



पुर्णा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Grade IX

ENGLISH

LANGUAGE

&

LITERATURE

SPECIMEN COPY

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Index

Units	Name of the lesson	Page no	
	Beehive Text Book		
1	The Fun They Had Issac Asimov		
2	The Sound of Music Deborah Cowley		
3	The Little Girl Katherine Mansfield		
4	A Truly Beautiful Mind Albert Einstein		
5	The Snake And the Mirror Vaikom Mohammad Basheer		
6	My Childhood A P J Abdul Kalam		
POETRY			
1	The Road Not Taken Robert frost		
2	Wind Subramania Bharti		
3	Rain on The Roof Coates Kinney		
4	The Lake Isle Of Innisfree William Butler Yeats		
Supplementary Reader			
Moments			
1	The Lost Child Mulk Raj Anand		
2	The Adventures Of Toto Rukin Bond		
3	Iswaran The Story Teller R. K. Kaxman		
4	The Kingdom Of Fool A.K Ramanujam		
5	The Happy Prince Oscar Wilde		

UNIT 2

NAME OF THE UNIT: THE SOUND OF MUSIC Part I

WRITER: Deborah Cowley



SUMMARY

This lesson is about Evelyn Glennie, the world's most sought-after multi-percussionist.

Evelyn Glennie was eight when her hearing disability was noticed for the first time by her mother.

When she was 11, it was discovered that her hearing was severely impaired as a result of gradual nerve damage.

She wanted to live a normal life and pursue her interest in music but most of her teachers discouraged her.

Percussionist Ron Forbes spotted her potential and trained Evelyn to sense the music through different parts of her body.

She had learnt to open her body and mind to sounds and vibrations.

By the time she was sixteen, she had sheer determination to make music her life and worked hard.

She auditioned for the famous Royal Academy of Music and scored the highest marks in the history of the academy.

In 1991, she bagged the Royal Philharmonic Society's prestigious Soloist of the Year Award.

She was a workaholic. Apart from her regular concerts, she gave free concerts in prisons and hospitals, took classes for young musicians.

Evelyn soon became a shining inspiration for the handicapped.

Vocabulary

Vibrations

Deteriorated

Auditioned

Intriguing

Hectic

Word Meanings

Jostle = Push gently

Prestigious = Having high status

Daunting = Frightening

Profoundly = Completed

Potential = Capacity

I Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

a) Why was Evelyn nervous while going to Royal Academy of Music?

Ans: Evelyn was nervous while going to Royal Academy of Music as she was just 16 years Old and was fresh from the Scottish Farms which added to her nervousness.

b) When and how did Evelyn lose her power of hearing?

Ans : Evelyn lost her power of hearing due to gradual nerve damage. At the age of 8 it was noticed and then at the age of 11 it was confirmed that Evelyn had lost her power of hearing ability.

c) Who helped Evelyn to continue with music? What did he do and how?

Ans : When Evelyn wanted to pursue her career for music everyone discouraged her. It was a percussionist Ron Forbes who helped and encouraged her to listen the music. And feel the music with her body.

II Answer the following question in 100 – 150 words:

a) Evelyn's determination to overcome her disability has made her a source of inspiration for deaf children. Comment.

Ans: When Evelyn became deaf, she was determined to lead normal life. She was encouraged by her percussion teacher. She learned to sense the music through different parts of the body and opened her mind and body to the vibrations. She could feel higher drum

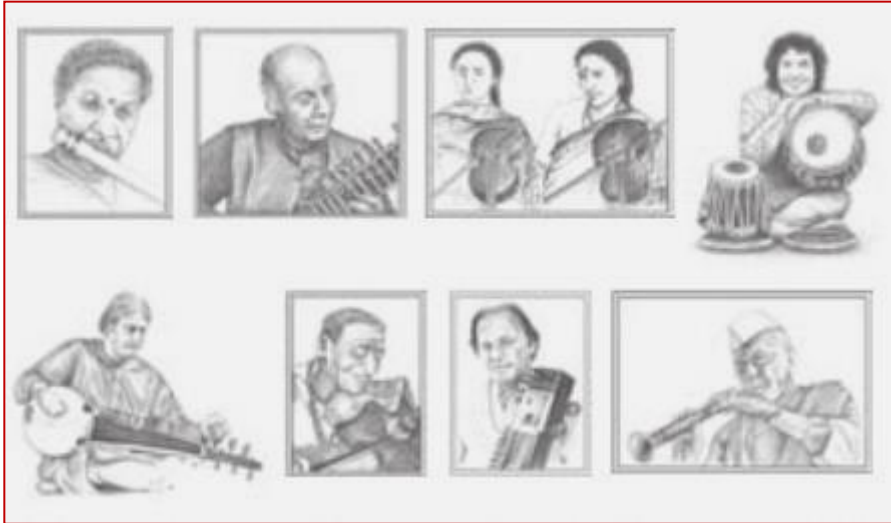
from waist up and xylophone music through finger tips. She used to remove her shoes on the wooden floors. She was the master of a thousand instruments and most sought after a multi percussionist.

b) In spite of her towering success, Evelyn Glennie does not accept any hint of heroic achievement. Explain.

Ans: Evelyn Glennie had a hearing loss and was discouraged by most of the teachers but she did not give up her determination. Ron Forbes guided her to listen through her body not through her ears. Eventually Evelyn learnt to open her body and mind to sound and vibrations. She scored the highest marks in the history of Royal Academy of Music she also captured many top awards and brought percussion to the front of the Orchestra. She has given pleasure to millions and in spite of this towering success, she does not accept hint of heroic achievement and is very simple person.

PART II

THE SHEHNANI OF BISMILLAH KHAN



- This chapter throws light on the origin of Shehnai and the life of all time great Shehnai Vadaak – Bismillah Khan. The winner of Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award of India, his dedication to music and his love for India.
- “Pungi” a musical instrument, was banned by Emperor Aurangzeb, because of its shrill and unpleasant sound. In fact, it was regarded more as a noise maker rather than a musical instrument. It was modified and perfected by a barber who belonged to a family of professional musicians. He played it in the chamber of the king. Its sound was so appreciated by the emperor that it was made a part of Naubat. Since it was played for the first time in Shah’s chamber by a Nai, it came to be known as Shehnai.
- Traditionally, it was played in the temples and on every auspicious domestic occasions also. Its sound was regarded as auspicious. But it was treated as an incomplete musical instrument, not capable of creating independent pages. But Bismillah Khan broke this myth.
- Bismillah belongs to the Benares Gharana. He was born in 1916 at Dumraon, in Bihar. As a 5 year old, he used to visit the Bihariji Temple and sing Bhojpuri “Chaitya” there. For his melodious singing he used to earn a big Laddu from the local Bhojpuri King. At the age of 6, he moved to Benares. There under the guidance and training of his maternal uncle, Ali Bux, he started picking up the finer nuances
- of shehnai. He used to spend most of his time practicing on the banks of the River Ganges. The themes of his music were deeply affected by the sounds of flowing water of the Ganga.
- He got the best performer award at All India Music Conference in Allahabad in 1930. In 2001, he won 3 awards’ the Padma Bhushan, Padma Shree and Padma Vibhushan. He was invited to play the shehnai from the ramparts of the Red Fort in 1947, becoming the first to greet the independent India. He won many international awards also. He

became the first Indian to perform at titje Lincoln Central Hall, in USA. An auditorium in Tehran was named after him-Tahar Mosiquee Ustaad Bismillah Khan.

- Bismillah was very fond of Benares and Dumraon. He declined an offer from one of his students to settle in the USA, as he was not willing to stay away for long from Benaras and its holy river Ganga. He ventured into film world also. He gave his music in 2 movies. His composition “Dil ka khillona hai ” for movie “Goonj Uthi Shehnai”, was a chartbuster. But he could not associate himself with the artificial glamour of die film world. For him, music was his soul, his life

Vocabulary

Vibrations

Deteriorated

Auditioned

Intriguing

Hectic

Word Meanings

Banned = Forbade

Reeded = Wind instruments which have reeds like the flute.

Captivated = Held attention of

Coveted = Much in demand

Conferred = Given

! Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

a) Why did Aurangazeb ban the playing of Pungi in the royal residence?

Ans: Aurangazeb banned the playing of the Pungi in the Royal residence because of its shrill and unpleasant sound. It was regarded more as a noise maker than a musical instrument.

b) Who had brought Shehnai to the classical stage? What was he honoured with?

Ans: Shehnai was brought to the classical stage by Ustad Bismillah Khan. He started picking up the finger nuances of shehnai under the guidance of his maternal uncle Ali Bux. He had been honoured with Padmashree , Padma Bhushan and Padma vibhushan

c) Why did Bismillah Khan regularly go to the nearby Bihariji temple in his childhood and what did he earn?

Ans: At the age of 5, Bismillah Khan would regularly visit the Bihariji Temple to sing Bhojpuri “Chaitya “. For this melodious singing he used to earn a laddu weighing 1.25 kg from local Bhojpuri King

II Answer the following question in 100 – 150 words :

a) How did young Bismillah develop his interest in Shehnai?

Ans Bismillah was fascinated watching his uncle practise the Shehnai when he was only three. He was deeply fascinated by the music of Shehnai. Bismillah started accompanying his uncle Ali Bux, to the Vishnu Temple of Benaras where Bux was employed to play Shehnai. Bismillah picked up the finer nuances of Shehnai and practised for hours on the banks river Ganga. The themes of his music were deeply affected by the sounds of flowing water of the Ganga. At the age of 14, Bismillah accompanied his uncle to Allahabad music conference where Ustad Fayaz Khan patted his shoulder which inspired and encouraged him to work harder.

b) “There is always a teacher to bring out the latent potential of a pupil.” Justify with reference to the role played by Ron Forbes and Ustad Faiyaz Khan in the lives of Evelyn Glennie and Bismillah Khan .

Ans. Teachers craft us to become better individuals both personally and professionally. Ron Forbes understood Evelyn’s passion for music. He taught Evelyn the nuances of hearing music not through her ears but through her body. He taught her to feel the vibrations in her hands and parts of legs to get the pitch. So, he crafted her to be more musical and confident.

Bismillah Khan’s teacher and mentor was his maternal uncle Ali Bux. Bismillah used to be transfixed when Ali Bux used to play Shehnai. As a child, Bismillah used to accompany his maternal uncle to Vishnu Temple of Benaras where Ali Bux was employed to play Shehnai. Bismillah picked up the finer nuances of Shehnai and practised for hours on the banks of river Ganga. He attained perfection only because of his uncle and mentor.

UNIT: 3

THE LITTLE GIRL

Katherine Mansfield



Summary

- **Kezia was a little girl**, who lived with her mother, her father and her grandmother. She was afraid of her father and used to avoid him. She used to feel relieved on seeing her father go to his office. Kezia was so afraid of her father, that she stuttered in front of him. He appeared to her as harsh, rude, and critical. Her grandmother wanted her to understand her parents better, and would ask her to go to the drawing room to chat with her parents. But she found them indifferent towards her.
- One day grandmother suggested that she should prepare a pin cushion for her father's birthday.

Kezia stitched the three sides of the pin cushion casing. Now she wanted to stuff it with something. In her mother's room 6 number the bed table she found many sheets of fine paper. She tore them off into small pieces and filled the pin cushion and stitched the fourth side. By mistake she had used the very papers which contained her father's very important speech for the Port Authority. Though she accepted her mistake and tried to explain the reasons behind it, her father was too angry to listen to anything and punished her with a ruler on her palms. She failed to understand the punishment met out to her when she had already accepted her mistake. Bitterly she said, "What did God make fathers for?"

- One evening she saw Mr. McDonalds, playing with his 5 children, laughing and enjoying, with them. This convinced Kezia that all fathers are not alike. Some are loving and caring like. Mr. McDonald and some are cruel like her father.
- But soon her attitude towards her father also changed. One day, her mother had to be taken to the hospital and her grandmother accompanied her. Kezia was left alone in the house with the cōok. The day was fine. But night was a different issue. She woke up in the middle of the night screaming as she had a horrible nightmare. She was weeping out of fear. When she opened her eyes, she saw her father beside her bed. He carried her to his bedroom, and made her warm and comfortable on his bed. Father told her to rub her feet with his legs and set them warm. She felt very safe and comfortable with him.
- It was now she realized that her father was not all that of a-giant. That he loved and cared for her in his own way. That he had to work the whole day to provide for his family and was too tired by die evening to play with her.

Vocabulary

Dreadful
Gravely
Laboriously
Snoring
Terrifying

Word Meanings

Wandered= Walked
Clung = Held something tightly
Nightmare – Frightening dream
Wretched = Unhappy
Snuggled = Moved into warm and comfortable position

Literature

I Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

a) What orders were passed to Kezia in the evening when father returned home from office?

Ans: When Kezia’s father returned home from office she was supposed to come down, take off her father’s shoes and put them outside. She was also to put her father’s tea cup on the tea table.

b) “Father’s great speech for the Port Authority had been lost” .What had happened to father’s speech?

Ans : Father’s speech had been torn to pieces by Kezia , the little girl. She was making a pin cushion as a gift to her father for his birthday. As she was not able to find anything to stuff it with . She tore the speech and stuffed it in her cushion.

c) What were the circumstances that forced Kezia to change her opinion about her father ?

Ans: When her mother was hospitalised, her grandmother went to stay with her. Kezia used to sleep alone at night. She was so scared that she started shouting at night. She had nightmares and trembled a lot with fear. Then her father came to her room and took her into his arms to comfort her. She felt secured with her father near her. Then she realised that her father was busy with work and had no time to play. She even realised that her father loved her but didn't have the art of expressing it. Thus her attitude towards her father changed from negative to positive.

II Answer the following question in 100 – 150 words :

a) Kezia in the story "The Little girl" was afraid of her father because he never communicated with her. Imagine you are parenting counsellor. Based on your reading of the story, write a paragraph advising the parents to make communication with their children.

Ans: In the story Kezia is always scared of her father. Her father was a strict disciplinarian who was always strict towards her. He never spoke to her softly and in a loving manner.

He always scolded her and even beat her up for small mistakes. Parents should not let their stress and workload interfere in their family life. Parents should always spend their time with their children. Bonding and understanding should always be there so that the children can open up their feelings and problems with their parents. There should be no communication gap between the parents and their children.

b) **Should the relation between a parent and child be distance and formal or should it be close and warm.**

Ans: In today's modern context, parents and children should be more like friends. The relationship between them should be warm and close. This would be very helpful in developing the overall personality of the child.

It also helps in boosting the confidence of the child and making him stronger in his relation. Therefore it is necessary that children must share a close relation with their parents and there should be no fear but only respect and love.

UNIT – 4

“A Truly Beautiful Mind”



SUMMARY

Albert Einstein was born on 14th March in 1879, in the German city of Ulm. For about two and half years he could not speak and when he did learn to speak, he uttered every word twice. His playmates called him “Brother Boring”, and his mother regarded him a freak because of the abnormally large size of his head. At school, his head master regarded him as stupid and good for nothing. But he proved them all wrong.

At the age of 6, on behest of his mother, he learned to play the violin. He became a gifted violinist. At the age of 15, his family shifted to Munich. He did not feel at ease with the strict regimentation of the school and left it for good. Later on, for higher education, he joined the University at Zurich because the atmosphere there was more liberal and amenable to new ideas and concepts. He showed more interest in Physics and Mathematics. He met a fellow student, Mileva Marie at the University- equally intelligent and clever. Later on they married and had 2 sons but unfortunately their marriage did not survive and were divorced in 1919. After completing his education, Albert worked as a technical expert in the patent office at Bern. Here, he worked secretly of his idea on relativity. In 1915, he published his paper on special theory of relativity, followed by the world famous equation $E = mc^2$.

In 1915, he published his paper on General Theory of Relativity, which gave an absolutely new definition to concept of gravity. This theory made him a famous figure. In 1919, during the solar eclipse, his theory came out to be accurate and revolutionized physics. In 1933, he immigrated to USA as Nazis had come to power in Germany. He did not want his finding and research to be used for destruction. In 1938, when Germany discovered the principle of Nuclear Fission, he was the first person to write to the American President about the dangers of the atomic bombs.

In 1945, when America dropped the Atomic Bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima, he was deeply hurt and wrote to ‘the United Nations for the formation of a world government to prevent recurrence of such destruction. He spent his later days in politics advocating world peace and democracy. He died at the age of 76 in the year 1955.

❖ **Word meanings:**

- 1) Indication – sign
- 2) Ally – supporter

- 3) Regimentation – discipline taken to an extreme
- 4) Unravelling – starting to fail
- 5) Territory – area
- 6) Amateur – non-professional
- 7) Emigrated – left his own country permanently

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

1) Why did Einstein’s playmates call him ‘Brother Boring’?

- Einstein could not mix up with other children. He did not find their games interesting. He often uttered every word twice. He was often teased for his abnormally huge head. And so his friends nicknamed him “Brother Boring.”

2) Why did Albert Einstein leave his school?

- Albert Einstein left his school because he was not happy with the education system. He was not at ease with the strict regimentation of the school. He felt suffocated because of which he had to leave school.

3) Why did the people call Einstein ‘a world citizen’?

- People called Einstein a world citizen because he campaigned for peace and democracy and was agitated against arms and bombs, especially after the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

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

1) Why do you think Einstein hated the school’s regimentation? Do you think he should have had abided by the rules of the school? Write in about 100-120 words.

- Einstein hated the school’s regimentation because he was not happy with that system. There was no sense of freedom and joy in the school. So he felt suffocated under its strict regimentation, its extreme sense of discipline. The strange and strict rules of the school made him tired. As there was no respect of a child and their rights, he often clashed with his teacher. Rather he loved mechanical toys.

- I think he should not have been forced to abide by the ‘extremist’ or ‘stereotyped’ rules of the school. The school is a place where children get the opportunity to develop their creativity and original thoughts. But his school was the place where the authorities had no indication of his potential greatness. Acceptance and appreciation of students talent not only motivates them but also makes them aware of the global issues and give them a chance to solve such problems done by Einstein.

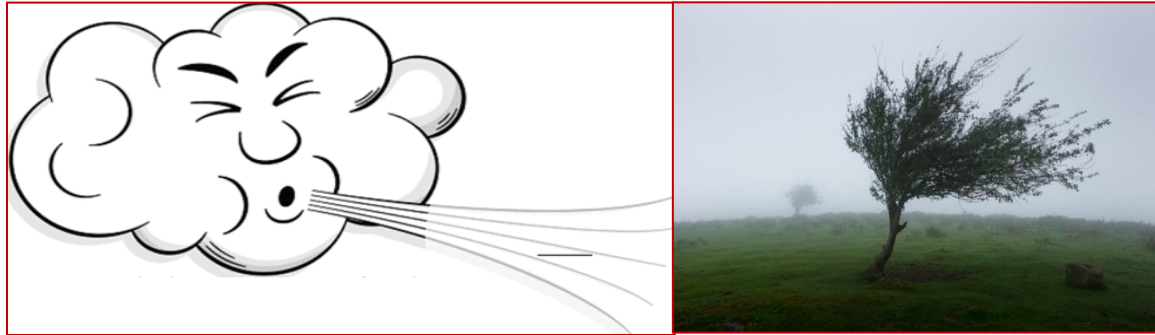
2) What was the outcome of Einstein’s letter which he wrote to the American President Roosevelt? Did his warning have any impact on America?

- On his colleague’s insistence, Einstein wrote a letter to the American President, Roosevelt when the Nazis were in Germany and he had to migrate from there. The discovery of Nuclear Fission in Germany made the atomic bomb. His words had a great impact. The Americans developed the atomic bomb secretly. They dropped it to the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. Einstein was greatly moved by the destruction. He wrote a long letter to the United Nations and suggested that there should be a World Government. This definitely helped ending the world war.

Poem – 2

Name : “Wind”

Poet : Subramania Bharati



Summary

As the name suggests this poem is about wind. However, the wind is a natural phenomenon. And in the poem, the poet describes the power of the wind and calls wind destructive. Further, he links the destructive power of the wind with the difficulties of life. He says that weak people breakdown easily, but stronger people emerge out stronger. Also, the poem gives a very important lesson that we should be mentally tough and physically strong in order to survive the hardships of life. However, a weak person crumbles and breakdown likes an old building. So it is necessary that we should make these destructive forces our friends with our determination and strength.

In the poem, the poet is talking to the wind and he asks the wins to come softly. Poet also says that wind should not be strong and it should come delicately and softly. Then he describes that powerful wind is destructive and it breaks the shutters and windows and scatters the paper. Moreover, when the wind is very powerful then it takes down the books from the shelves. After that, he asks the wind to look at the damage it has caused.

Further, whenever the wind is strong all the weak things like plants, children, etc. get fearful and sometimes get hurt. In the initial part of the poem, the poet is referring to the wind as a young child. Firstly, he said that it comes softly as a child does. Later on, we come to know that it became destructive like a youth full of energy, violence, and destruction.

In the next pare he continuously repeated the word ‘crumbling’ to lay stress that everything crumbles in the face of strong wind. So, the poet wants to say that everything breaks when the wind is very strong and powerful. He says that weak houses, weak doors, beams, wooden structures, bodies of people, animals, etc. all fall and crumbles. In addition, everything which is

weak reacts by breaking or falling down in the face of hardship. Hence, the poet says that whenever weak people face hardship or challenge in life they fall or break down.

In the next paragraph, he addresses the wind as 'wind god' and he says that the powerful god of wind examines, meaning it shifts people and those who are weak fall down and get crushed. Therefore, here the poet made a comparison between wheat and people. Just like we sort the wheat to separate the grain from the chaff, in the same way, the wind god separates the strong people from weak people. Moreover, when there is strong wind all the things that are weak fall and get crushed.

After that, the poet wants us to make friends with the wind i.e. the hardships in our lives. He says that we should be ready for the problems as they will come and will not listen to us. Also, we should build strong homes and close the doors of our house firmly so the wind cannot enter them. Moreover, the poet says that we should make our hearts and bodies stronger to face these challenges. And when we are strong enough to face challenges then we will not feel troublesome.

He keeps the wind on a pedestal and comparing it to god. The poet says that wind is a god and we praise it daily. He also adds that everything that is weak gets over in the face of the strong wind. In addition, all the things that are strong flourish and grow stronger. The poet gives us the message we should make ourselves physically and mentally strong to face these challenges. Also, when we become their friends then we will be happy. As they will help us to become stronger and better because the challenges and hardships of life make us better.

Word meaning

Softly = Slowly

Tear = Split

Crushes = Destroys

Poking fun = Mocking

Rafter = Log of wood used in the roof

Crumbling = Breaking

Winnow to blow chaff

a) Wind come softly

Don't break the shutters of the windows

Don't scatter the papers

Don't throw down the books

Don't throw down the books on the shelf

- i) Whom does the poet request in the above lines?
- ii) Write any one action of the wind
- iii) Who is the poet?
- iv) Trace a word from the extract which means "thrown in different directions"

Ans (i) The poet makes a request to the wind in the above lines.

- (ii) Scattering of papers/ throwing books from the shelf / breaking the shutters of the window
- (iii) The poet is Subramania Bharti.
- (iv) Scatter

B] The wind blows out weak fires.
He makes strong fires roar and flourish.
His friendship is good.
We praise him every day.

- (i) How does the wind affects the weak fires ?
- (ii) What is the effect of the wind on strong fire?
- (iii) Who is the poet?
- (iv) Trace a word from the extract that means prosper.

Ans (i) The wind blows out the weak fires.
(ii) The winds makes the strong fires even more strong and increases its power.
(iii) The poet is Subramania Bharti.
(iv) Flourish

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

1) What plea does the poet make when he addressed the wind?

- The poet makes a plea to the wind when he addresses to the wind not to bring destruction for humanity. It should also not scatter papers, break the shutters of the windows, bring rain and throw down books from shelves.

2) Is wind regarded as a symbol of destruction in the poem? Explain.

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

3) What plea does the poet make when he addressed the wind?

- The poet makes a plea to the wind when he addresses to the wind not to bring destruction for humanity. It should also not scatter papers, break the shutters of the windows, bring rain and throw down books from shelves.

4) Is wind regarded as a symbol of destruction in the poem? Explain.

- In the poem, first stanza depicts the destruction caused by wind. The wind tears the pages of the books, brings rain again, and destroys the daily life of the weaker section of the world. The strong or gusty winds represent turmoil and trouble in our life. These troubles are to be ignored.

5) Describe the central idea of the poem.

- The poem *Wind* inspires us to face the challenges thrown at us with grit and firm determination. We should be strong enough to face all the hardships of life with courage. Wind symbolizes problems and obstacles that we all face and go through at some point of time in our lives.

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

1) What challenges are posed by wind in the life of the poet and the common man?

➤ In our lives, wind destructs our daily routine. It hampers and dampens the spirit of life around. According to the poet, rain and wind are deeds of nature that are received as the tempest forces, which destroy the old and evil inside a man in order to create joy and liberty in his mind. Wind is that difficult natural phenomenon which is very difficult to be predicted accurately just as our problems which can arise from nowhere. It can hit us at any time of our life. For frail people, literally and metaphorically, wind creates barriers. Winds do not let a frail body or a frail mind survive but on the other hand if you are strong, you have the power and the will to survive and fight back, wind can never be a threat to your living being.

Poem – 3

Name: “Rain on the Roof”

Poet : Coates Kinney



Summary

In this poem, the poet says that when the humid shadows drift (here, ‘humid shadows’ means dark clouds full of water). He says that when the sky is full of dark clouds which have moisture, and are full of water and are about to bring rain. Further, when these clouds float around the sky over the starry spheres (refers to the sky at night time that is full of stars).

Then, huge clouds that are full of moisture move around in the sky. And the raindrops that seem like a tear falling from the sky wipe the sad darkness of the night. Moreover, the poet is comparing the raindrops to tears as to him the dark sky seems very sad. Also, it appears as if it is weeping and the raindrops are the tears shed by it. He further adds that it is like a blessing to lie on the bed in his room. And listen to the sound made by raindrops falling on the roof.

In the next part, the poet expresses his feelings when he hears the raindrops falling on the roof of his house. Poet says that every tinkle on the shingles has an echo in the heart. Whenever he hears raindrops falling on the rooftop its sound repeats in his heart and in his dreams. Further, he has many different and fantastic imaginations. Also, the falling drops of rain on the rooftops creates many new different dreams in his mind. For instance, he recollects many memories of the past which come back into his mind as dreams. Hence, he listens to the patter of the rain upon the roof, he has many new dreams in his mind. And his memories of the past come back in the form of dreams.

In the last paragraph, the poet introduces his mother and says that he is dreaming of his mother. As in the previous stanza that rain brings memories of the past. They were the memory of his mother who is no longer alive. Long ago, his mother used to love him a lot and she used to

consider him a darling. Also, she would let him sleep until daybreak and have sweet dreams. As he listens to the song made by the raindrops falling on the rooftop of his room he feels that his mother is looking at him. Moreover, the sound of rain makes him correlate his past with his present. That's the reason he was so moved by the sound of the raindrops on the shingles of his room. Every time he hears this sound it brings back memories of the past as he reminds of his mother.

❖ **Word meanings:**

Hover = To stay in one place in the air

Melancholy = Sad

Bliss = Happiness

Cottage = Small hut

Patter = Soud made by something

Shingles = Small round stones

Agone = Past time

Ere = Before

Q1 A] Read the following lines and answers the questions that follows

**a) "As I listen to the patter
Of the rain upon the roof"**

- a) Who is 'I' here?
- b) What happens to the poet when he listens to the patter of the rain ?
- c) Who is the poet?
- d) What does the word 'patter' mean?

Ans : i) The poet , Coates Kinney.
ii) A lot of fancies comes to his mind.
iii) The poet is, Coates Kinney.
iv) Tap

**b) When the humid shadows hover
Over all starry spheres
And the melancholy darkness
Gently weeps in rainy tears,**

- i) What are the humid shadows?
- ii) What do they do ?
- iii) Why does the poet call darkness melancholy ?
- iv) Find a word from the passage which is equal to 'sadness'.

Ans ;i) The humid shadows are the dark clouds.
ii) They hide the stars and the rain.
iii) The poet calls darkness melancholy because it makes him sad.
iv) Melancholy

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

1) Do you think that the poem, *Rain on the Roof*, is lauding the healing power of nature's rain?

- The poet is appreciating rain, especially when he hears it from a cozy bed in a lovely's cottage. This rain and its sound have resurrected the fondest memory of the poet's mother in his mind. As the rain continues, the poet tries to recollect all that caused him pain, yet at the same time his spirits.

2) What does each sound of shingle create?

- Every raindrop on the tiles of the roof creates a rhythm with the poet's heartbeat. This evokes thousands of dreams making his thoughts busy. While he focuses on the listening to the pitter-patter on the roof, his mind starts weaving recollections of fond memories of yester years.

3) Who all does the poet remember while listening to the rain?

- The poet remembers his mother who used to put him to bed every night and then used to look at him lovingly while he slept. He also remembers his angelic sister who died early. He also remembers the young girl, whom the poet had admired at some point of time in-his life.

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

1) 'Dreams hold importance in the poet's life. Is it true? Explain.

- This poem is depicting the overall mood on a rainy night. During night the humid cloud full of water creates dark shadows over the star studded sky. The poet dreams about his mother and the way she used to tuck him in bed. The poet's dream of his mother, reminds him of his childhood days. His mother used to tell stories to lull him into sleep full of dreams. The music being played on the rooftop is like the affectionate look by which his mother used to see him, while he was a kid. So dreams make him realize the importance of past and the things that he now misses.

Poem – 4

Name: “The Lake Isle of Innisfree” – William Butler Yeats



Summary

The Lake Isle of Innisfree Summary – In this the poet talks about various things. Firstly, he wants to go to Innisfree to build a cabin. Further, he describes the cabin as small and a simple one sort of rustic as per the poets’ description. The poet also decides how he will have a bean garden in his vicinity and that he will also have a beehive. While describing it his expression says how he wants his little cottage in the forest surrounded by the honeybees. Along with that, he expresses his want of living alone. He wants it because he wants to live his life in peace and purity. In addition, he wants to live the country life to get away from the fast life rather live a slower but peaceful life. In the poem, he talks about various things in detail such as the hidden nooks and singing crickets. Overall the poem shows a lively flow of his imagination. Though, in the end, the poet reveals this image of fantasy is indeed dreamlike. Because he stands at a place which is totally the opposite of what he truly dreams of.

In this poem ‘I’ refers to the poet William Yeats who says that he wants to go Innisfree. There he will build a small room for himself with clay and small sticks that he will use to make walls and fences of the cabin. Also, when he will live there then he will need some food to eat. So, he will grow nine rows of beans near his cabin. Along with that, he will have a beehive to get fresh honey from the beehive. Moreover, the poet says that the open space, where he will build his room will be full of the buzzing sound of the bees. There he will live alone in peace and calmness.

In the second paragraph, the poet says that when in Innisfree, he will feel peaceful. And gradually he will feel peaceful as the feeling of peace is felt slowly. He also describes how he would feel peaceful. When it is cloudy in the morning and the view of the sky is not very clear, then it will appear as if the morning has worn a veil and has hidden. Moreover, looking at this scene makes him feel peaceful. Also, he says that when male cricket sings their song, that sound

will also bring him peace. In the midnight, when he sees the twinkling in the night sky, their shine give him peace. During the afternoon, when the sunlight gives a purplish glow, which also gives him peace. In the evening, when he sees the linnet bird flying in the sky, then again he feels peaceful.

This paragraph, the poet states that now he will take a stance and will go to Innisfree, because all this time, the sound of the lake waters striking the shore repeats in his mind. In addition, the sound of the lake attracts him towards the lake. Moreover, whenever he is standing on the roadway or on the grey-colored pavements, he hears the sound deep in the innermost part of his heart.

❖ **Word meanings:**

- 1) Innisfree – an island in a lake
- 2) Wattles – material consisting of rods interlaced with twigs or branches used for building, walls and fences
- 3) Glade – open space in a forest
- 4) Veils – misty atmosphere in morning
- 5) All a glimmer – shining
- 6) Pavements grey – dull and drab paths

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

1) Why does the poet want to go to Innisfree?

- The poet wants to go to Innisfree in search of peace. He does not like the noisy place as London is. The poet craves for some peace and hence he wants to go to Innisfree. There he wants to make a small cabin and grow beans. He wants to live there alone.

2) How is the city life different from the life at the Lake of Innisfree?

- The poet does not like the city life. The pavements are dull and grey. There is chaos all around. But there is nature's beauty all around in Innisfree. It is a dream place for the poet which exists in reality. There is a perfect harmony on the island between the plants and the weather.

3) Briefly describe one major theme of the poem *The Lake Isle of Innisfree*?

- A major theme in *The Lake Isle of Innisfree*, is nature versus civilization. What we value in life is often the exact opposite of what civilization brings with it. Nature allows us to explore the various forms of life but, civilization has set certain rules with which we have to abide.

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

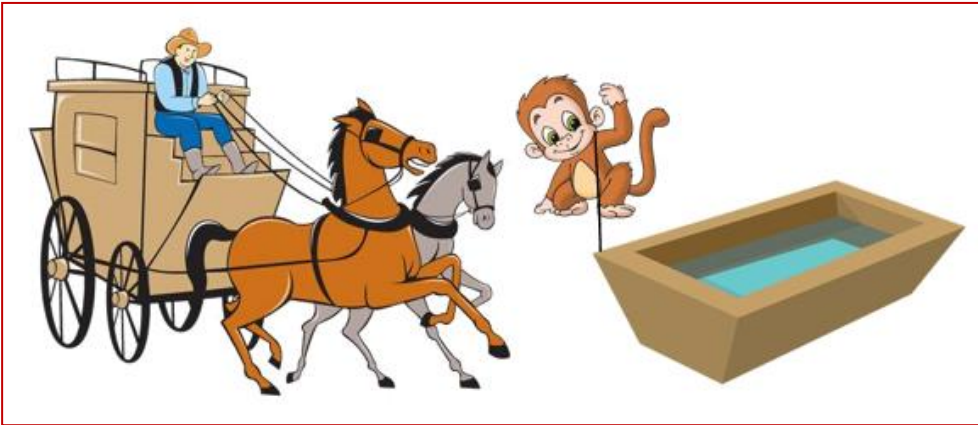
- 1) In the poem *The Lake Isle of Innisfree*, what does the poet find so attractive about “The Lake Isle of Innisfree”.**

- The things that the poet finds so attractive about Lake Isle of Innisfree are its promise of peace.
- The poet, then, longs for this place which affords a sense of contentment and relaxation far from the busy modern life. The poem's slow and regular meter helps to convey this languid, dreamy effect. There is also the vivid impressionistic description of the colours and beauty of this place, and the soothing stir of nature which is so different from the strident noise of the city where the poet actually is, as the final stanza makes clear.
- The poet, then, is physically trapped in the city, but he can imagine the beauty of Innisfree and this gives him spiritual sustenance. This is one of Yeats's early lyrics, exhibiting a familiar romantic sensibility in its praise of the deep purity and beauty of nature which is contrasted with the drabness, shallowness and sterility of modern urban living.

L 2

THE ADVENTURES OF TOTO

Writer: Ruskin Bond



Summary

Toto monkey is bought

The narrator's Grandfather bought a monkey from a tonga-driver. He cost him Rs. five. It was Toto. Grandfather bought him to keep in his private zoo.

Toto is described

Toto was a pretty monkey. He had mischief in his shining eyes. His teeth were white like pearls. His hands were dried-up. His fingers were quick. His tail served as a third hand.

Toto is kept in a secret place

The narrator's Grandmother fussed when his Grandfather added a new animal to his zoo. So Toto was kept in a secret place. It was a little closet. It opened into the narrator's bedroom.

Toto was kept tied to a peg.

Toto's

mischiefs

A few hours later, the narrator found a change in his bedroom. Toto had removed the ornamental paper from the walls. He had also pulled out the peg. He also tore up the narrator's school blazer. Grandfather seemed pleased with Toto's mischiefs.

Toto is transferred to servants' quarters

Toto was now transferred to a big cage. It was in the servants' quarters. There Grandfather's other animals lived sociably. These were a tortoise, a pair of rabbits, a squirrel, a pet goat.

The monkey didn't allow them to sleep peacefully. Grandfather had to leave Dehradun. He had to collect his pension from Saharanpur.

Toto travels with Grandfather secretly

Grandfather got a big black canvas kit-bag. He put Toto into it. Toto couldn't take his hands out of this bag. It was too strong for him to bite. Toto remained in the bag as far as Saharanpur. Grandfather was coming out of the railway station. Toto grinned at the ticket-

collector at the gate. The ticket-collector was taken aback. He told Grandfather that he had a dog with him. So he would have to pay Rs. three as fare for this 'dog'. In vain, argued the Grandfather that Toto was not a dog. He had his pet tortoise with him also. So he asked the ticket-collector how much he should pay for it: The ticket-collector said that it was not a dog. So there was no charge for that.

Toto is finally accepted in the house

Finally, Toto was accepted in the house. Grandfather gave Toto a comfortable place in the stable. There Toto got Nana, the family female donkey, as a companion. But Toto continued teasing her. They could never become friends.

Toto at mischief again

In winter Grandfather gave Toto a large bowl of warm water. It was for him to bathe in. Toto would sit inside the bowl. Then he would apply soap on his body and rub all over. When the water became cold, he would come out of it. Then he would run to the kitchen fire. There he would warm himself. If anyone laughed at him, he would refuse to bathe.

Toto nearly boiled himself alive

Once Toto nearly boiled himself alive. There was a large kitchen kettle left on the fire. It was to boil for tea. Toto decided to remove the lid. He found the water warm to bathe. He got in. Just then the water began to boil. Toto raised himself a little. But he sat down again. He continued jumping up. Grandmother came there. She took him out of the kettle.

Toto's mischiefs continue

Toto always made mischiefs. He tore things to pieces. He tore up the dresses of the aunt of the narrator. One day, the narrator found Toto eating rice on the dining table. Grandmother screamed. Toto threw a plate at her. One of the narrator's aunts rushed forward. Toto threw a glass of water at her face. When Grandfather came, Toto ran out with the dish of pullao in his hand. He ran up to the branches of the jackfruit tree. He threw the dish at Grandmother when she screamed at him.

Toto is sold back to his original owner

Toto caused much loss to the family. Dishes were broken. Clothes, curtains, wall papers were torn. The family couldn't bear this. So Grandfather sold Toto back to the tonga-driver for only three rupees.

Vocabulary

wicked
Halter
Hauled
Quadruped
Hunches

Word Meanings

Docile = Obedient
Shreds = to tear something into pieces
Abode = Place to live in
Turnstile = Entry gate
Fussed = Complained

Literature

A) Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions

Grand father gave Nana a slap across her hunches and she jerked back, dragging

Toto with her. He had fastened on to her long ears with his sharp little teeth.

a) **Who is Nana ?**

Ans: Nana is the name of family donkey

b) **Why did nana drag Toto with her ?**

Ans: Nana dragged Toto with her because Toto had fastened on to her long ears

c) **Name the writer .**

Ans: Ruskin Bond

d) **Find the opposite of 'loosened' from the passage.**

Ans : Fastened

B] Unfortunately I could not accompany grandfather on that trip but he told me about it afterwards .A big black canvas kit-bag was provided for Toto . This, with some straw at the bottom became his new abode.

a) **Who is 'I' in the passage ?**

Ans: The narrator.

b) **Where was the grandfather going and why ?**

Ans : The grandfather was going to Saharanpur to collect his pension

c) **Name the writer .**

Ans: Ruskin Bond

d) **What is the meaning of abode ?**

Ans: House.

I Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

a) **Why did grandfather hide Toto for some time when he brought him home?**

Ans: The grandmother was not very fond of animals .When he used to bring a new animal or bird she used to make a lot of fuss. To avoid this grandfather hid Toto for some time and announced his arrival to her when she was in a good mood.

b) **Who was Nana How did Toto tease Nana ?**

Ans: Nana was the family donkey. Toto was kept in the stable with Nana where Toto used to tease **Nana** by fast biting on to her long ears with his sharp little teeth. Even Nana got up with Toto.

c) **How did Toto's love for taking bath almost lead to his being half - boiled?**

Ans : Toto used to love taking bath in hot water. Once when a kettle was kept on fire with water to boil for tea. Toto sat on it. When the water began to boil, Toto tried getting up but found outside cold. So, he again sat down. He kept on hopping outside and then again inside and after sometime he started enjoying this game.

II Answer the following question in 100 – 150 words :

a) Describe the incident at Dehradun railway station after reading the story

Ans: Grandfather had to go to Saharanpur. So, he decided to put Toto in a big black canvas bag for the train journey. When they reached the station. Toto started jumping on the platform and everyone was surprised to see a bag jumping and

moving about. When the ticket collector came then Toto poked his head out of the bag. The ticket collector wanted grandfather to buy
A ticket for him and grandfather did not want to. Finally, the ticket collector had his way

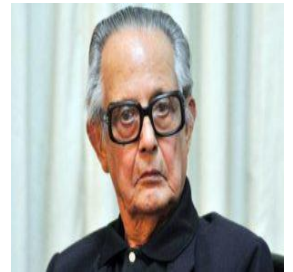
b) Write your views in the form of short paragraph on the topic “should animals be kept as a pet “?

Ans: Before bringing a pet in the house, we should remember that these animals can neither speak nor express as human beings. As a pet owner, we should know that there are a number of dangers that lurk in our households for these little creatures. We should always keep pesticides and medicines at a bay from the animals and children as they are a potential threat to them. The areas where pets might start fire inadvertently, such as kitchen or fire place or plugs should be covered, we should never have pets unattended around the open flames. Small electrical cords are also harmful for them, possibly they could be wounded so, they must be kept at a distant. All the pots and oil bottles should be properly closed

Ch – 3

Name: "Iswaran – The Story Teller

Writer: R. K. Laxman



Summary

Mahendra narrates a story to Ganesh. Mahendra is a junior supervisor in a firm that provides supervisors to construction sites. His job requires him to frequently move from one place to another. Mahendra is a bachelor and has no problems in adjusting to the various living conditions. He considers his cook, Iswaran, to be an asset. He accompanies Mahendra everywhere. Iswaran is a talented storyteller. He also has the amazing capacity to find and gather fresh vegetables, no matter how desolate the surroundings may be.

In the mornings, after Mahendra goes to work, Iswaran spends his days cleaning the shed, washing clothes, bathing, reading and taking afternoon naps. He enjoys reading Tamil thrillers. Iswaran's own style of description is greatly influenced by these thrillers. While narrating incidents, Iswaran tries to create suspense and surprise endings. For instance, he would describe an uprooted tree as an enormous bushy beast, before revealing what it actually was. Iswaran has an uncritical audience in Mahendra.

One day, Iswaran relates an incident in which a wild elephant from a neighbouring timber forest had escaped from the timber yard and reached his town. To illustrate his story, Iswaran stamps about in imitation of the wild elephant. Iswaran says that after reaching the outskirts of the town, the elephant destroyed the stalls selling mud pots, clothes and fruits. It then entered Iswaran's school, and the children ran to hide in the classrooms. The teachers went to the terrace and watched helplessly, as the elephant destroyed the school property.

Iswaran also watched the drama unfold from the rooftop. Suddenly, he grabbed a cane from a teacher and ran out to the ground. The elephant stamped its feet in anger and swayed a tree branch in its trunk; but Iswaran approached it slowly with the cane in his hand. As the elephant raised its trunk and trumpeted loudly, Iswaran ran towards it and hit it on its third toenail. The elephant was stunned for a moment; then it shivered and collapsed.

At this point, instead of concluding his story, Iswaran goes to warm up dinner, leaving Mahendra hanging in suspense. Upon his return, Mahendra has to remind Iswaran to conclude his story. Iswaran says casually that a veterinarian was called to revive the animal, and two days later, the animal was taken to the jungle by a mahout. When Mahendra asks him how he managed to subdue the animal, Iswaran says that he had read about a technique in the Japanese art of karate or jujitsu (he does not remember which) that paralyses the nervous system.

Iswaran's style of storytelling is so enjoyable that Mahendra happily listens to his stories every day, regardless of whether they sound believable or not. With him around, Mahendra does not mind not having a television for entertainment.

One morning, Iswaran requests Mahendra's permission to make a special dish for an auspicious occasion: it is the day when various delicacies are made to feed the spirits of their ancestors. That night, Mahendra complements Iswaran on his cooking skills. Iswaran is pleased, but then begins to tell a story about the supernatural. Iswaran tells Mahendra that the factory area they are living in used to be a burial ground. He says that on the first day of their arrival, he saw a human skull lying on the ground; and that he frequently comes across skulls and bones here. He also says that he can see ghosts at night: on full moon nights, he can see the ghost of a woman. He describes the ghost as a skeleton carrying a foetus in its arms.

❖ **New vocabulary**

Desolate
Gesture
Revere
Ghastly
Prowling
Mustering
Emulation
Menacingly
Wacked
Guttural

❖ **Word meanings:**

Narrated = Told
Anecdotes = Stories
Sprawled = Spread
Depredations = Destructions
Hauled = carried
Arched = Curved
Muttering = Grumbling
Stunned = Shocked
Clutching = Grabbing

A] Extract based question himself to all kinds of odd conditions

He was a bachelor. His needs were simple and he was able to adjust himself to all kind of odd conditions, whether it was an ill equipped circuit house or a makeshift canvas tent in the middle of a tone quarry but one asset he was, his cook

i) Who was a bachelor?

- ii) Who I cook referred in the passage?
- iii) Name the writer.
- iv) Find out term from the passage from where the minerals are extracted ?

Ans

- i) Mahendra .
- ii) Ishwaran .
- iii) R.K Laxman.
- iV) Quarry

B] Answer the following in 30 – 40 words:

1)Who was the only asset of Mahendra? How?

- The only asset of Mahendra was his cook, Iswaran. He was quite attached to him. He never made any complaint, Besides cooking, he (Iswaran) washed his clothes, cleaned his house. He was well known for his culinary skills. Also he had unconditional love for Mahendra. He travelled everywhere with him.

2)What sets Iswaran apart from other domestic helps?

- Iswaran was a class in himself. He was highly resourceful and a big help to Mahendra. He was a trained cook and to top it, he narrated captivating and interesting stories to Mahendra at night.

3)How did Iswaran tackle the elephant?

- The elephant had caused much terror; children and teachers ran here and there to save their lives. Iswaran dared it and hit it on the third toe with a rod. Thus, the mad elephant was controlled.

❖ Answer the following questions in 100 – 120 words:

1)Write a brief character sketch of Iswaran.

- Iswaran, Mahendra's servant, was very devoted to him. He was not only a very well trained and wonderful cook, but also a good story teller. He was an honest man and used to do his work with utmost devotion and skill. He was fond of reading thrillers and his narrations were influenced from those styles. He had to give up his job due to a practical joke played on Mahendra, his master. Life was not possible for Mahendra without him, as he was his asset, and he started living totally isolated.

2) What are the qualities of good listener? Express your views in reference to Mahendra who would listened to Iswaran's tales uncritically.

- Listening is an essential part of any story telling. Being a good and patient listener helps you achieve not only the meaning of the story but, also the expressions and te intentions of the story teller. Iswaran was an amazing story teller but Mahendra an equally good listener. Iswaran used to create such a magnificent aura around the story that Mahendra used to listen him with apt attention. He used to make eye contacts with

Iswaran to either depict awe or horror depending upon the story. Mahendra would let his own mind and imaginations see the story in reality. For example , during the narration of tusker story, Mahendra could actually feel the tension and fear in his mind. Mahendra never spoke during the entire story telling session, he would never interfere in Iswaran's story, he would occasionally nod his head and only towards the end of the story to show his expressions.

Mahendra would listen to Iswaran as incritically.

Ch – 4 “In the Kingdom of Fools”

– A. K. Ramanujan



This is an interesting story about a Kingdom of Fools. The king and his minister did not have any brains. Once they ordered that night should be considered day and vice-versa. They ordered that the people should keep awake at night and sleep during the day.

One day a guru and his disciple visited the kingdom. To their utter surprise the city looked deserted during the day time and by evening the shops opened and they purchased food to eat. The disciple felt happy at the cheap rate eatable commodities and decided to stay back, while the guru rejected the idea.

An incident almost saved the kingdom. One day a thief entered the house of a merchant but before he could steal anything the wall fell on him and he died. The brother of the thief complained to the king against the merchant whose weak wall had taken that life of his poor brother. Ultimately the merchant blamed the mason, the mason blamed the dancing girl, the dancing girl blamed the goldsmith and the goldsmith blamed the family of the merchant. It was decided that merchant should be executed as he had inherited all his father's wealth as well as his sins. The merchant was fat and the stake was meant to execute very thin people.

As a result a new stake was built to execute the merchant but it was too big, therefore, that king ordered that a fat man should be executed first. The king's men brought the disciple to be executed.

Seeing in his vision, the guru came to the rescue of his disciple. He said to the king that this stake is new therefore he wants that himself should be executed first. The king asked the reason. The guru said that the person who is executed first on this holy stake, will reborn as a king of this kingdom. Now the king wished to die first in order to become king again. Therefore the foolish king was executed and the guru through his wisdom saved his disciple.

New Vocabulary

Distracted
Accusation
Solemn
Compensate
Execution
Mourned
Scoundrel
Impaling
Promptly
Burgled

Word Meanings

Groceries – provisions
Astonishment – surprise
Duddu – unit of money
Collapsed – fell down
Compensate – to make good for the losses
Burgled – robbed
Accused – convict
Execution – punishment by death
Clamor – strongly protest

❖ Extract based questions :

1) And he ordered a new stake to be made ready for the execution. As the servants sharpened the stake and got it ready for the final execution of the criminal, it occurred to the minister that the rich merchant was somehow too thin to be properly executed on the stake. He appealed to the king's common sense. The king too was worried about it.

- a) Why were the king and the ministers worried ?
- b) The king and the minister lacked common sense. Explain .
- c) Who were to be executed on the stake ?
- d) What is meant by the word 'appeal' ?

Ans:

- 1) The rich merchant was too thin for the stake being built.
- 2) The king and the ministers got worried about how to carry out the execution planned just because of the stake being built
- 3) Criminals
- 4) Request

❖ Answer the following questions in 30 – 40 words:

1) What two things were different in the kingdom of fools?

- Two things were different in the kingdom of fools were that the people worked in the night and slept during the day. Everything was sold at the same price. A 'Duddu' could buy a mass of rice as well as a bunch of bananas

2) What advice did the Guru give to the disciple before going out of the city?

- The Guru told his disciple that it was dangerous to stay in the kingdom of fools. He said that there was no justice, only foolish, unpredictable behaviour. According to him the kingdom would not last long.

3) Why were the people of the kingdom confused when they saw the dead bodies of the king and his minister?

- The people of the kingdom were confused as to how their king and the minister were dead instead of the Guru and the disciple. The people were not able to see through the plan which was executed by the Guru against their king and minister.

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

a) Disciple in the story didn't look into the depth of the matter and took a hasty decision of not leaving the kingdom of fools. What light does the story throw on the importance of good decision making in one's life?

Ans Disciple in the story didn't look into the dept of the matter and took a hasty decision of not leaving the kingdom of fools. Disciple was amazed by the pries of the commodities anything could be bought with 'Duddu '. Either it could be a mass of rice or a bunch of Bananas. So the disciple decided to stay back not listening to hi Guru's advice that it was dangerous to stay back in the of fools as there was no justice prevalent in such Kingdom. It was when the disciple was chosen as the suitable person for execution that he realized his mistake. He regretted his decision of staying back. Just one small decision cost his life.

b) How did Guru manage to save his disciple ?

Ans: The king ordered to execute the disciple. he prayed to his Guru to save him. The Guru heard his prayer in his vision and appeared to rescue his disciple followed suit, Which puzzled the king? Knowing the secret, the king fell into the trap of his temptation and wanted to be the king in his rebirth. He went into the prison at night and set the Guru and the disciple free. In their place he and his minister disguised themselves as the Guru and the disciple got executed. Thus the Guru managed to save the disciple.

Writing Skills

E-Mail

. Write an e-mail to your cousin advising him how to use the internet. You can use the hints given below:

Permission from parents before using the internet—Never meet people in real life—May not be as they claim—Ask parents before filling any forms—Never give out credit card-details— Don't open a mail from an unknown source—Never post photo online—Keep your password a secret.

Date : 3 March 20xx
From : shankar
Subject: Using internet
To : kishu23@yahoo.com

Dear Kishu

I have heard about your love for internet. I agree that it is a very important and useful source of increasing our knowledge. However, I am afraid. We, the students treat it mostly for fun and entertainment. Not only this, we use it for giving all information about ourselves. When we do so, we are inviting trouble. I would suggest you that it should be used very carefully. Make it a point never to use the internet without informing your parents about what you intend to do. Second, it is very likely that you develop some sort of intimacy with some people while talking to them on the internet. Do not accept their invitation to meet you face to face. Personal information like your password or your bank account number are not the things of public use. Never disclose them.

With regards.

Yours sincerely

Shankar

2 Write an e-mail to your friend giving him some tips telling him how to fight global warming.

Hints : Replace bulbs with CFL—Choose energy efficient appliances—use washing machine/dishwasher only when a large quantity is to be cleaned—plant trees— use public transport—
Buy fresh food—use paper/cloth bags

Date : 3 March 20xx

From : roshni@gmail.com

Subject : How to fight global warming

To : rishi@gmail.com

Dear Rishi

In your mail, I found you very anxious about the problem of global warming. I have some ideas about how to fight it. Global warming means the warming of the earth's atmosphere. We must take steps to stop doing things which contribute to this warming. First, we must at once replace our electric bulbs with CFL because the latter gives out lesser heat. We must use only energy efficient appliances like pressure cooker while cooking. We should use washing machine or dishwasher only when they can be used to their full capacity. We should plant as many trees as possible. The smoke from vehicles causes a lot of warming. Private vehicles should therefore be avoided. Public transport is the best way out.

Regards

Story writing

Aradhna started writing a story of ‘Two Boys in a Jungle’. Due to the pressure of heavy engagements, you gave up, after writing a line or so. Taking help from the input given below and basing on the introduction Aradhna made, develop a complete story.

Veeru and Karim were young Keralites. Next week their school was going to organize a camp near a forest in Ponnammudi

Outline: Went out to explore forest.... lost the way..... away from the camp..... cries of animals..... heard “thump-thump” sound..... a large elephant..... trumpeted angrily came towards them..... a balloon..... started blowing..... big balloon..... hit hard with hand..... “bang-bang”..... loud noise..... elephant turned away..... saved.

Veeru and Karim were young Keralites. The next week their school was going to organise a camp near a forest in Ponnammudi. The following week they joined the camp. One day they went out together. They thought of going inside the forest to explore it. Soon they lost their way. The sun had set. They were walking along the Periyar river. They heard a loud noise. They stood still and listened to it. They heard the sound of an animal coming towards them. It was the sound of a big elephant. He was just fifty metres away from them. The elephant smelled them too. He saw them standing quietly behind an oak tree. He raised his long trunk up in the air and trumpeted loudly. The boys didn’t move. Veeru was a little frightened, but Karim was not. Slowly the elephant started coming nearer and nearer. Now he was only ten metres away. “Let’s do something,” said Karim. “Do it, before he attacks us,” said Veeru.

Karim pulled out a balloon from his pocket. He put it in his mouth and started blowing into the balloon. At last, it was blown to the size of a small bag. Karim hit the full blown balloon hard with his hand. “Bang-Bang!” The elephant stopped and trumpeted angrily. He was confused. The elephant turned away and disappeared into the forest. The boys ran and ran till they reached safe at the camp.

2 Mohan wrote just a few lines but couldn’t develop the story he wanted to write. Taking help from the input given below and the introductory lines written by Mohan, complete the story.

The celebrated archer Guru Dronacharya taught the royal princes the finer points of archery. One day he wanted to test...

Outline: Selected a tree in forest..... placed a wooden bird on a bare branch..... were to hit the bird in the eye..... Yudhisthir stepped forward..... “Can you see me?” asked

Dronacharya. 'Yes' replied Yudhisthir..... asked him to put down the bow..... each prince replied the same..... asked to retire from the competition..... finally came Aijuna "Aijuna, do you see me?" asked Dronacharya. "I see only my target," said Aijuna Aijuna hit the bird's eye.

Arjuna: The Most Accomplished Marksman

The celebrated archer Guru Dronacharya taught the royal princes the finer points of archery. One day he wanted to test the archery skill of his pupils. They came to a forest. The Guru chose a tree standing in the open. He placed a wooden bird on a bare branch of that tree. The princes were asked to stand 200 yards away and aim at their target one by one. They were to hit the eye of the bird. Yudhisthir was asked to start the competition. He took his bow and looked at his target. "Can you see me?" asked Dronacharya. "Yes sir!" replied Yudhisthir. "Put down your bow," asked the Guru. The disappointed prince retired from the contest. The same thing happened with all other princes. The same question was asked and all of them gave the same reply. Hence, all of them were asked to retire from the competition.

Finally, it was Arjuna's turn. "Arjuna do you see me?" asked the Guru. "I see nothing but only my target, the eye of the bird," replied Aijuna. "Good, Aijuna, shoot now," asked Dronacharya. Aijuna released the arrow aiming at his target. The arrow hit the eye of the wooden bird. And finally, Aijuna was adjudged as the most accomplished marksman.

Article writing

1. Taking help from the verbal input given below along with your own views, write an article on 'Cleaning and Rejuvenating the Ganga'. You are Nikhi/Neha.

Hints: • Cleaning the Ganga • an unprecedented national social effort • Govt, committed to clean and rejuvenate the Ganga • SC not satisfied • a time bond proposal to fulfill the mission • inland waterways • river navigation • extending sewerage infrastructure • prevent open defecation • restoring wholesomeness of the Ganga • development of ghats • Zero liquid discharge by industries • provisions for public amenities for pilgrims and tourists.

Cleaning and Rejuvenating the Ganga

—Nikhi/Neha

The Ganga is not merely a river for all the Indians and more particularly to the Hindus, but it is the lifeline of India and the physical and spiritual nourisher of crores of its people. It is a symbol of India's great heritage, ancient traditions, cultures, songs and stories. We can't think of India without the Ganga and the Himalayas. Unfortunately, the sacred Ganga has become one of the most polluted rivers of the world in recent years. Fortunately, the Modi government has shown its commitment to clean and rejuvenate the Ganga. Uma Bharti heads a specially created ministry for cleaning the holy river. Cleaning the Ganga will be an unprecedented national social effort. What makes the Ganga a heavily polluted river? Various factors and causes contribute to make the river what it is. The worst criminals are more than one thousand industries that discharge their toxic wastes into the river. The government will have to take strict measures to treat solid and liquid discharges making them totally pollution free. The sewerage infrastructure will have to be extended and updated. The people residing on the banks will be involved and enlightened. Burning and throwing of dead bodies into the river must be stopped. Open defecation on the banks will have to be stopped.

Development of ghats at Kedamath, Haridwar, Varanasi, Kanpur, Allahabad and Patna is an important feature of the plan. Provisions for public amenities for pilgrims and tourists will be made. Inland waterways river navigation will be another priority.

2 Taking help from the information given below and inventing your own ideas, write an article on 'Swachha Bharat Abhiyan' or 'Clean India Campaign'.

Hints: • 'Swachha Bharat Abhiyan' • announced by the PM on 15th August, 2014 • launched on 2nd October • addressed public rally at Rajpath • himself swept a parking at Mandir Marg Police Station and pavement in Valmiki Basti • aims to accomplish the vision 'Clean India' by 2019 • 3 million govt, employees and students to participate • responsibility of all 1.25 billion Indians • not only the responsibility of 'Safai Kaamgar' • mission beyond politics • inspired by patriotism • good response on the social media.

Swachha Bharat Abhiyan or Clean India Campaign

—Abhishek

Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched his nationwide cleanliness campaign, the ‘Swachha Bharat Abhiyan’ or ‘Clean India Campaign’ from the Valmiki Basti on 2nd October, 2014. Addressing the nation at the launch, Modi asked 1.25 billion people to join the ‘Swachha Bharat Abhiyan’ and promote it to everyone. Modi himself swept a pavement at Valmiki Basti, a colony of sanitary workers. Launching the campaign, Modi reminded the people that cleanliness is not only the responsibility of the ‘Safai Kamgars’ but also the responsibility of 1.25 billion Indians. The Prime Minister assured the nation that ‘Swachha Bharat Abhiyan’ is beyond politics.

The Prime Minister also started a social media campaign. He invited nine people to join the campaign and they would invite another nine people. He invited master blaster Sachin Tendulkar, Bollywood stars Aamir Khan, Priyanka Chopra, Salman Khan, Yoga Guru Baba Ramdev and industrialists like the Ambanis. The Prime Minister showed his deep concern at mothers and daughters going in the open to relieve themselves. More than 60% people in India defecate in the open. Constructing toilets in schools and villages, particularly for girls and women, would be the top priority for the government. The Prime Minister also pledged to people saying, “I would not litter and won’t allow anyone to do so”.

Diary writing

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

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

Answer:

New Delhi
20th March, 20XX
Monday, 8:00 pm

Dear Diary,

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

Sameer

2 You paid a visit to an ‘Old Home’ with other N.S.S. Volunteers. Using the hints given below together with your own ideas, make a diary entry of what you saw and experienced there.

Hints: • Old home • Mostly senior citizens above 60 • Peaceful surroundings • Spacious • Clean rooms and baths • Regular Medical check-ups • a good library • Means of recreation • A home away from home.

Answer:

Bhiwadi
10th March, 20XX
Monday, 4:00 pm

Dear Diary,

With the disintegration of the joint family system, the old people find themselves deserted and alone. It is unfortunate that in the evening of their lives, they are not looked after by their children. The concept of ‘Old homes’ is for such old people. I made it a point to visit the ‘Old Home’ at Bhiwadi. The Home is situated at a peaceful place. The building is simple but spacious and clean. It seems to be an ideal place for the senior citizens.

A doctor visits the Home daily to check up the senior citizens. There is a permanent nurse employed to look after and give them medicine on time. The home has a good library and several means of recreation All the inmates showered their parental love by insisting on having lunch with us. What a satisfying and rewarding visit it was to meet our grand paas and grannies!

Sonu



Sub-ENGLISH WORKSHEET-2	Grade -IX
Factual Passage /Discursive passage	Date :

Q A] Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions :

- 1 .Every time a child takes a soft drink ,he’s laying the ground work for A dangerous bone disease. No , fizzy and sugary drinks don’t cause Osteoporosis .But , they are often a substitute for a glass of milk, kids are not getting the calcium and vitamin D they need to build a strong skeleton. Many of them also lead a sedentary life style, they aren’t getting the bone building benefits for vigorous exercise either. These children aren’t just in jeopardy for brittle bones and fractures decade down the road. They could be at risk of osteoporosis at a younger age than ever before.
2. The Indian society for Bone and Mineral Research, a body of Osteoporosis experts, is trying to spread awareness about this bone Crippling disease. Osteoporosis starts in childhood but has consequences later in life. The condition causes bones to become riddled with holes, like the frame work of a house that has been attacked by termites. That can lead to broken bones , which in turn can cause deformity, chronic pain or disability . Osteoporosis can be fatal: up to 25% of older people who suffer a broken hip die within a year . Osteoporosis isn’t just your grandmother’s health threat. Although it Strikes over 50 million women in India, it also menaces over 12 million Men. Osteoporosis causes loss of height, pain in joints and back , Fractures, and can be very depressing. So it is important that we adopt Preventive measures, to save millions of people.
3. There is a new medical understanding of the best ways to protect ourselves and our children. “Simple lifestyle changes and nutrition will help save your bones,” says Dr. Mittal. He says” it is never too late to adopt bone –friendly habits – exercise , get enough sunlight, have adequate calcium. This way , we can keep our bones healthy and prevent osteoporosis.”

On the basis of your reading the passage answer the following very short answer questions.

1. What do calcium and vitamin D do to the skeleton?
Ans. They build it strong.
2. What causes osteoporosis in children?
Ans. Taking soft drinks.
3. What should children do to avoid osteoporosis ?
Ans.Drink plenty of milk.
4. What can osteoporosis lead to .?
Ans. Broken bones
- 5 “Osteoporosis can be fatal” what does it mean ?
It means means death can occure due to osteoporosis.

- 5 “Osteoporosis can be fatal” what does it mean ?
It means means death can occur due to osteoporosis.
6. What is emotional effect of osteoporosis .?
It leads one to depression
7. What should we do when we know that osteoporosis is depressing.?
We must adopt preventive measures for it.
8. What two important things should we care for to prevent osteoporosis.?
We should take exercise, get enough sunlight and have calcium

Q A] Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions :

- 1 One day ,driving down a busy road in my town, I noticed a new fence ,being built Around a home ,I’d always admired . The house, well over a hundred years old Faded white with large front porch, had once sat back from a quiet road. Then the road was widened , traffic lights went up , and the town began to look like a city. Now the house had hardly any front yard at all. Still that yard was always swept clean, and flowers burst forth from the hard ground. I began to notice a woman raking, sweeping, tending the flowers, cutting the grass. She even picked up the litter thrown by the countless cars that whizzed by.
Each time I drove past the house I watched the rapid progress of the picket fence. The elderly gardener added an over head rose trellis and a gazebo. He painted it all to snow white and then the house to match**
- 2. One day I pulled off the road to stare long and hard at fence .The carpenter had done such a magnificent job. I blinked tears away .I couldn’t bring to myself to leave. I switched off the engine walked over and touched the fence. It still smelt of fresh paint. I heard the woman trying to crank a lawn mover at the back , Hi I called waving” well hey “ she stood up straight and wiped her hands with apron. I I came to see your fence It’s beautiful she smiled . “ come sit on the front porch. I will tell you about the fence. “ sit on the rocking chair ,” she said smilingly, I was suddenly overjoyed that I was on the porch drinking iced tea with the marvelous white picket fence surrounding me.**

On the basis of your reading the passage answer the following very short answer questions.

1. When did the house lose all its front yard ?
When the road in its front was widened
- 2 Why did the lady of the house make the fence?
To enable the people to enjoy seeing something pretty
3. How did the lady make the author feel at home ?
By offering him rocking chair and ice tea
4. Why did the author visit the house.?
To see the beautiful fence
5. When did the author stop to look at the fence ?
When he drove by that place

6. Why didn't author want to leave the place when he stopped to stare at it ?

The author wanted to see the magnificent job of the carpenter

7. What did the author do after stopping ?

The author walked over and touched the fence

8. What did the lady say after welcoming the author.?

She told about the white picket fence

Q A] Read the following passage carefully and answers the following Questions:

Dreams have always held a universal fascination. Some primitive societies believe that the soul leaves the body visits the scene of the dream. Generally, however, dreams are accepted to be illusions, having much in common with day-dreams- the fantasies of our waking life. When dreaming, however, one tends to believe fully in the reality of the dream world, however inconsistent illogical and odd it may be.

Although most dreams apparently happen spontaneously, dream activity may be provoked by external influences. "Suffocation dreams are connected with the breathing difficulties of a heavy cold, for instance. Internal disorders such as indigestion can cause vivid dreams, and dreams of racing fire-engines may be caused by the ringing of an alarm bell.

Experiments have been carried out to investigate the connection between deliberately inflicted pain and dreaming. For example, a slipper pricked with a pin perhaps dreams of fighting a battle and receiving a sever sword word wound. Although the dream is stimulated by the physical discomfort, the actual events of the dreams depend on the associations of the discomfort in the mind of sleeper.

On the basis of your reading the passage answer the following very short answer questions.

1. What are dreams?

Dreams are generally the fantasies of our waking life.

2. What are the dreams which are connected with cold and breathing difficulties known as ?

They are known as suffocation dreams

3. What can cause vivid dreams ?

Internal disorders can cause vivid dreams.

4. On which things does the actual events of the dream depend ?

The actual events of the dreams depends on the associations of the discomfort in the mind of the sleeper.

5. Find a word from the passage opposite in meaning to relaxation ?

Provoked

