



Grade10 English: July

❖ **Word meanings:**

- 1) Musings – thoughts
- 2) Listless – lacking energy
- 3) Stiff-backed – with a hard cover
- 4) Prompted – encouraged
- 5) Plunge – to go into
- 6) Solemn – serious
- 7) Quaking – shaking because of fear

❖ **Extract based questions:**

**A) “To enhance the image of this long – awaited.....going to call this friend ‘Kitty’.**

- 1) Who is ‘I’ here?  
a) **Anne Frank**                      b) Kitty                      c) Margot                      d) Edith
- 2) Who is Kitty?  
a) Anne’s sister                      b) Anne’s mother                      c) Anne’s friend                      d) **Anne’s diary**
- 3) Anne regarded her diary as her \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Mother                      b) sister                      c) neighbour                      d) **friend**
- 4) Which word in the passage means the same as ‘record’?  
a) To note-down                      b) **to jot down**                      c) to write                      d) to make an account

**B) “I get along thinking about the subject while.....my bag and tried to keep quite”.**

- 1) With whom does Anne get along pretty well?  
a) Friends                      b) **teachers**                      c) parents                      d) relatives
- 2) Who was Mr. Keesing?  
a) Her father                      b) her friend                      c) her uncle                      d) **Maths teachers**
- 3) Trace a word in the passage which means ‘old fashioned’.  
a) Annoyed                      b) warnings                      c) **fogey**                      d) assigned
- 4) What was the topic of the ‘essay’?  
a) **A chatterbox**                      b) A tool box                      c) A gift box                      d) A magic box

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

**1) ‘Paper has more patience than people’. Elucidate.**

- According to Anne Frank, people are not always interested in listening to what you are telling them. They get bored and lose patience, but it is not so with paper. You can go on writing whatever you like, and as long as you like.

**2) Who taught Anne Frank maths? Why did the maths teacher always get annoyed with her?**

- Mr. Keesing, the old fogey taught her Maths. He was annoyed with Anne for ages because in his class Anne talked too much. He had warned her several times, but Anne didn’t bother.

**3) What does Anne write in her first essay?**

- Anne wrote that talking is a student's trait. She would not keep talking under control because her mother talked a lot. He had inherited that trait from her mother. And she would do her best to keep it under control.

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

**1) Why did Anne Frank think that she could confide more in her diary than in the people?**

- Anne got a diary as a gift on her thirteenth birthday. First, she didn't like the idea of writing diary at all. But then she felt like writing because she had to get all kinds of things off her chest. She felt lonely, bored and depressed, thought she had loving parents, a sister and thirty others. She was a shy and introvert type of a girl. She did not have a true friend. Even though she had a happy family but somehow, she could not confide in them. She wanted someone with whom she could share her secrets. She found a real friend in her diary 'Kitty'. Moreover, she realized the truth lying in the fact that paper has more patience than people. She did not plan to let anyone else read her diary, unless she never found a real friend. So she could confide in more ideas in her diary than in people because people are not always interested in listening to what you are telling them. But diary conceals all your secrets.

**2) How did Anne respond to the punishment by Mr. Keesing? What light does it throw on her nature?**

- Mr. Keesing Anne's, Maths teacher, was always annoyed with Anne because of her talkative nature. So, he had given her some extra work to write an essay on "A Chatter Box". She wrote in her essay, "Talking is a student's trait and I would do my best to control it. But I won't be able to cure this habit since my mother is also talkative. So moving from the inherited trait cannot be done". On reading her arguments, Mr. Keesing had a good laugh. When the teacher gave her another essay on 'An Incurable Chatter Box'. It was a punishment for Anne for talking in the class. Anne gave a message through the poem to the teacher. The teacher got so impressed by her little poem that he decided not to punish her. She made him realize his mistake. It also reflects her fearlessness, critical thinking, humility and unbiased approach as well as her creativity and humorous approach to deal with her strict teacher.

## **POEM – 6 Amanda (POET – ROBIN KLEIN)**

### ❖ **Word meanings:**

- 1) Languid – relaxed
- 2) Hushed – silent
- 3) Acne – pimple
- 4) Sulking – getting bad tempered
- 5) Nagged – teased

### ❖ **Extract based questions:**

#### **A) “Don’t bite your nails..... sit up straight, Amanda!”**

- 1) The speaker wants Amanda to learn \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **Good habits**    b) bad habits    c) pleasing habits    d) no habits
- 2) Who is the speaker?  
a) **Amanda’s mother**    b) Amanda’s teacher    c) Amanda’s grandfather d)None
- 3) Pick out the word from the passage which means same as ‘erect’.  
a) Hunch    b) slouching    c) bite    d) **straight**
- 4) Name the poet.  
a) Rudyard Kipling b) **Robin Klein**    c) William Butler    d) Robert Frost

#### **B) “I am an orphan..... the freedom is sweet.”**

- 1) The speaker makes design with her \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Pencil    b) **bare feet**    c) hands    d) sketch pen
- 2) Which word in the passage means the same as ‘naked’?  
a) Pattern    b) **bare**    c) hushed    d) roaming
- 3) Where does she make pattern on?  
a) On sketch book    b) on paper    c) on table    d) **on soft dust**
- 4) She is not an orphan, but she \_\_\_\_\_ to be one.  
a) Wants    b) wishes    c) **imagines**    d) longs

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

#### **1) Why does Amanda desire herself to be an orphan?**

- disturbance. She feels troubled by her parents.

#### **2) Does the title ‘Amanda’ suit the poem?**

- The title of poem revolves around the little girl, Amanda, who feels that her life is full of struggle with no freedom. She imagines calmness away from her nagging parents. So we can say that the title is justified.

#### **3) How old do you think Amanda is? How do you know this?**

- Amanda might be 9 – 10 years old school going girl. This fact is known because her parents are trying to inculcate good habits in her, but she is very innocent and immature.

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

#### **1) What do you learn from the poem ‘Amanda’?**

- The poem depicts the state of a little girl Amanda’s mind, who is constantly intruded by her parents about what she should do and what she shouldn’t. She is asked not to bite her nails, hunch

her shoulders, she should sit up straight. She is told to finish her homework, tidy her room and clean her shoes. She is forbidden from eating chocolates, because she has acne problem. She is sick and tired of her parents, nagging nature. She completely ignores them and dreams of her becoming a mermaid in the emerald sea, of roaming barefoot in the dusty streets to the extent of becoming orphan and of the golden haired Rupunzel, who lived alone in a huge tower. She wants to remain isolated, all alone without her parents's interference. Parents are over possessive about their children. They want to inculcate good habits in their child. But no child learns all in one day. Children need freedom like Amanda.

- But parents who are judging their child every time would do more harm than good. She is continuously scolded every time. We witness miserable failure of parents when Amanda wishes to be an orphan, so that she could be free. Thus, the poem teaches us that a child should never be denied of his/her freedom. It highlights the struggle faced by a child within himself/herself. They should not be forced to take wrong step by their parents.



### **SUPPLEMENTARY – 3 THE MIDNIGHT VISITOR (AUTHOR – ROBERT ARTHUR)**

❖ **Word meanings:**

- 1) Musty – stale
- 2) Wheezed – spoke noisily
- 3) Chuckled – repressed
- 4) Espionage – practice of spying
- 5) Grimly – seriously

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

**1) What great qualities made Ausable a successful secret agent?**

- Ausable was a secret agent in an organization. He was alert and resourceful. He was a cool-headed person and had a lot of presence of mind. He was an American and could also speak German and French.

**2) Who was Max? How did Ausable get rid of him?**

- Max was a secret agent who came for secret papers on missiles. Ausable outwitted him by making a false story that the police might have come to provide him security for the important paper and also a story about the balcony. Max tried to escape through it and died.

**3) The balcony plays a significant role in the story 'The Midnight Visitor'?**

- The significance of the balcony is quite clear in the story. Actually, there is no balcony. It is just a clever strategy used by Ausable to outwit Max. Ausable created the balcony which did not exist so as to dupe Max and the police. Max thought balcony as a means to escape from the police

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

**1) Give the character sketch of Ausable.**

- Ausable was a smart, intelligent man who was an expert secret agent. He was very fat and sloppy. He spoke in an American accent which he had brought from Boston twenty years ago. He could speak French and German but possibly he was a spy who dealt in espionage and danger. He had a very important paper for which several men and women had risked their lives and even Max had come for that paper. He was quick witted and had a great presence of mind. He cooked up a police story and of the balcony to befool Max. The story was so convincing that Max jumped down the window. Not for a moment did he think that it might be a fabricated story. In other words, he proved to be quite dangerous for Max, though he had a great sense of humour when he talked to Fowler. Ausable was very witty who fabricated stories on the spot with the presence of his mind. He narrated stories in such a cool manner that everybody believed him and nobody suspected him even once.

**2) Why did Fowler become white faced at the end of the story?**

- When both, Fowler and Ausable, entered Ausable's room, they saw Max, a man with a pistol standing halfway across the room. They were taken aback. He had come for the same report that Ausable had come to collect. It was a secret document about some missiles. Ausable cursed the balcony, under the window saying that it was the second time in the month someone had come into his room through it. Fowler gazed out of the window, but saw no balcony. Max said that he had come in through the door, with the help of a pass key. Just then, the door bell rang. Ausable said it was the police to check the extra protection ensuring safety of the papers. Max decided to jump out of the window into the balcony to evade from the police. As he jumped out, he screamed because there was no balcony to the window on the sixth floor. Ausable did not use physical force but only mind power to overcome the danger. Thus, Fowler was left white faced at the end of the story. This is how Ausable got out of such a dangerous and critical situation and killed his enemy without using any weapon.



## **SUPPLEMENTARY – 4 A QUESTION OF TRUST (AUTHOR – VICTOR CANNING )**

### **❖ Word meanings:**

- 1) Hay fever – disease affecting the nose and throat caused by allergy to pollen or dust
- 2) Grange – big house in a rural area
- 3) Tickle – itching
- 4) Burglar alarm – alarm to warn about thieves
- 5) Hindering – delaying
- 6) Sharpe-tongued – using harsh language

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

#### **1) What was Horace Danby's hobby? How did he manage to fulfill it?**

- Horace Danby was not an ordinary thief. He loved rare and expensive books. So, he robbed a safe every year and through an agent secretly bought the books he loved. Each year, he planned carefully just what he would do.

#### **2) How did Danby prepare for the robbery at Shotover Grange?**

- Danby studied the complete situation of the house, i.e. electric, wiring, paths and garden. He collected information about the family. He knew all the movements of the servants. He always kept his tools ready.

#### **3) What went wrong when Horace Danby robbed at Shotover Grange?**

- While Horace Danby was inside the house, the lady in red came and announced that she was the owner of the house. Her appearance was such that he was fooled. She asked him to open the safe for her. Horace left his finger prints all over there. Hence, he was arrested.

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

#### **41) Give the character sketch of Horace Danby.**

- Horace Danby was a fifty year old bachelor. Everybody thought him to be a good and honest citizen. He was usually very well and happy except for the attacks of hay fever in summer. He made locks and was successful enough in his business. Horace was a good and respectable – but not completely honest. He was very fond of rare and expensive books. He was a very good planner, who planned his robbery in a very systematic manner, he studied every minute details. Horace was never caught for stealing. He stole only the rich people and never hurt anyone. He also never carried any weapon with him. He loved rare and expensive books for that he robbed one safe each year which lasted him for twelve months and he secretly bought the books he loved through an agent.

#### **2) Horace Danby was a meticulous planner but still he faltered. Where did he go wrong and why**

- Horace Danby had collected all the information about the owner and servants and studied the

house carefully. She was the owner of the house, her appearance was such that he was fooled. When she took a cigarette from a silver book, Horace took off his gloves and held his lighter towards her. When opening the safe to get her jewels, he forgot to put on the gloves and so, his fingerprints were found on the safe and he was arrested two days later. Infact, the owner of the house was an aged lady of sixty and he had been fooled by that young lady who was herself a thief, who robbed the jewels and fled away easily.





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## Story writing

Question 1.

**'Enjoying a cup of tea while sitting on my balcony on a Sunday morning, suddenly I felt a deep pain in my chest. I thought that this was the last moment of my life. I wanted to call my daughter, my husband and everybody to say the final Good Bye, but couldn't do so ....**

**Write an imaginary story with a suitable tide in 150-200 words.**

Answer:

A Dreadful Experience

Enjoying a cup of tea while sitting on my balcony on a Sunday morning, suddenly, I felt a deep pain in my chest. I thought that this was the last moment of my life. I wanted to call my daughter, my husband and everybody to say the final Good Bye, but couldn't do so. I was thinking of their life without me. I was just worried what would happen to them if I collapsed. I just prayed, "O God! Give me some more time." I thought about my daughter who was in the first year of her college life I had always thought of giving her a wonderful life in which she had all her dreams fulfilled. Then my thoughts shifted towards my husband who wouldn't be able to lead his life without me. He was so used to me around him all the time. Suddenly, a thought came to my mind 'You have to live. You can't die like this. Get up. Do something,' I tried to call my family again but it was as if I was dumb. No words came out of my mouth. I knew I should not lose my wits. I must do something to keep going till my family noticed me. Suddenly, my eyes fell on the mobile phone on the table nearby. I picked it up and dialled 102.1 don't remember what happened after that when I awoke I found myself in a hospital room, with a team of doctors bending over me and watching me. Later, I was told that I had been carried in an ambulance to a multi-speciality hospital at the nick of time. Delay would have been fatal for me. I was happy. I could still see this wonderful world. I immediately decided to give my best to my family as life is short-lived.



## 2 LETTER WRITING

1 Though there is a movement like 'Sarvashiksha Abhiyan' and enrolling of underprivileged children in schools, there are still many children, like the one in the picture, who do not go to school, rather have never seen a school. It is indeed disturbing. You decide to write a letter to the editor of a newspaper expressing your views and the steps to be taken. for 'Education'. Write the letter in about 120 words.

87 A Saket Colony Agra  
25th October 20 xx  
The Editor  
The Times of India  
New Delhi

Subject: Educating the Underprivileged

Sir

Through the columns of your reputed newspaper, I wish to draw your attention towards the movement 'Sarvashiksha Abhiyan' which aims at providing knowledge to all children. Even the act RTE-Right to Education also ensures education for all children between the age of four to fourteen. But these movements and acts do not show themselves implemented anywhere especially in the underprivileged class. There are still many children who do not go to school. They either work as a domestic labour or work in factories, dhabas, etc. It is disturbing to note that our government's plans are not bearing any fruits. It is all because of lack of awareness towards these kinds of movements.

We all need the help of print media as well as electronic media to spread messages of awareness to the masses. The underprivileged children must be made to realize that they have the right to get education. So, they must go to school. The foremost thing is to discourage child-labour so as to give these children a bright future. I hope you will pay attention to this noble cause and publish it in your newspaper.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely  
Siddharth Singh

### 3 Article writing

You are Sunita / Suresh. You have seen the following news item in a newspaper.

Video games, Internet, cell phones and other high-tech gear are just part of growing up in a digital world. But parents are concerned about the amount of time their children spend with these and worry that it might be distracting to them and cramping their academic and social development

Using your own ideas and those taken from the unit, 'Science', write an article in about 150 words describing both the benefits and drawbacks of using these high-tech devices

Answer:

**Title: High Tech Devices – A Boon or Bane**

In the fast changing scenario, the high tech devices have flooded the market. All the credit goes to science which helps us in advancing in any field. Modern age is better known as the Science Age. Some people are misusing technology and are not taking advantage of the wonders of science. Today, youngsters can be seen busy with chatting, surfing, playing video-games and what not. These have become a part of growing up in the digital world. But all this is leading our children towards the wrong path. They have got distracted and it has cramped their social as well as academic development. They must realise that these high-tech devices are very useful to us. They have to be made aware that judicious use of these devices benefits us. We can get each and every information about various things which otherwise are unknown to us. It has made the world small and within the reach of a button. Science should be used for the prosperity of people and not as a destructive force. The inventions should not be used for selfish purposes. It should be used for saving lives and not destroying lives. Science really can work wonders but only if it is rightly used

#### 4 OMISSIONS

The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one word missing in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after in your answer sheet. The first one has been done as an example.

Alfred Nobel a clear view of what was happening international politics during the second half the 19<sup>th</sup> century. His own activity, as industrialist, was to the utmost degree international it was vitally necessary for him to follow this development carefully4

	Before	Missing	After
e.g.	Nobel	had	a
(a)	.....	.....	.....
(b)	.....	.....	.....
(c)	.....	.....	.....
(d)	.....	.....	.....

Answer

	Before	Missing	After
(a)	happening	in	international
(b)	half	of	the
(c)	as	an	industrialist
(d)	international	and	it

#### Editing

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each of the lines. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the space provided : 4

Community service sensitise people to other's needs and supports inclusive (a) [Error: \_\_\_\_\_; Correction: \_\_\_\_\_;]  
 (b) [Error: \_\_\_\_\_; Correction: \_\_\_\_\_;]

development to the underprivileged (c) [Error: \_\_\_\_\_; Correction: \_\_\_\_\_;]  
 sections with society. Courses about social (d) [Error: \_\_\_\_\_; Correction: \_\_\_\_\_;]  
 work prepares frontline workers to (e) [Error: \_\_\_\_\_; Correction: \_\_\_\_\_;]  
 takes up assignments in social welfare (f) [Error: \_\_\_\_\_; Correction: \_\_\_\_\_;]  
 organizations. Practical work including (g) [Error: \_\_\_\_\_; Correction: \_\_\_\_\_;]  
 50 hour of structured internship to man projects.(h) [Error: \_\_\_\_\_; Correction: \_\_\_\_\_;]

**.Answer**

	<b>Error</b>	<b>correction</b>
a)	service	services
b)	other's	others'
c)	to	for
d)	with	of
e)	prepares	prepare
f)	takes	taking
g)	including	includes
h)	to	for

**5 A] Rearrange the following jumbled words/phrases to make meaningful sentences :**

- (a) inside/grandeur/the palace hall/it was/all
- (b) interwoven/pearls/were/flower garlands/sparkling/with
- (c) wooden stage/painted backcloth/the/decorated/with a/was

Answer:

- (a) It was all grandeur inside the palace hall.
- (b) Flower garlands were interwoven with sparkling pearls.
- (c) The wooden stage was decorated with a painted backcloth.

**B] Rearrange the following words to make meaningful sentences:**

- (a) children/kept/heart/for/young/writing/has/me/at
- (b) writing/children/when/seventeen/I/took/was/for/to/I
- (c) fiction/children/hooked/today/are/to/edgy

Answer:

- (a) Writing has kept me young at heart for children.
- (b) I took to writing for children when I was seventeen.
- (c) Children are hooked to edgy fiction today.



Grade 10 English : August

**CHAPTER – 5 The Hundred Dresses – El Bsor Ester**

❖ **Word meanings:**

- 1) Encyclopedia – book giving all branches of knowledge
- 2) Suburbs – areas outside a city
- 3) Census – counting
- 4) Ethnicity – relating to human race
- 5) Hopscotch – a game
- 6) Bullies – those who frighten weaker people with power
- 7) Mocking – making fun of

❖ **Extract based questions:**

**A) “She worked her arithmetic problems absent mindedly.....Wanda how many dresses she has.”**

- 1) Who does she refer to?  
a) Peggy                      b) **Maddie**                      c) Wanda                      d) Ruby
- 2) In what way was she doing her work?  
a) Attentively              b) actively                      c) happily                      d) **absent-mindedly**
- 3) Find a word from the passage which means the same as ‘nerve’.  
a) **Courage**                      b) problems                      c) arithmetic                      d) wished
- 4) What quality was required by Maddie?  
a) Strength                      b) determination                      c) **courage**                      d) self-confidence

**B) “The minute they entered the classroom, they stopped.....whistled or murmured admiringly”.**

- 1) On seeing what, Maddie and Peggy gasped?  
a) Poems                      b) **drawings**                      c) notices                      d) essays
- 2) The drawings must have been \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Fifty                      b) forty                      c) **hundred**                      d) two-hundred
- 3) Everybody stopped and \_\_\_\_\_ or murmured admiringly.  
a) **Whistled**                      b) appreciated                      c) clapped                      d) regarded
- 4) Which word in the passage means ‘very bright’?  
a) Wrapping                      b) **dazzling**                      c) windowsill                      d) admiringly



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

**1) In what way was Wanda different from the other children?**

- Wanda was an immigrant. She did not talk much. She was very serene and laughed rarely. She was a talented, patient and skilled girl. She used to wear a dull and faded dress.

**2) How did Wanda win the drawing competition? Did anyone expect her victory?**

- Wanda won the drawing competition as she had drawn hundred dresses all different, colourful and exquisite. All of them deserved a prize though nobody expected her victory because in routine, she used to wear the same wrinkled blue faded dress.

**3) Why did Wanda's house remind Maddie of Wanda's blue dress?**

- Maddie was reminded of Wanda's blue dress after looking at her house because the house and the sparse little yard looked shabby but it was clean like Wanda's blue dress. The dress Wanda wore was always clean but not ironed yet simple and humble.

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

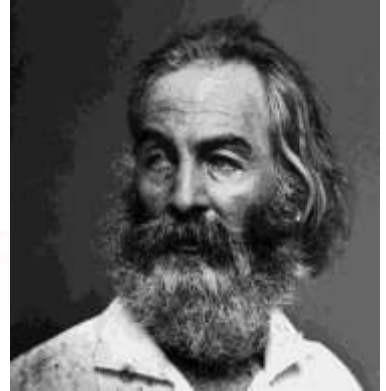
**1) Though Peggy and Maddie made fun of Wanda, she gifted them her special drawings. In the light of this statement write a character sketch of Wanda Petronski.**

- Wanda Petronski was a Polish girl at an American School. Her name sounded unfamiliar to the other students who made fun of her name. They also teased her by asking her about her hundred dresses which she claimed she had but wore the same faded blue dress every day, she never felt embarrassed. She was cool headed and tolerant. Others called her a liar but she knew that she was truthful as she did have a hundred dresses but only the drawings not the real ones. Wanda had gifted two of her special drawings to Peggy and Maddie with their faces on the respective drawings. This showed that she liked them in spite of their teasing her. Gifting those drawings to them was also her way of making them realize their mistake. She was a large-hearted, understanding, forgiving, talented and intelligent girl.

**2) Give the character sketch of Maddie.**

- Maddie was the classmate of Peggy and Wanda. She was Peggy's inseparable friend. Both were always seen together. She used to wear hand-me-down clothes, mostly of Peggy with little innovation. She did not like Peggy's making fun of Wanda. She felt uncomfortable; perhaps it reminded her of her own poverty. She was not courageous. Once she wrote a note to Peggy asking her to stop teasing Wanda but tore it. She was afraid that Peggy and other girls would make her the next target. She had a very high opinion about Peggy. She thought that Peggy could never do anything wrong and that she would win the art contest. Maddie was sensitive and emotional. Many nights before sleeping would give imaginary speeches defending Wanda when others teased her. Even she was determined not to tease anybody else and make them unhappy. She didn't mind losing Peggy's friendship in doing so.

**POEM – 7 ANIMALS (POET – WALT WHITMAN)**



❖ **Word meanings:**

- 1) Demented – affected with madness
- 2) Placid – quiet, calm
- 3) Mania – madness
- 4) Tokens – symbols
- 5) Evince – to show
- 6) Negligently – in a careless manner
- 7) Sweat and whine – to cry
- 8) Sins – misdeeds

❖ **Extract based questions:**

**A) “They do not sweat and whine.....discussing their duty to god”.**

- a) Why do humans lie awake in the dark?  
1. Do not feel sleepy    2. Feel guilty    3. Worried    4. **Cry for their sins**
- b) What does the word “whine” mean here?  
1. Pleased    2. Angry    3. **High complaining**    4. Utter softly
- c) Who are ‘they’ referred to here?  
1. **Animals**    2. Human beings    3. Small children    4. Birds
- d) Why does the poet feel sick?  
1. Humans running after money    3. Always criticizing others  
2. Always complaining    4. **Sermonising themselves**

**B) “So they show their relations to me.....and negligently drop them”.**

- a) Who accepts ‘what’?  
1. **Poet accepts animals.**    3. Humans accepts others  
2. Animals accept other animals    4. Animals accept the poet
- b) What does the poet mean by ‘tokens’?  
1. **Symbols**    2. Reminders of facts    3. Index    4. Vouchers
- c) Which word in the stanza means ‘show’ or reveal?  
1. Wonder    2. **Evince**    3. Negligently    4. Evidence
- d) What does the poet wonder?  
1. **Animals have humans’ virtues**  
2. Animals are innocent  
3. Why humans are not better than animals  
4. Animals acquired virtues themselves

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

**1) Why does the poet like animals?**

- The poet likes animals for their self-contained and quiet nature. The fact that animals are not like human beings as they are satisfied with their lives, appeals to the poet a lot. The fact that animals have been able to retain the basic good values is appreciated by the poet.

**2) Explain the satisfaction that animals have and humans don't.**

- Animals do not have the desire to possess worldly things. Whereas, the more humans own, the more their desire to own grows, leaving them dissatisfied forever. The absence of this greed in animals keeps them satisfied.

**3) What makes the poet sick in the poem "Animals"?**

- The fact, that humans commit all kinds of sins and still discuss their duty to God, makes the poet sick. This shows the hypocrisy of humans, who on one hand do wrong and on the other pray to God.

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

**1) What according to you should be the virtues that humans should possess?**

- Human beings should be gentle not only to their own kind but also to everyone and everything. Virtues such as kindness bring along other important values like innocence and honesty that together make the world a better place to live. The lack of such values results in a corrupt society where people commit sins and weep over them in dark. This situation makes them dissatisfied and unhappy in life. Human beings probably had these virtues in them but along with civilization processes, they have left them behind and adopted greed and cunningness and jealousy. Animals are continuing possessing these virtues as even today we find them faithful, innocent, kind and generous.

**2) The key to happiness is 'Do not complain but accept the situation'. Elaborate it in context of the poem 'Animals'.**

- The poet Walt Whitman in his poem 'Animals' compares animals to human beings and differentiates between them on the basis of their characteristics. Animals have been ranked much higher than humans in poet's perception. Since animals do not complain about their situations, they are considered to be much happier than humans. Animals live in natural surroundings, they accept their natural lives. Humans, on the other hand, have never accepted nature, i.e. they complain about it and try to change it, leading to an unhappy life. Human beings are very demanding, greedy and non-caring about others. Humans continuously keep complaining about their situations problems as their expectations are never ending.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY – 5 FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET (AUTHOR – H. G. WELLS)**

### ❖ **Word meanings:**

- 1) Bewildered – puzzled
- 2) Callously – without caring
- 3) Poker – metal rod
- 4) Clergyman – Christian priest
- 5) Witchcraft – practice of magic
- 6) Blows – powerful hits with the hands
- 7) Hysterics – wildly emotional reaction

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

#### **1) What did Griffin, the scientist, do to escape after setting the fire to house of his landlord?**

- Griffin, the scientist removed his clothes, became invisible and got away without being seen. He became a homeless wanderer without clothes, without money and quite invisible.

#### **2) Give a character sketch of Griffin, the invisible scientist.**

- The invisible scientist was a brilliant scientist who misused his scientific discovery and became a lawless person. He started enjoying harming people. When his landlord tried to catch him, in revenge, Griffin set fire to the house.

#### **3) What did the Halls see in scientist's room?**

- On seeing the door of the scientist's room open, the Halls went inside to investigate. They saw that the bed clothes were cold, his clothes and bandages were lying loose in the room. Suddenly, they heard a sniffing sound although they could no one in the room. The Halls got terrified and decided to leave the room.



❖ **Answer the following in 100 -120 words:**

**1) Describe Jaffer's fight with Griffin at the village of Iping.**

➤ Griffin entered the clergyman's house with an intention to steal money. He opened the desk and stole the money. When people came to know about the burglary, they suspected the stranger. The scientist became furious and threw off his bandages, whiskers, spectacles and false nose. Mr. Jaffers was surprised that he had to arrest a headless man. He tried to get hold of the man who was becoming more and more invisible. The constable was struggling with someone who could not be seen at all. Some people tried to assist him but received blows. The constable was knocked unconscious and Griffin escaped from there, and no one knew where to lay hands on him.

**2) Griffin is talented scientist but he misused his invention. The lesson we learn from his example is that the misuse of a scientist discovery can play havoc with humanity. Explain.**

➤ A true scientist works for the good of humanity. He wants to make man's life easier, more comfortable and enjoyable. He doesn't misuse his discoveries for personal gains or selfish ends. But Griffin, though a brilliant scientist, misuses his discovery. By his experiments, he has been able to make his body transparent and invisible. He uses his discovery to puzzle people, enters stores and shops unseen, robs people of their money or things and escapes. He sets fire to the house of his landlord. He steals food, sweets, wine etc. it shows that the misuse of a scientific discovery can disturb the peace of society. Such a scientist will use his invention for self-interest and for taking revenge upon the people around him, he won't honour the law and thus will become a lawless person.

## Unseen paragraph

### Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow :

Power foods are foods that provide rich levels of nutrients like fibre, potassium and minerals. With people becoming increasingly health conscious today, a lot of fitness trainers encourage their clients to include these foods in their daily diet to increase muscle development. There are various ways of incorporating power foods in your daily diet. Of course, the key to enjoying power foods is proper preparation of these foods, the use of season-fresh foods, and indentifying your choice of flavour among power foods.

(2) Some of the recommended power food combinations are those that are prepared in our kitchens on a regular basis. Take for instance, the combination of chickpeas and onions. This combination is a powerful source of iron which is required by the body to transport oxygen to its various parts. Iron deficiency can lead to anaemia, fatigue, brain fog and tiredness. A study by the Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry says that sulphur compounds in onion and garlic help in the absorption of iron and zinc from chickpeas. The combination is a hit with teenagers who need to be diligent about getting iron in their diet. A quick way to prepare this power food is to make a chickpea salad with chopped onions, chaat masala and cilantro.

3) Another favourite combination with power food takers is yoghurt and bananas. This makes for a perfect snack after a rough game of football. Exercising burns glucose and thus lowers blood sugar. Yoghurt is packed with proteins that help preserve muscle mass, and bananas are packed with carbohydrates that help in refuelling energy and preventing muscle soreness. A quick and easy recipe with bananas is a banana smoothie topped with cool yoghurt.

(4) Among beverages, green tea is the best source of catechins that are effective in halting oxidative damage to cells. According to researchers at the Purdue University, adding a dash of lemon juice to green tea makes the catechins even more easily absorbable by the body. So, the next time you have instead of are friends serve them rounds of iced green tea with mint and lemon juice.

### Unseen passage with questions and answers

- (a) What are power foods ?
- (b) What are the rules regarding the partaking of power foods ?
- (c) What is the advantage of including onions and garlic in our diet ?
- (d) Suggest a quick recipe with chickpea and onions.
- (e) Why is yoghurt and bananas, an enriching power food
- f) Why is green tea a recommended power food
- (g) . What is the advantage of combining green tea with lemon juice ?
- (h) What is the key to enjoying power foods in a wholesome way ?

**Ans.** (a) Power foods are foods which provide rich level of nutrients like fibre, potassium and minerals.

(b) Power foods should be prepared properly using season-fresh foods and identifying one's choice of flavour among power foods.

(c) Onion and garlic help in the absorption of iron and zinc from the chickpeas.

(d) A quick way to prepare chickpea and onions is to make a chickpea salad with chopped onions, chaat masala and cilantro.

(e) Yoghurt is full of proteins that help preserve muscle mass and bananas are packed with carbohydrates that help in refuelling energy and preventing muscle soreness.

(f) Green tea contains catechins which are effective in halting oxidative damage to cells.

(g) Combining green tea with lemon juice helps the body to absorb catechins more easily.

(h) Power foods can be enjoyed in a wholesome way by including them in our daily diet to increase muscle development.



## Letter writing

Write a **letter to the editor** of a national daily, expressing your opinion and views on the increased human dependence on technology. Right from a small child to an adult, or even an old man, everyone wants gadgets only-cell phone, I-pod, laptop, etc. This also has a negative effect on social relationships. Using your own ideas and the unit, 'Science', write the letter in 100-120 words.

Answer:

230 C.O.D. Colony New Delhi

15th May, 20 xx

The Editor The Times of India New Delhi

Subject: Human Dependence on Technology .

Sir

Through this letter of mine, I wish to draw the attention of everyone towards the increased dependence of humans on technology. We use internet for any type of information which we find only a click away. Everyone, whether a child or an adult, wants gadgets like cell phones, I-pod, laptop, etc. No doubt, technology is a boon to mankind and has a great future ahead. But in my opinion, we should not depend on it as excess of everything is bad. It is making everyone lazy. On the other hand, cyber crimes are also growing. The key word for this is caution. We must make judicious use of technology and should not totally depend on it. We must believe in nature and simple living.

I hope you will publish this letter in your newspaper for better future of human beings.

Thanking you

.

Yours sincerely

Sambhav Jain0



### **Voice:**

Voice is that form of the transitive verb that shows whether the subject of the sentence is the doer of the action or has the action done to it.

**For example:**

**'Mohan played football.'** – This sentence is said to be in the active voice. Here, Mohan is the subject and he is the doer of the action, i.e. 'played football'. The action of the subject is transferred to the object 'football' because Mohan has done something to the 'football'. The passive voice of this sentence is:

**Football was played by Mohan.**

Here the subject is 'football' which was 'object' in the active sentence. So here something is done to the subject 'football', i.e. it suffers the action done by something or someone.

### **2. Rules for the Change of Voice:**

- The object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the verb in the passive voice. The preposition 'by' is put before it.
- The main verb of the active sentence changes into the past participle.
- The form of the verb to be (am, is, are, was, were, being, been) is placed before the main verb according to the tense.
- The auxiliary verb is changed according to the new subject in number and person.

#### ***Tense/Aspect***

**Simple Present**

**Simple Past**

**Simple Future**

**Present Progressive**

**Past Progressive**

**Present Perfect**

**Past Perfect**

**Future Perfect**

#### ***Active voice***

He kills a snake.

He killed a snake.

She will write a letter.

She is singing a song.

She was singing a song.

They have watered the plants.

We had helped him.

I will have beaten him.

#### ***Passive Voice***

A snake is killed by him.

A snake was killed by him.

A letter will be written by her.

A song is being sung by her.

A song was being sung by her.

The plants have been watered by them.

He had been helped by us.

He will have been beaten by me.

**Active Voice  
(Subjective case)**

I

We

You

He

She

It

They

→

→

→

→

→

→

→

**Passive Voice  
(Objective case)**

by me

by us

by you

by him

by her

by it

by them.

## Change in voice in simple present

### Active voice

1. He reads a novel.
2. He does not obey his teachers.
3. Why do you waste time?
4. Who teaches you Physics?
5. Which book do you read these days?

### Passive voice

A novel is read by him.  
His teachers are not obeyed by him.  
Why is time wasted by you?  
By whom are you taught Physics?  
Which book is read by you these days?

## Past Simple Tense

### Active voice

1. He did not help me.
2. I told her a story.
3. What did she buy?
4. Whom did you meet?
5. Did you read this novel?

### Passive voice

I was not helped by him.  
A story was told to her by me.  
What was bought by her?  
Who was met by you?  
Was this novel read by you?

## Simple future

### Active voice

1. I shall help him.
2. Will you sell this house?
3. Who will pay the bill?
4. You will not disturb me.
5. When will you visit us?

### Passive voice

He will be helped by me.  
Will this house be sold by you?  
By whom will the bill be paid?  
I shall not be disturbed by you.  
When shall we be visited by you?

## Past Progressive

### Active voice

1. He was writing a letter.
2. What was she doing?
3. I was not doing my work.
4. Wasn't she singing a song?
5. Were the children playing hockey?

### Passive voice

A letter was being written by him.  
What was being done by her?  
My work was not being done by me.  
Wasn't a song being sung by her?  
Was hockey being played by the children?

## Present progressive tense

### Active voice

1. She is waiting for us.
2. Is he doing his work?
3. Who is knocking at the door?

### Passive voice

We are being waited by her.  
Is his work being done by him?  
By whom is the door being knocked at?

. Present Perfect Tense

**Active voice**

1. Has he done his work?
2. She has read this book.
3. Who has stolen my watch?
4. Have you not solved this sum?
5. He has not helped me.

**Passive voice**

Has his work been done by him?  
This book has been read by her.  
By whom has my watch been stolen?  
Has this sum not been solved by you?  
I have not been helped by him.

Past perfect

**Active voice**

1. She had already cooked the food.
2. Had he not read this letter?
3. Whose team had won the match?
4. Hadn't he done his homework?
5. She had received the parcel.

**Passive voice**

The food had already been cooked by him.  
Had this letter not been read by him?  
By whose team had the match been won?  
Hadn't his homework been done by him?  
The parcel had been received by her.

2. Future Perfect Tense

**Active voice**

1. He will have received the letter before you reach there.
2. She will not have washed the clothes by this time.
3. Will the gardener have watered plants before 5 p.m.?
4. The peon will have locked the gate by 10 p.m.

**Passive voice**

The letter will have been received by him before you reach there.  
The clothes will not have been washed by her by this time.  
Will the plants have been watered by the gardener before 5 p.m.?  
The main gate will have been locked by the main peon by 10 p.m.