



पुर्णा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

***ENGLISH LANGUAGE
AND LITERATURE -***

x

(SECOND TERM)

Specimen Copy

2022-23

SYLLABUS INDEX

LITERATURE TEXT BOOKS: (FIRST FLIGHT) PROSE

Sr. No.	Lesson Number	Author	
1	L – 1 A Letter to God	-G. L. Fuentes	
2	L – 2 Nelson Mandela: Long Walk To Freedom	-Nelson Mandela	
3	L – 3 Two Stories About Flying I. His First Flight II. Black Aeroplane	-Liam O' Flaherty -Frederick Forsyth	
4	L – 4 From the Diary of Anne Frank	-Anne Frank	
5	L – 5 The Hundred Dresses – I and II	-El Bsor Ester	
6	L – 6 Glimpses of India I. A Baker From Goa II. Coorg III. Tea From Assam	-Lucio Rodrigues -Lokesh Abrol -Arup Kumar Datta	Second Term
7	L – 7 Mijbil, the Otter	-Gavin Maxwell	Second Term
8	L – 8 Madam Rides the Bus	-Vallikkannan	Second Term
9	L – 9 The Sermon at Benares	-Betty Renshaw	Second Term
10	L – 10 The Proposal	-Anton Chekov	Second Term

(FIRST FLIGHT) POETRY

Sr. No.	Poem Number	Poet	
1	P – 1 Dust of Snow	-Robert Frost	
2	P – 2 Fire and Ice	-Robert Frost	
3	P – 3 A Tiger in the Zoo	-Leslie Norris	
4	P – 4 How To Tell Wild Animals	-Carolyn Wells	
5	P – 5 The Ball Poem	-John Berryman	
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7	P – 7 Animals	-Walt Whitman	
8	P – 8 Trees	-Adrienne Rich	Second Term
9	P – 9 Fog	-Carl Sandburg	Second Term
10	P – 10 The Tale of Custard, The Dragon	-Ogden Nash	Second Term
11	P – 11 For Anne Gregory	-William Butler Yeats	Second

SUPPLEMENTARY READER: FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET

Sr. No.	Lesson Number	Author
1	L – 1 A Triumph of Surgery	-James Herriot
2	L – 2 The Thief's Story	-Ruskin Bond
3	L – 3 The Midnight Visitor	-Robert Arthur
4	L – 4 A Question of Trust	-Victor Canning
5	L – 5 Footprints Without Feet	-H. G. Wells Second Term
6	L – 6 The Making of a Scientist	-Robert W. Peterson Second Term
7	L – 7 The Necklace	-Guy De Maupassant Second Term
8	L – 8 The Hack Driver	-Sinclair Lewis Second Term
9	L – 9 Bholi	-K. A. Abbas Second Term
10	L – 10 The Book that Saved the Earth	-Claire Boiko Second Term
	Writing skills	
	Reading skills	
	Story writing	
	Notice writing	
	Article writing	

Chap .No 7 GLIMPSES OF INDIA

❖ Word meanings:

- 1) Loaves – a quantity of bread that is shaped and baked in one piece and usually sliced
- 2) Moulders – person kneading the flour
- 3) Furnace – hearth
- 4) Martial – having to do with war
- 5) Canopies – the highest layer of branch in the forest
- 6) Mainstream – a tradition which most people follow
- 7) Panoramic – a view of wide area of land
- 8) Ochre – a moderate yellow-orange colour
- 9) Tales of valour – stories of courage and bravery usually in war
- 10) Ardent – keen



❖ Read the following extract carefully and answer the following questions:

A) “The baker usually collected his bills.....appearance is easily compared to a baker.” (pg. 87)

- a) Where did the baker record his accounts?
Ans. The bakers record his accounts on a wall of the house.
- b) Why did the baker and his family never starve?
Ans. The baker and his family never starve because baking was a profitable profession.
- c) How can a baker be identified in Goa?
Ans. A baker can be identified by a jack fruit like physical appearance.
- d) _____ in the extract means the same as ‘build’.
Ans. Physique.

B) “Coorgi homes have a tradition of.....to carry firearms without a license.”(pg 91)

- a) What kind of stories are the Coorge people always ready to tell?
Ans. The Coorge people always ready to tell “Tales of Valour”.
- b) What is the special favour granted to Coorg people only even now?
Ans. The special favour granted to Coorg people is to carry fire-arms without a license.
- c) The first chief of the Indian Army, General Cariappa was a _____.
Ans. Coorgi.
- d) _____ in the extract means the same as ‘courage and bravery’.
Ans. Valour.

C) We have an Indian legend.....more as medicine than as beverage.”(pg. 95)

- a) Who was Bodhidharma?
Ans. Bodhidharma was an ancient Buddhist ascetic.
- b) When and where was tea first drunk?
Ans. Tea was first drunk around 2700 BC in China.
- c) When did the tea reach Europe?
Ans. The tea reached in Europe in 16th century.
- d) _____ in the extract means the same as ‘drink’.
Ans. Beverage.

Answer the following questions in 30 – 40 words:

1) Why was the bakers' furnace essential in a traditional Goan village?

- Different kinds of breads are important during the different occasions. *Bolinhas* have to be prepared during Christmas and other festivals. The mothers used to prepare sandwiches on the occasion of their daughter's engagement. So, the baker's furnace was essential.

2) Describe Coorg's weather. When is it most pleasant for tourists to visit Coorg?

- The weather of Coorg is pleasant during the months of September to March. During that time, the weather is perfect with some showers thrown in for good measure. During the monsoon, it receives heavy rainfall. The air breathes of refreshing coffee.

3) 'This is a tea country now'. Explain this with reference to Assam.

- Assam has the world's largest concentration of tea plantations in the world. A large number of tea plantations in the world. A large number of tea gardens can be found there. Everywhere in Assam, a sea of tea bushes can be seen as far as the eye could see. Most of the tea grown in Assam is supplied all over the world.

Answer the following questions in 100 – 120 words:

1) **After reading the story 'A Baker from Goa' do you think our traditions, heritage, values and practices are the roots that nourish us? Why/why not?**

- 'A Baker from Goa' highlights the importance of the traditional practice of making breads for every occasion and festival of the Goan people. In Goa, a marriage is incomplete if it is not including the sweet bread known as the *bol*. It shows that bread is an important part of Goan life.

This tradition continues even today. This shows how our traditional practices can keep us to our past and heritage.

Traditional values shape our personality and also provide us emotional support. They enable us to face difficult situations and make us mentally strong. Traditional practices also have an impact on our behavioural pattern towards the other people in society.

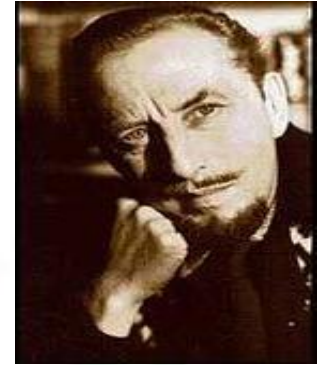
2) **How do Coorg's location, people and natural features add to the diversity of India?**

- Coorg is beautifully located and described as a piece of heaven that must have drifted from the kingdom of God. It has rolling hillsides with a pollution free river and forests teeming with wildlife. Here, nature exists in its pristine glory, which adds to the diversity of India. Further, it has coffee and spice plantations, quite different from the rest of India. The local people, the Kodavus, are a martial race. Of course, they are well-known for their hospitality, just like all Indians.

The monks, in red, ochre and yellow robes are amongst the many surprises that wait to be discovered by visitors searching for the heart and soul of India, right here in Coorg. All these features of Coorg add to the diversity of our country.



CHAPTER – 8 MIJBIL THE OTTER (AUTHOR –



❖ Word meanings:

- 1) Thralldom – being under the control of
- 2) Tamed – domesticated
- 3) Squirmed – twisted about
- 4) Resembled – looked alike
- 5) Hostile – unfriendly
- 6) Crook – bend
- 7) Plunging – diving
- 8) Slosh – splash of liquid
- 9) Fumbling – trying to do something in a clumsy way
- 10) Trickle – small flow
- 11) Nuzzle – to rub gently with nose

❖ Read the following extract carefully and answer the following questions:

A) “Mijbil, as I called the otter.....far from my bed as possible”.

- a) Who was Mijbil?

Ans. Mijbil was a name of the otter brought by Maxwell.

- b) How did the author behave for the first twenty four hours?

Ans. The author behaved for the first twenty four hours as neither hostile nor friendly.

- c) Why otter is called Maxwell’s otter?

Ans. He was christened by zoologist LP Maxwell.

- d) _____ in the extract means ‘having no particular interest’.

Ans. Indifferent.

B) “Mij and I remained in London for nearly.....at a slope from one end to the other”.

- a) How long did Mij remain in London?

Ans. Mij remained in London for a month

- b) What game was invented by Mij?

Ans. He invented ball and suitcase game.

- c) What sort of creature was Mij?

Ans. He was a playful creature.

- d) _____ in the extract means ‘absorb all the attention’.

Ans. Engrossed

❖ Answer the following questions in 30 – 40 words:

1) Why did Maxwell get his mail after five days and what did he do to get it?

- Maxwell sent a telegram to England as he had not received his mail. For three days, there was no reply. He tried to telephone but due to some problem he was not able to get through.

2) What, according to the writer, is the ‘real play’ of the otter?

- The real play of an otter is lying on his back and juggling with small objects between his paws. Mijbil would roll two or more marbles up and down on his wide, fat belly. He never dropped one to the floor.

3) What was the first characteristic of the otter discovered by the narrator?

- The first thing that the narrator observed about the otter was that he liked to play with water. When he was taken to the bathroom, for half an hour he went wild in the water with joy. He was plunging, jumping and rolling in the water.

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

1) Why do you think the otter was not friendly at first with the narrator? Can you relate this to human nature as well?

- At first, the otter was not friendly with the narrator as he had seen him for the first time. He was brought to new place and new surroundings. He neither knew the narrator nor the place which made him stay away from the narrator. But, as soon as he started becoming comfortable with the surroundings, he became friendly and came close to the narrator. This is very similar to the human nature, as it is not easy to mix with others easily because you have to know their nature first. Even, the human beings first take time to understand others and then only become friendly with them. Unless they are comfortable in being with somebody, they try to stay away from that person. So it can be said that the otter almost behaved like humans.



PROSE – 8 “MAD AM RIDES THE BUS” (VALLIKAN)

❖ **Word meanings:**

- 1) Wistfully – longingly
- 2) Discreet – not likely to be seen
- 3) Slack – a time when there is not much work
- 4) Excursion – a small trip for pleasure
- 5) Hamlet – a small village
- 6) Spread-eagled – expanded position



❖ **Extract based questions:**

A) “But for Valli, standing at the front door was every.....of unending joy for Valli.”

- 1) What was Valli’s favourite pastime time?
- Valli’s favourite pastime was to stand at the front door.
- 2) What was the most fascinating thing of all for Valli?
- The most fascinating thing for Valli was ‘bus’.
- 3) Find a word from the passage which means the same as ‘very interesting’.
- Fascinating.
- 4) How often did the bus pass her street?
- The bus passes at each hour from her street.

B) “It was slack time of the day.....overhead bars shone like silver.”

- 1) Who was laughing at Valli’s remark of being grown up?
- All the passengers were laughing at Valli’s remark of being grown up?
- 2) Who was going on a bus journey, just to fulfil her dream?
- Valli.
- 3) Write the adjectival form of ‘shyness’.
- Shy
- 4) Which word in the passage means the same as ‘shining?’
- Gleaming

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

1) How did Valli save money for her first bus journey?

- Valli needed sixty paise for her journey to the town and back home. She hardly ever saw that much money in a month. She had to save every coin that came her way. She stifled all her desires for toys, balloons and peppermints. She didn’t even ride the merry-go-round at the village fair. Thus, she was at last able to save just sixty paise for her first journey.

2) What details did Valli pick up about the bus journey? How did she pick up these details?

- The details that Valli picked up were about the distance that the bus travelled, the duration and fare. She gathered that information by hearing the conversation of others and by asking a discreet question or two.

3) How did Valli react when she saw the dead cow by the roadside?

- When Valli saw the dead cow by the roadside, she became very sad. She was now in pensive mood as it was shocking to her that the animal she'd been laughing at just a while ago, was lying in the stillness of death.

❖ Answer the following in 100 – 120 words:

1) How did Valli fight the temptations that came in her way and manage to fulfil her desire of enjoying a bus ride?

- Valli, a little girl, had an overwhelming desire to ride the bus that travelled from her village to the nearest town. She had to resolutely face many temptations to achieve this. She overheard the conversations between her neighbours and the regular bus drivers and gathered details about the trip, she even asked a few discreet questions here and there. She found out that the trip one way was thirty paise and this was quite a fortune for her. But, with a determined heart she resisted every temptation in buying toys, peppermints, balloons, etc. she saved every stray coin that come her way thriftily. It had been particularly hard for her, when they visited the village fair and she resisted going on the merry-go-round. This way she managed to save sixty-paise for the bus ride. She also then made plans to travel on the bus during the afternoon, when her mother would be asleep. Thus, when we get our hearts to achieve our greatest desires, we have the fuel that drives us to accomplish that desire, resisting every temptation we encounter during the journey. This determination and strong will gives us enough strength to resist all challenges and boulders that stand in our way and help us emerge victorious and self-satisfied.

2) How did Valli plan her bus ride?

- Valli made detailed plans about her bus ride. She gathered information about the distance the bus travelled, the time it took and the fare by listening to the conversation of others and asking discreet questions. She planned the time, i.e., when she would board the bus and when she would return. She saved money for the trip by not buying peppermints and sweets and also by not going to the fair.
- Two characteristics which made Valli to fulfil her dream of her bus ride were courage and her ability to plan. These are the traits which need to be consciously developed so that a person can undertake what he wants to do. Courage to do something by taking risk and ability to plan will make a person go ahead in life.



PROSE – 9 “THE SERMON AT BENARAS” (BETTY RENS HAW)



❖ **Word meanings:**

- 1) Befitted – be appropriate
- 2) Vowed – a serious promise to do something
- 3) Sermon – a talk on a religious or mortal subject
- 4) Inscrutable – impossible to understand
- 5) Procure – obtain something
- 6) Valley of desolation – an area which is filled with deep sorrow
- 7) Kinsmen – near relatives

❖ **Extract based questions:**

A) “At twelve, he was sent away for schooling.....the sorrow he had witnessed.”

1) At what age Gautam was sent away for schooling?

➤ Gautam was sent away at the age of twelve.

2) For how many years he lived in befitted royalty?

➤ He lived in befitted royalty for ten years.

3) Who was begging for alms?

➤ A monk was begging for alms.

4) Find a word from the passage that means the same as ‘holy’.

➤ Sacred.

B) “The Buddha said: “The life of mortal in this world is.....always in danger of death.”

1) One whose life is troubled, brief and combined with pain?

➤ Mortal.

2) Which fruits fear falling down?

➤ Ripe fruits fear falling down.

3) Find the word from the passage that means ‘living beings who have to die’.

➤ Mortals.

4) What is natural?

➤ Death is natural.

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

1) Who was Gautam Buddha? When and where was he born?

➤ Gautam Buddha was a Prince who was named Siddhartha Gautam by his parents. He was born in 563 B.C. in North India. He had been shielded from the sufferings of the world. He attained enlightenment under a Peepal tree and named the tree as ‘Tree of Wisdom’.

2) Kisa Gotami again goes from house-to-house after she speaks with the Buddha. What does she ask for the second time? Does she get? Why not?

➤ Kisa Gotami goes from house to house to bring some mustard seeds where no death had taken place as asked by Buddha to cure her son. But she was unable to find such a house where no death had taken place. It made her realize that death is inevitable and that no one can deny the nature’s cycle.

3) What did the Buddha do after he had attained enlightenment? Why?

- Prince Siddhartha Gautam was deeply pained by the sufferings he saw around him and left house to seek the truth of life. After wandering for seven years, he finally sat under Peepal tree to meditate till he received the enlightenment. Wisdom of the law that governs the cycle of birth and death dawned on him and 'The Buddha' set out to share it with the world to relieve the mortals of their sufferings.

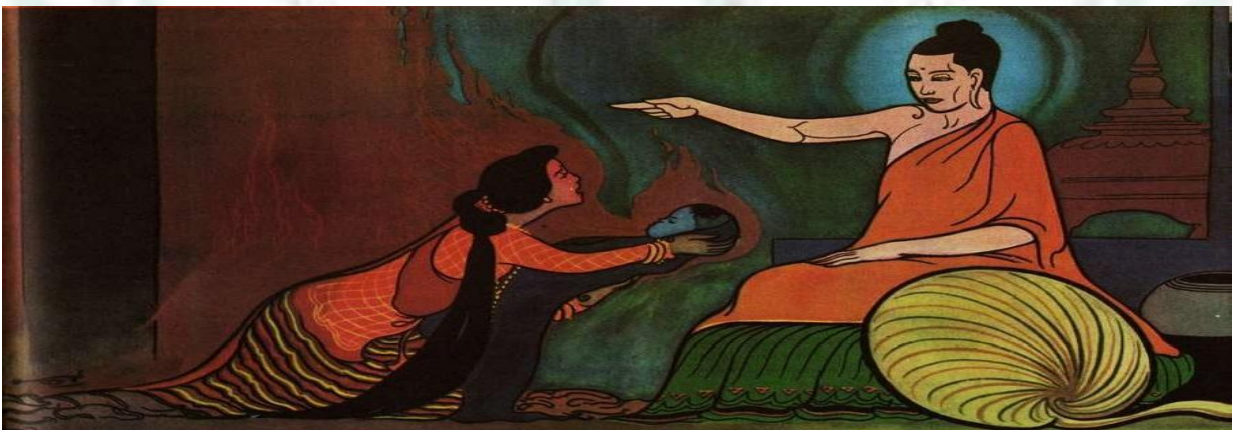
❖ **Answer the following in 100 – 120 words:**

1) What lesson on death and suffering did Buddha teach Gotami in the chapter, 'The Sermon at Benaras'?

- Kisa Gotami was devastated by the death of her only son and wandered door to door, seeking help. Someone directed her to Sakyamuni, the Buddha, who asked her to bring a handful of mustard seeds. This raised a hope in Gotami's heart that her son could be revived. But the condition imposed by Sakyamuni was that the seeds should be from a house where people had not lost a loved one to death. Kisa Gotami's futile search made her realize the bitter truth that sorrows are a part and parcel of life and one can attain peace only by acceptance.
- Buddha says that everything in this world is subject to death. He further says that the world is deeply affected by suffering, disease or pain. Inevitably there is death and decay, therefore the wise do not grieve, knowing the terms of the world. Not from weeping nor from grieving will anyone obtain peace of mind.

2) How do you usually understand the idea of selfishness? Do you agree with Kisa Gotami that she was 'selfish' on her grief? Is it natural for people to be selfish at times?

- 'Selfishness' means when a person does something only for his own benefit or thinks only about himself/herself. Kisa Gotami was selfish in wanting her dead son to be alive. It was a mother's love which had blinded her. She was wrong in wanting that. She could not see the reality of life. It is perfectly natural for anyone to be selfish at times when this desire becomes harmful to others or the demands become unrealistic, it is wrong. A little bit of selfishness is there in generally everyone and it is natural to be so. As all earthen vessels made by a Potter breaks in the end, so is the life of the mortals. All are subject to death. We should accept this fact.



PROSE – 10 “THE PROPOSAL” (ANTON CHEKOV)

❖ **Word meanings:**

- 1) Consent – to give permission for something
- 2) Lunatic – a crazy person
- 3) Perpetuity – the state of continuing for a long time
- 4) Gypsy – homeless person
- 5) Mower – a person who cuts grass
- 6) Pettifogger – one who argues about small issue.
- 7) Jesuit – one who cheats



❖ **Extract based questions:**

A) “What more do I want? But I am getting.....worst of all is the way I sleep.”

- 1) Whom is the Lomov speaking to?
 - Lomov is speaking to himself.
- 2) From which ailment was Lomov suffering?
 - Lomov was suffering from palpitation.
- 3) Find the noun form of word ‘excite’ from the passage.
 - Excitement
- 4) Which age is critical age according to Lomov?
 - According to Lomov thirty-five is the critical age.

B) “I can make you a present of them.....if you want to know.”

- 1) Who is the speaker of these lines?
 - Natalya
- 2) Natalya had helped Ivan in lending her _____.
 - Threshing machine.
- 3) What is the reason of dispute between two?
 - The reason of dispute between them was oxen meadow.
- 4) Which word in the passage mean the same as ‘not normal’?
 - Strange.

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

1) Who is Lomov and why does he visit Chubukov?

- Lomov is a rich landowner. He is neighbour of Chubukov. He is a thirty-five year old rich bachelor who wanted to marry Natalya who is Chubukov’s daughter. So he came very well dressed in evening, dressed in a jacket and white gloves, to ask for Natalya’s hand.

2) Why did Lomov go to the house of Chubukov?

- Lomov, a rich bachelor, went to the house of Chubukov to propose Natalya, the daughter of Chubukov, for marriage. Though Lomov was not in love with her but he felt that she was a good housekeeper, beautiful and well educated. He also felt it was time he should settle down.

3) What do you learn about Natalya from the play, ‘The Proposal’?

- Natalya is the only daughter of the landowner Chubukov. She was very possessive about her land and was very determined not to part with it. She was a short tempered lady who used to quarrel with anyone very often. She always pinpointed the amount of help she had offered to her neighbours. Though well educated, she did not use her education wisely and thoughtfully.

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

1) Among neighbours we should have cordial relations and not lose our temper. How do Natalya and Lomov lose their temper on trivial issues?

➤ Lomov and Natalya were next-door neighbours. One day, Lomov came to Natalya to propose

her. Natalya, who didn't know that he had come to propose her, thought that he had come to claim Oxen Meadows as his own. When Chubukov, Natalya's father, interfered with them and also pleaded that the Oxen Meadows were the properties of Chubukov, the fight aggravated. For a few moments, Lomov's real purpose was overshadowed by that issue and he continued the bias that meadows belonged to his aunt's grandmother who gave them to the peasants of Chubukov's grandfather on the condition that they would prepare bricks for her. So how it would be considered as Natalya's property.

➤ Though both Lomov and Chubukov, Natalya's father, were very rich landlords, they quarreled over a tiny piece of land, called, 'Oxen Meadows'. But that was not the end of quarrel. Natalya didn't agree with Lomov's explanation. Instead, she offered to make a present of it to Lomov who, in turn, rejected the suggestion. And the quarrel continued endlessly. Such first meeting of Lomov and Natalya had in itself seeds of things (quarrels over petty issues) to be expected in their married life.

2) Give a character sketch of Lomov.

➤ Lomov was a funny man. Physically he was weak but financially he was sound. He was a rich bachelor who wanted to marry Natalya. He was not in really love with Natalya but wanted to marry her because he thought that she was a good-housekeeper and beautiful. He said if he desired for an ideal or real love, he would never get married. He felt that he was 35, now he must lead a quiet and regular life. When he went to propose her, he got diverted. Actually, Natalya thought that he had come to claim Oxen Meadows as his own, quarrel took place between them. One more time they quarreled over petty issues. Before finally proposing to her, he fainted and after that shouted a lot but finally succeeded to get acceptance.



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?

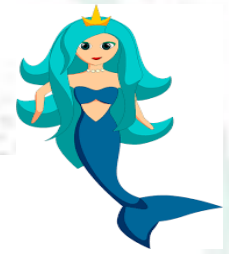
- Human beings should be gentle not only to their own kind but also to everyone and everything. Virtues such as kindness bring along other important values like innocence and honesty that together make the world a better place to live. The lack of such values results in a corrupt society where people 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.
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UNIT 4 Poem
Amenda by 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?**

- Amanda desire herself to be an orphan as she wants to live a life of her own without any 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' 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.

POEM – 8 THE TREES (POET – ADRIENNE RICH)



❖ Word meanings:

- 1) Bury – cover something so that it is not visible
- 2) Disengage – get free
- 3) Strain – make a lot of effort
- 4) Exertion – pressure
- 5) Cramped – shrunk
- 6) Boughs – larger branches of a tree
- 7) Shuffling – changes place
- 8) Half-dazed – half asleep

❖ Read the following extract and choose the correct option.

A) “My head is full of.....the crown of the tallest oak.”

- a) Whose whispers are mentioned here?
 1. Of trees
 2. Sound of wind blowing
 3. **Both (1) and (2)**
 4. None of the above
- b) Why are tree stumbling forward?
 1. Want to move out
 2. Have grown big
 3. Can't be contained inside the house
 4. **Both (2) and (3)**
- c) Which word is synonym of 'slip' or 'loose one's balance'?
 1. Muddle
 2. Rush
 3. Stumble
 4. Flash
- d) Which poetic device has been used in the line 'The moon is broken like a mirror'?
 1. Metaphor
 2. Alliteration
 3. **Simile**
 4. Personification

B) “All night the roots work.....moving to the clinic doors.”

- a) According to the poet what is the actual place for trees?
 1. Inside house
 2. Garden
 3. **Large forests**
 4. Schools
- b) How are the small twigs of these plants?
 1. Green
 2. **Stiff**
 3. Soft
 4. All of these
- c) What does the use of 'stiff' and 'roots trying to free themselves' suggest here?
 1. Trees are kept at wrong place
 2. Trees not growing properly
 3. Trees require open large space
 4. **Both (1) and (3)**
- d) What are the 'boughs' compared to?
 1. A newly admitted patient
 2. **Newly discharged patient**
 3. A very sick patient
 4. All of the above

❖ Answer the following questions in 30 – 40 words:

- 1) What changes would the departure of the trees bring to the forest?

- The departure of the trees to the forest would result in the birds sitting on their branches again, insects hiding in them and the sun burying its feet under the trees' shadows. The empty forest will become full of trees will be balance in nature.

2) Where are the trees kept? Why are they kept there?

- The trees are kept inside for interior decoration and they have been kept there by human beings who have destroyed their natural home, the forests. Humans as such do not have any love for the trees.

3) What efforts do the trees make to get free?

- The roots of the trees work all night to disengage themselves from the cracks in the veranda floor. The leaves exert a lot of force on the glasses to break them and the twigs become stiff with exertion.

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

1) In the poem 'The Trees' where are the trees? What are their roots, twigs, etc trying to do?

- In this poem, 'The Trees', the poet tells us that trees or plants have been used inside the houses of human beings as a part of interior decoration. The roots and twigs of trees are trying to disengage from the cracks in the veranda floor. They work all night to move to the forest. The leaves exert a lot of force on the glasses to break them and twigs become stiff with exertion. The poet wants to give the message that keeping the trees inside homes is like keeping them in a prison.

2) The trees in the poem stretch out their branches break barriers and struggle hard to move out in open in their natural environment. Analyse the efforts that one puts in to break away captivity and strive for freedom.

- For anyone, freedom is much more important than any kind of comfort, growth or development. Even, when we have all the riches in the world but no freedom, we do not really have anything. Freedom is the most wanted thing in this world. A bird in golden cage also does not feel happy.

When it is freed, it flies feeling chirpy and happy. And those, who live with bare minimum necessities but are able to live freely, are always the happiest. Just like the trees in the poem, freedom is gained after a lot of effort. For example, the freedom movements of countries all around the world, where people give up their lives to get freedom.

POEM – 9 FOG (POET – CARL SANDBURG)



❖ **Word meanings:**

- 1) Harbor – port (a place where the ships load and unload goods)
- 2) Haunches – hips

❖ **Extract based Questions:**

A) “The fog comesmoves on.”

a) How does the fog come or spread?

1. **Quietly**
2. Making noises
3. Disturbing everyone
4. All of these

b) Why poet has compared fog with cat?

1. Both walk or enter slowly
2. Both are unpredictable
3. Both are independent
4. Both walk or enter slowly

c) Which poetic device has been used in the line..... “it sits looking over....”

1. Simile
2. **Metaphor**
3. Paradox
3. Alliteration

d) In these lines what does the phrase ‘Look over’ mean?

1. To study
2. To examine
3. To visit a person or place
4. To roam around



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

1) **How does the poet compare fog to a living being?**

➤ The poet compares the fog to a cat. The silent steps of a cat and the way it sits on its haunches is very similar to the way fog comes and surrounds the city and looks over it.

2) **What images does the poet give to the fog? What are the similarities between that image and fog?**

➤ The poet looks at fog as a living creature and compares it to a cat. The fog moves like a cat on its feet and sits on haunches like a cat. A cat is generally a very cautious creature and therefore it cannot sit and relax in one place. The fog is also a temporary visitor to earth and that shows very clearly in its movements

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

1) **Difficulties come but they are not to stay forever. They come and go. Comment referring to the poem ‘Fog’.**

➤ Difficulties, when faced by people, tend to leave them hopeless and shattered. It takes a lot of courage to overcome any problem and solve it. If we take a clue from the poem and compare difficulties to fog, we find that just like fog, difficulties also come and go. One need not to be hopeless and lose courage when problems come, one should rather think of it as fog, meaning that it has not come to stay but will always leave, like fog. Problems are also temporary and they will go away like fog as they cannot stay or trouble anyone permanently.

2) **Nature has many wonders that people take for granted and never pay attention to. How is the poem ‘Fog’ different from this perspective?**

- The poet has taken utmost pleasure in nature and natural phenomenon like fog. Fog is so special to the poet that he cared enough not only to write about it, but also thought of its resemblance with other things in the world. In his close attention to fog, he found fog resemblance to a cat, in the way it moves and sits on its haunches. The fact that such a resemblance was found by the poet shows how connected he is to various things in nature. This poem serves as a motivation for people, who take nature for granted to find such interesting comparisons and similarities around them.
-



POEM – 10 THE TALE OF CUSTARD THE DRAGON (POET – OGDEN NASH)

❖ **Word meanings:**

- 1) Wagon – a carriage
- 2) Realio – really
- 3) Trulio – truly
- 4) Spikes – sharp pointed structures on the body
- 5) Dagger – small sword
- 6) Barrel – a box
- 7) Rage – anger
- 8) Winda – window
- 9) Cutlass – a short sword
- 10) Dungeon – an underground prison
- 11) Gulped – swallowed
- 12) Gyrate – circular movements

❖ **Extract based Questions:**

A) “Belinda was as brave as.....cried for a nice safe cage.”

- a) How brave were the kitten and the mouse?
 - 1. Could chase wild animals**
 2. Could lift big stones
 3. Could fight anyone.
 4. All of the above
- b) How did Mustard show his bravery?
 1. by getting violent
 2. by barking nonstop
 - 3. by getting angry**
 4. by biting
- c) Why did custard cry for a nice safe cage?
 1. He wanted to relax
 - 2. He was a coward**
 3. He would not see violence
 4. He was very lazy
- d) Which figure of speech has been used in the first and the third line of this stanza?
 - 1. Simile**
 2. Alliteration
 3. Metaphor
 4. Paradox

B) “Belinda tickled him.....trulio, cowardly dragon.

- a) Who was tickled by Belinda?
 1. Ink
 2. Blink
 - 3. Dragon**
 4. Mustard
- b) Why did everyone laugh?



1. They were happy

2. Dragon was being tickled by Belinda

3. The dog mustard was growling

4. Mouse was able to see the dragon

c) What will be the synonym of 'unmerciful'?

1. Sympathetic 2. Considerate

3. **Mercilers** 4. Merciful

d) Who is the poet of this poem?

1. **Ogden Nesh** 2. Odgen Nash

3. Ogdan Nesh 4. Adrienne Rich

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

1) What did Custard look like?

➤ Custard the dragon had big sharp teeth. Custard looked really dangerous with spikes on his top and scales underneath. His mouth was like a fireplace and nose like a chimney. His toes looked like daggers. Such a creature is supposed to be very strong and ferocious.

2) What did everyone do when the pirate came?

➤ When the pirate came, Belinda cried for help and became pale with fear. Mustard ran away with a terrified cry and Ink tricked to the bottom of the house while Blink disappeared in his mouse hole. Custard jumped in front of the pirate to fight him and showed how brave it was.

3) 'But Custard cried for a nice safe cage'. Who is Custard? Why did he cry for a 'nice safe cage'?

➤ Custard is Belinda's pet dragon. He cried for a nice safe cage because he was a coward, who feared easily and looked for comfort and safety of himself.

➤ But at the same time he proved to be brave when he faced the pirate whose entry had made the so called brave people hide in fear.

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

1) Analyse that certain qualities like bravery and courage are situational and spontaneous. Express your views with reference to the poem.

➤ It is true that bravery and courage are situational and spontaneous. Custard the dragon, does not boast of his bravery as other pets of Belinda do. They boasted of their bravery and made fun of the dragon's cowardice. But when real danger came, none of them could face the danger and hide themselves in some corner of the house.

➤ It was only dragon who dared to face the frightening pirate who appeared really threatening with pistols and knife. Custard, the dragon rose to the situation, showed his real bravery and gobbled up the pirate.

2) Do you think that one should be made fun of because of their preferences and choices in life? Explain in the context of Custard, the dragon.

➤ It is not right to make the fun of anyone on the basis of their lifestyle and their choices. Custard, the dragon, always wanted comfort and safety for him and therefore always cried for a nice safe cage. Belinda and other pets of the house made fun of him because they thought that he was a coward. Custard proved that just because he likes comfort, he is not a coward. In fact, he was the only one, who had the courage to face the pirate and kill him. At the same time of need, it was Custard the dragon, who had the courage to fight the pirate and gobbled him up. Others were only boastful of their bravery as they all disappeared when real need arose. So no one

should make fun of others without realizing their real strength.



POEM – 11 FOR ANNE GREGORY (POET – WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS)

❖ **Word meanings:**

- 1) Despair – hopelessness
- 2) Ramparts – lock of hair around ear
- 3) Yester-night – last night
- 4) Declare – to announce
- 5) Text – written material

❖ **Extract based questions: A)**

“But I can get.....

.....your yellow hair”

- 1) Who is “I” in the stanza?
 - Anne.
- 2) What is the colour of her hair?
 - Yellow.
- 3) Name the poem.
 - For Anne Gregory.
- 4) Find the word in the passage which means same as ‘hopelessness’.
 - Despair.

B) “I heard an old.....

.....your yellow hair”

- 1) Whom did she hear?
 - Religious man.
- 2) Who could love herself alone?
 - God.
- 3) Who is most dear to her?
 - Her god.
- 4) What is the colour of her hair compared to?
 - Honey colour.

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

1) What is the colour of the young woman’s hair? What do you think why she wants to change it?

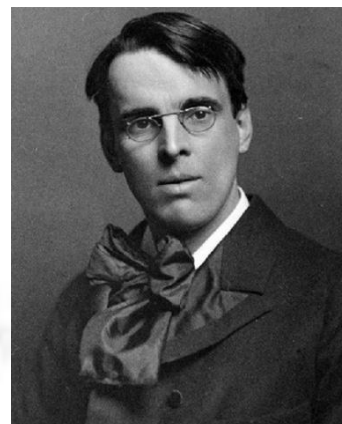
- The young woman has yellow hair which she says can be dyed brown, black or carrot. She desires this change to improve her looks and appear beautiful in the eyes of young men.

2) What wisdom was imparted to the poet by an old religious man? Do you agree with the opinion?

- The old religious man quoted a text, that – it is only God who can love a person for himself regardless of his appearance and other attributes.
- I agree that God’s love for his creation is unconditional; but people do get influenced by the appearance and other physical traits of a person.

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

1) ‘Is it right to judge someone on the basis of his/her physical appearance. Elaborate.



- Physical appearance alone cannot give the true account of a person as he can change it through clothing, make-up etc. A person can be judged on the basis of his behaviour, which shows the true characteristics of his personality. This is depicted by Anne in her reply to the first speaker that her beautiful hair colour is changeable, which attracts men. Men should not fall in love just looking at the physical appearance. The poet feels that this is an injustice and so he tells Anne to beware of men who love her for her outward appearance only. He tells her that she should value a man who loves her for her inner beauty, even if such a man is hard to come by. We should never judge a book by its cover. Appearances can be deceptive. A person should be judged by his inner beauty and not the outer beauty. Outer beauty keeps on changing from time to time. Because they say all that glitters is not gold. We should see the inner shine of a person rather than looking for outer beauty.



Supplementary Reader

Unit 5 Footprints Without Feet

SUMMARY



Boys see footprints from nowhere

The two boys were surprised to see the fresh muddy imprints. These were of a pair of bare feet. As they gazed, a fresh footmark appeared from nowhere. Then they saw further steps down the street. Thereafter, they disappeared.

Footprints of Griffin, an invisible scientist

These footprints were of a scientist named Griffin. He had just discovered how to make the human body transparent. He swallowed some drugs. His body became as transparent as a sheet of glass. It was before his footprints being seen.

Griffin a lawless person

But Griffin was rather a lawless person. His landlord disliked him and tried to eject him. In revenge Griffin set fire to the house. He had to remove his clothes to get away. So he became a homeless wanderer, without clothes or money. The two boys had seen him thus

Griffin escaped from the boys. He was without clothes in mid-winter at that time. Instead of walking about the streets, he entered a big London store for warmth. He broke open boxes. He fitted himself with warm clothes. He had shoes, an overcoat, a hat but was invisible. He took cool meat and coffee in a restaurant. He also took meal, sweets, wine etc, in a grocery store. Finally, he slept on a pile of quilts inside.

Griffin chased away

He did not wake up till the next morning. When the servants came, he began to run. They chased him. He escaped by taking off his newly-found clothes. This time he entered a theatrical company. He hoped to find some clothes. Shivering with cold he hurried to Drury Lane. It was the centre of the theatre world.

Enters a shop

He soon found a suitable shop. He went upstairs but came out a little later. He was now wearing bandages. Those were round his forehead. He wore dark glasses, false nose and big bushy side-whiskers. He attacked a shopkeeper. Then he robbed him of all his money. He then went to Iping village from London. There he booked two rooms at the local inn belonging to Mrs Hall.

Arrives in an inn

The arrival of a stranger at an inn in winter amazed the villagers. Mrs Hall, the landlord's wife, wanted to be friendly with him. But he told her that he did not want to be disturbed. He also told her that an accident had affected his face.

Stealing of money by Griffin

The stolen money did not last long. He, however, pretended that he was expecting some money at any moment. Shortly afterwards, a curious episode occurred. Griffin had made himself invisible. He entered a clergyman's house. The clergyman awoke and he asked him to surrender. But he could see no one. He realized the room was empty. Yet the desk had been opened and the money was missing. It was extraordinary for the clergyman.

Surprise of Mrs Hall

The landlord and his wife Mrs Hall were up very early. They were surprised to see the scientist's door wide open. They peeped round but saw nobody. Clothes, bandages etc, were the room. Everything was in disorder

Mrs Hall in great terror

All of a sudden Mrs Hall heard a sniff close to her ear. Then the bedpost leapt up. It dashed itself into her face. Both of them turned away in terror. A chair pushed both out of the room. Mrs Hall almost fell down crying. She felt sure that the room was haunted by spirits.

Griffin suspected as a thief

Soon the burglary in the clergyman's house became known. The strange scientist was suspected of having a hand in it. The suspicion became stronger as he produced ready cash. Earlier he had admitted of not having any.

The truth is out

The village constable was secretly called. But Mrs Hall did not wait for the constable. She went to the scientist. She asked him what he had been doing to her chair upstairs. She wanted to know how he had entered a locked room. At this the scientist grew angry. He suddenly shouted at her. He then threw off bandages, spectacles, nose etc. He had become invisible. The horrified people now saw at a headless person.

Constable Jaffers' problem

Mr Jaffers, the constable, arrived. He was surprised that he had to arrest a man without a head. But he had to arrest him in any case. So he tried to catch the scientist. But he was throwing off one garment after another. The constable found himself struggling with someone he could not see at all. Some people tried to help him. But they received blows only from invisible Griffin.

Griffin vanishes

In the end, Jaffers became unconscious. There were cries of 'Hold him'. But Griffin had freed himself. No one knew where to lay hand on him.

NEW WORDS

Imprints
Gazed
Rvenge
Panicked
Eccentric
Witchcraft

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 not see anyone 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.

VALUE BASED QUESTION

Q 1 Griffin was not a true scientist as he misused his scientific discovery. Illustrate this point by giving two incidents from the story.

Answer A true scientist is a law-abiding person. A scientist is also called a 'natural philosopher'. Griffin was not a true scientist as he did not use his discovery of how to make himself invisible for good uses. He

lost control of himself and behaved like a criminal. First, he set fire to his landlord's house and ran away. Then he stole food without paying for it in a London store. Besides, he robbed the owner of a theatrical company and stole money from a clergyman's desk.

Q2 Describe the landlord's and his wife's experience with the strange scientist. Answer:

Both Mrs Hall and her husband were

surprised to find the scientist's room door open because normally it was always locked. So they peeped in, but found nobody there. The clothes and bandages that he always wore were lying about the room. Suddenly Mrs Hall heard a sniff close to her ear and the hat on the bedpost

leapt up and dashed itself into her face. Then the bedroom chair sprang into the air and pushed them both out of the room and then appeared to slam and lock the door after them. Mrs Hall became hysterical and almost fell down the stairs. She thought that her furniture was haunted. They decided to confront the scientist next time when they met him.



Unit 6

Making of A Scientist



Summary

Ebright's achievement at young age

A former 'scout of the year' excited the scientific world with a new theory. This he did at the age of 22 years. It was on how cells work. Richard H. Ebright and his college roommate explained the theory in an article. It was titled 'Proceedings of the National Academy of Science'. It was his first achievement. It started with butterflies.

Ebright as a child

Ebright was the only child of his parents. They lived in north of Reading, Pennsylvania. Ebright wrote that there was nothing to do. He could not play football or baseball. But he could collect things

As a collector of things

Ebright started collecting butterflies in kindergarten. He also collected rocks, fossils and coins. He also became a star-gazer and an eager astronomer. His mother encouraged him. She took him on trips. She also bought him telescopes, microscopes, cameras and other equipment.

Ebright and his mother

Ebright sold his article at 15 to a scientific journal. It was like a home run scored in the game of baseball. Ebright's mother said that she was his friend until he started school. She would bring home friends for him. He was her whole life after her husband's death. Richie was in third grade then.

Ebright's collection

Ebright's mother would find work for Richie if he had nothing to do. It was for learning, He wanted to learn. He earned top grades in school. When he was in second grade, he had collected 25 species of butterflies. These were found around his hometown.

Ebright gets a book

Then Ebright's mother gave him a children's book. It was 'The Travels of Monarch X'. It told how monarch butterflies migrate to Central America. This opened the world of science to Ebright.

Tagging of butterflies

At the end of the book, readers were invited to help study butterfly migrations. They were asked to tag butterflies for research. It was being done by Dr. Frederick A. Urquhart of Toronto University, Canada. Ebright started tagging monarch butterflies. Anyone who found a tagged butterfly was asked to send the tag to Dr. Urquhart.

Ebright rears butterflies

The butterfly collecting season around Reading lasts six weeks in late summer. Chasing them one by one won't enable one to catch many. So Ebright raised a flock of butterflies. He would catch a female

monarch and take her eggs. He would raise them in his basement from egg to adult butterfly. Then he would tag the butterflies' wings and let them go.

Loses interest

Soon Ebright began to lose interest in – tagging butterflies. The reason was that there was no feedback. Only two butterflies had been caught. Their distance was not more than seventy-five miles from where he lived.

Decides to do real experiments

In seventh grade Ebright got a hint of what real science is. He entered a country science fair and lost. His entries were slides of frog tissues. He realised that the winners had tried to do real experiments. So he decided to do a real experiment. The subject was the insect work that he had already been doing.

Writes to Dr. Urquhart

He wrote to Dr. Urquhart for ideas. Back came many suggestions for experiments. These kept Ebright busy all through high school. These also led him to prize projects in country and international science fairs.

His research wins

For his eight-grade project, Ebright tried to find the cause of a viral disease. It killed all monarch caterpillars. He thought the disease might be carried by a beetle. He tried raising caterpillars in the presence of beetles. But he didn't get any real results. But he showed his experiment and won.

His theory on butterflies

The next year his science fair project was testing the theory. The theory was that viceroy butterflies copy monarchs. The theory was that viceroys look like monarchs because monarchs don't taste good to birds. Viceroys taste good to birds. So the more they look like monarchs, the less likely they are to become a bird's food. His project was to see if birds would eat monarchs.

Project wins

He found that a starling would not eat ordinary bird food. It would eat all the monarchs it would get. This project was placed first in the zoology division. It came third overall in the country science fair.

New theory

In his second year in high school Ebright began the research. It led to his discovery of an unknown insect hormone. Indirectly, it led to his new theory on the life of cells.

About gold spots on butterflies

The question he tried to answer was simple. What is the purpose of the twelve tiny gold spots on a monarch pupa? Everyone assumed the spots were just ornamental. But Dr. Urquhart didn't believe it.

About hormone

To find the answer Ebright and another student built a device. It showed that the spots were producing a hormone. It was necessary for the butterfly's full development. This project won Ebright first place in

the country fair. It also won an entry into the International Science and Engineering Fair. There he won third place for zoology. He also got a chance to work in Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.

Continues advanced experiments

As a high school junior, he continued his advanced experiments on the monarch pupa. That year his project won first place at the International Science Fair.

Importance of cells

In his senior year he grew cells from a monarch's wing in a culture. He showed that the cells would divide and develop into normal butterfly wing scales. This would be only if they were fed the hormone from the gold spots. That project won first place for zoology at the International Fair. He also worked at the army lab and at the U.S. Dept, of Agriculture's lab.

Identifies the hormone

The following summer Ebright went back to the Dept, of Agriculture's lab. There he worked on the hormone theory. Finally he was able to identify the hormone's chemical structure.

About DNA

A year-and-a half later, Ebright got the idea for his new theory about cell life. He did so while seeing the X-ray photos of this chemical structure. The photos gave him the answer to one of biology's puzzles. It was : how the cell can 'read' the blueprint of its DNA. DNA is the substance in the nucleus of a cell that controls heredity. It is the blueprint for life.

Paper about the experiment

Ebright and his college roommate James R. Wong drew pictures and constructed plastic models. They made them to show how it could happen. Together they later wrote the paper explaining the theory.

Testing the theory

Surprisingly Richard Ebright graduated from Harvard with highest honours. He also became a graduate student researcher at Harvard Medical School. There he began experimenting to test his theory.

Advantages of the theory

If the theory proves correct it will be a big step towards understanding life processes. It might also lead to new ideas . These would be new for preventing types of cancer and other diseases.

Ebright's other interests

Ebright has other interests also. He became a champion debater and public speaker. He also became a good canoeist and all-round outdoors-person. He is also an expert photographer of nature and scientific exhibits.

Ebright and his teacher

Ebright also found someone to admire. He was Richard A. Weiherer, his social studies teacher. Ebright said about him that he opened his mind to new ideas. Richard A. Weiherer also spoke highly of Ebright about his interests. He won because he wanted to do the best job.

Things which make a scientist

These things are a necessity in the making of a scientist. Start with a first-rate mind. Add curiosity and mix in the will to win for the right reasons. Ebright had these qualities.

New Vocabulary

- 1) Tissues
- 2) Leagues
- 3) Recapture
- 4) Proceeding
- 5) Entomology
- 6) Probably
- 7) String



Word=Meanings

- 1) Scout – explorer of the scout association
- 2) Kindergarten – school for small children
- 3) Fossils – the remains of a prehistoric plant
- 4) Astronomer – a scientist who studies stars and planets
- 5) Star-gazing – looking at the stars
- 6) Variegated – stripes or marks of different colours
- 7) Crescent – a shape that is curved
- 8) Fritillary – a butterfly with orange-brown wings
- 9) Monarch and Viceroy – types of butterflies found in North America
- 10) Tedious – boring and too slow
- 11) Blueprint – a design plan
- 12) Entomology – a branch of science that deals with the study of insects
- 13) Eureka – a cry of joy when one discovers something

❖ Answer the following questions in 30 – 40 words:

1) Mentions any two of Ebright's contributions to the world of science.

- Ebright built a device that showed that the spots on butterflies' wings produce a hormone that is necessary for the growth of a butterfly. His other important contribution proved to be his study of how cells read their DNA.

2) What were the factors which contributed in making Ebright a scientist?

- Three qualities of Ebright which contributed were – a first rate mind, a sense of curiosity and a will to win for the right reason. Due to these qualities, he became one of the greatest scientists ever.

3) Hobbies play an important role in one's life; elaborate this with reference to "The Making of a Scientist".

- As there were no one to play with Ebright, his mother encouraged him to learn new things. Richard Ebright started collecting butterflies as a hobby. This led him to research and discover many things. Hence, hobbies play an important role in one's life.

❖ Answer the following questions in 100 – 120 words:

1) Richard's mother had a great influence on him. Discuss.

OR

Discuss the role of Ebright's mother in making him a scientist.

- Richard's mother played a huge role in making him a great scientist. She would take him on trips to encourage learning. He was a single child. After his father died, his mother made him the focus of her life. She would buy him all kinds of microscopes, telescopes and other equipment. After dinner, she gave him problems to solve. This helped Richard to learn a lot. She was his only companion for a long time. She always tried to give him work that required no physical labour but those works enhanced his learning skill. It was his who got him the book 'The Travels of Monarch X'. This book opened the world of science for Richard. She also wrote to Dr Urquhart to guide her son. The scientist helped Richard and guided him. Thus, his mother actually shaped him into an extraordinary scientist.

2) Richard Ebright displayed a well-rounded personality. Do you agree? Elucidate in the context of the given text.

Richard's genius was obvious by the time he was in his second grade. He managed to collect all twenty-five species of butterflies around his hometown and classify them. He also loved to collect coins, fossils and rocks. Science was not his only passion. He was an active member of his school's oratory club and model United Nations Club and was an effective debater and a public speaker. He loved photography as well. He was an enthusiastic canoeist and an outdoors person. Learning was easy for him. So, he found it simple to devote time and energy to many other interests. He became a champion in whatever he did. He believed in the spirit of competition to win. But, he did not wish to defeat others just to win. He wanted to win to do hi



❖ **Word meanings:**

- 1) Incessantly – continuously
- 2) Tureen – a deep bowl with a cover used for serving soup
- 3) Exquisite – finely made
- 4) Elated – to be extremely joyful
- 5) Spitefully – hurtfully
- 6) Dismay – a feeling of unhappiness
- 7) Vexed – annoyed
- 8) Ecstatic – very happy and excited
- 9) Intoxicated – filled
- 10) Chaplet – a string of diamonds
- 11) Usurer – moneylenders
- 12) Crude – very simple
- 13) Sou – a French coin of low value

1) Describe M Loisel's success at the ball.

OR

Do you think M Loisel had an enjoyable evening at the ball? Give reason for your answer.

- M Loisel was the centre of attention at the ball. Her beauty, her grace, her joy and the gorgeous smile captivated all. Men sought to be presented to her. She danced happily at her conquest of all.
- 2) How did M Loisel now know the life of necessity?**
- To pay the debt of eighteen thousand francs, Loiseles let go of their decent living. They lived in impoverished neighbourhood. Matilda had to cook, clean, wash, mend, bring water and bargain with the butcher and grocer. Her husband worked day and night to save every sou.
- 3) Why was Matilda's friend astonished to see her at the end of the story?**
- Jeanne, Matilda's friend, could not recognize her as she seemed an old and worn out poor woman. Matilda was no longer her former beautiful and joyous self. She had lost her charm and was living an unfortunate life.
- 4) Why did Matilda leave the ball in a hurry? What does it show about her character?**
- Matilda left the ball in a hurry because she did not want to be seen with the ordinary wrap that she carried, as its poverty contrasted with the elegance of the other ladies, who were wrapping themselves in rich furs. This shows that she only wants to keep up appearance just to flatter her pride without being in touch with the real truth of her life.

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

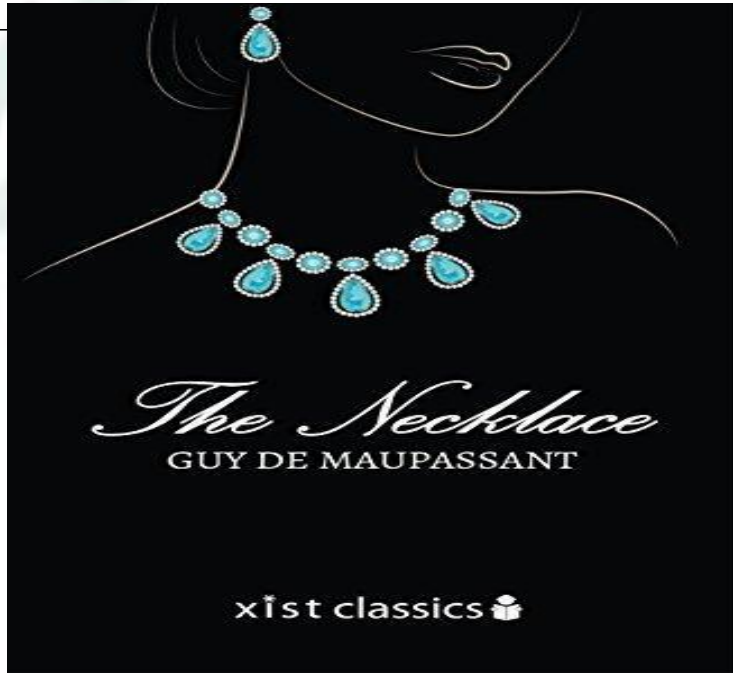
1) People should always try to live within their means. Aspirations have no limits but one should never forget the ground realities. Elaborate on the basis of the chapter, “The Necklace”.

- It is very essential for a person to live a contented life. He should believe in simple living and high thinking. Not everyone is born with a golden spoon in his mouth. With honesty and hard work we can always achieve our best. A person will never be happy if he keeps craving for what he doesn't have. In this way, he may ruin even his present.

This world is indeed made of materialistic things. But we should never run after that. In this story, Matilda always ran behind her unlimited desires and wants. As a result, she had completely ruined her life. She didn't care for her loving middle-class husband. But she was running after her fantasies. She always thought beyond her limits. For the minister's party she could have gone in her simple clothes, but she insisted on buying new dress for four hundred francs which her husband gave her. Then she longed for jewellery, which she borrowed from her friend for the party. She borrowed a diamond necklace and lost it. For repaying the diamond necklace to the friend, she had to sacrifice many years of her life, as well as her husband's whole income. She should have known that a person's goodness and character makes one beautiful and not the beautiful dresses and attire.

2) What changes came into the life of the Loisel after the incident of borrowing the necklace?

➤ After wearing an expensive dress and diamond necklace in the ball, she danced with enthusiasm, intoxicated with pleasure. All the men noticed her, asked her name and wanted to be presented. Thinking all about this admiration, she got careless and lost the necklace. Loisel's all search was in vain. There was no alternative left except replacing it to Madame Forestier. They bought a real similar diamond necklace for thirty six thousand francs. They managed eighteen thousand francs on their own and borrowed the rest from moneylenders. The debt incurred was much beyond their capacity to pay and thus they had to make severe compromises in their lifestyle, forgoing every luxury. Matilda worked laboriously at the household chores while Mr. Loisel over worked at the office. Thus, they slogged for ten long years to pay back the full loan.



पुस्तक

SUPPLEMENTARY – 9 “B HOLI” (A. K. AB B AS)

❖ Word meanings:

- 1) Pock-marks – marks on the skin left by the small-pox disease
- 2) Stammered – to speak with many pause
- 3) Scurried – to move quickly with short steps
- 4) Witless – very foolish
- 5) Poised – not moving but ready to move
- 6) Triumphant – victorious
- 7) Contemplating – thinking deeply

❖ Answer the following questions in 30 – 40 words:

1) For what unusual reason was Bholi sent to school?

- The Tehsildar Sahib put the responsibility of sending the girls of the village on Ramlal, the revenue official as he was the representative of the village. Ramlal had not the courage to disobey him. He also felt that there was a little chance of Bholi's getting married due to her ugly face and lack of sense.

2) Why did Bishamber's marriage with Bholi not take place?

- When Bishamber greedily demanded five thousand rupees as a condition to marry a girl with pock marks on her face, Bholi refused to allow him to garland her and told him that he was a contemptible person.

3) How does Bholi become her teacher's masterpiece?

- Bholi was definitely her teacher's masterpiece because under her guidance, she overcame her handicap of stammering. The shy and reticent child bloomed into a bold and confident girl. She was a true masterpiece because she had the courage to revolt against a social evil of dowry and refused to marry the greedy Bishamber Nath.

❖ Answer the following questions in 100 – 120 words:

1) Describe Sulekha's position in her family.

- Sulekha was ill treated and ignored in her family because she was not wise and beautiful. Since her childhood, everyone called her Bholi – the simpleton, when she was ten months old, she fell from the cot. Probably some part of her brain was damaged. She was ugly. When she had smallpox, her body was disfigured by pock-marks. She was devoid of luxuries of life which her other brothers and sisters enjoyed. She wore clothes of others. She also used to stammer. Other children also made fun of her way of speaking. Her sisters were good looking and married off. Her brothers were sent to city to study. She was sent to a primary school of their village, that also because of the reason that there was no scope of her getting married. Even then her mother protested against it.

2) “Put the fear out of your heart and you will be able to speak like anyone else”. These encouraging words of teacher highlight that change of social attitude and encouragement can help a child like Bholi to become confident and face the world bravely. What should be done to help such children to face the world bravely?

- In this world there are many children who are born as handicapped or they become one in their later life, due to some accidents, diseases, suffering on their circumstances etc. but very few of them are able to overcome it. Bholi was the seventh child of her parents. She was ignored by her family, due to many reasons. Her siblings who were normal were given more preference compared to her. But it is the prime duty and responsibility of the parents and teachers to give priority to such handicapped children, so that they are not exploited or overlooked in the society. Even such children should be made aware of their rights. In Indian society, there should be no discrimination on gender i.e. among boys and girls. Both should be provided good education.

Boys should not get first preference of education in good schools and girls in ordinary schools. Handicapped children should not be ill-treated and considered inferior. Society should follow the example of Bholi's teacher who encouraged her with great love and affection and made her stand on her own feet to face the world bravely with self-confidence.



SUPPLEMENTARY – 10 “THE BOOK THAT SAVED THE EARTH” (CLAIRE BOIKO)



❖ **Words meanings:**

- 1) Apprentice – trainee
- 2) Easel – wooden frame
- 3) Peevishly – showing irritation
- 4) Era – period of time
- 5) Primitive – very ancient
- 6) Barn – large farm building used for storing hay or grain

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

1) What does Noodle tell Think-Tank about the books?

- Initially Think-Tank considers books as a crude refreshment, may be sandwiches, but later Noodle informs him that the earthlings did not eat books rather they used them for communication.

2) Why was the twentieth century called the ‘era of books’?

- The twentieth century was called the ‘era of books’ because they were the encyclopedias of knowledge. There were books for everything – from ant-eaters of Zulus. Books were used to educate people and teach them. In fact, books were a very important part of life of the people.

3) Why are books referred to as a man’s best companion? Which book saved the Earth from Martians in invasion?

- Books have been called a man’s best companion as they always teach him the right things. They are the best companions because your friends may desert you in your hour of need but a book will never leave you or give you the wrong guidance. A book of nursery rhymes saved the earth from Martians in invasion.

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

1) Do you think books are being replaced by the electronic media? Can we do away with the books all together?

- The statement is true but only partially. The electronic media has made its presence felt in a big way. Today, all the information, which was earlier sourced by encyclopedia, is available at the touch of a button on the electronic media. The visual effect is even better when we watch video pictures than those in the books. Moreover, it saves paper and there is lesser impact on the environment in the form of carbon footprints.
- Nevertheless, despite the conveniences offered by the electronic media, it cannot replace the printed books. Our paper books have their own special charm and will continue to exist with whatever newer option that may be available. Books are written information which guides us on correct path. They are our real friends. They don’t harm us in any way. But we can’t rely totally on electronic media as they certainly have bad effects. It misleads our new generation; they spoil their eyes, time and energy. Moreover it relies on electric power.

2) Justify the title ‘The Book that Saved the Earth’.

- Martians planned to attack on the earth. The ruler of Mars, Think-Tank instructed one of his Martians-Noodle to gather information about the Earth. He saw that other three crew members – Captain Omega, Lieutenant Iota and Sergeant Oop found some books in Centerville Public Library. A book named ‘Mother Goose’ contained nursery rhymes. Omega managed to read some nursery rhymes like ‘Mistress Mary’, ‘Humpty-Dumpty’, etc. Think-Tank misinterpreted the rhymes. He was shocked to discover that metals could be grown in fields. He also thought that earthlings are intelligent enough in warfare and have advanced technology to grow high exposures. On seeing the image of Humpty-Dumpty, he thought its head resembling that of his own. He feared invasion on Mars by earthlings. So he decided to migrate to Alpha Centauri, one hundred million miles away from Mars. The Martians fear the

book till date. Hence, we can say that the title 'The Book that Saved the Earth' is apt.

- The book of the Nursery Rhymes proved to be a most trustworthy friend. It not only saved us and our planet earth, but also acted as a good friend of tiny children and entertained them in its fantasy and delighted them.
-

Reading comprehension

Sachin Tendulkar

Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar is India's and probably world's most admired and celebrated cricketer. He has an enable fan following as large as that of rock stars or great movie stars. He truly is wonder boy of India.

Born on April 24, 1973, Sachin Tendulkar burst on the international cricket scene with his debut in a series in Pakistan, when he was merely a boy of 16 years. Before being selected for the national scene he had displayed his talent in domestic cricket at state and junior levels. In the very debut series, he made people take note of him.

Then, followed his long cricketing career, in which he crossed one milestone after another and piled up runs, half centuries and centuries to become the highest centurion and the most run getter. In his private life he remained cool, calm and dignified. No vulgar show of success and flamboyance he indulged in. His serene nature and temperament on the pitch amazed other stalwarts of past, contemporaries and sports analysts.

For the sports lovers, he became semi-god, for youth an icon and for sponsors a virtual money spinner. The success never went to his head. He continued to be soft spoken, affable Sachin, a familiar face to all Indians. He is a team man and the interests of the team and the country remained uppermost in his mind. For a long time he was the scourge of the bowlers of the world.

In the later years of the cricketing life, Sachin several times was waylaid by injuries. But every time he came back in style after treatment and rehabilitation to the delight of his fans. He has won so many national and international awards that to enumerate them will take a lot of space. He captained the Indian team for some time but it affected his batting. So, he was allowed to continue on as a batsman. He also bowls with good effect when the situation demands. Sachin is a star in both versions of the game —Tests and ODIs, who serves the team as batsman and bowler. In the gloomy scene of sports in India, Sachin shines as a brilliant star to provide a huge consolation.

Fill in the blanks

After reading the above paragraph complete the following sentences. It is another way of testing how well you have understood the passage.

1. Sachin is the most admired and adulated cricketer of
2. He burst on the international cricket scene when he was.....
3. Before coming on international stage, he had shown..... at various domestic levels.
4. In his long cricketing career Sachin crossedand accumulated..... highest century maker.
5. Cool, calm and dignified, he remained in.....

6. He became a..... for the sponsors.
7. When the situation demands he..... with good effect.
8. Sachin shines.....in the..... to give us
.....

Answers

Fillers—1. India and the world 2. 16-year-old teenager 3. his talent 4. a milestone after milestone—runs, half centuries and centuries to become the 5. his private life 6. a virtual money spinner 7. alai bowls 8. as a brilliant star — scene of sports in India —some consolation.

2 Women's Rights

Even 60 years after independence the woman of India are still exploited and abused inspite of constitutional guarantees and new laws. The man considers himself superior to woman and her master. The orthodox system of the family is set in his favour exclusively. Within the confines of domestic walls man feels free to act like a merciless male chauvinist. The birth of female child is considered a curse in most parts of our country. Without any thought the female foetus is murdered. At practical level law fails to protect a woman's human rights. The situation is worse in rural areas. There the woman slave for men considering it their fate and a duty ordered by God Almighty. The rural women have no idea about their legal rights and privileges.

It is not the illiterate women's fate only. Even educated woman of urban areas why is gainfully employed does not use her rights for fear of antagonizing her husband. They meekly give in to the mate arrogance to avoid domestic discord and physical abuse. The males of the family decide how to spend the earning of the working female. From the very childhood the girls are mentally conditioned to let the males do the thinking for her and accept their decisions.

Thus, the male dominance continues to hold away at the cost of the rights and the privileges of women. This factor has created gross imbalance in the Indian families. Now-a-days the families do not mind sisters, daughters and wives seeking gainful employment as long as they don't exercise their right to spend-their earning as they like. A working woman brings home tidy salary to add to the family income but she cannot hope of any help from her husband in doing domestic chores. She has to toil alone like a slave. For husbands doing household work is below their dignity and as far as the women are concerned it is their natural duty. The doubly burdened women when protest or complain the men ignore them or react

violently which results in the growing tensions in relationships. The resultant quarrels and maladjustments in the family badly affect the children psychologically.

1. Have the new laws and rights guaranteed by the constitution ended the exploitation and abuse of women in India?
2. What does a man consider himself compared to a woman?
3. Is the situations of women good in rural areas?
4. What factor has created gross imbalance in the Indian families?

Answer

1. The women are still exploited and abused despite rights and privileges granted by law to the women.
2. Man considers himself superior to a woman and her lord and master.
3. In rural areas the situation of woman rights is far worse than the urban areas.
4. The male domination in the family and gross violation of woman's right are creating imbalances in the families in India.

Article writing 1

On the occasion of World Health Day, write an article in about 150 words for the school news-letter on the topic, 'Importance of Physical Health in Our Lives', using the clues given below.

Hints:

- Healthy mind lives in a healthy body.
- Lack of time for physical activity because of the demands of modern lives.
- Ignoring the health increases the risk of many diseases.
- Discipline is the key to resolving these concerns.

Importance of Physical Health in our Lives

Healthy mind lives in a healthy body. This is a proverb which everyone must have heard or read. But very few pay attention to it. A study was conducted on obesity and many related diseases were found amongst teenagers. Obesity specifically refers to an excess amount of body fat. This is due to the sedentary lifestyle found between the age of 12-14. These adolescents are generally found sitting and watching T.V. programmes. They do not go outside for any physical game. They are found using public transport to school instead of going by bicycle or walking. Today, children are fond of eating junk food and drinking aerated drinks which contain too much calories and are harmful for growing children. Such children later become prone to many diseases like diabetes, heart diseases, high blood pressure and stroke. It is a health hazard. It is also linked to higher rates of certain types of cancer. Not only this, obesity makes us feel unattractive. The demands of modern times have increased so much that people do not have time for physical activity. They ignore health and face the risk of many diseases. But it is well said that discipline is the key to resolving these concerns. There are many methods of treatment but the benefits of exercise are much more than any other way of losing weight. Not only does exercise help you to lose weight but it improves your fitness and flexibility and improves skin textures. Exercises are also free from the harmful side effect of crash dieting, slimming capsules and the heat treatment used by slimming centres.

Article writing 2

Education should not allow any discrimination. All children have an equal right to education. Yet we find that in many families, girls are not given the education they desire. Taking help from the unit on Education, the following points and your own-ideas, write an article in about 150 words on the topic. "The Importance of Educating the Girl Child". (Board Term-12012, Set EC2,063) (5 marks)

- No difference in learning ability or interest.
- Brings in awareness for herself and the family. ,
- Educated mothers will always impart education to their daughters.

- Removes gender discrimination at work.
- Takes decision with an open mind.
- Ask for strict punishment if families marry off girls without giving an education.
- For wholesome progress, the whole society has to be educated in one way or the other could be a vocational training.

Importance of Educating the Girl Child

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- Ask for strict punishment if families marry off girls without giving an education.
- For wholesome progress, the whole society has to be educated in one way or the other could be a vocational training.

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

Health Hazards of Fast Food

In modern times, fast food is rapidly replacing the nutritious food cooked in kitchen. The reason for this is that it is quick and easy to prepare. Fast food is affordable and palatable as it is commercially served at low rates. A variety of fast food like pizza, burger, pre-sweetened cereals, chips, noodles, processed foods are easily

available in the market. These types of food haven’t got any nutrition. Rather they are high in cholesterol, sugar, sodium and low in fibre, anti-oxidants, vitamins and minerals. These foods are hazardous for health. They give rise to blood- pressure, result in hypertension and cardiac disorders. Sometimes, they develop chronic degenerative disorders also. They simply feed hunger along with our immediate craving. They do not form our body in the form of usable lasting energy or building materials which is done by nutritious food like fruits,

vegetables, chapatis, pulses, etc. Everyone should realise the importance of healthy and nutritious food and should say no to fast food. Parents should ensure that their children eat healthy, home-made food. Children should also break the shackles of unhealthy food and follow a diet-chart suggested by their parents.

Story writing

Students mostly think that their teachers exaggerate their bad qualities. But it is not at all true. They love their students and have their best interests at heart. With the help of the following story line, write a story in about 150-200 words on the topic 'A Teacher's Love For His Student'

Answer:

Teacher's Love For His Student

There was once a man who suddenly felt an urge to meet his old Guru. How much hard he tried, he was not successful. He prayed to God. One night he dreamt of finding him near a sea-shore. When he got up in the morning, he became restless. He went to the same spot he had seen in his dream. He realized that he had finally succeeded in his efforts. He saw his Guru as a fisherman there. He was ashamed of his Guru and pretended not to recognize him and moved away. In a distressed state, he moved on. It was a hot day. The sun shone brightly in the sky. He couldn't bear the heat of the sun and fainted. A fisherman ran up to him and took him to a safe place, nursed him and waited patiently till he recovered consciousness.

When the man woke up, he saw the same fisherman by his side for whom he had been so ashamed of and had refused to recognize. Today, his Guru stood there as his protector. The man now realized his folly. He touched his Guru's feet and asked for an apology.

Question 2 Write an original story in about 150-200 words beginning:

As I opened the window I saw.....

Strange Friend

I was reading a book when I looked up. As I opened the window I saw an unusual looking face. I was astonished. I got up from the chair and opened the window. To my surprise, it was an alien. Probably he was left behind by some UFO. I thought of enquiring it from him so, I gave him a friendly smile. Gathering his courage, the alien entered my room. He was looking strangely at all the things in the room. I tried to converse with him but he could not understand me. I made some pictures on a paper but all in vain. There was no communication between us.

He was looking a bit nervous and was looking all around as if trying to find something. Suddenly, it clicked me that he was hungry. I asked him in sign language whether he wanted to have something and he shook his head. Now, I realised that we could communicate through sign language. He made some vague signs as if he was trying to tell me something. Then he got up and stood near the window. He was looking at the sky. Suddenly, I noticed a smile on his face. I looked out and saw some flashes of light in the sky. He made some strange sounds and started jumping. The light came nearer and stopped at a distance. I realised it was a space-ship. The alien rushed out through the window towards the space-ship. There was a loud noise when the space-ship started taking off. I didn't want my friend to go so early. I tried to stop him and then there was a loud thud. My eyes opened and I realised it was all a dre