



**पुनमा International School**  
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

*Grade X*  
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**  
&  
**LITERATURE**  
*Specimen Copy*  
**2021-22**

Sr.no	Month	Topics	Author
1	April - May	L – 1 A Letter to God <b>[First Flight]</b>	-G. L. Fuentes
2		P – 1 Dust of Snow <b>[First Flight]</b>	-Robert Frost
3		P – 2 Fire and Ice <b>[First Flight]</b>	-Robert Frost
4		L – 1 A Triumph of Surgery <b>[FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET]</b>	-James Herriot
5		Writing Skills :- Unseen paragraph Articles	

## Lesson 1

NAME : A LETTER TO GOD

AUTHOR : G.I.Fuentes



### SUMMARY

#### **Lencho's house and crop**

Lencho had his lonely house in the valley. It was situated on the top of a low hill. From there one could see the river and the fields. Lencho had a good crop. But it needed rains badly.

#### **It starts raining**

Lencho saw the sky in the north. It had rain clouds. His wife was preparing the dinner. He told her that God willing it would rain. Soon big drops of rain began to fall. Lencho went out to feel the rain on his body. He was very glad. He said that the drops of rain were new coins.

#### **Hailstorm and loss there from**

But soon the hail rained on everywhere. The fields became white as if covered with salt. The crop was totally destroyed. Lencho became sad. He felt that they would go hungry that year. Also they would have no seeds for the next crop.

#### **Lencho writes to God**

But Lencho had a single hope : help from God. He was sure that no one dies of hunger. He had a great belief in God. The following Sunday he went to the post office. He wrote a letter to God to send him one hundred pesos. He wrote 'God' as the address.

### Postmaster collects money for Lencho

An employee of the post office showed this letter to the postmaster. The postmaster laughed seeing the address. He wished to have such a faith in God. He had had an idea answer the letter. But reading it he found that the writer needed money. It was to keep the faith of the writer. So he asked all his friends and employees to give some money.

### Money sent to Lencho

The postmaster could collect only seventy pesos this way put the money in an envelope and addressed it to Lencho. He wrote a single word on it 'God' as a signature.

### Lencho receives the money

The following Sunday Lencho came to the post office. He asked if there was any letter for him. He was given that letter. Lencho did not show any surprise on seeing the money. He got angry when he counted the money. He felt that God couldn't have made a mistake.

**Lencho's letter to God**, calls post office employees crooks Immediately Lencho wrote another letter to God. He put it into the mailbox. The postmaster opened it. Lencho had written in that letter that he had received only seventy pesos. But he had asked for one hundred pesos. He asked God to send him the rest. But God should not send it through the mail. It was because the post office employees were crooks.

### NEW WORDS

Crest

Downpour

Predicted

Expression

Destroyed

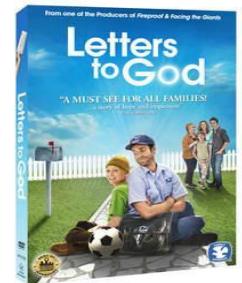
Harvest

Intimately

Approaching

Hailstones

Solitary



### WORD MEANINGS

Affixed = Attached to something else

Draped = Covered

Intimately = In a private and personal way

Deny = Refuse

Amiable = Friendly and pleasant

Locusts = Insects which fly in big swarms (in groups) and destroy crops

Conscience = On inner sense of right and wrong

Peso = Currency of several Latin American countries

Contentment = Satisfaction

### Q.1 Read the extract below and answer by choosing the correct alternatives:

The house – the only one in the entire valley sat on the crest of a low hill. From this height one could see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that always promised a good

harvest. The only thing the earth

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

**a) Who was Lencho? What were his main problems?**

**Ans:** Lencho was a hard working farmer who lived on the crest of a low hill with his family. His was the only house in the entire valley. He eagerly waited for a good rain to have a good harvest but hailstorm destroyed his crop, so he needed money to sow his field again and support his family. So these were his main problems.

**b) Why and how did the postmaster help Lencho?**

**Ans:** The postmaster was mesmerised to see Lencho's faith in God and he didn't want his faith to be shaken. He asked his employees and friends to help Lencho. He was so determined to help Lencho that he himself contributed a part of his salary for this act of charity. He collected seventy pesos and put them in an envelope containing only a single word as a signature God.

**c) How much money did Lencho need? How much did he get?**

**Ans:** Lencho asked God to send him hundred pesos to sow the crops and support his family till the next harvest but when he received the letter from God which was sent by the post office employees, he saw only seventy pesos in it, less than he had demanded from God.

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

**a) "Humanity still exists" this is what we get to know after reading 'A Letter To God' in which firm faith in God of a poor farmer and helpfulness of the post office employees are aptly depicted though. Write a paragraph on the values in it in about 120 – 150 words, Give the paragraph a suitable title.**

**"Existence of humanity"**

**Ans:** The story "A Letter to God" written by GL Fuentes enforces our faith in humanity. After reading the story, we know that there are still people who help others without any self-interest. Here the post master and other employees lay an example of humanity and kindness for others.

First they all laughed at Lencho's letter to God because they knew that there was no such person but they were really moved by Lencho's faith in God.

They decided to help him to keep his faith alive and firm. Even though it was not possible for them to collect hundred pesos and kept them in an envelope for Lencho. They signed on it 'God' except their own name. This act shows us the true picture of humanity and motivates us to be a noble and kind person.

**b) Describe Lencho's qualities in light of his faith in God. Do you have faith in God like Lencho? Was Lencho's reaction towards post office employees right?**

**Ans:** Lencho was a poor farmer who totally depended on the harvest to survive and fulfil basic needs of his family . Once his crops were destroyed due to heavy rainfall and hailstones, he was afraid to think how his family would survive. He believed that God would help him in his plight.

He had firm faith in God , he believed that God would not let him be hungry . Now a days faith in God like Lencho's is almost impossible and unseen. People are very much aware that nobody is willing to help others without any self- interest. Lencho's reaction towards post office employees was not right or justified but it was just because of his innocence as he could not believe that God had done such a mistake. It were only the post office employees who had stolen money according to him.



## HOTS QUESTIONS

**Q1 In the lesson 'A letter to God', What moral values does the postmaster display in his behaviour?**

**Answer :** The postmaster first laughed looking at the letter which has a strange address. But soon he became serious. He was surprised at the faith that Lencho had in God. The postmaster was a kind and compassionate human being. He tried to keep Lencho's faith in God intact by collecting the amount for him. He was an empathetic and soft hearted person who cared for Lencho. He displayed good leadership qualities by asking each Post office employee to contribute to his extent. The postmaster himself gave a part of his salary and also requested his employees and a few friends to contribute for the good cause as a charity..He encouraged to perceive others in a more positive light. He was a man who fostered a sense of community building and wished to spread positivity which helps in creating a healthy society.

**Q2 Lencho addresses the post office employees as a 'bunch of crooks', why ? Give reasons in support of your answer**

**Answer:** The hailstones ruined Lencho's crop and left Lencho helpless. So he thought of writing a letter to God to help him for his destructed crop. Lencho requested God to send hundred pesos. The postmaster sent him 70 pesos. Lencho became angry when he counted the money. He thought that 30 pesos were taken by the post office employees. He warned God to send thirty pesos more and beware of those employees who were a bunch of Crooks.

## POEM 1

Name : **DUST OF SNOW**

POET : **Robert Frost**



### SUMMARY

'Dust of Snow' is a beautiful short poem written by Robert Frost. This poem tells that even a simple moment has a large significance. The poet has mentioned crow and hemlock tree in this poem. Crow signifies his depressive and sorrowful mood and hemlock tree is a poisonous tree. Both these signify that the poet was not in a good mood and so he describes the dark, depressive and bitter side of nature to present his similar mood.

The poet says that once he was in a sad, depressive mood and was sitting under a hemlock tree. A crow, sitting on the same tree, shook off the dust of snow i.e., small particles of snow that remain on the surface after the snowfall, on the poet. This simple action changed the poet's mood. He realized that he had just wasted a part of his day repenting and being lost in sorrow. But the change in his mood made him realize that he should utilize the rest of the day in some useful activity. His sorrow was washed away by the light shower of snow dust. His spirit was revived and he got ready to utilize the rest of the day.

### NEW WORDS

Rued

Mood

Dust of snow

Hemlock tree

### WORDS MEANINGS

Mood = A state of mind

Rued = Held in regret

Dust of snow = Particles of snow

**Q.1 Answer the following extract based questions:**

**i) “ The way a crow  
shook down on me  
The dust of snow  
From a hemlock tree”.**

**a) What do you mean by “ The dust of snow “ ?**

**Ans :** It means the flakes or particles of snow.

**b) Where was the crow sitting ?**

**Ans :**The crow was sitting on branch of the hemlock tree.

**c) What does the hemlock tree signify ?**

**Ans :**The hemlock tree signifies death and fear . It does not signify anything positive.

**d) How does the dust of snow affected the poet ?**

**Ans;** The dust of snow changed poet’s mood from bad to good and gladdened his heart

**(ii) “ Has given my heart  
A change of mood  
And saved some part  
Of a day I had rued”**

**a) Why did the crow changed the poet’s mood ?**

**Ans :** The crow changed the poet’s mood by making him feel refreshed.

**b) What does the poet try to suggest ?**

**Ans:** .The poet is trying to suggest that small things can bring changes in life and unexpected happiness

**c) What saved some part of the day ?**

**Ans :** The dust of snow shaken down by a crow from the hemlock tree on the poet saved his heart by making him feel happy. The poet felt better and more positive for the rest of the day.

**d) Why had the poet rued the day ?**

**Ans:** The poet had rued the day as he was in a sad and depressed mood.

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

**i) How has the poet observed ‘ nature ‘ in the poem ‘ Dust of Snow’?**

**Ans:** Robert frost is a nature lover . The crow and the hemlock tree are associated with bad omens or death and fear. But, frost has presented them very beautifully.

**ii) Why was the poet standing under the hemlock tree ?**



**Ans:** The poet was feeling very depressed and hopeless. He was in a state of sorrow. As he was lost in his thoughts, he happened to be standing under a hemlock tree. The incident was not pre-planned.

**iii) What does the poet Robert Frost want to convey through the poem 'Dust of Snow' ?**

**Ans:** The poet Robert Frost, through this poem, 'Dust of Snow', wants to convey that the little things in life can make huge changes. In our life. The simple things we can make all the difference and brighten a person's day.

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

**i) Small things in life make significant changes in our life. Elaborate with reference to the poem 'Dust of Snow' ?**

**Ans:** The poem, 'Dust of Snow', reiterates that the little things in life can make huge changes in our future. It also shows that if we can take the hard times of life in stride, eventually something will happen to change our situation into happier times. The simple things that we do for others can make all the difference. Just think about those random acts of kindness we do and how much they brighten a person's day and sometimes change their future. Noticing and appreciating all the small things in life will make our life happier. It will cause us to have a spirit that is willing to change and therefore succeed.

**ii) What are possible themes of this poem ? What do you learn from them ? Cite evidence from the text to support your answer .**

**Ans:** 'Hope' is one of the themes of this poem. The speaker happily and quickly decides that the day is saved because of the dust of the snow that falls on him. He no longer thinks the day is wasted and instead

has a hope that the day can be saved .

Another theme of the poem revolves around the positive perspective. The speaker's perspective is changed by a small event. Perhaps the poem implies that we can either think positively or negatively about events depending on our perspectives and points of view.

However, we should adopt the speaker's outlook and maintain a positive perspective on life in general.

**Value based question**

**1. Which moral lesson do you learn from The lesson "Dust of snow" ?**

**Answer :** Robert Frost's Dust of Snow tells about the role of nature in human life. Nature may appear static, but in reality it is kinetic. Self of nature that acts as a kind of healing balm

to the psychological ailments of human beings. The movement of crow to hemlock tree and the resultant downward movement of the flaks of snow – from the tree to the poet's body-

are suggestive of this dynamism. It is this dynamism of nature that helps the poet to shift

his focus from inner self to the world outside.

The psychological ailment it cures is depression which has hitherto overpower him.

### Poetic devices used

1) Rhyme scheme : *abad*

2) Symbolism : Hemlock tree, crow

### Poem 2

Name : Fire and Ice

Poet : Robert Frost



### SUMMARY

'Fire and Ice' is a short poem by Robert Frost. In this poem, the poet refers to two predictions of how the world will end. Some say it will end in fire whereas others say it will end in ice. According to the poet 'fire' stands for desire, greed, avarice or lust. The more you try to satisfy them, the more they grow. There is no end to it.

They spread rapidly like fire and engulf your whole life. One becomes selfish and sometimes cruel also. On the other hand, 'ice' according to the poet, stands for hatred, coldness and rigidity. One becomes insensitive and indifferent towards the feelings of others. The poet says that both fire and ice are growing with such a rapid speed that the world would soon perish either way, in fire or in ice.

### New words

Perish

Destruction

Suffice

Avarice

Rigidity



## Word meanings

Desire = Wish

Favour = Incline towards

Perish = Die

Destruction = Wiping out

### Q.1 Answer the following extract based

questions:i) “Some say the world..... who favour fire ”

a) What is the poet’s opinion of the world in these lines

Ans : In the poet’s opinion the world will end in fire.

b) How will fire destroy the whole world ?

Ans: In these situations , the world can be destroyed by fire.

i) Heating up of the earth to a very high level.

ii) The poet relates fire with passion and desires.

c) What is the contradictory opinion of the public?

Ans: The contradictory opinion of public is the debate whether the World will end in fire or ice.

d) How are ice and fire similar to each other though they have contradictory traits ? .

Ans : Both ice and fire are similar in the sense that both of them can Destroy everything in the world.

ii) “But if it had .....and would suffice”

a) What does ‘it’ refer to in the first line?

Ans: ‘It’ refers to the world.

b) What do you mean by perish?

Ans: To die.

c) What does ice stand for?

Ans: Ice stands for hatred, coldness and rigidity.

d) What would be the cause of destruction?

Ans: Either fire or ice can be the cause of destruction.

### Q 2) Answer the following questions in 30 – 40 words:

a) What does the ‘fire’ and ‘ice’ stands for and what is the general opinion regarding the world?

Fire stands for fury, desire, lust, anger, avarice, cruelty and greed. Ice is symbolic of

hatred, coldness, rigidity, insensitivity and intolerance. The general opinion regarding the world is that the world will end in fire and some say ice. Both the two reasons contrast each other and one equally opposite to each other. People who favour fire believe that it will be hot and passion which will end the world. On the other hand, some people think that it will be ice which will freeze the world.

### Q3 Poetic devices

1) **Symbolism** : Fire symbolizes human desires where as ice stands for hatred and indifference.

2) **Alliteration** : Some say the world will end in fire.

3) **Paradox** ; (Paradox is a true statement which appear to be untrue) It is in “ But if it had to perish twice “. It is in “perish twice”

4) **Imagery** ( Imagery a figure of speech where a thing gives out another meaning than its literal meaning)

Fire and Ice stand for desire, passion and hatred coldness in human relations.

Fire also connotes the feelings of heat and burning pain etc.

Ice connotes the feelings of coldness, hatred, intolerance and indifference

**Rhyme Scheme** : abaa ababa

### Value based question

1 Discuss how extreme behaviour can hasten the end of the world with respect to ‘Fire and Ice

#### Answer

Fire symbolises desire and ‘Ice’ symbolises hatred. Desire is a kind of intense love or want that focuses people on getting and possessing and acquiring. Our society is full of people who spend their lives working to get a bigger and better TV, a more stylish car or a more extravagant house. This kind of desire can lead people to destruction in the form of bankruptcy or even broken relationships. Frost’s poem speaks on the issue of greed corrupting people and even society. The power of hate, which is symbolised by ice is just as great as desire. While desire consumes quickly hate produces shy yet restrained devastation. For instance, Hate is the root cause of racism and war. It can linger in people’s mind for lifetimes. Moreover, it consumes the hater even more than the person hated. It thus, ruins lives

## FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET

### Lesson 1

**Name : A Triumph Of Surgery**

**Writer : James Harriot**



#### **Tricki's illness**

The narrator of the story is Mr. Herriot. He is a veterinary surgeon. He was really worried about the dog. Its name was Tricki. He was shocked to see it with its mistress. It had become hugely fat. Its eyes had become red. Its tongue came out from its jaws. It was in a state of disease.

#### **Tricki's mistress made Tricki ill**

The mistress of the dog was Mrs. Pumphrey. She told Mr. Herriot that the dog seemed to have no energy. So she gave it more malt and cod liver oil and a bowl of Horlicks. She also gave it some cream cakes and chocolates despite Herriot's refusal. It was a rich diet.

#### **Herriot's warning to Mrs. Pumphrey**

Herriot looked at the dog again. Its big trouble was that it had become greedy. It did not refuse food. Herriot asked Mrs. Pumphrey if she had been giving the dog plenty of exercise. She said she had not. Herriot warned her. If she didn't cut its food and gave it more physical exercise, it would be really ill. She said that he was right. But it was difficult for her.

#### **Tricki to be in hospital**

Within next few days Mrs. Pumphrey told Herriot that Tricki didn't eat anything. It refused to eat even its favourite dishes. It spent all its time lying panting. The narrator had made his plans in advance. He suggested that Tricki should be hospitalised for about a fortnight. The lady almost became unconscious. She was sure that it would die if he did not see it. The narrator kept an eye on Tricki for two days. He gave it plenty of water but no food. On the third day, it started whimpering on seeing other dogs. It followed them down the garden. Later that day other dogs had their food. When they had finished, Tricki walked round the bowls. He also licked them. It meant he was hungry. It was given some food.

### Tricki shows improvement

Tricki started to show progress. It was given no medicinal treatment. It ran about with the dogs all day. It discovered the joy of being with other dogs. Meanwhile Mrs. Pumphrey continued ringing regularly. She asked various questions about Tricki. But the narrator told her that the dog was out of danger.

### When Tricki becomes all right

Mrs. Pumphrey started to bring round fresh eggs to build up Tricki's strength. The narrator began giving Tricki wine before and during the meal. The dog began to drink brandy also. Tricki now had one extra egg in the morning. It had wine at noon and brandy in the evening. After a fortnight, the narrator rang her up saying the dog was all right.

### Mrs. Pumphrey comes to take Tricki home

Mrs. Pumphrey arrived at the narrator's Surgery in a big car. She asked him if the dog was better. The narrator told her that the dog was fine. He would bring it to her. When Tricki saw its mistress, it ran into Mrs. Pumphrey's lap. It began licking her face and barking.

### Tricki's cure—a triumph of Surgery

The narrator helped the driver to bring out Tricki's various things. These were Tricki's beds, toys, cushions, coats and bowls. They had not been used. As the car moved away, Mrs. Pumphrey leaned out of the window. Tears shone in her eyes. Her lips trembled. She told the narrator that it was a triumph of surgery.

### New Words

- 1) Malnutrition
- 2) Hastened
- 3) Lumbago
- 4) Swooned
- 5) Despairing

### Word meanings:

- 1) Sausage – a thin tube like casing
- 2) Lolloped – came out
- 3) Wrung – twisted
- 4) Tottering – walking weakly
- 5) Swooned – became unconscious

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

#### 1) Why did Mrs. Pumphrey make a frantic call to Mr. Herriot?

- Mrs. Pumphrey had a dog named Tricki. Indirectly, she was responsible for the dog's illness. She gave him little extra between meals i.e., malt, cod-liver oil, etc. He was not given any physical exercise. So, the dog fell ill and started vomiting also. It made Mrs. Pumphrey so much worried that she had to call the veterinary surgeon, Dr. Herriot for his treatment.

**2) Why was the narrator shocked at Tricki's appearance?**

- The narrator was shocked at Tricki's appearance because he had become very fat. His blood red and rheumy eyes gazed straight. His tongue lolled from his jaws. He had become hugely fat, like a bloated sausage with a leg at each corner.

**3) Why was Mr. Herriot tempted to keep Tricki as a permanent guest?**

- Mrs. Pumphrey used to send lots of things like eggs, wine, brandy etc., for Tricki. But nothing was given to Tricki. All the things were consumed by the doctor and the other members of the hospital. Hence, Mr. Herriot was tempted to keep Tricki as his permanent guest.

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

**1) How can you say that Mrs. Pumphrey was a rich lady?**

- Mrs. Pumphrey was a rich lady who had a small dog, named Tricki. She had pampered the dog by providing him things like a raincoat for wet days, a whole wardrobe and full of tweed coats. There were separate bowls like breakfast bowl, lunch bowl, supper bowl etc. for his different meals. She had a lot of servants and maids to take care of him and to serve Tricki's favourite cushions, toys and rubber rings. Besides, she owned chauffeur driven long, black car. All these things suggest that she was a rich lady. She used to give Tricki some extras between meals to build him up. Some malt, cod-liver oil and a bowl of Horlicks which only the rich can afford to feed their dogs. She also fed him with cream cakes and chocolates which he loved very much.

**2) What treatment was given to Tricki by Dr. Herriot?**

- Tricki fell ill. Dr. Herriot was called upon. When he looked at the dog, he immediately made out that Tricki did not need any medicine. He was sick because he had taken excess food. So, he gave little food and stressed on lots of water and exercise which Tricki was not used to. He was served food with other dogs and was made to run and play also with them. He joined them in their friendly scrimmages. Gradually, he learnt the art of hunting rats in the old den, house, fighting like a tiger for his share at mealtimes. In other words, he was leading a normal life which he never had done with Mrs. Pumphrey. Soon, Tricki became normal without taking any medicine. His progress was very rapid. He learnt to live an active and normal life, like other dogs. He had lot of fun and he had never had such a time in his life because of luxuries provided to him.

**VALUE BASED**

**Q1 Excess of everything is bad. Comment in the wake of Mrs Pumphrey's love for Tricki.**

Answer Pumphrey was a rich woman who loved her dog very much. She loved to live a comfortable and lavish life and also wanted her dog to spend a similar one. She had maintained a wardrobe full of fancy fur coats, dresses, beds etc for Tricki. Apart from this, she used to overfeed Tricki out of her love and concern. She used to serve him cod-liver oil and malt between the main meals and Horlicks after dinner to give him strength. She never realised that Tricki was a greedy dog and this would spoil

his health. She could not even refuse to answer Tricki drooling for cream cakes and chocolates. Her overfeeding worsened Tricki's condition. This made the dog lazy, inactive and obese. He used to lie on his rug and pant all day long. Mrs Pumphrey fed him excessively, spoiling Tricki's health to such an extent that he had to be hospitalised. Even in the hospital she continued to convey Tricki her love through eggs, wine and brandy. Her fondness and care for Tricki proved that excess of everything made him fall sick.

## READING SKILLS

### READING PARAGRAPH

#### **. 1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the sentences that follow:**

Sniffer dog Tucker uses his nose to help researchers find out why a killer whale population off the northwest coast of the United States is on the decline. He searches for whale faeces floating on the surface of the water, which are then collected for examination. He is one of the elite team of detection dogs used by scientists studying a number of species including right whales and killer whales.

Conservation canines are fast becoming indispensable tools for biologists according to Aimee Hurt, associate director and co-founder of Working Dogs for Conservation, based in Three Forks, Montana.

Over the last few years, though, so many new conservation dog projects have sprung up that Hurt can no longer keep track of them all. Her organization's dogs and their handlers are fully booked to assist field researchers into 2012.

Dogs have such a phenomenal sense of smell", explained Sam Wasser, director of the Center for Conservation biology at the University of Washington in Seattle. He has worked with scat-detection dogs since 199(g). Scientists have been using Conservation Canines in their research since 199(g). These dogs have enabled them to non-invasively access vast amount of genetic and physiological information which is used to tackle conservation problems around the world. Such information has proved vital for determining the causes and consequences of human disturbances on wildlife as well as the actions needed to mitigate such impacts.

The ideal detection dog is extremely energetic with an excessive play drive. These dogs will happily work all day long, motivated by the expectation of a ball game as a reward for sample detection. The obsessive, high energy personalities of detection dogs also make them difficult to maintain as pets. As a result, they frequently find themselves abandoned to animal shelters, facing euthanasia. The programme rescues these dogs and offers them a satisfying career in conservation research.



Unseen passage with questions and answers class 10 English: (1×8 = 8 marks) (Board 2014, Set 8L1922Q)

- (a) According to the text there are a few \_\_\_\_\_ detection dogs like Tucker.
- (b) Tucker sniffs for whale \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) The dogs are special because they assist in research without \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) The ideal detection dog \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) The dogs expect \_\_\_\_\_ as a reward of their hard work.
- (f) \_\_\_\_\_ of these dogs make it difficult to keep them as pets.
- (g) These dogs find career in \_\_\_\_\_
- (h) The word 'euthanasia' means \_\_\_\_\_

Ans.

- (a) elite team of.
- (b) farces floating on the surface of water.
- (c) invasion.
- (d) is extremely energetic with an excessive play drive.
- (e) a ball game.
- (f) The obsessive, high energy personalities.
- (g) conservation research.
- (h) painless killing.

**2 Read the following paragraph and chose the correct answer from the alternatives given below:**

In the 16th century, an age of great marine and terrestrial exploration, Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition to sail around the world. As a young Portuguese noble, he served the king of Portugal, but he became involved in the quagmire of political intrigue at court and lost the king's favor. After he was dismissed from service by the king of Portugal, he offered to serve the future Emperor Charles V of Spain.

A papal decree of 1493 had assigned all land in the New World west of 50 degrees W longitude to Spain and all the land east of that line to Portugal. Magellan offered to prove that the East Indies fell under Spanish authority. On September 20, 1519, Magellan set sail from Spain with five ships. More than a year later, one of these ships was exploring the topography of South America in search of a water route across the continent. This ship sank, but the remaining four ships searched along the southern peninsula of South America. Finally they found the passage they sought near 50 degrees S latitude. Magellan named this passage the Strait of All Saints, but today it is known as the Strait of Magellan.

One ship deserted while in this passage and returned to Spain, so fewer sailors were privileged to gaze at that first panorama of the Pacific Ocean. Those who remained crossed the meridian now known as the International Date Line in the early spring of 1521 after 98 days on the Pacific Ocean. During those long days at sea, many of Magellan's men died of starvation and disease.

Later, Magellan became involved in an insular conflict in the Philippines and was killed in a tribal battle. Only one ship and 17 sailors under the command of the Basque navigator Elcano survived to complete the westward journey to Spain and thus prove once and for all that the world is round, with no precipice at the edge.

**1. The 16th century was an age of great \_\_\_\_\_ exploration.**

1. cosmic
2. land
3. mental
4. common man
5. None of the above

**2. Magellan lost the favor of the king of Portugal when he became involved in a political \_\_\_\_\_.**

1. entanglement
2. discussion
3. negotiation
4. problem
5. None of the above

**3. The Pope divided New World lands between Spain and Portugal according to their location on one side or the other of an imaginary geographical line 50 degrees west of Greenwich that extends in a \_\_\_\_\_ direction.**

1. north and south
2. crosswise
3. easterly
4. south east
5. north and west

**4. One of Magellan's ships explored the \_\_\_\_\_ of South America for a passage across the continent.**

1. coastline
2. mountain range
3. physical features
4. islands
5. None of the above

**5. Four of the ships sought a passage along a southern \_\_\_\_\_.**

1. coast
2. inland
3. body of land with water on three sides
4. border
5. Answer not available

**6. The passage was found near 50 degrees S of \_\_\_\_\_.**

1. Greenwich
2. The equator

3. Spain
4. Portugal
5. Madrid

**7. In the spring of 1521, the ships crossed the \_\_\_\_\_ now called the International Date Line.**

1. imaginary circle passing through the poles
2. imaginary line parallel to the equator
3. area
4. land mass
5. Answer not available

### Answers

#### 1. B

“Terrestrial” means land. No choice here offers a synonym for “marine,” e.g. nautical/naval/water/seagoing, and no other choices match either marine or terrestrial.

#### 2. A

“Quagmire” means literally a bog or marsh, and figuratively an involved situation difficult to escape; entanglement is a synonym, more specifically similar than the other choices.

#### 3. A

Longitudes are imaginary geographical lines running north and south. Latitudes run east and west. The other choices do not equal either latitude or longitude in direction.

#### 4. C

Topography means the physical features of a land mass. It does not mean coastline (A), mountain range (B), or islands (D).

#### 5. C

A peninsula is a piece of land connected to the mainland by an isthmus and projecting into the ocean such that it is surrounded on three sides by water. A peninsula is not a coast (A); it is not found inland (B); and it is not a border (D).

#### 6. B

The passage was found near 50 degrees S latitude. Latitudes are measured horizontally, in relation to the equator or central imaginary line, equidistant between the North and South Poles. Longitudes are measured vertically. Greenwich (A), the location of zero degrees longitude, adopted as the global standard, is both incorrect and never named in the passage. Spain (C), Portugal (D), and Madrid (E) in Spain are also incorrect.

## 7. A

Meridians are imaginary geographical circles intersecting the poles. Imaginary lines parallel to the equator (B) are latitudes. The International Date Line is a specific meridian, not an area (C). It is not a land mass (D) as it crosses both water and land.

### 3 Read the following paragraph and chose the correct answer from the alternatives given below:

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

**1 The Curies' \_\_\_\_\_ collaboration helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.**

1. friendly
2. competitive
3. courteous
4. industrious
5. chemistry

**2 Marie had a bright mind and a \_\_\_\_\_ personality.**

1. strong
2. lighthearted
3. humorous

4. strange
5. envious

**3 When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt \_\_\_\_\_.**

1. hopeless
2. annoyed
3. depressed
4. worried
5. None of the above

**4 Marie \_\_\_\_\_ by leaving Poland and traveling to France to enter the Sorbonne.**

1. challenged authority
2. showed intelligence
3. behaved
4. was distressed
5. Answer not available

**5 \_\_\_\_\_ she remembered their joy together.**

1. Dejectedly
2. Worried
3. Tearfully
4. Happily
5. Irefully

**6 Her \_\_\_\_\_ began to fade when she returned to the Sorbonne to succeed her husband.**

1. misfortune
2. anger
3. wretchedness
4. disappointment
5. ambition

**7 Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium, Marie Curie was never \_\_\_\_\_.**

1. troubled
2. worried
3. disappointed
4. sorrowful
5. disturbed

**Answers**

**1. A**

“Amicable” means friendly. It does not mean competitive (B), i.e. oppositional, ambitious, or aggressive; courteous (C), i.e. polite; industrious (D), i.e. hard-working; or chemistry (E): their collaboration was in physics, but moreover, the passage specifically describes their collaboration as “amicable.”

**2. B**

“Blithe” means light-hearted. It does not mean strong (A), humorous (B) or funny; strange (D), or envious (E).

**3. B**

“Disgruntled” means annoyed. It does not mean hopeless (A), depressed (C), or worried (D).

**4. A**

Marie challenged authority by going to study at the Sorbonne, because Warsaw’s university did not admit women. The passage indicates this challenge by describing her “defiantly” leaving Poland for France; i.e., she was defying authority. The passage does not indicate she showed intelligence (B), “behaved” (C), or was distressed (D) or upset by her move.

**5 A**

A synonym for “despondently” is “dejectedly,” meaning sadly, with despair or depression. The passage indicates this by describing Curie’s emotional state as one of “heartbreaking anguish” over her husband’s sudden accidental death. She is not described in this passage as worried (B) by her memories, or recalling them tearfully (C), happily (D), or irefully (E), i.e. angrily.

**6C**

The closest synonym for the “feeling of desolation” (despair) described in the passage is wretchedness. Misfortune (A) or ill fate/luck is not as close. Anger (B) is a separate emotion from desolation. Disappointment (D) is also different from desolation, meaning feeling let-down rather than hopeless. Ambition (E) is drive to succeed or accomplish things. It was not Curie’s ambition that faded upon returning to the Sorbonne but her depression.

**7C**

“Disillusioned” means disappointed. It does not mean troubled (A), i.e. concerned or disturbed; worried (B) or anxious; sorrowful (D) or sad; or disturbed (E).



## WRITING SKILLS

### 1 ARTICLE

**Write an article in school magazine on “ How it is important to save the planet Earth ”In not more than 120 words**

This is a cause of complete concern across the globe today. The global warming has accelerated the rise of temperature on earth which is said to have risen by 40 C. The sea level is also rising. The glaciers are also melting away. There has been very less rainfall in the recent years resulting in the scarcity of food around the world. The death rate due to starvation has increased immensely. We, the human beings are solely responsible for this calamity. We pollute our planet in many ways. Deforestation, industrial pollution, toxic wastes, vehicular pollution and lack of greenery are the chief causes of imbalance in the ecosystem.

The urgent need of the hour is that each one of us takes step to save the planet in every possible way. We should protect our forests, save fuel, plant trees, take care of toxic pollutants, conserve water and change our life style.

Awareness programmes must be launched by the students and NGOs to make people aware of environmental problems. The public should avoid the use of polythene bags. All of us must strive hard to save our beautiful planet for the future generations.

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

**Using your own ideas ,write an article in 180 words, describing both the benefits and harms of using these high-tech devices.**

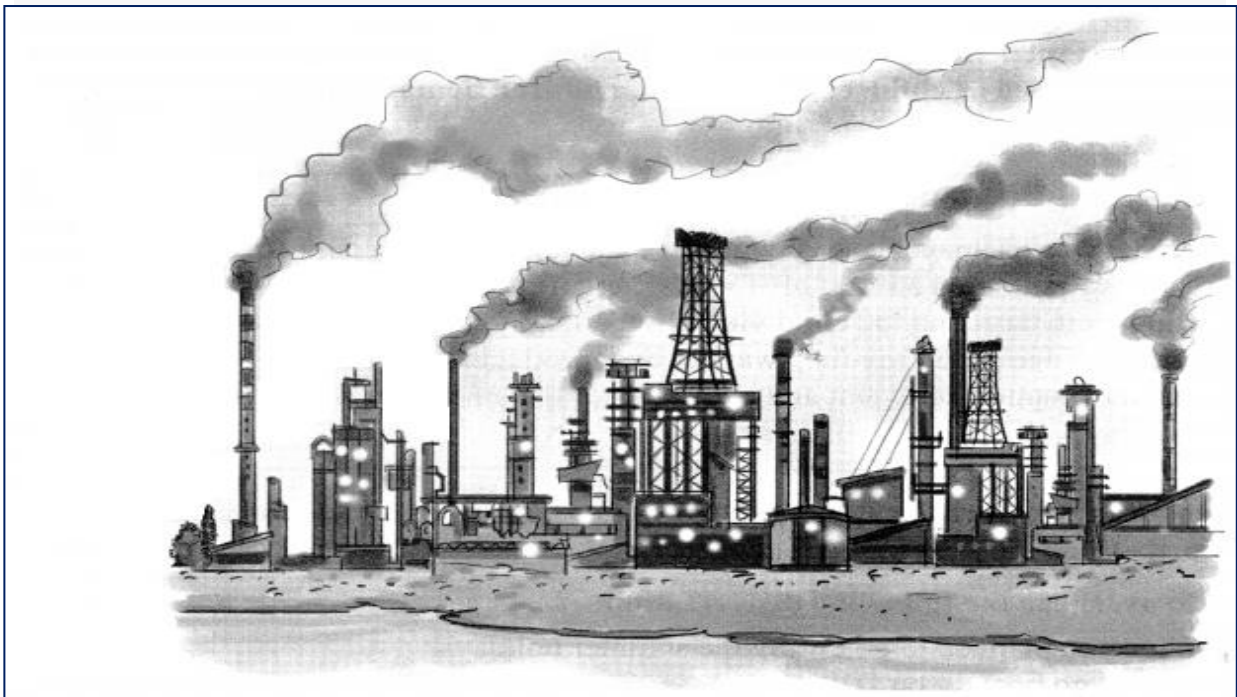
### High – Tech Device- Boon or Bane

The present day high-tech gear is just part of growing up in a digital world. Nevertheless one cannot deny that all these gadgets have become a part and parcel of our daily lives. Besides we have become highly dependent on these devices. This is more so in the case of children. Their lives are completely ruled by these devices.

These devices have many benefits. They have made our lives easier and more comfortable. They have made the world jump forward with a leap, and built up a glittering modern world. They have also opened innumerable avenues for the growth of knowledge and have given a definite form to the wild imagination of man. They have indeed revolutionised every sphere of life. But on the other hand the excessive interest of children in these gadgets, has made parents concerned and worried. Children spend a great deal of time on these gadgets like video games, internet, cell phones etc the parents feel that excessive use of these gadgets will definitely be destructive for the children. This could also cramp their academic and social development. If children are not checked, they would continue to waste time on these gadgets.

hey will recline into their own high-tech shell. Thereupon it will become very difficult for parents to bring them out of this world. If these high- tech devices are used in moderation they can fulfill the purpose for which they have been invented.

**3 Given below is a picture showing the effects of global warming on climate change. Write an article on climate trends in recent years, their causes and effects, especially the threat they pose to the future of mankind. You are Anjana/Arjun Rastogi of Navyug School, Patna. Using the information given below, your own ideas, together with ideas from the unit Environment in your Main Course Book. Complete the article in not more than 120 words.**





The Hazards of Global Warming  
Anjana Rastogi  
X Navyug School

Global warming is (a) ..... Since the industrial revolution

Burning (b)..... as th green houses gases trap more heat. (c)..... which increases the amount of carbon-di-oxide in the atmosphere

During the past century the atmospheric temperature has risen to  $0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the sea level has risen by several inches. Scientist predict that global warming would lead to melting of polar ice. (d)..... the solutions are fairly obvious .In order to reduce global warming we(e) .....and (f).....the use of fossil fuel.

**Answers**

(a)the gradual increase of the earth's temperature as a result of the increase in greenhouse gases

(b) of fossil fuels has led to an increase in temperature

(c) Another major contributor to global warming is deforestation

(d) resulting in a rise in sea level and coastal flooding

(e) must take up reforestation projects

(f) there should be a gradual worldwide shift away from

