Was Maria a patriot ? Substantiate your answer with examples.

Ans Maria Sharapova was a patriot. She says that though America has played a major role in her life yet she is proud to be a Russian. She says that she still holds the Russian citizenship and her blood is totally Russian. She is ready to play the Olympics for Russia .if they would invite her to play.

(b) What shows Santosh’s concern for environment?

Ans.Santosh had set the records the only women to climb the everest twice. She was also

an ardent lover of environment and wanted to work for the betterment of it . Her concern for the environment can be seen when she brought 500 kg of garbage from the Himalayas

(c) How did Maria achieve her success?

Ans. Maria had humble beginning . When she was nine years old she was sent off to the United States to the path of success and stardom. She had strong determination and mental toughness . She was very hard working and competitive which helped in achieving her success.

3. Q. Answer the following questions in 100 to 150 words

(a) ‘Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country’.What values made Santosh serve society ?

Ans. Santosh Yadav is the only woman in the world .Who has climbed Mount Everest Twice. Santosh was adventurous and hard working and was always open to Challenges. Being an ardent lover of environment she worked for the betterment of it. She was a true patriot who was very proud to unfurl the Indian tricolour flag on map of the world. She always felt that we should not ask on as to what country could do for you but see to it what you could do for the country. She proved this by getting 500 kg rubbish from Himalayas.

(b) Write a brief character sketch of Santosh Yadav.

Ans. Santosh was hard working and determined, she could take her own decisions and accepted challenges. She was adventurous and a team builder. She loved and cared for environment. Santosh was a determined woman who always did what she had decided to do. She did not let anything stand in her way. She was a rebel who did not want to follow the traditional ways of her community and refuse to marry at an early age. She wanted to forge her own path. She proved herself repeatedly because of her iron will, physical strength and mental toughness. She loved and cared for the environment .This is proved through the fact that she brought 500 kg of garbage from the Himalayas.



L6 No Men Are Foreign

Word – meanings

- Betray = Break, Trust
- Condemn = Disapprove
- Defile = Pollute
- Dispossess = Deprive

Q 1 Answer the extract based questions :

a) **Let us remember.....against each other.**

- Who have been called ‘our brothers’?**
- Who instigate the commoners to hate their brothers.?**
- Who is the poet ?**
- What does condemn mean?**

Ans (i) All men of the world.

Ans (ii) Selfish people who have vested interest spread violence instigate hatred among their brothers.

Ans (iii) James Kirku

Ans (iv) Condemn means to say very strongly that you do not approve of someone.

b) **It is the human earth.....and no country strange**

- What does the word ‘defile’ mean ?**
- What does ‘hells of fire’ stand for ?**
- How do we humiliate the mother earth?**
- When is the earth defiled ?**

Ans (i) Defile means to make dirty or spoil.

Ans (ii) Hells of fire stands for ‘avarice’.

Ans (iii) By killing one another

Ans (iv) When people hate one another.

My Dear, “No Men Are Foreign”.



2. Q. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

(i) **How do the people hate their brothers? Are they right?**

Ans. People hate their brothers in different ways and the common of them is by taking arms against them. As they think them to be wrong and themselves right . It is always wrong. They should live in peace and tranquillity.

(ii) **How does the earth unite us?**

Ans the earth unites us in many beautiful senses. We eat and drink the things that grow on the earth. It is the earth we walk and play on and after our lives come to an end . We all lie hidden inside it according to our destiny.

(iii) **What does the poet mean by the words ‘ harvests ‘ and ‘war’ ?**

Ans. The poet has used these two terms for their symbolic meanings. Harvest is a symbol of peace the farmer does cropping work to feed himself. The term ‘war’ has been used to display the severity of destruction and starvation.

3. Q. Answer the following questions in 100 to 150 words:

(i) Hatred, jealousy and misdeeds are the dangerous pollutants of our own earth. Discuss.

Ans. The world is a global village, a union, a singular entity. It may be possible that the people on the earth may belong to different nations, castes, creeds, they may speak different languages and vernaculars they may be follower of different religions but still they are equal. Each one whosoever live on the earth is our brother so we should follow the path of fraternity. If we are in the close vicinity of one another, we can enjoy peace and share the joys, nature has showered upon

us. But if we do not follow this path and start a war against our own brothers, we are polluting our own beautiful earth. Our hatred jealousy and misdeed have no limit which are serious threat to humanity. If we follow this path, we can make our earth beautiful place to live in beautiful atmosphere.

(ii) How can you say that we are all the same? Discuss on the basis of the poem 'No Men Are Foreign'.

Ans. The poem clearly exhibits that all the people living on the earth are brothers. There is nothing which can make them strange from one another. All the people on the earth share this land which clearly establishes that we are all equal and same. No doubt people belong to different nations, they speak different languages.

They follow different religious paths even then, all of them share common traits. That all of them are human beings. All the people feel pleasure and pain equally,

we do our best efforts to produce harvest, all of us are afraid of wars and clashes and wish to live in peace and tranquillity. All the sources are commonly shared and if we show our hatred or jealousy towards any one, our harmony is destroyed. So the poet has established the true fact that all human beings living on earth are the same.



6 Weathering The Storm in Ersama by Harsh Mandar



Words & meanings

Marooned = Left in a place from which you cannot escape

Menacing = Damaging

Incessant = Never stopping

Huddled = Gathered together closely

Catastrophe = Disaster

Mangled = Ruined

Battered = Injured badly

Stigma = Strong feeling of disapproval

Q 1 Answer the extract based questions

a) In the evening a dark and menacing storm.....never witnessed before.

(i) Which is the evening that has been referred here.?

(ii) What caused to raise winds?

(iii) Who is the writer of this passage?

(iv) Find a word from the passage which means the same as dangerous .

Ans i) It is the evening when the cyclone hit Erasma.

Ans ii) The super cyclone caused the winds to to rise.

Ans iii) Harsh Mandar

Ans iv) Menacing

b) He brought them togethermaterials for shelter.

i) Who are 'he' and 'them' in the extract?

ii) Momen were mobilised look after them. Why?

iii) Who secured food and material for the shelter?

iv) Find the idiom from the passage which means love and care.

Ans i) In the extract 'he' is Prashant and 'them' has been used for the orphan children.

Ans ii) as the children were orphans and needed care and love that's why the women were mobilised to look after them.

Ans. iii) The men secured food and materials for the shelter.

Ans. iv) Look after

Q 2. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

a) How did Prashant manage the food for the village people?

Ans. Prashant along with his group put pressure on the merchant to part with his rice branches were gathered to light fire on which the food was cooked and served to the



survivors. He asked the children to lie on the sand with utensils on the stomach to pass the message that they were hungry and needed food.

b) What did Prashant do for the orphans ?

Ans. Prashant decided to help the orphans. He brought them together and put up a polythene sheet shelter for them. Women were requested to look after them properly and they were resettled in communities itself.

c) How were the orphans and the widows resettled?

Ans. Prashant opposed the Idea of setting up separate institutions for widows and the Orphans because he felt that in institutions the children would grow up without proper love and care while the widows would suffer from stigma and loneliness. He wanted the orphans and widow to be resettled in their village and community. He wanted to create foster families made up of childless widows and children without adult care. So in this way they were settled.

3. Q. Answer the following questions in 100 to 150 words:

a) What happened when Prashant went to meet his friend in Erasama ?

Ans. Prashant had gone to meet his friend in Ersama which was some eighteen kilometre from his village . In the evening a dark and menacing storm quickly gathered winds and beat against the houses with the exceptional speed and fury. There was heavy and continuous rain uprooting the ancient trees. People started screaming when they saw their houses being washed away. There was neck deep water everywhere. The velocity of the wind was 350 km.per hour. Prashant and his friend's family had to spend two days on the top of the roof. They froze in the cold rain with nothing to eat except for the tender coconuts from the trees which had fallen on the roof of their house.



L 7 The Last Leaf By O. Henry

Words & meanings

Pneumonia = An illness that affect lungs

Shedding = Falling

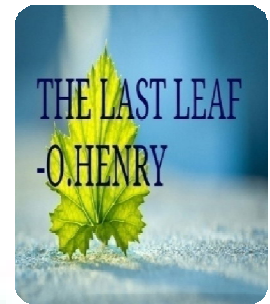
Gloomy = Low spirited

Janitor = Caretaker of a building

Flutter = Move quickly

Depressed = Felling sad and anxious

Wicked = Immoral



Q 1 Answer the extract based questions:

a) **Johnsy, it seems ,.....will not help her**

i) What was the doctor's belief?

ii) What is Johnsy's illness?

iii) name the writer.

iv) Give the meaning of the idiom ' made up her mind''

Ans i) Johnsy had lost the will to live and so medicines would not help her.

Ans.ii) Johnsy was seriously ill with pneumonia.

Ans.iii) O' Henry

Ans.iv) Formed or conceived by imagination.



Q 2. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

a) **Why does Sue rush down to meet Mr. Behrman ?**

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

b) **' She is a true and faithful friend' Comment.**

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

c) **What was Behrman's dream ? How did it come true.**

Ans. Mr. Behrman's dream was to create a masterpiece. The dream was realised Johnsy fell ill. He painted a leaf on the other side of her window glass at night and it saved the life of the girl but cost him his own life.

Q. 3. Answer the following questions in 100 to 150 words:

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

Ans. Johnsy could not get better despite all efforts . The reason for it was that she had associated herself with the negative feeling. She looked at an ivy creeper outside on the wall shedding its leaves. She started counting backwards from twelve. Sue asked what it was all about. Johnsy said that she would die with the falling of the last leaf. Sue told her that it was all nonsense. But it had no effect on Johnsy. She had established a bond of her life with the ivy leaves. She felt she would die when the last leaf fell from the creeper. It was raining heavily and wind was blowing. It seemed that last leaf would fall any

minute. Behrman painted the ivy leaf, putting his own life in danger. Next day when Johnsy saw the leaf she felt elevated. She was so sorry for being depressing and gloomy. But Behrman had caught pneumonia and died two days later, but his master piece had saved the life of Johnsy. The sacrifice of Behrman shows that love, resolution of one's own conflicts, selfless service and realisation inspire one to live.

b) What saved the life of Johnsy – Sue's care, Behrman's sacrifice or change in her own attitude? Give reasons for your answer.

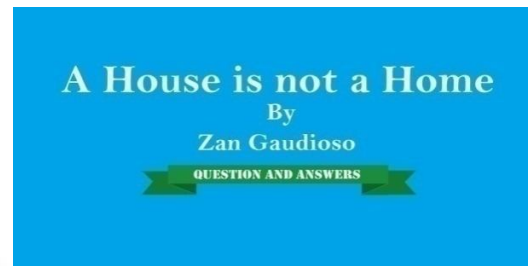
Ans. All the three factors played an important role in saving Johnsy's life. If Sue wouldn't have cared for Johnsy by taking care for her, giving medicines on time and boosting her up, she wouldn't have survived. Behrman's masterpiece painting of the ivy leaf on the wall wouldn't have made Johnsy realise that how depressing and gloomy she had become and now she had entirely depended on the leaf. It was because of the master piece that Johnsy's attitude towards life changed.



L. 8 **A House Is Not A Home** by Zan Gaudioso

Words & meanings

- Isolated = Lonely
Swatting = Hitting
Zomble = A dull and empathetic person
Surreal = Very strange, unusual
Ripped = Destroyed
Vulnerable = Able to easily hurt
Leapt = Sprang
Freaked = Scared



Q 1 Answer the extract based questions:

- a) **'Their genuine outpouringgoing to be ok.**
i) **Whose concern is the author referring to ?**
ii) **Which action of theirs comforted the author emotionally?**
iii) **Name the author.**
iv) **What does 'genuine' mean ?**

Ans. i) The author is referring to the people 's concern in the school.

Ans. ii) The people who had never spoken to him had now started to talk to him and

also invited him to their house.

Ans. iii) Zan G audioso.

Ans. iv) Sincerely felt or expressed, not fake or counterfeit

Q 2. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

- a) **What happened to his mother when she had run into the burning house ?**

Ans a) She inhaled a lot of smoke and fell unconscious in the burning house.

Later the fireman rescued her. She put on an oxygen mask. She soon regained her senses and became alright.

- b) **How did Zan's mother save important documents from the burning house**

Ans b) As soon as the fire broke out Zan and his mother ran out into the front

Yard. Zan ran to the neighbours to call the fire department where as Zan's mother ran inside to get the box full of important documents.

- c) **In what condition did the author go to his school after the fire incident ?**

Ans c) The fire had burnt all the author's belongings. He was deeply embarrassed because he had no uniform, no books and no bag. He felt as if all the security was ripped away and walked around the school dully.

Q. 3. Answer the following questions in 100 to 150 words

- a) What is the meaning of ' My cat was back and so was I' . had the author gone anywhere ? Why does he say that he is also back?

Ans . The fire had destroyed everything. The author was feeling very gloomy after the fire incident especially because his cat was missing after that. Zan felt that his cat had died in the incident because there was no news about its whereabouts

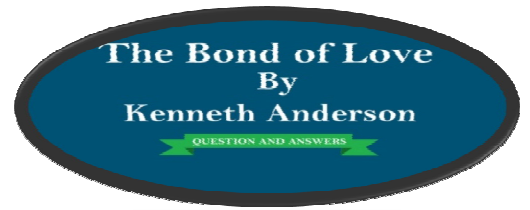
The author had lost interest in everything. When a kind woman brought back his cat. He regained interest in life. Therefore he said 'My cat was back and so was I'.

b) How did the coming back of the cat bring happiness in the life of the author?

Ans. The author and the cat missed each other very much. The absence of the cat from the author's life had made him gloomy. Even the kind lady who had found the cat knew it was loved sorely missed. After the author's house was renovated and the kind lady who had found his cat had located the owner's address, the return of cat was possible. It filled the writer's heart with happiness and the normal phase of his life started again. With the return of the cat, the feeling of loss and tragedy seemed to diminish. The author was overwhelmed by kindness shown by the lady by returning his cat back to him.



L9 The Bond Of Love by Kenneth Anderson



Word – meanings

- Sloth Bear = A bear having long snout, long sticky tongue and dark Shaggy hair
- Muzzle = forward projecting part of the face of an animal
- Wantonly = Without any reason
- Prostrate = Lying on the ground facing downwards
- Scooted = Ran away
- Scruff = The back of the neck
- Christened = to give a name to some one
- Condiments = Spices
- Gnarled = Twisted

Q 1 Answer the extract based questions :

a) The months rolled on.....for rough and tumble.

i) Why did the narrator compare Bruno with Alsatians?

Ans. The narrator compared Bruno with the Alsatians because he was tall sweet, playful and mischievous like them.

ii) Why did the narrators wife change the name of Bruno to Baba?

Ans. The narrator's wife changed the name of Bruno because she loved him like a child.

iii) Give two qualities of Bruno.

Ans. He was sweet and playful.

iv) Find the word from the passage which means the same as naughty?

Ans. Mischievous

b) But because of tenants.....baba was packed off.

i) Why was Baba kept in chains most of the time?

Baba was kept in chains because the tenants children were scared of him.

ii) Why was a letter written to the curator of the zoo?

A letter was written to the curator of the zoo to request him to keep the Bruno.

iii) Who advised to send Bruno to the zoo?

Ans. The writer , his son and sons.

iv) Find out the word which means the same as 'agreed'?

Ans. Consented

2. Q. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

a) Why was Bruno sent to the zoo?

Ans. Just as the months rolled on Bruno outgrew even the Alsatians in height. As the tenant's children were very scared of him, he had to be kept in chains all the time. And he was also too big to be kept at home. So Bruno was sent to zoo.

b) How was the problem of what to do with Bruno finally solved ?

Ans. The author's wife loved Bruno deeply and missed him very much. So Bruno was driven back to Bangaluru. An island, 20 feet long and 15 feet wide surrounded by a dry moat was made for Bruno. He was kept there in a wooden box with some straws in it. His toys were also put back for him to play with.

c) With what tricks would Baba entertain the author's family ?

Ans. Baba would obey commands and would tackle anyone for rough and tumble when commanded to wrestle or box. He would point a stick when asked to hold a gun. If someone asked where the baby was, then he would produce and cradle affectionately a stump of wood

Q.3 Answer the following questions in 100 to 150 words:

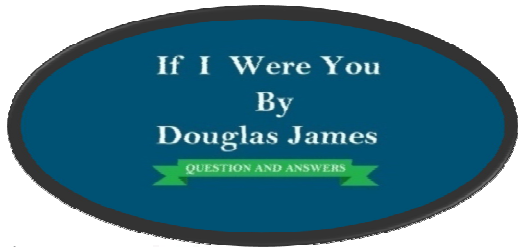
a) Narrate incidents from the lesson, 'The Bond Of Love' to show that the author wife and Baba the bear were extremely fond of each other.

Ans. The author's wife got the bear cub when he had lost his mother and she took charge of him and brought him up. She named him Bruno, treated him like his son and he also became much attached to her. They fretted and stopped eating when he was sent to the zoo. They were overwhelmed when she went to see him at the zoo. Brought back, arrangements made for him at the house, had great joy in each other's company.

b) Animals too feel pain of separation. Elucidate with reference to the story 'The Bond Of Love'.

Ans. Not only humans but animals also feel the pain of separation. When Bruno was sent to zoo, he became depressed as he missed the author's wife, who had been like a mother to him. He started fretting and refused to eat food. This resulted in him becoming very thin. When after three months the author's wife went to meet him, on catching sight of her he howled in happiness and stood on his head in delight. All this shows us that animals too face the pain of separation.

L.11 If I Were You by Douglas James



Words & meanings

- Intruder = Some one who breaks into a place
- Paws = Hands
- Nonchalant = Feeling or appearing casually calm and relaxed
- Precisely = Exactly
- Sarcasm = the use of words that mean the opposite of what you really want to say especially in order to insult
- Pantomime = A way of expressing using body movements and facial expressions.
- Elude = To avoid
- Disguise outfit = Things to hide one's identity

Q 1 Answer the extract based questions:

a) Sorry I can't let you have the props in time for rehearsal , I 've had a spot of bother - quite amusing ,I think I will put in my next play.

i) Why could the speaker not return the props in time ?

Ans. The speaker was not able to return the props in time because he had got struck with the intruder in his own house

ii) 'Props ' mean.....

Ans. Props mean any movable articles or objects used on set of a play or movie.

iii) What was amusing for the speaker?

Ans. His encounter with the intruder at his home was amusing for the speaker.

iv). Find a word from the passage which means 'the practice of a drama'

Ans. Rehearsal

b) This is your big surprise.....A Sunday school teacher.

i) Who is the speaker here? Whom is he talking to ?

Ans. The Gerrard is talking to the intruder.

ii) What reason does Gerrard give for living there?

Ans Gerrard says that he lived there so that he would be able to catty on his illegal activities without being disturbed.

iii) Who are I and you in this passage?

Ans 'I' is the narrator and 'you' is the intruder.

iv) Find the word from the passage which means the same as 'cunning'

Ans Crook



Q 2. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words

a) 'They can't hang me twice'. Who said this and to whom? If I were you? What did the speaker mean ?

Ans. The intruder said this to Gerrard. The intruder said this because he was a criminal and was wanted by the police for a murder he had done. So he felt it would not matter if he murdered Gerrard also because the punishment given by the police would be the same, i.e he couldn't be hanged twice for two murders.

b) What work does Gerrard do? How do you know this?

Ans. Gerrard is a dramatist who works for a theatre. The disguise outfit, false moustaches and other similar items in his cottage support this point. The last dialogue in which he says "Hello, Yes, speaking. Sorry I can't let you have props in time for rehearsal,....." also supports this point.

c) Why did intruder come to Gerrard's house?

Ans. Gerrard lived alone in a house at a solitary place and he sometimes suddenly went off and came back just the same. The intruder was most wanted criminal and so he wanted to assume Gerrard's identity by killing him and then live in his house to escape the police.

Q. 3. Answer the following questions in 100 to 150 words

a) Some times we think we cannot be cheated since we consider ourselves over-smart. Was this proved correct for Gerrard, in the play *if I were you*? Discuss the values required to be stronger and not be cheated.

It is true that our over smartness fails sometimes. This was proved correct for Gerrard. As once, he was alone in his cottage. All of a sudden an intruder entered there. He had a revolver in his hand and he wanted to kill Gerrard. At that time, Gerrard was busy on the phone. Seeing the intruder, Gerrard did not lose his peace of mind. The intruder revealed that he was a jewel thief. He had killed a policeman and the police was after him. He wanted to avoid the police by taking Gerrard's identity. Gerrard concocted a story and told that he too was a criminal like him. As a proof, he showed his travelling bag. He told the intruder that by killing him he would be accused of double murder.

He told the intruder that his friend was standing below on the road. As soon as the Police arrived he would inform Gerrard. To show the man Gerrard took the intruder to the door. When they reached near the cupboard. Gerrard pushed him into the cupboard and locked it from outside. Gerrard called the police to arrest the intruder.

8 On Killing A Tree by Gieve Patel

Word – meanings

Jab = Sudden rough blow

Leprous hide = Discoloured bark

Hack = Cut roughly by striking heavy blows

Boughs = Branches of a tree

Miniature = Very small



Q 1 Answer the extract based questions :

a) It takes much time.....hide the sprouting leaves

i) Who is the poet of the above lines?

ii) Why is it very difficult to kill trees?

iii) What does the poet compare the bark of the tree with?

iv) Find the name of the tool, from the passage, that is used to cut things?

Ans i) Gieve Patel

Ans ii) They are very young and energetic and grow by deriving nutrition from the Earth water and air.

Ans iii) Leprous hide.

Ans iv) Knife

b) So hack and chop.....curled green twigs.

i) Which action according to the poet, is not capable of killing the tree alone ?

ii) What will grow again from close to the ground ?

iii) Name the poet.

iv) What does 'Bleeding Bark' mean ?

Ans. i) Cutting it, burning it or hacking and chopping the tree are not enough to kill a tree.

Ans. ii) Twigs.

Ans. iii) Gieve Patel

Ans. iv) When a tree is cut above the earth, its bark bleeds. Bleeding bark means A chopped trunk.

Q 2. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

a) What has the poet compared with 'Leprous hide' ?

Ans. The poet has compared the Leprous hide with the bark of the tree which has been discoloured with the passage of time. The poet says that the bark of the tree looks like a person who has leprosy and the skin of the body has been discoloured because of the old age.

b) What do you think, may be the effect of hacking and the chopping on the

tree?

Ans. The effect of hacking and chopping of the tree may result in the bleeding from the tree but, the poet says, the pain will be relieved soon and the bleeding bark will heal itself after some time.

c) How do think, is the tree killed ultimately ?

Ans . The sun and the air burn a tree when it is exposed of its strength. The roots are exhausted and they chock it . Thus the tree is finally killed.

Q 3. Answer the following questions in 100 to 150 words:

a) What message does the poet want to convey through this poem ?

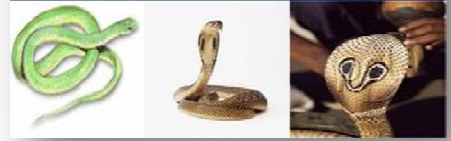
Ans The poet conveys the idea through the poem the process of killing or cutting a tree. The poem seems to be contrary to our common belief that more and more trees should be planted. But here the poet lays stress on the implementation of the effecting cutting of the trees. The message that the poet wants to convey through this poem is that we should always do a complete work at the time of starting it. Some people are in the habit of leaving the work half done, while they think that they have done the work perfectly. But in the end they find that it was nothing but an illusion. So the poet wants us to finish the work completely whether the work is of killing of the tree apart it the poet wants us that we should do our optimum efforts and we should put ourselves whole heartily leaving no stone unturned

b)What is your opinion about killing a tree? Is it justified to cut trees? What are the feelings of the poet?

Ans. The poet has expressed his ideas about killing a tree. He has described so many ways to cut trees but it can never be proved a justified way of cutting the trees as it shows our selfish motives. But the theme of the poem is killing trees as the poet wants to convey the idea behind cutting the trees. He gives the message that we have clinical method through which we can cut trees but even then, there remains contemptible act underlying in it. . The poet is not in favour of cutting but it is his contrasting way to give expression to his thought. He is familiar with this fact that people know the utility of the trees and harms of cutting them even then, they cut trees. That is why he has employed this contrasting method of cutting trees so that people may understand his taunts and may reduce cutting or killing trees.

The Snake Trying

- W.W.E. Ross



L. 9 A Snake Trying *by W.W.E Ross*

Words & meanings

Fearsome = Frightening

Pursuing = Chasing

Glides = Moves smoothly

Reeds = Water , marsh plant with thick stem

Ripples = Waves on the surface of water

Q 1 . Answer the extract based questions

a) The snake tryingare his shapes.

i) What is the snake trying to escape?

ii) Why is the snake trying to escape ?

iii) Pick out from the passage the word which is not adjective.

iv) Name the poet.

Ans.i) The pursuing stick

Ans. ii) Someone is chasing it with a stick and the snake is trying to protect itself.

Ans. iii) Body.

Ans. iv) W.W.E.Ross

b) He glides through..... to the children.

i) Who does ' he' in the first line stand for ?

ii) The snake is

iii) Why is the snake going into the water ?

iv) Find a word that is opposite to 'seek'

Ans. i) A snake

Ans. ii) Harmless , small, and green.

Ans iii) To hide in reeds.

Ans iv) Hide

Q 2. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

a) Where does the snake hide itself?

Ans It was a harmless snake which was lying along the sand. The snake tried to save its lip and vanished in the ripples among the green slim reeds in water

b) What method did the snake adopt to avoid getting hurt?

Ans The snake had its gracious move of his thin long body. Thus it could be able to avoid getting hurt.

c) How can you say that snake was harmless?

Ans. A green snake has no venom so it is always harmless. Apart from it the idea the snake was harmless even to the children also discloses that the snake had no harm at all

Q 3. Answer the following questions in 100 to 150 words:

a) How would you react to snake's presence? How would you learn the value of Live and let live?

Ans. I would jump, tremble and get freezed for sometime in presence of a snake. Of course live and let live is a natural phenomenon and easily understandable. We must understand that it is a godly thing and should abide ourselves with it.

The

poet has shown his love and emotions for the snake's presence and this that seems to be taken of the fact that the ordinary human beings should also show the same tendency. Love is eternal and everlasting. All the living beings are connected to one another with the common language. It spreads fraternity, peace and harmony all around . Such a pious tract should be had by each and every. So the value of live and let live should always be promoted in human beings.

b) Do you think that all living beings should have love for one another as the poet also expressed similar feelings. Give a detailed answer.

Ans. Yes, it is true that all human being must have love for one another as love is natural and easily understandable phenomenon. Love is godly quality and we should have abundance of love in our heart . The poet has a deep rooted love and he expresses on his emotions towards the snake that seems to be taken of the fact that all the ordinary human beings must show the same mentality. Love is everlasting and it never comes to an end. It is a universal instinct so no one can ignore it..Love is a common language of all the living creatures so it binds them together . It is the quality of alone that spreads peace and harmony all around and promotes fraternity.

Each and every living creature should have such holy and pious trait. Hence it can be clearly said that love is an essential part of our lives so everyone should try its best to promote the feeling of love and harmony.

L 10 The Beggar

Words & meanings

Copeck = Russian coin

Intrigues = Conspiracy

Calumny = False statements to damage someone's reputation

Suppliant = A person making a humble plea to someone in authority

Mendicant = Beggar

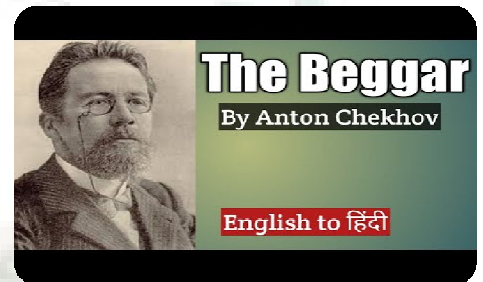
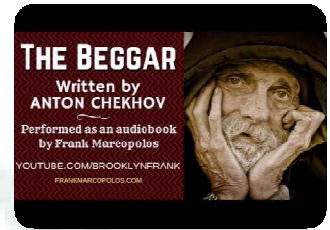
Perplexity = The state of being puzzled

Menial = Underpaid

Jeered = Mocked

Indebted = Obligated, grateful

Sot = Habitual drunkard



Q 1 Answer the extract based questions:

a) "Here , Olga." He said , take this gentleman into the.....him chop the wood"

i) Who is Olga ?

Ans i) Sergei's cook.

ii) Why does he want the beggar to chop the wood ?

Ans .ii) To earn an honest living

iii) Who is the writer of these lines ?

Ans.iii) Anton Chekhov

iv) Give the simple past tense of ' chop '.

Ans . iv) Chopped

b) Next he saw the pseudo teacherbegan to scold him.

i) Who is the women referred in the extract.?

Ans i) The woman referred in the extract is Olga.

ii) What does pseudo teacher mean here ?

Ans.ii) Here pseudo teacher mean a false teacher as he lied to be a teacher.

iii) Who began to scold him?

Ans.iii) The woman began to scold him

iv) Find a word from the extract that is similar to 'rebuke'.

Ans. iv) Scold

Q 2. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words

a) Describe how the beggar appeared when Sergei met him ?

Ans.a) When Sergei met the beggar he was in rags, had dull, sunken cheeks and red spots on either cheek. he had worn one high shoe and one low shoe.

b) What lies did Lushkoff tell to beg alms from people ?

Ans. b) Lushkoff told lies to beg alms from people. Sometimes he used to tell that he was a school teacher for eight years and lost his place because of foul planning and sometimes he told that he was a student and was expelled.

c) Why did Sergei call Lushkoff his 'godson' ?

Ans.c) Sergei helped Lushkoff in mending his ways. Now Lushkoff was no more a beggar and was earning a handsome salary. Sergei felt proud of himself for making Lushkoff a respectable person. So, he called him his godson.

Q. 3. Answer the following questions in 100 to 150 words

a) During their conversation Lushkoff reveals that Sergei's cook, Olga is responsible for the positive change in him How has Olga saved Lushkoff?

Ans.a) Olga was a cook in Sergei's house. Olga was a lady who was very good at heart. She played an important role in transforming Lushkoff. She realised Lushkoff's condition and tried to improve him by criticizing him, in order to improve him. She went through lot's of misery and cried a lot for him. She used to even chop the wood for him. Just the sight of Olga made Lushkoff stop drinking. Olga's sympathy and nobility changed him and he became a notary, earning 35 roubles a month.

b) ' Society has power to reform a man'. Elucidate.

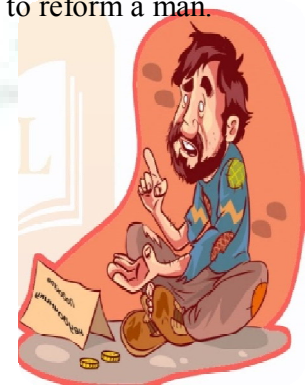
Ans. b) Man is a social animal and becomes anti social if his circumstances are not right. This kind of environment causes us to choose the wrong path. Society in the shape of Sergei and his cook Olga helped Lushkoff to improve his condition. Noble people always help to reform anti social elements through their welfare deeds. No doubt a man becomes social when he becomes a part of society. Society appreciates for good deeds and checks the wrong actions. Thus we can say that the society has the power to reform a man.

The Beggar - by Anton Chekhov



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Reading comprehension 1

U.N.O.

In the year of 1945 United Nations Organization came into being as the successor of League of Nations. It began with fifty nations as its members but now it has 185 member nations accounting for almost all the countries of entire earth except Switzerland. The nations are the members of the UN General Assembly, the world body's chief deliberate organ. All the other wings are answerable to it through annual and special periodical reports submitted for its consideration. The General Assembly, discusses the reports and gives its approvals, elects General Secretary and the judges of the International court of Justice, admits new members to the Assembly, and also elects the non-permanent members of various councils. There are Economic and Social Council, The Trusteeship council besides the International Court, General Assembly and the Security Council. The General Secretary is the Chief Administrative Office of the world body who heads the UN Secretariat. He presides over the General Assembly meetings and those of other organs of U.N.

In addition to the above main organs, the UNO has several other specialized agencies like ILO (International Labour Organization), UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), UNCTAD (United Nations Council for Trade And Development), WHO (World Health Organization), etc. These agencies help the parent body in working out agreements on various- related matters to them and in achieving different objectives and goals. WHO, for example, plans step to achieve the highest possible level of good health of the entire human population of the earth.

Fill in the blanks

1. In 1945, The League of Nations was..... by the United Nations Organization.
2. With fifty nations..... it started.
3. The world body's chief deliberate organ is.....
4. The General Secretary and the judges of the International Court of Justice..... by the General Assembly.
5. ILO, UNCTAD, WHO, UNESCO etc. are the..... of the UNO

Answer

1. succeeded 2. as its members 3. the General Assembly 4. are elected 5. specialized agencies

Answer the following questions related to the above passage:

1. How many members the General Assembly now has?
2. Which country is not the members of the UNO?
3. Through what the other organs of the General Assembly are answerable to it?
4. Through what office the General Secretary functions?
5. What does UNESCO stand for?

Correct Answers

1. The General Assembly has now 193 members.
2. Switzerland.
3. The other organs are answerable to the General Assembly through annual and special reports.
4. The General Secretary functions through U.N. Secretariat.
5. United Nations Economic Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Question 2 The Toy Train

Ever since I saw a programme on 'Heritage Toy Train of Darjeeling' I was seized with a wish to enjoy a ride on it. I saved money for the trip. One day I was on the train to Jalpaiguri from Delhi.

From Jalpaiguri to Darjeeling it is 82 kms on the toy train. The very sight of the Toy Train excited me and my eyes sparkled. Finally, I was in the dream toy. The experience indeed was off unforgettable as the train chugged through lush green and thick Terai forests. The scenes all around me were just out the fairy tale book. There were fascinating hills, waterfalls and woolly clouds almost touching the ground. The mist filled valleys and hills lent a dreamy touch to the journey. The tall trees of oak, pine and fir stood majestically adding beauty to the scene. At most of the places the train ran alongside the motor road. The huge terraced tea plantations all along the track presented a thrilling picture that wetted the eyes. It was a really journey through a dream land. The entire train journey took six hours but the time flew as

fast as it does in a dream, years and days compressed into a few seconds-minutes.

6. The Toy Train passed through by tiny villages or clusters of houses or buildings on both sides. The coaches ran so close to the shops that one could pick up goods from them or talk to the shopkeepers in low voices. The school children ran along the toy coaches and giggled at the passengers. The train slowly climbed up the mountains. The people got on or off the running train with ridiculous ease and safety. All along the track innocent and happy faces of mountain people smiled at the passengers the women folk wore colorful woolen garments which made them look like mountain fairies. To ascend the mountain heights the Toy Train ran on zig-zag track. I felt sorry when someone told me that the next was the terminal station of Darjeeling. How I wished more of the toy Train!
1. Between which stations the Toy Train runs?
 2. What trees are commonly seen along the Toy Train track?
 3. What plant is grown on the terraced plantations of Darjeeling?
 4. How much time the one-way journey of Toy Train takes from one end to the other?
 5. What do school children do when they see the Toy Train?

Answers

1. The Toy Train runs between Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.
 2. One can see oak, pine and fir trees from the Toy Train alongside track.
 3. Tea.
 4. It takes six hours to reach Darjeeling from Jalpaiguri, the two terminals of the Toy Train.
- 5 The school children run alongside Toy Train coal-fa-arid giggle merrily at the passengers.

Question 3 **Common Education for Genders**

In India the co-education has not been a long tradition. It only began in the pre-independence period when education movements started as a part of the freedom effort: It was realised that co-education was a part of the modern education which reduced gender biases. The girls and boys needed to be allowed to interact to generate healthy respect for each other instead of suspicions and the ignorances. In backward and rural areas there still are separate schools for boys and girls. Now-a-days co-education is common in big towns and cities, especially in colleges and training institutions. The trend is catching up because of many advantages it offers.

In the west, Switzerland was the first country to introduce co-education. Then, it spread fast to other western countries. There now co-education is prevalent in all institutions **and at all levels**.

This system of education is very economic besides being healthy. It dispenses with separate school buildings, classes and teaching staff for boys and girls saving a lot of money. A developing country like India, always short of funds, requires maximum value of budget to afford universal and compulsory education.

A better understanding between boys and girls is created through co-education leading to easy relationship. It is essential because they are to live together as husbands and wives in the later period of life. So, they must get opportunity to mix up and know each other at the school stage itself. They must understand each other better and grow healthy behaviour. That will help them make better adjustments later as life partners. The girls will not look at boys as dangerous creatures and boys will learn to treat girls in civilized manner. It is sure to bring down sex crimes and violent behaviours. The different sexes must live in harmony to have a healthy society.

The indiscipline is also likely to lessen as it is observed that boys behave decently in the presence of girls. Similarly, girls are also at their finest in the company of boys in groups. A healthy competition gets generated. They study hard and excel in other fields of activities to showcase their talents and capabilities. A desirable companionship refinement and good manners result. The researches reveal that the boys of co-education institutions are disciplined, well behaved and orderly. They don't suffer from any mental blocks related to opposite sex.

Questions

1. When did co-education start in India?
2. Why should boys and girls study -together and interact?
3. How co-education is economic?
4. Which country introduced co-education first in the world?

5. How boys are found to behave in the presence of girls?

Fill in the blanks

6. Separate schools for boys and girl still exist in.....
7.in the company of boys.

Answers

1. Co-education started in India during independence struggle as a part of the modern-education feature.
2. It generates healthy respect for each other between boys and girls instead of suspicions.
3. Expenses on education is reduced by co-education as boys and girls share the same facilities and staff.
4. Switzerland was the first country to introduce co-education.
5. The boys are found to behave decently in presence of girls.
6. Separate schools for boys and girls still exist in rural and backward areas.
7. The girls are at their finest in the company of boys.

Question 4

Radio Revolution

India's remote areas, rural areas and far flung hamlets remains connected to the rest of the country through their radio sets or transistors. They remain in touch with news and information. The people do not feel isolated. Where there is no TV, telephone or mobile services, the radio is the only hope.

The people listen to current affairs, discussions, educative talks, news, songs, dramas, lectures, weather forecast, addresses to the nation by the president or prime minister, devotional music etc. on their radio sets. It helps them keep abreast of the times by ears. The people in remote areas spend most of their spare time glued to the radio sets. Some even carry their transistors in fields, on bullock carts or while cycling away.

Today the radio sets are very cheap and transistors are so handy that they have caught the fancy of everyone men, women and children. This friendly chatted gadget has proved bonanza to millions, both manufactures and the users. Broadcasts over radio have benefitted students, teachers, panchayat people, farmers, fishermen and soldier's stations in forward posts. Most of the developing countries including India are using radio broadcast for long distance education and weather warnings. The radio has enabled the farmers to grow three or four crops a year by listening to Kisan broadcast. They have better crops and cattle since various problems related to them are discussed in broadcasts providing useful tips on remedial measures.

The rural folk through broadcast learn about improved seeds, manures, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation systems and implements for water and energy conservation. Largely accurate advance weather forecast have proved a boon to the people engaged in agriculture.

City people, who are prisoners of multiplexes, cable TV and internet cannot even imagine how the humble radio-set is revolutionising the countryside.

Questions

1. How do people in remote areas keep themselves informed of the latest news?
2. Which radio network broadcast programmes for the farmers?
3. Which sections of people benefit most from the radio broadcasts?
4. Through broadcast what do farmers learn about?
5. What the developing countries are using broadcasts for?

Answers

1. The people in the remote areas hear news on their radio or transistor sets.
2. All India Radio broadcast programmes of the interests of the farmers.
1. Students, fishermen, farmers and soldiers benefit most from the broadcast.
2. The broadcast inform farmers about weather forecast, manures, improved seeds, fertilizers, useful agricultural implements, crops, pesticides and solutions to crop and cattle or sheep related problems.
3. The developing countries like India are using radio broadcast for long distance education.

Fill in the blanks

1. The radio broadcasts do not let the people of villages feel.....
2. The people of remote areas spend most of their spare time in remaining glued.....
3. Urbanites know little about the.....role radio broadcast are playing in.....and.....areas in transforming them.

Fillers – 1. Isolated 2. To their radio sets 3. Revolutionary-rural-remote.

Question 5 Cinema Craze

India is cinema crazy and Indians are ever star struck zombies. Films are our staple diet and 'Bollywood' is a magic word. When young people get together they only talk about films, latest releases, the roles and styles of their actors and film songs. India is naturally the largest producer of films. The most of them are Hindi, Tamil and Telugu movies. In spite of the large output our films lack in quality and content.

They are almost all formula films or clever or clumsy imitations of foreign films. They are made to make fast money with box-office hits only replete with songs, item numbers, sex and glory violence. The realities of life are totally absent and are devoid of art-orientation. Very little

aesthetic appeal is there and in no way convincing. Cheap movies prove commercial success and good artistic films don't find distributors and spectators. The people like to watch idiotic flicks that don't challenge their intellect. The art movies are too taxing on their minds. The adolescent teenagers imitate the fashions, styles and mannerisms of their favourite actors. The immature youth are misled by cheap movie romance and silly adventures.

Infect, many a crime is inspired by ideas provided by crime thrillers. Besides crimes the movies contribute to the increasing lawlessness, indiscipline and unrest among youth. The Bollywood products show criminalization, sex and violence blatantly. The young folk are too immature to make a distinction between movie stunts and genuine adventures. Many raw youth mistake the movie stunts for real and try to copy them resulting in tragic mishaps.

Then, there is nexus between film industry and the underworld. It is a known fact that mafia invests its black money earned through smuggling, drug trafficking, extortion, blackmail, contract killing, arms running, prostitution, gambling rackets and protection in financing movie production. And unwittingly film actors become a part of mafia operations which exposes them to blackmails and threats. It is a matter of real concern.

Questions

1. What 'Heading' do you suggest for this paragraph?
2. What negative attitudes the cheap films inspire youth into?
3. What do generally youth talk about when together?
4. With what has Bollywood been alleged to have nexus?
5. In which languages are the Indian film made most?

Answers

1. 'THE INDIAN FILMS'
2. The cheap movies inspire youth into negative acts of crime, indiscipline and irresponsibility.
3. The youth in company always talk of movies, latest flicks, the performances and styles of actors.
4. Bollywood is accused of /having nexus with the underworld.
5. Most of the Indian movies are made in Hindi, Tamil and Telugu.

Fill in the blanks

1.is the magic word for Indians.
2. Most of the films produced in India are copies of
3. Indian movies blatantly show
4. Teenagers imitate the of their favourite actors.

– Fillers-1. Bollywood, 2. Hollywood movies 3. crime, sex and violence. 4. fashions, styles and mannerisms.

Electricity

Electricity is the life force of modern world. The use of electricity in daily life at all levels is too expensive to be enumerated. The electric., power has transformed human life into an amazing experience of convenience, luxury, comfort and incredible ease. A great power became the slave of a human finger's push. Push to a button brings the light on and the same act sets hundreds of thousands of gadgets in action. It simply is a miracle, very real and more bountiful Than ginnie of the Alladin's wonder lamp. The electricity revolutionized our houses, drawing rooms and kitchen with useful implements.

The array of entertainment aids powered by electricity really created a fancy world around us. The coming into the existence of a power like electricity that obeyed the command of the human finger's touch inspired the inventions and innovations of a mind boggling range of electric implements. Infect, all the manmade machines or gadgets wholly or partly run on electricity.

It created wonders of entertainment like cinema, radio, TV, VCD, DVD and other audio-video systems. The electricity helped man go to space, land on moon and harness natural powers and resources. The mining, construction, irrigation, transport, printing and other industrial activities are dependent on electric power. Even the computers won't work any wonders without the electricity. Today, the progress of a society or a nation or economy is so dependent on electric power that all the power generating resources and options are being exploited or explored. Oil, coal, water, air, sun light, tidal waves and atomic phenomena are being used for power generation. The research on hydrogen as fuel and controlled fusion process are going on at feverish pitch.

The oil and coal are non-renewable resources. Hydel power has limitations as no new rivers can be created. Solar energy is yet costly to harness. The wind energy too has limitations. The tidal wave processes are yet at an experimental stages. And so are hydrogen and fusion ideas. Conventional atomic energy clearly is the best pollution free option but it entails the tricky problem of atomic waste disposal.

Questions

1. To what wondrous world the electricity has transformed the human life?
2. What part of the human body controls the power of electricity?
3. What happens when the electricity is cut off in the modern day city?
4. Why hydel power has limitations?
5. What are the good points and the bad about nuclear power generation?

Answers

1. The human life has become a wondrous experience of luxury, convenience, ease and comforts.
2. The tip of a human finger controls electric power by pressing switches.

3. The life comes to a standstill if power goes off in a modern city.
4. The hydel power has limitations because no new rivers can be created by human endeavor. And only some places with suitable topographic setting allow dams on the existing rivers.
5. The plus point of the nuclear power generation is it is totally pollution free. But the nuclear waste disposal is very tricky and hazardous.

Article writing

Importance of Educating the Girl Child

Education should not allow any discrimination. All children have an equal right to education. Yet we find that in many families, girls are not given the education they desire. Taking help from the unit on Education, the following points and your own-ideas, write an article in about 150 words on the topic. "The Importance of Educating the Girl Child". No difference in learning ability or interest.

- Brings in awareness for herself and the family. ,
- Educated mothers will always impart education to their daughters.
- Removes gender discrimination at work.
- Takes decision with an open mind.
- Ask for strict punishment if families marry off girls without giving an education.
- For wholesome progress, the whole society has to be educated in one way or the other could be a vocational training.

A child's first teacher is the mother but in our country no importance is given to the education of a girl child. It seems a wastage of money to most of the parents. We must understand that if we educate a man, we educate an individual but if we educate a woman, we educate the entire family. Education is beneficial for the female herself and her family. An educated girl can take decision with an open mind and can fight against all social evils like child marriage, female infanticide, dowry, domestic violence. It is a fact that educated mothers will always impart education to their daughters because they know that there is no difference in the learning ability or interest between a boy and a girl. Educating a girl child means improving their standard of work along with the gender discrimination at work. They can be imparted vocational training also to make them self-sufficient and financially secured. So, for the wholesome progress of our society and the upliftment of our society, it is a must to educate the girl child.

Story writing1

Renuka started writing a short story. However, due to an unavoidable reason, she had to give it up after writing a few lines. Taking help from the input given below and using the beginning Renuka made, write a complete story.

Raghu and Raj were two friends and neighbours. Raghu had a servant named Ramu. The name of Raj's servant was Shammu ...

Outline: Both servants foolish..... two friends debated..... who is more foolish?..... Ramu or Shammu?..... decided to give a test..... Raghu told Ramu "Run back to my house to find out if I am there or not".... Ramu rushed home..... Raj told Shammu..... Go to your room and find out if you are there or not." Ramu and Shammu returned Ramu complained..... wasted time..... master could have phoned to find himself..... Shammu reported..... he was not in the room..... nothing to choose between them.

Answer:

Who is a Lesser Fool?

Raghu and Raj were two friends and neighbours. Raghu had a servant named Ramu. The name of Raj's servant was Shammu. Both the servants were big fools. The two friends debated for hours whose servant was a greater fool. At last, they decided to give them a test to find out who was more foolish.

Next morning all the four gathered at Raj's house. Raghu told his servant, "Run back to my house and find out if I am there or not." Without wasting even for a second, Ramu rushed home. Then Raj called his servant Shammu and said, "Hurry up! Go to your room and find out if you are there or not." Without even thinking for a moment, Shammu ran to his room. After some time they returned. Both of them were annoyed with their masters. Ramu complained, "Why did you waste your time? You could have phoned to find out whether you were there or not." Shammu expressed his displeasure in these words: "Why didn't you tell me before? I would not have come out of my room." He reported that he was not found in the room. Raghu and Raj heaved a sigh. There was really nothing to choose between the two fools. Only God could decide who was the lesser fool?

Story writing 2

Taking help from the information given below, write a story on 'A Grain as Big as a Hen's Egg'. You can invent your own details.

Outline: Children found a thing shaped like a grain..... a traveller bought it from the children..... sold to the king..... asked wisemen..... it was a grain..... when and how was it grown? asked the king..... an old farmer was called..... he was on two crutches..... weak and deaf..... told he never sowed or reaped anything like that old farmer's father was called..... he walked with one crutch..... told the same thing..... the grandfather of the old farmer was called..... he was healthy, walked freely..... could hear clearly..... told they sowed and reaped such grains..... the king asked why his old grandson and son were so weak, miserable and unhealthy..... the grand old man replied in his old times all land was free..... there was no money..... men lived on their own labour..... in his grandson's and son's time men started grabbing others' land..... depended on others' labour..... didn't live according to God's law and were miserable.

Answer:

A Grain as Big as a Hen's Egg

One day some children found a thing shaped like a grain of com. A traveller bought it from the children for a penny and sold it to the king. The king called together his wisemen, and told them to find out what the thing was. The wisemen told him that it was a grain of com. The king ordered the wisemen to find out when and where such com had grown. The wisemen presented an old farmer. He was pale, toothless and walked on crutches. The old man saw the grain. He told the king that he never sowed or reaped any grain like it in the fields. Perhaps his father could tell him, something about it. The king sent for the old farmer's father. He was shown the grain but he also didn't know anything where a com like that grew. He told that perhaps his father would tell something about the grain. The old man's father was called. He could walk easily and without crutches and spoke clearly. The old grandfather looked at the grain. He told that people used to grow grain like that everywhere long time ago. "Did you buy it or grow it all yourself?"

asked the king. The grand old man told that in his time it was a sin to buy or sell land. They knew nothing of money. Each man had com enough of his own. Their fields were God's earth. Land was free. Labour was the only thing men called their own. The king asked why his grandson walked with two crutches and your son with one. He needed no cmtches, his teeth were sound, speech clear and hearing perfect. The grand old man answered that his grandson and son made themselves miserable as men had ceased to live by their own labour. They were miserable as they started depending on the labour of others. In the old times men lived according to God's law and has only what was their own

Story Writing 3

Taking help from the information given below and inventing your own ideas, write a story on 'Alyosha'.

Outline: Young Alyosha..... weak and thin..... father placed him with a merchant.....did everything as required..... never set eyes on his wages..... his father grabbed all his wages..... Cook Ustinia watched him..... took interest in him..... she was ready to marry Alyosha But the master and his wife didn't want married servants..... Alyosha's father forbade him..... Alyosha consented..... one day fell from the roof priest was called..... Alyosha thanked Ustinia for being kind to him..... died.

Answer:

Alyosha

Alyosha was tiny, thin fellow with ears like wings and a huge nose. At twelve he began to plough and drive the cart. He was weak but cheerful. His father placed him with a merchant. He did everything quickly and readily. He forgot nothing and found time for everything. He would get up before daybreak, chop the wood, sweep the yard, feed cows and horses and cooked. Alyosha never set eyes on his wages. His father used to take his wages from the merchant leaving nothing for him. Towards the end of the second year the most startling thing happened to him. He felt for the first time in his life that he too was important for some human being. The cook Ustinia would sit watching him and it worried Alyosha. He feared that it might interfere with his work. She told him all about her life. She was ready to marry him. Alyosha's father came to the merchant to collect his son's wages. He came to know from the merchant's wife that Alyosha wanted to marry Ustinia. Both the merchant and his wife told him that they didn't want and approve of married servants. They would not keep them in the house. His father told Alyosha that he couldn't marry Ustinia. Alyosha consented. From that day Alyosha went to his work as usual. One day he fell down from the roof and hurt himself. He was taken to the lodge, and the doctor examined him. He was about to die. A priest was called. "Are you going to die?" asked Ustinia. "Of course, I am." He thanked Ustinia for being so good to him. They were lucky that they didn't marry. He lay in wonderment, then stretched himself and died.

Gap filling 1

In the passage given below, some words are missing. Choose the correct word from the given options to complete the passage meaningfully. (1/2 x 6 = 3 marks)

Perspiration is one of the ways (a) keeping our body 'furnace' at a nice normal temperature. Actually, (b) body temperature is controlled by a centre in the brain (c) as the temperature centre. It (d) of three parts: a control centre, a heating centre, and a cooling centre. Suppose (e) temperature of the blood drops for (f) reason, the heating centre goes to work and certain things begin to happen.

- (a) (i) to (ii) with (iii) of (iv) for
- (b) (i) a (ii) an (iii) the (iv) our
- (c) (i) known (ii) knew (iii) knowing (iv) is known
- (d) (i) consist (ii) consists (iii) is consisting (iv) consisted
- (e) (i) the (ii) An (iii) a (iv) any
- (f) (i) some (ii) Any (iii) a (iv) what

Gap filling 2

In the passage given below, some words are missing. Choose the correct word from the given options to complete the passage meaningfully.

Timely help (a) the locals saved the life of a student caught (b) heavy snowfall in Shimla. The girl was returning home when the taxi she (c) in was caught in the heavy snowfall, (d) people spotted her and (e) her on their back, (f) walked almost three kilometres to safety.

- (a) (i) to (ii) from (iii) of (iv) for
- (b) (i) under (ii) in (iii) during (iv) over
- (c) (i) travelled (ii) travels (iii) had travelled (iv) was travelling
- (d) (i) some (ii) any (iii) few (iv) no
- (e) (i) lifted (ii) lifting (iii) had lifted (iv) were lifting
- (f) (i) we (ii) they (iii) she (iv) you

Gap filling 3

In the passage given below, some words are missing. Choose the correct word from the given options to complete the passage meaningfully.

In a country as vast as ours, keeping a tab (a) every child is a Herculean task. Many children (b) in factories. They wash utensils when they should (c) with dolls and get married even before they (d) adolescence. Most children don't know they are entitled to certain rights – child rights, (e) spread awareness, Child Relief and You (CRY) (f) its annual street theatre festival, 'Bal Natya Utsav', at Dilli Haat.

- (a) (i) to (ii) with (iii) of (iv) on
(b) (i) employed (ii) employ (iii) are employed (iv) have employed
(c) (i) have played (ii) be playing (iii) are playing (iv) were playing
(d) (i) are reaching (ii) reached (iii) reach (iv) has reached
(e) (i) to (ii) for (iii) in (iv) by
(f) (i) organized (ii) has organized (iii) is organized (iv) organizes

Sentence reordering 1

1. (a) elephant/land animal/present/largest/is/day/the/of/the
(b) mild/peace loving/is/animal/it/a/and
(c) more easily/that is why/domesticated/be/can/and/it/trained

Ans (a) Elephant is the largest land animal of the present day.
(b) It is a mild and peace-loving animal.
(c) That is why it can be more easily domesticated and trained.

2. (a) Mother Teresa/greatest/missionaries/one of the/was/time/of/our
(b) dedicated/the poorest of the poor/entire life/she/to/her/the/service/of
(c) she/apostle/was/of/unwanted/the/an

Ans (a) Mother Teresa was one of the greatest missionaries of our time.
(b) She dedicated her entire life to the service of the poorest of the poor.
(c) She was an apostle of the unwanted.

3. (a) spread/healthy carriers/some/of/diseases/are/germs/spread/by
(b) healthy person/germs/a/carry/may/of/in/body/typhoid/his/cholera/dysentery/etc.
(c) person/does not/such/usually/a/disease/suffer/the/from

Ans(a) Some diseases are spread by healthy carriers of germs.

(b) A healthy person may carry germs of typhoid, cholera, dysentery, etc. in his body.

(c) Such a person usually does not suffer from the disease.

4. **(a)** also/cultivate/they/asked them to/had to/those/which/crops/the English

(b) two flask-shaped bags/inside/for/it/storing/belly/its/has/water

(c) weigh up/elephant/an/to/can/5 tons

Ans:(a) They had to cultivate those crops also which the English asked them to.

(b) Inside its belly it has two flask-shaped bags for storing water.

(c) An elephant can weigh up to 5 tons.

