



पुर्णमा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

***CLASS VIII
ENGLISH
SAMPLE PLAN SA : 2***

2021-2022



Index

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Book</i>	<i>Topic</i>
1	October	Honey Dew	Chap.7 A Visit To Cambridge 8 A Short Monsoon diary
2	October	It So Happened	Chap.7 The Open Window 8 Jalebies
3	October	Grammar Gear	Chap 15, 16, 17
4	October	Creative writing	Advertisement
5	November	Honey Dew	Chap 9The Great Stone Face I
6	November	It So Happened	Chap 9The Comet - I
7	November	Grammar Gear	Chap 18,19,20
8	November	Creative writing	Poster writing
9	December	Honey Dew	Chap 9The Great Stone Face II
10	December	It So Happened	Chap 9The Comet - I
11	December	Grammar Gear	Chap, 21,22,23,24
12	December	Creative writing	e-mail writing and Diary writing
13	January February		Revision only

October BOOK- HONEYDEW

CH-7 A VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE FIRDAUS KANGA from Heaven on Wheels

❖ **NEW WORDS**

1. Disabled
2. Paralysed
3. Assistant
4. Propelled
5. Disintegrating
6. Frustrated
7. Exhaustion
8. Frozen
9. Chronically
10. Three-Dimensional
11. Eternal
12. Enthusiastically

❖ **WORD MEANING**

1. Buoyant - Intensely Active And Vibrant
2. Torso - Upper Part Of The Body
3. Incandescence - Inner Glow Or Light
4. Inflection - Rise And Fall Of The Voice In Speaking
5. Exhilaration- A Feeling Of Excitement , Happiness
6. Cliche´ - Phrase Or Idea Used So Often That It Loses Its Meaning
7. Claustrophobic - Very Small And Suffocating
8. Unstringed- To Remove The String
9. Gleefully - Very Happily
10. Ambushed - had a surprise meeting

❖ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

Q1. If ‘the lantern’ is the man, what would its ‘walls’ be?

Ans - If ‘the lantern’ is the man, its ‘walls’ would be the man’s body.

Q2. Guess the first question put to the scientist by the writer.

Ans - The first question that the writer asked Stephen Hawking was that how he managed

to survive.

Q3. What is housed within the thin walls?

Ans- The inner glow of the man is housed within the thin walls.

Q4. What is the scientist's message for the disabled?

Ans- The message that he gave to the disabled was that they should concentrate on what they were good at.

Q 5. "I could feel his anguish." What could be the anguish.

Ans Stephen's anguish was that he found it difficult to find the right words on his computer. He felt frustrated and tired.

Q 6. Did he at the same time feel very excited? If so, why?

Ans- The author got extremely excited when Hawking's assistant gave him an appointment to meet Hawking, that too for half an hour.

❖ **Answer in Detail**

Q 1. What general conclusion does the writer draw from this comparison?

Ans- The conclusion that the writer drew from this comparison was that the body exists only like a case made of shadows. It is just an accessory. It is the soul that matters. Each individual is what he is from his heart and soul, and not from the body.

Q2. Why does the writer refer to the guitar incident? Which idea does it support?

Ans. The writer supports Hawking's idea that the disabled people must not try to overreach themselves. The writer once tried to play a big guitar. He felt defeated. So he destroyed it one night.

Q3. What endeared the scientist to the writer so that he said he was looking at one of the most beautiful men in the world?

Ans - The writer asked Stephen Hawking if he found it annoying that someone like him came and disturbed him in his work. To this query, the scientist replied in the affirmative, frankly and honestly. The writer felt that he was looking at one of the most beautiful men in the world.

***WORKING WITH GRAMMAR**

1. Use *all or both* in the blanks.

- (i) He has two brothers. both are lawyers.
- (ii) More than ten persons called. All of them wanted to see you.
- (iii) They all cheered the team.
- (iv) Both her parents are teachers.

(v) How much have you got? Give me all of it.

2. Make six phrases using the words given in the box

i) read/session - *a reading session*

ii) smile/face -*smiling face*

iii) revolve/chair -*revolving chair*

iv) walk/tour -*walking on tour*

v) dance/doll *a dancing doll*

vi) win/chance – *a winning chance*

WHEN I SET OUT FOR LYONNESSE (POEM)– THOMAS HARDY

❖ **SUMMARY**

The poet travels to an imaginary place, called Lyonesse. He shares details his journey and the impact it had upon him in this poem, the draft of which was found immediately after his return from the parish where he had gone to supervise the restoration of a church. The poet sets out for Lyonesse which was hundred miles away. It was winter and the entire foliage was covered with frost. The poet was very lonely. What experiences the poet would undergo, on reaching Lyonesse, nobody could guess. No prophet, no wizard not even the poet himself could guess what would be the nature of his sojourn. When the poet returned from Lyonesse, people observed that the poet's eyes were bright with happiness. All around people silently admired the radiance and the glow that reflected on the poet's face. The reasons behind this happiness and radiance were incomprehensible, but something had drastically changed.

❖ **NEW WORDS**

1. Biographies
2. Prophet
3. Lonesomeness
4. Surmise
5. Wizard
6. Surmise
7. Magic

❖ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Lyonesse- Here An Imaginary Place.
2. Rime - Frost
3. The Spray - Leaves And Branches Of Trees , Foliage
4. Durd - Dared
5. Bechance - Happen/Chance To Happen

6. Sojourn - Stay
7. Radiance - Glow
8. Fathomless - So Deep That The Depth Can't Be Measured

❖ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

Q1. 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.

Q2. How far was Lyonesse?

Ans - Lyonesse was a hundred miles away.

Q 3. What change did the people notice in the poet?

Ans - There was a unique radiance on the poet's face and a certain brightness in his eyes

Q 4. Where had the poet gone?

Ans - The poet had gone to visit a parish, to supervise the restoration of a church.

❖ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

Q1.What were the changes in the poet in his journey to Lyonesse?

Ans - After visiting the place the poet became happy and glad. This journey had changed his life completely. His heart was filled with unfathomable joy and there was a reflection of Heavenly bliss in his eyes. Such gifts were totally unexpected to the poet.

Q2.What are the stages mentioned in the poet's journey to Lyonesse and what are they? Ans - There are three stages mentioned in the poem. The poem is about the poet's trip to a church near Cornwall. It is actually a description of the development of the poet's state of mind. These three phases are- before his journey, his staying at the place and his journey back home.

❖ **Read the extract and answer the following questions.**

When I set out for Lyonesse
A hundred miles away.
What could be chance at Lyonesse
While I should sojourn there,

1. What was the poet thinking ?

Ans. The poet was thinking to go hundred miles away

2. Where was the poet going to stay ?

Ans. The poet was going to stay at Lyonesse

3. How did the poet think about Lyonesse?

Ans. The poet thought that what could be chance at Lyonesse as he wanted to stay there.

4. Find the word from the extract which means –

a) a unit of measurement (line 2)

b) Chance to happen (line 3)

Ans – a) miles

b) bechance

BOOK – IT SO HAPPEN D

Ch 7 - The Open Window - SAKI (H.H. Munro)

❖ NEW WORDS

1. Possessed
2. Unduly
3. Succession
4. communion
5. Tragedy
6. Engulfed
7. Falteringly
8. Engulfed
9. Creepy
10. Shudder
11. Horrible
12. Shivered
13. Snarling



❖ WORD MEANINGS

1. Self-Possessed - Calm And Confident
2. Endeavoured- Tried
3. Flatter - Make(Her) Happy
4. Treacherous – Dangerous
5. Bog – Wet
6. Rattled on - Went on
7. Hesitant –Haltingly
8. Bustled – Entered
9. Delusion - False impression or belief
10. Uncanny – Unusual / unnatural
11. Straying -Moving
12. Rattled on - Went on

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Q 1 - Why had Framton Nuttel come to the “rural retreat”?

Ans- Framton Nuttel had come to the “rural retreat” to undergo a nerve c

Q2 - Why had his sister given him letters of

introduction to people liv Ans - His sister had given him letters of introduction to people living ther anyone there.

Q 3 - What had happened in the Sappleton's family as narrated Ans -Sappleton's husband and her two brothers went

on hunting thr never came back nor their bodies could' be found.

Q 4 -What was the girl's explanation for his lightning exit?

Ans -The girl explained that Framton was scared of dogs, as he had mentioned in the conversation they had and therefore, he rushed out seeing the dog coming.

❖ ANSWER IN DETAIL

Q 1 - What did Mrs Sappleton say about the open windows?

Ans - Mrs Sappleton apologised for the open window on an October afternoon. She explained that she was expecting her husband and two brothers to come in from the window. Since they were all muddy from the day's shooting, they entered through the window.

Q 2-What had happened in the Sappleton family as narrated by the niece?

Ans - According to the niece, the Sappleton family had been completely shattered because of atragedy that had occurred three years ago. The niece tells Framton that Mrs Sappleton's husband and brothers had gone shooting three years ago and had never returned ever since. **Q 3- Why did Framton rush out wildly?**

Ans- Framton rushed out wildly because he was in a “chill shock of nameless fear”. He was scared and shocked to see the three men, who he thought were dead, walking towards the open window.

Book Honey Dew

Chapter 8 A Short Monsoon Diary

❖ NEW WORDS

1. Fern
2. Heralded

3 Scarlet4. Drongo

5. Crevices

6.Shrew

❖ **WORD-MEANINGS**

=

- 1.Melancholy= Very sad
- 2.Blankets = Covers
- 3.Imprecations = Curses
- 4.Drumming = Falling noisily
- 5.Disconsolately = Unhappily
6. Ravine Valley

❖ **ANSWER TH FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

Q.1 Why is the author not able to see Bijju?

Ans: The author could not see Bijju because of the mist that concealed the hills. He couldonly hear his voice but could not see him.

Q.2 What are the two ways in which the hills appear to change when the mistcomes up?

Ans: When the mist comes up, it covers the hills and spreads silence.

**Q.3 When does the monsoon season begin and when does it end?
How do youprepare to face the monsoon?**

Ans:The monsoon season in Mussorie begins from June 24/25. By August 2, the people are fedup with rain. It ends by August 31. Then begins winter rains which end by late March. We take out our rain coats and umbrellas to face the monsoon.

Q.4 Which hill-station does the author describe in the diary entry? Ans: Mussoorie

Q.5 For how many days does it rain without stopping? What does the author do on these days?

Ans: It rains non-stop for eight or nine days. The author keeps pacing the room and lookingout of the window.

Q.6 Where do the snakes and rodents take shelter? Why?

Ans: The rodents and snakes take shelter in roofs, attics and godowns. They do sobecause their holes are flooded with rain water.

Q 7What did the author receive in the mail?

Ans: The author received a cheque in the mail.

❖ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

Q1 Look carefully at the diary entries for June 24-25, August 2 and March 23. Now writedown the changes that happen as the rains progress from June to March.

Answer: Rains in Mussoorie begin in June and end by March. June 24 is the first day of monsoon mist which covered the hills and spreads silence. On August 2 it rained all night and made sleeping difficult. By late March ends winter as well as the rains.

Q2 Why did the grandmother ask the children not to kill the Chuchundar?

Answer: The grandmother told the children not to kill the *Chuchundars* because they brought good luck and money

Q3 What signs do we find in Nature which show that the monsoons are about to end? Answer: By the end of the monsoon the greenery is at its peak. The seeds of the cobra lily turn red. A rainbow is formed in the sky.

Q4 Complete the following sentences.

- (i) Bijju is not seen but his voice is heard because **dense mist covers and hides the hills.**
- (ii) The writer describes the hill station and valley as **'A paradise that might have been.'**
- (iii) The leopard was 'successful in **killing a dog** but had to flee when **Bijju's mother arrived crying curses.**
- (iv) The minivets are easily noticed because **of their bright colours.**
- (v) It looks like a fashion display on the slopes when **they are covered by a variety of flowers**
- (vi) During the monsoon season, snakes and rodents are found in roofs and attics because **their holes are flooded with water and these places provide them convenient shelter.**

Q5. 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) **Why has the writer used the word, 'springing'?**
- (ii) **How is the writer untouched by the rain?**
- (iii) **How is the writer in touch with the rain at the same time?**

Ans : (i) the word 'springing' is used to show suddenness with which water starts leaking.

Ans : Because he is inside the room.

Ans: He hears the drumming of rain on the tin roof. He also looks out of the window to see the rains.

Q6 Mention a few things that can happen when there is endless rain for days together?

Answer: A long spell of rain makes life miserable. One is closed up in his room. Everything becomes damp and soggy. Rodents, snakes and insects enter the house for shelter.

Q7. What is the significance of cobra lily in relation to the monsoon season, its beginning and end?

Answer: At first cobra lily appears with the arrival of the monsoon. When the cobra seeds begin to turn red, it indicates the rains are coming to an end.

ON THE GRASSHOPPER AND CRICKET by John Keats

Summary:

Hot Summer

The earth is always singing. The birds stop singing in the hot summer. They seem to have fainted in the hot sun. They hide themselves in cooling trees. At that time a grasshopper can be seen flying from hedge and singing delightfully. He sings tirelessly. When tired, he rests beneath some weed.

Cold Winter

The birds are silent in very cold winter too. Then, the earth expresses its pleasure through different beings. On a frosty winter day, there seems to be utter silence. Then suddenly this silence is broken not from the trees but from the stones. It is the song of a cricket. The song seems to be increasing in warmth every moment. The people hear it in their houses. To someone half-asleep, it may seem to be a grasshopper's song coming from grassy hills.

❖ **NEW WORDS**

- 1 Hedge
- 2 Luxury
- 3 Beneath
- 4 Faint
- 5 Among

❖ **WORD MEANINGS**

- 1 Wrought ; brought
- 2 Shrills : Comes through loud and clear
- 3 Ceasing = To come to an end, stop
- 4 Weed = A plant considered undesirable

❖ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

Q1. 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 made of the chirping of birds in trees, and a grasshopper's sound. They sing joyfully without a long break.

Q2. Find in the poem lines that match the following:

(i) The grasshopper's happiness never comes to an end.

He has never done with his delights.

(ii) The cricket's song in warmth increasing ever

The cricket's song has a warmth that never decreases.

Q2 Which word in stanza 2 is opposite in meaning to ‘the frost’?

Answer: ‘warmth’

Q3 The poetry of earth continues round the year through a cycle of two seasons. Mention each with its representative voice.

Answer:

The two major seasons in a year are summer and winter. Both are rich in music. In summer, the representative voice is that of the birds and the grasshoppers. In winter, the cricket is the prime singer.

❖ **ANSWER IN DETAILS**

Q 1 .Which insect is the music provider in summer?

The grasshopper is the music provider in summer.

Q 2.What do birds do in winter? Why?

Birds remain silent and hide in the winter. It is because they don’t feel comfortable in the cold weather.

Q 3.Which insect breaks silence of the winter? How?

There is silence all around in the winter. This silence is broken by crickets. They start singing for merry making.

BOOK IT SO HAPPENED

Chapter 8 JALEBIS

• **NEW WORDS**

1. Fund
2. Jingle
3. Khanak
4. Misguide
5. Consider
6. Besides

• **WORD MEANINGS**

- 1 Khanak-Khanak ; Sound of jingling of coins
- 2 Jalebis : Syrupy Indian sweet
3. Clamour ; Loud noise
4. blabbering : Talking confusedly
- 5 Prestige ; Respect
- 6 Persuasion : Coaxing
- 7 Gali : Narrow lane
8. Assault : Attack

- 9. Gobbled : Eaten quickly
- 10. Summoned = called
- 11. Virtuous = Good and noble
- 12. Racket : uproar
- 13. Treasury : Wealth

• **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

Q 1. Why didn't he pay the school fees on the day he brought money to school?

Ans : The boy couldn't pay the school fees on the day he brought to school because the teacher Master Ghulam Mohammed was on leave.

(i) What were the coins 'saying' to him?

The coins in the boy's pocket urged him to buy hot and fresh jalebis

(ii) Do you think they were misguiding him?

Yes, the coins were misguiding him because the money was meant for paying school fees

Q 3. Why didn't he take the coin's advice? Give two or three reasons.

Ans: Initially, the boy didn't take the advice of the coins seriously for a couple of reasons. He could not spend the money meant for paying school fees on jalebis. Secondly, the boy knew the harsh nature of the master and the punishment.

(i) What did the oldest coin tell him?

The oldest coin convinced him that they were telling him for his own good. He can pay his fee next day with his scholarship money. So he should not suppress his desire for jalebis. .

(ii) Did he follow his advice? If not, why not?

He didn't follow his advice. He was a promising student. He was from a good family of repute. He didn't want to get defamed for

Q 3. He reached home with the coins in his pocket. What happened then?

After reaching home he couldn't suppress his temptation for fresh Jalebis. He rushed to the shop of halwai. He bought jalebis and enjoyed them.

1. (i) Why didn't he eat all the jalebis he had bought?

Ans : He had bought jalebis for one rupee. But he couldn't eat all of them because of their quantity.

(ii) What did he do with the remaining Jalebis?

Ans: He distributed the remaining jalebis among the boys from the neighbourhood.

2. “The fear was killing me.” What was the fear?

Ans: He had eaten so many jalebis that there was the problem of digesting them all. His fear was that one jalebi or two would come out with a burp.

3. “Children’s stomachs are like digestion machines.” What do you understand by that? Do you agree?

Ans :It means that children have the capacity to digest a lot of things that they overeat. I agree with the statement but only partly.

4. How did he plan to pay the fees the next day?

Ans: He planned to pay the fees the next day when he would get his monthly scholarship.

5. When it is time to pay the fees, what does he do? How is he disobeying the elders by doing so?

Ans :When the time draws near to pay the fees, he tucked the bag under his arm and slips out of the school. He had disobeyed his elders by crossing the railway track.

6. What was the consequence of buying jalebis with the fees money?

Ans: As a result of spending his fees money on jalebis, he had to be absent from school for the first time in his life.

7. His prayer to God is like a lawyer’s defence of a bad case. Does he argue his case well? What are the points he makes?

Ans: He tries to please God with his requests and the recitation of the entire *namaz*. He admits that he made a mistake. He wouldn’t have spent his money on jalebis if he had known about the delay in scholarship. Thus, he argues his case like a lawyer.

8. He offers to play a game with Allah Miyan. What is the game?

Ans: the game is that he will go up to the signal, touch it and come back. And in the meantime God should put four rupees under a big rock.

9. Did he get four rupees by playing the game? What did he get to see under the rock?

Ans: No, he didn’t get four rupees by playing the game. When he lifted the rock, he saw a worm instead of coins.

10. If God had granted his wish that day, what harm would it have caused him in

later life?

Ans: If God had granted his wish that day he wouldn't have learnt a lesson to do no wrong in future. He would have been like a bird and learnt no skill.

- **ANSWR IN DETAIL**

Q 1. Comment on the significance of the jalebis in the story.

Answer:

Jalebis are central to the story. These are hot, fresh and syrupy. A school boy falls to the sweet temptation of jalebis. He spends all his school fees money in buying *jalebis*. He eats himself and also distributes them among children. He regrets his weakness later. He prays to God to send him four rupees. But he gets no help from God. He realises in later life that God cannot meet everybody's demand. Were he so generous, man would not have developed the skill of making jalebis.

Q 2. 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 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.

Book It So Happened

Chapter 9 THE COMET - I

New Words

Hobnob

Oblivious

Acquired

Astronomer

Optimistic

Disgust

Word Meanings

Tete-a-tete = Private meeting

Eccentric = Unusual

Recedes = Goes back

Nebulous = Hazy

Smudges = Spots, Marks

Meticulous = Careful

Introvert = One who participates in his or her thoughts

Answer the following questions

a) **Why does Indrani Debi dislike Duttada's "hobnobbing" with Dibya?**

Ans: "Dibya" was the name given by Indrani Debi. It was

as a telescope. Duttada was always busy during night with Dibya. He never cared for his wife or about himself. So, his wife disliked it as her rival.

b) She is complaining and smiling. Why is she smiling?

Ans: She complains that Dibya has cast a spell on her husband. But she could not help smiling at his childlike behaviour. He did not bother to close the door and he forgot to put on his sweater.

c) What was Duttada's secret ambition?

Ans: Duttada's secret ambition was to buy a good telescope and to have enough of spare time to watch the stars.

d) What did he do to achieve it?

Ans: He waited for his retirement. After retirement he got sufficient funds. Then he bought a telescope and he started gazing at the stars without caring for his wife and life.

e) What is the difference between a planet and a comet, as given in the story?

Ans: A planet has a fixed orbit. A comet comes from the distant comers of the solar system. It keeps on changing.

f) Why was Duttada hopeful that he would discover a new comet soon?

Ans: Duttada was hopeful of discovering a new comet because he knew that professional astronomers did not consider them significant and ignored them.

g) Why does Duttada say ____ "I almost wish I had not discovered this comet".

Ans: The discovery of the new comet brought Duttada publicity which he did not like. He had to attend many receptions and functions. So, he wished he hadn't discovered that new comet.

h) Why is his wife unhappy about the discovery?

Ans: The discovery of the new comet made Duttada's wife unhappy. She was superstitious. She thought that the discovery would bring calamities on the family as well as on the earth.

i) How did Sir John get hold of James' original manuscript?

Ans: Sir John got hold of James' original manuscript from Mr. Taylor who wanted to get his opinion before sending it to a professional referee.

j) What is the important point the paper makes?

Ans: The paper makes the important point that Duttada's comet would collide with the earth.

k) Why does Sir John say that James' paper should not be published?

Ans: Sir John opposes the publication of James' paper because his prediction would cause widespread panic in the world.

l) What do the two men finally decide to do?

Ans: The two men finally agree to organise a secret conference of international experts to plan how to avert the calamity.

Answer the following questions in detail:

a) **What was Dutta's hobby and secret ambition? How did he succeed in his adventure?**

Ans: Duttada was an amateur astronomer. Star gazing was his hobby. But he had a scientific attitude. His secret ambition in life was to discover a comet or a shooting star. After his retirement he got the funds to buy a telescope and leisure enough to watch the stars. He named his eight-inch telescope Dibya-chakshu. He was successful in search. He discovered a comet heading towards the earth. It was called Dutta comet. The news spread world over. James Forsyth predicted that the comet would collide with the earth and destroy it. Dutta's wife, Indrani Debi, was afraid that the comet would cause ruin. She arranged a Yajna to pacify the evil spirit behind the comet. But the world scientists prepared a plan to make a nuclear explosion and deflect the comet from its path. The operation was named Project Light Brigade. It was successful. The world was saved. But Indrani Debi gave all credit to the holy yajna she got performed.

b) How does the new comet create a commotion in the world? How was the disaster averted at last?

Ans: Duttada took up star gazing as a hobby. His secret ambition was to discover a new comet. He used a small telescope and discovered a comet heading towards the earth. James Forsyth calculated that the comet would hit the earth in ten months. Comet Dutta created a commotion and panic among the scientists. Sir John Macpherson prepared a secret plan to give a push to the deadly comet. It was called Project Light Brigade. The operation was successful and the disaster was averted. But Duttada's wife attributed the safety of the earth to the yajna she had performed.

Chapter 10 THE COMET - II

New Words

Respite
Intercept
Detonating
Payload
Futile

Word meanings

Rendezvous= Meeting place
Hangers-on = people in a meeting
Taboo = Something not permitted for social reasons
Correlations = Connections
Lethargy =Laziness
Annihilation = Total destruction
Attributed = Put down to/ be the result of

Answer the following questions:

a) What is Duttada expected to do on his return from London?

Ans: Duttada on the return was expected to take part in a Shanti yajna to pacify evil spirit behind the comet.

b) What is his reaction to the proposal?

Ans: Duttada was very angry. He called it just a silly superstition to think that comets have ill-effects.

c)What does "Project Light Brigade" refer to?

Ans: "Project Light Brigade" refers to the plan to divert the comet from its path. The plan was to launch a spacecraft and explode the nuclear device near the comet.

d) What does Sir John say about the Project in his letter to Duttada in October?

Ans: The charge of the light Brigade has begun. Let us hope for the best.

e) **Did Sir John Buy Christmas present on December 15? How did Duttada get to know about it?**

Ans: Duttada got to know from the letter that Sir John had bought Christmas presents on Dec. 15. It indicated that the Project Light Brigade was successful.

f) **Why, according to Indrani Debi, had the comet not been disastrous? Do you agree with her?**

Ans Indrani Debi thought that Comet Dutta could not harm the earth because of the Yajna performed at their house. I don't agree with this.

g) **Is Dutta's general outlook**

(i) rational?

(ii) moral?

(iii) traditional?

Choose the right word. Say why you think it right.

Ans Duttada's general outlook is rational because he had a scientific temper. He went by reason, not by custom or morality.

Answer the following questions in details:

a) **Should a scientist's findings be suppressed if they seem disturbing? Give reasons for and against the topic.**

Ans: No, the scientist tries to discover the truth, the factual position. His findings are based on thorough research. Hence, these should not be suppressed or ignored. Copernicus put forward the theory that the earth moves round the sun. He disproved the belief that the earth was the centre of universe. And he was right. But Galileo had to pay the price of telling a truth with his life. Let truth come to light.

b) **Do you think ours is a traditional society? What are some of the things we do to be called traditional? Do you find these things useless or useful?**

Ans: Ours is a traditional and conservative society. It is because of ignorance of the people. Our priests have full traditional beliefs in rites and rituals. We try to pacify the evil spirits and please God with offerings. These are futile and foolish practices.

c) **Give two or three examples to show how science has been useful to us.**

Ans: Science is pure knowledge, a ceaseless search to know the truth and to make new discoveries. The research is a never-ending process. Science has made life comfortable and protected us from fire, floods and diseases. If we misuse the discovery of atomic energy, it is our fault.

d) **Give one example to show how science has been misused, and has as a result been harmful to us.**

Ans: Science discovered gun powder and hydrogen bombs, lethal gases and other weapons of mass destruction. Instead of generating power from atomic reactors, we try to produce a bomb. Such misuse of science involves enormous loss of life and property.

BOOK HONEY DEW

CHAPTER 9 THE GREAT STONE FACE – I

New Words

Perpendicular

Immense

Gigantic

Clustering

Prophecy

Word meanings

Benign= Kind , gentle

Pensive = Thoughtful

Sympathies = Feeling sorrow

Beheld = Saw

Renowned = Famous

Banquet = Feast

Proclaimed = Said loudly

Question 1 Write ‘True’ or ‘False’ against each of the following statements.

1. The Great Stone Face stood near where Ernest and his mother lived. **False**
2. One would clearly distinguish the features of the Stone Face only from a distance. **True**
3. Ernest loved his mother and helped her in her work. **True**
4. Though not very rich, Gathergold was a skilful merchant. **False**
5. Gathergold died in poverty and neglect. **True**
6. The Great Stone Face seemed to suggest that Ernest should not fear the general.
True

Q II Answer the following questions.

Q 1 What was the Great Stone Face?

Q2 What did Young Ernest wish when he gazed at it?

Answer: 1 The Great Stone Face was the work of nature. The rocks were put one over the other on the mountain side. They resembled the features of a human face.

Answer 2 Young Ernest wished that the stone face could speak. He wished to love the man dearly whoever resembled that face.

Q 3: What was the story attributed to the Stone Face?

Answer3: The story attributed to the Stone Face was that someday a child with the likeness of that face would be born. He would become the greatest and noblest person of his age.

Q 4: What gave the people of the valley the idea that the prophecy was about to come

true for the first time?

Answer: A young man named Gathergold had left the valley many years ago. By the time he grew old, he had grown rich. When he returned to his native valley, a rumour spread that he resembled the Stone Face. People thought that the prophecy had come true.

Q 5: Did Ernest see in Gathergold the likeness of the Stone Face?

Q 6 Who did he confide in and how was he proved right?

Answer:5 No, Ernest did not see any likeness of the Stone Face in Gathergold.

Answer 6 He confided in the Great Stone Face. After Gathergold’s death as his wealth and gold had already disappeared; it was generally agreed that Gathergold had no resemblance with the Great Stone Face.

Q 7: What made people believe General Blood- and-Thunder was their man?

Q 8. Ernest compared the man’s face with the Stone Face. What did he conclude?

Answer:7 General Blood-and-thunder had risen to high position from a soldier. When he returned to the valley, his childhood friends said that the General had always looked like the stone Face.

Answer8 :Ernest could not find any likeness between the General and the Stone Face.

Question 9: Look at the following words.

Like — likeness punctual —

punctuality

The words on the left are adjectives and those on the right are their noun forms.

Write the noun forms of the following words by adding -ness or -ity to them appropriately.

Check the spelling of the new words.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. lofty__loftiness | 3 happy__happiness |
| 2. able__ability | 5 noble__nobility |
| 4 near__nearness | 7 dense__density |
| 6 pleasant__pleasantness | 8 stable__stability |

Lesson 10 THE GREAT STONE FACE – II

NEW Words

Ernest

Furrow

Brighten

Resemblance

Expression

Harmonised

Glory

Word- Meanings

Obscure = Not well known
Unawares = Unknowingly
Customary toil = Usual work
Hospitably = (here) gently, kindly
Corresponded = Been in harmony with
Custom = Habit
Sage = Wise man
Diffused = Spread all around

Write 'True' or 'False' against each of the following statements.

- a) Ernest's words reminded people of the wise old sayings. **True**
- b) Total strangers from far away, who visited Ernest in the valley, found his face familiar. **True**
- c) The Great Stone Face confirmed Ernest's view that the poet could be worthy of its likeness. **False**
- d) When Ernest and the poet met, they respected and admired each other equally. **True**
- e) The poet along with Ernest addressed the inhabitants of the valley. **False**
- f) The poet realised that Ernest's thoughts were far nobler than his own verses. **True**

Answer the following questions.

1 How was Ernest different from others in the valley?

Answer:

Ernest was unlike other commoners in the valley. He was a good, simple hearted, noble and thoughtful person. He had been under observation. He did not go with the crowd. He welcomed total strangers as the prophets.

2. Why did Ernest think the poet was like the Stone Face?

Answer:

The poet wrote wonderful songs. He had celebrated the Great stone Face in one of his poems. When Ernest read this poem he became convinced that the poet was like the stoneface.

3. What did the poet himself say about his thoughts and poems?

Answer: The poet confessed that he was not worthy to be compared with the Stone Face. His actions did not match with his thoughts.

4. What made the poet proclaim Ernest was the Stone Face?

Answer:

Ernest and the poet together went to a meeting place. Ernest addressed the gathering. His words had power and his thoughts had depth. They were the words of life, a life of good deeds and selfless love. The poet was convinced that Ernest – was much nobler than him. Ernest's face had such a grand expression that he declared that Ernest bore the likeness of the Great Stone Face.

5. Who, by common consent, turned out to be like the Great Stone Face?

Ans. Ernest was accepted by common consent exactly like the Great Stone Face.

6. Did Ernest believe that the old prophecy had come true? What did he say about it? Answer:

No, Ernest still was not convinced that the old prophecy had come true. He hoped that some day, a man wiser and nobler than him would come, and would look truly similar to the Great Stone Face.

7. Mark the meaning that best fits the word or a phrase in the story.

(i) (sun) going down

(a) becoming smaller

(b) weakening

(c) setting

(ii) brightening

(a) making (it) look bright and cheerful

(b) lending (it) a special glow

(c) causing (it) to appear hopeful

(iii) spacious

(a) lonely and wild

(b) big and wide

(c) special and important

(iv) prophecy

(a) proverb

(b) prediction

(c) rumour

(v) marvellous

(i) wonderful

(ii) surprising

(iii) shocking

(vi) proclaim

(a) reveal

(b) declare

(c) shout

(vii) cease

(a) happen

(b) stop

(c) remain

(viii) (a night's shelter)

(i) stay

(ii) safety

(iii) hospitality

(ix) gazed

- (a) wandered about
- (b) stared at
- (c) thought of

- (x) took on (an expression)**
- (a)challenged
- (b)resembled
- (c) assumed

GRAMMAR

WRITING SKILL (to be done in grammar notebook)

Advertisement – Advertisements are a medium of reaching to customers for one's products.

An advertisement is a kind of a public announcement which is made through a popular media medium like a newspaper, magazine, radio, etc. It is also displayed on the placard as well.

There are two basic types of advertisements in the newspaper.

Advertisement

Classified

Commercial /

Classified Ads

Classified ads are used by the general masses to promote or use services.

FORMAT

- **Classified ads are of in 50 words.**
- **Clearly state the category 'For Sale', 'To Let', 'Wanted'.etc.**
- **Always put the matter in a box.**
- **Give complete Contact Address, Mobile number etc.**

Type of Classified Ads

- Situation / Vacant
 - Lost and Found
 - Sale and Purchase
 - Accommodation
 - Educational
 - Placement services
 - Matrimonial
 - To Let
 - Tuitions
 - Packers and movers
 - Tours and Travels

Commercial Ads Main characteristics

- It is designed for commercial purpose.
- It takes more space and is more expensive in terms of advertising cost.
- These are visually more attractive with varying font, shape and size.
- There are catchy slogans, punch lines with witty expression with pictures or sketches.

FORMAT

- Do not forget to mention the **Name of the Company / institute / Organisers** etc.
- Mention the detail of the Product / Event / Educational Course etc.
- If there is **any special discount**.
- Mention the **address of the Company / Institute / Organisers** etc.

a) You are Rohit Saxena of 207, Pencil Bay Apartments. You want to let out your house. Draft an advertisement for publication in the 'To Let' section of the Times of India, giving the details like type of accommodation, location,

rent expected and contact addresses.

TO LET

Available on rent a two bed-rooms Apartment with attached washrooms in Sarthi Arena , complete with modern fittings and fully furnished.

Rent - negotiable

Contact - Mr. Rohit on _____(phone number)

- a) You are Deepti. You want to sell your old Honda City Classified advertisement for insertion in the local advertisements column newspaper.

POSTERS

A poster is a large notice, often with a picture, that is put up in a public place to advertise, or to educate or create awareness among people about something. It is written in simple language and includes a catchy slogan. The layout of a poster is creative and uses an illustration:

Format of a poster

- 1) Event poster
- 2) Awareness poster

EVENT POSTER

(Name of the organiser)
(event)

(purpose)
(date / time / venue)

(Highlights)

(special attractions)

(entry / tickets)

(sponsors)

AWARENESS POSTER

(issue)

(facts)

(causes / effects)

(Solutions / appeal)

(issuing agency / organising)

Grammar exercises will be done in Grammar gear