



पुना International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Grade IX

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

&

LITERATURE

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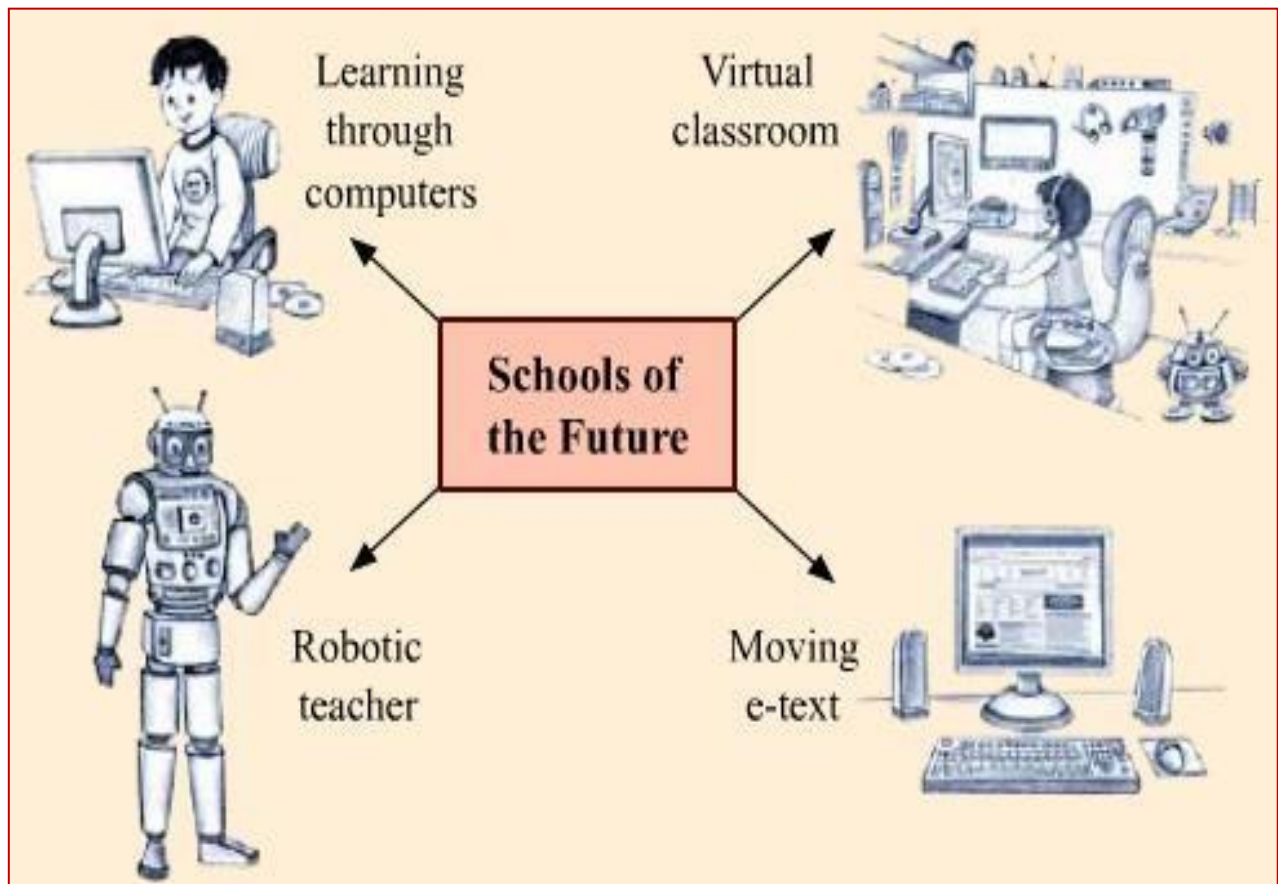
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UNIT 1

NAME OF THE UNIT : THE FUN THEY HAD

WRITER : Isaac Asimov



SUMMARY

Tommy finds a real old book from an attic that has been printed on paper.

According to Margie's grandfather's grandfather, all books were printed on paper.

They found that old book crinkled with yellow pages and it seemed funny to them to find all the letters at same place as when read the first time.

Tommy thinks it was a waste to have a book printed on paper. Once read, the book is left ignored or just thrown away.

Tommy thinks TV screens are better as they have a million books and it is better for more stuff and would never be thrown.

Margie is surprised to know that the book was about a school and feels it is worthless and fails to understand that why would someone write about a school

Margie hates school .Now even more because she has not been performing well in her

geography test.

Margie has problems about learning geography from her mechanical teacher, so her mother calls the Country Inspector to rebuild her lessons.

The Country Inspector was a round little man with a red face who carried his big box of tools with dials and wires.

Now Margie could see her lessons on the big screen. The questions were asked on the screen only. The only part Margie didn't like was when she had to submit her homework and test papers. She hates doing her homework.

The Country Inspector says that Margie's progress is satisfactory and patted her head. He tells her mother that it was not her fault to score less but the subject Geography was a little above her level. He tells her that he has adjusted it to a ten years old level now.

But she was disappointed because she was hoping that the mechanical teacher would be taken away, at least for some time.

Margie asks Tommy why anybody would write about a school. Tommy proudly tells her that the school was not their kind of mechanical school

.He says it was a school

Vocabulary

Nonchalantly

Sigh

Attic

Scream

Plenty

Word Meanings

Crinkly = With many folds

Scornful = Hateful

Slot = A given space

Mechanical = Connected with machines

Dispute = To argue

I Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

a) **What kind of book that did Tommy show to Margie?**

Ans : The book that Tommy showed to Margie was an old, real book which belonged to

his grandfather's grandfather. It had crinkly yellow pages, where all the pages, where all the stories were printed on paper and the words stood still.

b) Why did Margie find the book strange?

Ans: The book had yellow and crinkly pages and the words were standing still unlike moving on a screen. When they turned back to the pages read before, there were the same words on it when they read it for the first time. All these things were strange for Margie.

c) Why did Margie's mother send for the County Inspector? What did he do?

Ans: Margie was not performing well in her geography tests. The county Inspector took the teacher apart and put it together again as its geography sector was geared a little too quick .

II Answer the following question in 100 – 150 words :

a) How was Margie's school different from the schools that existed hundreds of years ago?

Ans: Margie's school was at home. She had a mechanical teacher telebooks, no other students were there in the class and work was fed in by the mechanical teacher by punch codes. Whereas the old schools had proper buildings ,many students, human teachers who gave homework and asked questions .Every one learned the same things and the books were written on paper. So it is clearly visible that Margie's school was totally different from the schools that existed hundreds of years ago.

b) In spite of all comforts and luxuries in today's world , our grandparents stills cherish their own time when life was quite tough. Give your own views regarding this in 80 – 100 words.

Ans : Our grandparents lived during the years of 1950s to 1970s. At that time life was very simple yet tough. They had time to explore the surroundings and the world .They had parks to play with less pollution around them.. Mechanical gadgets were there, but were used only for necessary activities. There were rivers where they could go for picnics and treks, without the fear of getting allergy. The school was more of a place for fun where they met their friends.

They studied but were not competing with each other.. a For them togetherness was important rather than competition. In today's world we are with our friends . We have all the facilities of life but we do not have time for our family and friends. We like to play but on computers and play stations rather than with our siblings and friends.

pUNIT 2

NAME OF THE UNIT: THE SOUND OF MUSIC Part I

WRITER : Deborah Cowley



SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Evelyn soon became a shining inspiration for the handicapped.

Vocabulary

Vibrations

Deteriorated

Auditioned

Intriguing

Hectic

Word Meanings

Jostle = Push gently

Prestigious = Having high status

Daunting = Frightening

Profoundly = Completed

Potential = Capacity

I Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

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

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

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

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

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

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

II Answer the following question in 100 – 150 words:

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

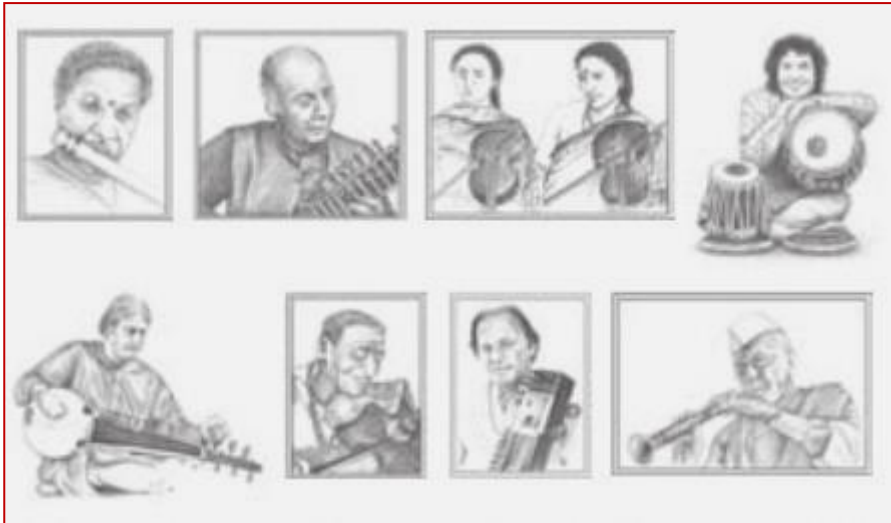
Ans: When Evelyn became deaf, she was determined to lead normal life. She was encouraged by her percussion teacher. She learned to sense the music through different parts of the body and opened her mind and body to the vibrations. She could feel higher drum from waist up and xylophone music through finger tips. She used to remove her shoes on the

wooden floors. She was the master of a thousand instruments and most sought after a multi percussionist.

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

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

THE SHEHNANI OF BISMILLAH KHAN



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

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

Vocabulary

Vibrations

Deteriorated

Auditioned

Intriguing

Hectic

Word Meanings

Banned = Forbade

Reeded = Wind instruments which have reeds like the flute.

Captivated = Held attention of

Coveted = Much in demand

Conferred = Given

I Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

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

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

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

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

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

what did he earn ?

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

II Answer the following question in 100 – 150 words :

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

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

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

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

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

L 1

Name :THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

Poet : Robert Frost



About The Poet

Robert Frost (1874*1963) was born in San Francisco. He spent most of His adult life in rural New England. He made attempts to write poetry while working on a farm or teaching in a school. In 1913, his first book was published. Gradually, he became one of the country's-best loved poets. He employed traditional patterns to Write a poem. He chose "The old fashioned way to be new." His well-known poems are 'Stopping By Woods on a Snowy Evening', 'Mending Wall', 'The Road Not Taken' etc.

Summary

The Road Not Taken' is an autobiographical poem.; Once, the poet come across a junction when his path diverged into two and he had to take a decision of which road to take. He stood there for a Long time and gave a serious thought to each road. Then he decided to take the road which was less travelled. The reason for this was that it was grassy and as far as the condition of the road was concerned, both the roads were equally worn.

He decided to keep the other road for some other time, though he knew that he might not be able to go back to that road.

That morning, both the road lay equally covered in leaves. No traveller had trodden on them that day. The poet felt that after ages he would be telling with a sigh that both the roads diverged in a forest. And the decision of taking the less travelled road made all the difference in his life.

Vocabulary

Doubted
Trodden
Choice
Undergrowth
Condition

Word Meanings

Diverged = Separated
Traveller = A person who travels
Lay - Placed
Trodden = Passed over
Sigh = Long deep breath

Q1 A] Read the following lines and answer the questions that follows:

**“ Then took the other, just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as far that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same..**

a) Why did the poet take the other road ?

to
Ans :The poet took the other road because he thought that it was more challenging
Travel on it as only a few had used it.

b) What did the poet discover while travelling on the other road ?

Ans The poet discovered, while travelling on the other road, that the second was almost equally used as the first one.

c) Find a word from the passage that is opposite to foul ?

Ans : Fair

**B] “ Two road diverged in yellow wood
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveller, long I stood
And locked down once as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;**

a) At which point had the poet reached?

Ans: The poet is standing at a point where two roads diverged in the yellow wood.

b) Why was traveller feeling sorry ?

Ans: The poet is feeling sorry because he could not travel on both the roads.

c) Give the opposite to ‘met at a point’.

Ans : Diverged

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

a) Was the poet doubtful or clear ?

Ans: Throughout the poem and the poet’s journey, he faces an archetypal delimma. He doubts if he would ever be able to come back to take that other road which might have given

him some other more lucrative options in life. The poet believes and we all know that one road leads to another. So going back to original path is not easy.

b) Does the speaker feel that he has made the wrong choice in taking the road less travelled by? If not, why does he 'sigh'? What does he regret?

Ans : No, the speaker does not feel that he has made a wrong decision by taking the road less travelled. The poet wanted to explore both the roads. He tells himself that he will explore one and then come back and explore the other, but he knows that he will probably be unable to do so.

c) And that has made all the difference. What is your opinion of the difference.... Was it for the better or the worse? Substantiate your answer.

Ans: The poem does not clearly state whether the choice made by the poet made him or sad. However, if examined the way of the world, we find that the individuals who achieved recognition and fame have always achieved the beaten track. Hence we can reason that the poet traveler was made happy by choosing the less travelled path, not the beaten track. The concluding line of the poem- 'and that has made all the difference' connotes the poet's joy.

3 Answer the following question in 100 – 150 words :

A) what is the theme of the poem "The Road Not Taken"

Ans: The poem "The Road Not Taken" offers a profound perception in the process of decision making. The traveller at the cross roads of the diverging roads symbolic of an individual at a decisive moment in his life's journey. His choice of future action, which road he should adopt spiritualism or materialism is of utmost importance since the decision decides his destiny.

The poet "Robert Frost" through this poem asserts the importance of right decision at sometimes we have to make our choices without the full understanding of the state of affairs at the right time. Even then we should arrive at decision only after carefully considering all the available options. We may regret our choice or we may get excited about our choice. But the choice at the crucial moment will determine and change the path of our life hence the poem stresses the need for deep and crucial analysis of the situation before we arrive at a life transforming decision.

Poem – 2

Name : "Wind"

Poet : Subramania Bharati



Summary

As the name suggests this poem is about wind. However, the wind is a natural phenomenon. And in the poem, the poet describes the power of the wind and calls wind destructive. Further, he links

the destructive power of the wind with the difficulties of life. He says that weak people breakdown easily, but stronger people emerge out stronger. Also, the poem gives a very important lesson that we should be mentally tough and physically strong in order to survive the hardships of life. However, a weak person crumbles and breakdown like an old building. So it is necessary that we should make these destructive forces our friends with our determination and strength.

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

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

In the next pare he continuously repeated the word ‘crumbling’ to lay stress that everything crumbles in the face of strong wind. So, the poet wants to say that everything breaks when the wind is very strong and powerful. He says that weak houses, weak doors, beams, wooden structures, bodies of people, animals, etc. all fall and crumbles. In addition, everything which is weak reacts by breaking or falling down in the face of hardship. Hence, the poet says that whenever weak people faces and hardship or challenge in life they fall or break down.

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

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

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

Word meaning

Softly = Slowly

Tear = Split

Crushes = Destroys

Poking fun = Mocking

Rafter = Log of wood used in the roof

Crumbling = Breaking

Winnow to blow chaff

a) Wind come softly

Don't break the shutters of the windows

Don't scatter the papers

Don't throw down the books

Don't throw down the books on the shelf

i) Whom does the poet request in the above lines ?

ii) Write any one action of the wind

iii) Who is the poet?

iv) Trace a word from the extract which means "thrown in different directions"

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

(ii) Scattering of papers/ throwing books from the shelf / breaking the shutters of the window

(iii) The poet is Subramania Bharti.

(iv) Scatter

B] The wind blows out weak fires. He makes strong fires roar and flourish. His friendship is good.

We praise him every day.

(i) How does the wind affects the weak fires ?

(ii) What is the effect of the wind on strong fire?

(iii) Who is the poet?

(iv) Trace a word from the extract that means prosper.

Ans (i) The wind blows out the weak fires.

(ii) The winds makes the strong fires even more strong and increases its power.

(iii) The poet is Subramania Bharti.

(iv) Flourish

❖ Answer the following questions in 30 – 40 words:

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

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

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

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

These troubles are to be ignored.

3) Describe the central idea of the poem.

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

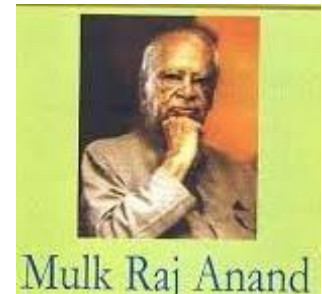
❖ **Answer the following questions in 100 – 120 words:**

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

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

L 1 THE LOST CHILD

Mulkraj Anand



Vocabulary

Alleys
Tyrant
Gaudy
Fluttering
Wailed

Word Meanings

Suppress = Put an end to
Intently = Attentively

Heeded = Listened to
Convulsed = Shook violently
Persuasively = Convincingly

Literature

I Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

a) Where did the child go with his parents ? What did he want there ?

Ans :The child went to a fair with his parents. He wanted garlands , balloons and sweets over there . He also wanted to see a snack and also wanted to take a ride on the swing.

b) What happened when the lost child reached the temple door ?

Ans :When the child reached the temple door , men jostled each other. The poor child struggled to thrust his way out but was knocked. He might have been trampled if he had not shouted at his highest pith.

c) How was the child separated from his parents ?

Ans :The boy was attracted to toys , balloons and sweets in the fair He got fascinated with the Flute, music being played the snack charmer. While watching the round about swing he got separated from his parents.

II Answer the following question in 100 – 150 words :

a) Difficult situations mark the development of certain qualities in us . Explain with reference to the story the lost child.

Ans :It is true that difficult situations mark the development of certain qualities in us. What we require is that we must have courage in our heart, trust over ourself and tolerance . It comes to be true in the story the lost child . Before separation, the child was very happy and excited at the fair. He was fascinated with all the things that were displayed at the stalls . H wanted to have all the things like his favourite toys, sweet, flowers etc, but after separation, the boy just wanted to be with his patents. He takes him to every other place which the child had desired earlier but, he denies and only wants to meet his parents. In this way , it is seen that certain qualities develop in difficult situation.

b) Compare the attitude of the child before and after his separation from his parents.

Ans: Before separation the child was very happy and excited at the fair. He was fascinated With all the things that were displayed at the stalls .. He wanted to have all the things like his favourite toys, sweets , flowers, etc.. He also wanted to go for ar ide. But after separation the boy just wanted to be with his parents . He was not interested in any of those things which he kept asking to have from stalls. In the absence of his parents these things did not give him any satisfaction.

L 2

THE ADVENTURES OF TOTO

Writer: Ruskin Bond



Summary

Toto monkey is bought

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

Toto is described

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

Toto is kept in a secret place

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

Toto was kept tied to a peg.

Toto's

mischiefs

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

Toto is transferred to servants' quarters

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

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

Toto travels with Grandfather secretly

Grandfather got a big black canvas kit-bag. He put Toto into it. Toto couldn't take his hands out of this bag. It was too strong for him to bite. Toto remained in the bag as far as Saharanpur. Grandfather was coming out of the railway station. Toto grinned at the ticket-collector at the gate. The ticket-collector was taken aback. He told Grandfather that he had a dog with him. So he would have to pay Rs. three as fare for this 'dog'. In vain, argued the Grandfather that Toto was not a dog. He had his pet tortoise with him also. So he asked the ticket-collector how much he should pay for it: The ticket-collector said that it was not a dog. So there was no charge for that.

Toto is finally accepted in the house

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

Toto at mischief again

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

Toto nearly boiled himself alive

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

Toto's mischiefs continue

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

Toto is sold back to his original owner

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

Vocabulary

wicked
Halter
Hauled
Quadruped
Hunches

Word Meanings

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

Literature

A] Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions

Grand father gave Nana a slap across her hunches and she jerked back, dragging Toto with her. He had fastened on to her long ears with his sharp little teeth.

a) Who is Nana ?

Ans: Nana is the name of family donkey

b) Why did nana drag Toto with her ?

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

c) **Name the writer .**

Ans: Ruskin Bond

d) **Find the opposite of ‘loosened’ from the passage.**

Ans : Fastened

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

a) **Who is ‘I’ in the passage ?**

Ans: The narrator.

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

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

c) **Name the writer .**

Ans: Ruskin Bond

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

Ans: House.

I Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words:

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

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

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

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

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

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

II Answer the following question in 100 – 150 words :

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

Ans : Grandfather had to go to Saharanpur. So, he decided to put Toto in a big black canvas bag for the train journey. When they reached the station. Toto started jumping on the platform and everyone was surprised to see a bag jumping and moving about . When the ticket collector came then Toto poked his head out of the bag. The ticket collector wanted grandfather to buy a ticket for him and grandfather did not want to. Finally, the ticket collector had his way

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

Ans: Before bringing a pet in the house, we should remember that these animals can neither speak nor express as human beings. As a pet owner, we should know that there are a number of dangers that lurk in our households for theses little creatures. We should always keep pesticides and medicines at a bay from the animals and children as they are a potential threat to them. The areas where pets might start fire inadvertently, such as kitchen or fire place or

plugs should be covered, we should never have pets unattended around the open flames. Small electrical cords are also harmful for them, possibly they could be wounded so, they must be kept at a distant. All the pots and oil bottles should be properly closed

Reading comprehension 1

U.N.O.

In the year of 1945 United Nations Organization came into being as the successor of League of Nations. It began with fifty nations as its members but now it has 185 member nations accounting for almost all the countries of entire earth except Switzerland. The nations are the members of the UN General Assembly, the world body's chief deliberate organ. All the other wings are answerable to it through annual and special periodical reports submitted for its consideration. The General Assembly, discusses the reports and gives its approvals, elects General Secretary and the judges of the International court of Justice, admits new members to the Assembly, and also elects the non-permanent members of various councils. There are Economic and Social Council, The Trusteeship council besides the International Court, General Assembly and the Security Council. The General Secretary is the Chief Administrative Office of the world body who heads the UN Secretariat. He presides over the General Assembly meetings and those of other organs of U.N.

In addition to the above main organs, the UNO has several other specialized agencies like ILO (International Labour Organization), UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), UNCTAD (United Nations Council for Trade And Development), WHO (World Health Organization), etc. These agencies help the parent body in working out agreements on various- related matters to them and in achieving different objectives and goals. WHO, for example, plans step to achieve the highest possible level of good health of the entire human population of the earth.

Fill in the blanks

1. In 1945, The League of Nations was by the United Nations Organization.
2. With fifty nations.....it started.
3. The world body's chief deliberate organ is.....
4. The General Secretary and the judges of the International Court of Justice..... by the General Assembly.
5. ILO, UNCTAD, WHO, UNESCO etc. are the.....of the UNO

Answer

1. succeeded 2. as its members 3. the General Assembly 4. are elected 5. specialized agencies

Answer the following questions related to the above passage:

1. How many members the General Assembly now has?
2. Which country is not the members of the UNO?
3. Through what the other organs of the General Assembly are answerable to it?

4. Through what office the General Secretary functions?
5. What does UNESCO stand for?

Correct Answers

1. The General Assembly has now 193 members.
2. Switzerland.
3. The other organs are answerable to the General Assembly through annual and special reports.
4. The General Secretary functions through U.N. Secretariat.
5. United Nations Economic Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Question 2 The Toy Train

Ever since I saw a programme on ‘Heritage Toy Train of Darjeeling’ I was seized with a wish to enjoy a ride on it. I saved money for the trip. One day I was on the train to Jalpaiguri from Delhi.

From Jalpaiguri to Darjeeling it is 82 kms on the toy train. The very sight of the Toy Train excited me and my eyes sparkled. Finally, I was in the dream toy. The experience indeed was off unforgettable as the train chugged through lush green and thick Terai forests. The scenes all around me were just out the fairy tale book. There were fascinating hills, waterfalls and woolly clouds almost touching the ground. The mist filled valleys and hills lent a dreamy touch to the journey. The tall trees of oak, pine and fir stood majestically adding beauty to the scene. At most of the places the train ran alongside the motor road. The huge terraced tea plantations all along the track presented a thrilling picture that wetted the eyes. It was a really journey through a dream land. The entire train journey took six hours but the time flew as fast as it does in a dream, years and days compressed into a few seconds-minutes.

The Toy Train passed through by tiny villages or clusters of houses or buildings on both sides. The coaches ran so close to the shops that one could pick up goods from them or talk to the shopkeepers in low voices. The school children ran along the toy coaches and giggled at the passengers. The train slowly climbed up the mountains. The people got on or off the running train with ridiculous ease and safety. All along the track innocent and happy faces of mountain people smiled at the passengers the women folk wore colorful woolen garments which made them look like mountain fairies. To ascend the mountain heights the Toy Train ran on zig-zag track. I felt sorry when someone told me that the next was the terminal station of Darjeeling. How I wished more of the toy Train!

1. Between which stations the Toy Train runs?
2. What trees are commonly seen along the Toy Train track?
3. What plant is grown on the terraced plantations of Darjeeling?
4. How much time the one-way journey of Toy Train takes from one end to the other?
5. What do school children do when they see the Toy Train?

Answers

1. The Toy Train runs between Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.
2. One can see oak, pine and fir trees from the Toy Train alongside track.
3. Tea.
4. It takes six hours to reach Darjeeling from Jalpaiguri, the two terminals of the Toy Train.

5 The school children run alongside Toy Train coal-fa-arid giggle merrily at the passengers.

Letter writing (Informal)

1 Imagine yourself as Gaurav Mallya. Your room-mate Tejas' right hand is plastered as it got fractured while playing badminton in the school. Write a letter to his father informing him about the accident and also asking him not to worry.

Shri Ram Boy's Hostel,
Mall Road
Shimla-171001
17th October, 20XX

Dear Uncle

At first, let me introduce myself to you. I am Gaurav Mallya, a student of Shri Ram School in Shimla and staying in the school's hostel. Your son Tejas is my room-mate. He is very cooperative and we are living like brothers in the same room. We help each other in our studies as well as in other activities.

I am writing this to inform you that last evening, while playing badminton in the school, Tejas fractured his right hand which has been plastered. He himself is not able to write because of the plaster on his right hand. I know you and aunty will get worried, but it is only a hairline fracture.

Let me assure you that there is nothing to worry about and I am here to look after him. There is no need for you to rush here to see him. I will keep you informed about Tejas periodically.

Regards
Gaurav Mally

2 Your uncle has offered to get you a pet for your birthday. Write a letter to him telling him what you like, give reasons for your choice and tell him how you take care of your pet.

House 365 – E
Malviya Nagar
Patna – 800003
15th February, 20XX

Dear Uncle

Namaste. How are you? I am sure you would be as good as always. Even I am doing well

here.

As you know very well, next week is my birthday. I know your gifts are always valuable to me and delightful. I remember you were telling me, when you visited our home last month, that you were planning to gift me a dog puppy as my birthday gift.

Uncle, I am eagerly waiting for this gift from your side. I am quite excited about it. From a long time I have been interested in looking after a puppy and you are fulfilling my wish. As you very well know, dogs are very faithful pets and are also useful for guarding the home against intruders. I can train up the puppy to be a good guard dog.

I understand that keeping pets in the house is not easy. We have to take good care of them. But you can be sure that I will take good care of it. I will keep writing to you regularly about its training and progress.

I am eagerly awaiting its arrival. I am making preparations for its stay in my room at home. Thanks once again.

Please convey my respects to Aunty and regards to Sunny.

Yours affectionately
Arvind

Formal Letter

Q3. You are Radha G, member of NGO AWAAZ. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily for a public movement to clean the Yamuna river. (You must introduce yourself, describe how the people are to be blamed for polluting the river and suggest the need for installing water treatment plant to clean the river).

33, Jal Vihar
Wazirabad, New Delhi - 33

Dated: 25 February 2021

The Editor
Hindustan Times
New Delhi.

Subject: Need for people's movement for a clean Yamuna

Dear Editor

I am Radha G, member of NGO AWAAZ. I am writing to you in order to highlight the deteriorating condition of river Yamuna.

The city of Delhi is getting contaminated water from river Yamuna. The residents are to be blamed for this. They pollute the river with garbage, sewage and filth. The river water is full of bacteria, plastic, chemicals and other waste materials. It is unfit for consumption.

The people have been demanding a Water Treatment plant. The authorities have not yet responded to the repeated requests.

I request you to highlight the problem in your newspaper and arouse public interest. We all need to get together in order to get the plant set up in the area. Subject: Need for people's movement for a clean Yamuna

Thank You
Yours sincerely

Radha G, Member AWAAZ.

Story writing

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

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

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

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

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

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

The celebrated archer Guru Dronacharya taught the royal princes the finer points of archery.

One day he wanted to test...

Outline: Selected a tree in forest..... placed a wooden bird on a bare branch..... were to hit the bird in the eye..... Yudhisthir stepped forward... ..“Can you see me?” asked Dronacharya. ‘Yes’ replied Yudhisthir..... asked him to put down the bow..... each prince replied the same..... asked to retire from the competition..... finally came Aijuna “Aijuna, do you see me?” asked Dronacharya. “I see only my target,” said Aijuna Aijuna hit the bird’s eye.

Arjuna: The Most Accomplished Marksman

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

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

Grammar

Modals

Modal auxiliaries are verbs such as can, must, could, would, etc. which are used with mainverbs to express such ideas as possibility, permission, necessity, obligation, etc.

1. Must and have to:

- **Must** is used for all persons in the present and future tenses.
- The negative is must not (mustn’t).
- The interrogative form is must I?
- **Must** has no infinitive and no past tense. It is followed by the infinitive without ‘to’.

(i) **Must** is used to express obligation:

- You must obey your parents.
- You must go to school in time.

(ii) It is used to express compulsion, i.e. ordering someone to do something because it is necessary or important to do so:

- You must answer all questions.

- You must return by the evening.

(iii) It is used for saying that something is probably true because nothing else seems possible:

- You must be tired after your long journey (inference).
- There must be some mistakes.

(iv) The negative form of must (must not) is used for prohibition:

- You must not come here.
- You must not use the office phone for private calls.

(v) It is used to give emphatic advice:

- She must consult a doctor at once.
- You must work hard if you want to get good marks.

Must and Have to/Had to:

Have to, like **must**, expresses obligation in the present while **had to** does so in the past. **Must** expresses an obligation imposed by the speaker. **Have to/Had to** expresses external obligations—an obligation by some authority or circumstances.

- I must reach there in time (the speaker himself feels so).
- You must reach in time (ordered to do so by some external authority).

Had to is used when describing something belonging to the past.

- He had to go early to catch the train.

These two verbs have the following forms:

Tense	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
Present	must have/has to	must I? have I to/has he to?	haven't to hasn't to mustn't
Future Time Reference	must, shall/will have to	shall have I to? will have you to? must I?	I shall not have to you'll not have to
Past	had to	had I to?	I hadn't to

Have to and **had to** have alternative negative and interrogative forms:

Present:

Negative

haven't to or don't have to
hadn't to or didn't have

Interrogative

have I to?
do I have to?
had I to?

Past Tense:

hadn't to

or

didn't have to

or

did I have to?

For example:

Have you to obey his orders? or

Do you have to obey his orders?

Did you have to work on Sundays?

have to pay customs duty on your watch?

Had you to work on Sundays?or

Do you have to mind your watch every day?Did you

2. Have to/Had to:

(i) **Have to** expresses obligation and necessity in the present. **Had to** does so in the past:

- She has to look after her mother.
- He had to finish his work before 5 p.m.

(ii) **Have to** and **had to** are used for giving advice:

- First you have to mix the water and the sugar
- She had to take those pills to get better.

(iii) **Have to** and **had to** are used to draw a logical conclusion:

- There has to be some reason for his mischief.
- This has to be a part of the whole plan.

(iv) **Have to** is used for supposition or to describe something based on possible ideas or situations:

- You will have to work very hard to stand first.
- If she has to choose, she won't marry him.

(v) **Have to** is used to indicate that something is very important or necessary:

- We have to be more careful in future.
- They will have to clear all their debts before December.

. Should:

(i) **Should** is the past tense of **shall**. In indirect form of speech 'shall' changes into should.

- I said, "I shall go to school tomorrow."
- I said that I should go to school the next day.

(ii) **Should** is used to express obligation, duty, etc.

- You should look after your old parents.
- You should pay all your taxes.

(iii) **Should** is used to give advice or suggestion:

- You should consult a doctor.
- She should do yoga exercises daily.
- He should learn English if he wants to get a good job.

iv) **Should** is used to express purpose:

- Mohan walked fast so that he should catch the train.
- Satish worked hard so that he should stand first in the class.

(v) **Should** is used to state imaginary results:

- He should get angry if he had come to know about it.

(vi) **Should** is used to express polite requests:

- I should be thankful if you give me some money.

4. **Need:**

As a modal verb, **need** is usually followed by an infinitive without 'to':

- his is the only thing you need do.

The modal verb need is mainly used in questions and negatives, which are formed without 'do': Need I go now? You need not go.

The negative need not is often shortened to needn't in conversation and informal writing.

Need does not change its form, so the third person singular of the present tense does not end in '-s': He need not go there.

The modal verb need has no past tense. But it can be used in the pattern followed by a past participle:

Need not have/needn't have

- You needn't have waited for me.

The negative and interrogative forms of the past tense are:

Did not (didn't) need and did I need?

In the present and future tenses, the negative and interrogative can be formed in either of the two ways:

	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Interrogative</i>
Present Tense:	need not (needn't) or don't/doesn't need	need I? or do I need/does he need?
Future Time:	need not	or need I? shall I need?
Reference	or shan't/won't need	will he need?

(i) The negative need not expresses absence of obligation:

- They need not send the letter now.
- You need not go. (i.e., It is not necessary for you to go).
- He need not come now.

(ii) **Need** is used to express obligation or necessity:

- Need I attend the class today?
- Need he solve all the sums?

(iii) **Need not + perfect infinitive** is used to express an unnecessary action which was performed:

- You needn't have gone to see the doctor. He was on leave today.
- You needn't have carried an umbrella as it was not raining.

5. Ought

Ought is usually followed by 'to' and an infinitive:

- You ought to tell the truth.

It does not change its form so that the third person singular form does not end in '-s':

- She ought to work a little harder.
-

It can be used as a present, past, or future tense.

The negative is **ought not** (oughtn't) and the interrogative is **ought I?**, Ought you?, Ought he?, etc:

- Ought I do it at once?
- He ought not disobey his teachers.

(i) **Ought to** is used for expressing what is the right or sensible thing to do, or the right way to behave:

- You ought to get up earlier.
- We ought to exercise daily.
- Teachers ought not smoke before students.

(ii) **Ought to** is used when we believe strongly or expect that something will happen:

- The Indian team ought to win.
- Satish ought to pass.
- The meeting ought to have finished by 2 o'clock.

ii) Ought to see/hear/meet, etc. is used for emphasizing how good, impressive or unusual something or someone is:

- You ought to see their new house.

- You ought to meet his elder brother.

(iv) Ought to have is used when we realize that we did not do the right thing in the past:

- You ought to have listened to my advice.
- She ought to have taken the money.

Ought, must, have to, and should

Note: Ought is used to express the subject's obligation or duty. But it indicates neither the speaker's authority as with **must**, nor an outside authority as with **have to**. The speaker is only reminding the subject of his duty. Besides this, he is giving advice or indicating a correct or sensible action.

Ought can be used in exactly the same way as **should**:

- You ought to/should obey your parents.

Have to and must:

- You have to be regular. (These are the rules.)
- You must obey your teachers. (The speaker insists on it.)
- You have to take this medicine. (The doctor insists on it.)
- You must take this medicine. (The speaker insists on it or It is the speaker's emphatic advice.)
- You mustn't drink this, it is poison, (prohibition)
- You oughtn't smoke so much. (It is not right or sensible.)

Tenses

Subject verb agreement

Rule 1 A verb must agree with its subject in number and person.

- (i) The quality of mangoes was not good.
- (ii) His knowledge of Indian vernaculars is far beyond the common.

Rule 2 Two or more singular nouns or pronouns joined by and require a plural verb

- (i) Gold and silver are precious metals.
- (ii) Fire and water do not agree.

Rule 3 Words joined to a singular subject by 'with', 'as well as', etc., are parenthetical. The verb should therefore put in the singular ;as

- (i) The house with its contents ,was insured.
- (ii) The Mayor, with his councilors , is to be present.

Rule 4 Two or more singular subjects connected by 'or' or 'nor' require a singular verb as

- (i) Our happiness or our sorrow is largely due to our own actions.
- (ii) Either the cat or the dog has been here.

Rule 5 When the subjects joined by 'or' or 'nor' are of different persons, the verb agrees with the Nearer as

- (i) Either he or I am mistaken.
- (ii) Either you or he is mistaken.

Rule 6 Either, neither, each, everyone, many a must be followed by a singular verb; as

- (i) Neither of the two men was very strong.
- (ii) Everyone of the boys loves to ride.
- (iii) Each of these substances is found in India
- (iv) Many a man does not know his own good deeds.

Rule 7 Some nouns which are singular in form, but plural in meaning take a plural verb as:

- (i) According to the present market rate twelve dozen cost one hundred rupees.

Rule 8 'None' Though properly singular, commonly takes a plural verb as:

- (i) None are so deaf as those who will not hear.
- (ii) Cows are amongst the gentlest of breathing creatures : none show more passionate tenderness to hear their young.

Rule 9 A collective noun takes a singular verb when the collection is thought of as one whole plural verb when the individuals of which it is composed are thought of as:

- (i) The committee has issued its report.

Rule 10 When the plural noun is a proper name for some single object or some collective unit it must be followed by a singular verb as:

- (i) The Arabian Nights is still a great favourite.
- (ii) The United States has a big navy.