DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
Govt. of NCT, Delhi

SUPPORT MATERIAL
(2019-2020)

Class : IX
ENGLISH

Under the Guidance of

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PREFACE

It gives me immense pleasure to present the Support Material for various subjects. The material prepared for students of classes IX to XII has been conceived and developed by a team comprising of the Subject Experts, Members of the Academic Core Unit and teachers of the Directorate of Education.

The subject wise Support Material is developed for the betterment and enhancement of the academic performance of the students. It will give them an insight into the subject leading to complete understanding. It is hoped that the teachers and students will make optimum use of this material. This will help us achieve academic excellence.

I commend the efforts of the team who have worked with complete dedication to develop this matter well within time. This is another endeavor of the Directorate to give complete support to the learners all over Delhi.

(SANDEEP KUMAR)
SECRETARY

BINAY BHUSHAN, IAS

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Dear Students,

Directorate of Education is committed to providing qualitative and best education to all its students. The Directorate is continuously engaged in the endeavor to make available the best study material for uplifting the standard of its students and schools.

Every year, the expert faculty of Directorate reviews and updates Support Material. The expert faculty of different subjects incorporates the changes in the material as per the latest amendments made by CBSE to make its students familiar with new approaches and methods so that students do well in the examination.

The book in your hand is the outcome of continuous and consistent efforts of senior teachers of the Directorate. They have prepared and developed this material especially for you. A huge amount of money and time has been spent on it in order to make you updated for annual examination.

Last, but not the least, this is the perfect time for you to build the foundation of your future. I have full faith in you and the capabilities of your teachers. Please make the fullest and best use of this Support Material.

BINAY BHUSHAN
DIRECTOR (EDUCATION)

Dr. (Mrs.) Saroj Bala Sain
Addl. Director of Education
(School / Exam / EVGB/IEB/ VOC.)

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Date : 03-10-2019

I am very much pleased to forward the Support Material for classes IX to XII. Every year, the Support Material of most of the subjects is updated/revised as per the most recent changes made by CBSE. The team of subject experts, officers of Exam Branch, members of Core Academic Unit and teachers from various schools of Directorate has made it possible to make available unsurpassed material to students.

Consistence use of Support Material by the students and teachers will make the year long journey seamless and enjoyable. The main purpose to provide the Support Material for the students of government schools of Directorate is not only to help them to avoid purchasing of expensive material available in the market but also to keep them updated and well prepared for exam. The Support Material has always been a ready to use material, which is matchless and most appropriate.

I would like to congratulate all the Team Members for their tireless, unremitting and valuable contributions and wish all the best to teachers and students.

S. Sain

(Dr. Saroj Bala Sain)
Addl.DE (School/Exam)

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
Govt. of NCT, Delhi

SUPPORT MATERIAL
(2019-2020)

ENGLISH
Class : IX

NOT FOR SALE

PUBLISHED BY : DELHI BUREAU OF TEXTBOOKS

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CLASS-IX

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
(Code No. 184)

Background

Traditionally, language-learning materials beyond the initial stages have been sourced from literature: prose, fiction and poetry. While there is a trend for inclusion of a wider range of contemporary and authentic texts, accessible and culturally appropriate pieces of literature should play a pivotal role at the secondary stage of education. The English class should not be seen as a place merely to read poems and stories in, but an area of activities to develop the learner's imagination as a major aim of language study, and to equip the learner with communicative skills to perform various language functions through speech and writing.

Objectives

The general objectives at this stage are to :

- Build greater confidence and proficiency in oral and written communication .
- Develop the ability and knowledge required in order to engage in independent reflection and inquiry.
- Use appropriate English to communicate in various social settings
- Equip learners with essential language skills to question and to articulate their point of view and the culture they reflect.
- Build competence in the different registers of English
- Develop sensitivity to, and appreciation of, other varieties of English, like Indian English and the culture they reflect.
- Enable the learner to access knowledge and information through reference skills (consulting a dictionary / thesaurus, library, internet, etc.)
- Develop curiosity and creativity through extensive reading.
- Facilitate self-learning to enable them to become independent learners.
- Review, organise and edit their own work and work done by peers
- Build listening and speaking into the curriculum.

At the end of this stage, learners will be able to do the following :

- Give a brief oral description of events / incidents of topical interest
- Retell the contents of authentic audio texts (weather reports, public announcements, simple advertisements, short interviews etc.)
- Participate in conversations, discussions, etc, on topics of mutual interest in non-classroom situations.
- Narrate the story depicted pictorially or in any other non-verbal mode
- Respond in writing to business letters, official communications email etc.

- Read and identify the main points / significant details of texts like scripts of audio-video interviews, discussions, debates etc.
- Write without prior preparation on a given topic and be able to defend or explain the position taken / views expressed in the form of article, speech, or a debate
- Write a summary of short lectures on familiar topics by making / taking notes
- Write an assessment of different points of view expressed in a discussion / debate
- Read poems effectively (with proper rhythm and intonation)
- Transcode information from a graph / chart to a description / report and write a dialogue, short story or report

Language Items

In addition to consolidating the grammatical items practised earlier the courses at the secondary level seek to reinforce the following explicitly:

- Sequence of tenses
- Reported speech in extended texts
- Modal auxiliaries (those not covered at upper primary)
- Non-finites (infinitives, gerunds, participles)
- Conditional clauses
- Complex and compound sentences
- Phrasal verbs and prepositional phrases
- Cohesive devices
- Punctuation (Semicolon, colon, dash, hyphen, parenthesis or use of brackets and exclamation mark)

Methods and Techniques

The methodology is based on a multi-skin , activity based, learner-centered approach. Care is taken to fulfill the functional (communicative), literary (aesthetic) and cultural (Sociological) needs of the learner. In this situation, the teacher is the facilitator of learning, She/he presents language items, contrive situations which motivates the child to use English for the purposes of communication and expression. Aural-oral teaching and testing is an integral feature of the teaching-learning process. The electronic and print media could be used extensively. A few suggested activities are :

- Role play
- Simulating real-to-life situations
- Dramatising and miming

- Problem solving and decision making
- Interpreting information gives in tabular form and schedule
- Using newspaper clippings.
- Borrowing situations from the world around the learners, from books and from other disciplines
- Using language games, riddles, puzzles and jokes
- Interpreting pictures / sketches / cartoons
- Debating and discussing
- Narrating and discussing stories, anecdotes etc.
- Reciting poems
- Working in pairs and groups
- Using media inputs - computer, television, video cassettes, tapes, software packages

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
(Code No. 184)
Syllabus Class - IX (2018-19)
Section - Wise Weightage

Section		**Total Weight age 80**
A	Reading Skills	20
B	Writing Skills with Grammar	30
C	Literature Textbook and Supplementary Reading Text	30
	Total	80

The annual examination will be of 80 marks, with a duration of three hours.

SECTION A : READING **20 Marks** **50 Periods**

This section will have two reading passages.

Q. 1 : A Factual passage 300-350 words with eight Very Short Answer type Questions. **8 marks**

Q. 2 : A Discursive passage of 350-400 words with four short Answer type Questions to test inference, evaluation and analysis with four Very short Answer Questions to test vocabulary. **12 Marks**

SECTION B : WRITING AND GRAMMAR 30 Marks 60 Periods

Q.3 : Writing an Article / Descriptive Paragraph (person / place/ event/ diary entry) in about 100-150 words based on visual or verbal cue/s. The questions will be thematically based on the prescribed books. **8 marks**

Q.4 : Writing a short story based on a given outline or cue/s in about 150-200 words. **10 marks**

The Grammar syllabus will include the following areas in class - IX :

1. Tenses
2. Modals
3. Use of passive voice
4. Subject - verb concord
5. Reporting
   i) Commands and requests
   ii) Statements
   iii) Questions
6. Clauses :
   i) Noun clauses
   ii) Adverb clauses of condition and time
   iii) Relative clauses
7. Determiners
8. Prepositions

The above items may be tested through test types (grammar in context) is given below:

Q. 5: Gap filling with one or two words to test Prepositions, Articles, Conjunctions and Tenses. **4 marks**

Q. 6: Editing or omission **4 marks**

Q. 7: Sentences reordering or sentence transformation in context. 4 marks

SECTION C: LITERATURE TEXTBOOKS 30 Marks 60 Periods

Q. 8. One out of two extracts from prose/poetry/play for reference to the context. Four Very Short Answer Questions: two questions of one mark each on global comprehension and two questions of one mark each on interpretation. **(1x4=4 marks)**

Q.9. Five Short Answer Type Questions from BEEHIVE AND MOMENTS. (3 questions from BEEHIVE and 2 questions from MOMENTS) to test local and global comprehension of theme and ideas (30-40 words each) **2x5 = 10 marks**

Q.10. One out two long answer type questions from the book BEEHIVE to assess Creativity, imagination and extrapolation beyond the text and across the texts. **(100-150 words) 8 marks**

Q.11. One out of two Long Answer Questions from the book MOMENTS on theme or plot involving interpretations, extrapolation beyond the text and inference or character sketch in about 100-150 words. **8 marks**

Prescribed Books : Published by NCERT, New Delhi

- BEEHIVE - Textbook for class IX
- MOMENTS - Supplementary Reader for Class-IX

NOTE : Teachers are advised to :

(i) Encourage classroom interaction among peers, students and teachers through activities such as role play, group work etc.

(ii) Reduce teacher - talk time and keep it to the minimum,

(iii) Take up questions for discussion to encourage pupils to participate and to marshal their ideas and express and defend their views.

Besides measuring attainment, texts serve the dual purpose of diagnosing mistakes and areas of non-learning. To make evalution a true index of learners' attainment, each language skill is to be assessed through a judicious mixture of different types of questions.

Reading Section : Reading for comprehension, critical evaluation, inference and analysis are skills to be tested.

Writing Section : All types of short and extended writing tasks will be dealt with.

Grammar : Grammar items mentioned in the syllabus will be taught and assessed.

Listening and speaking skills **50 periods**

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
(Code No. 184)
Course (2019-20)
Class - IX

Textbooks	
Literature Reader	
PROSE (Beehive)	
1. The Fun They Had	7. Packing
2. The Sound of Music	8. Reach for the Top
3. The little Girl	9. The Bond of Love
4. A Truly Beautiful Mind	10. Kathmandu
5. The snake and the Mirror	11. If I were you
6. My Childhood	
POETRY	
1. The Road Not Taken	6. No Men Are Foreign
2. Wind	7. The Duck and the Kangaroo
3. Rain on the Roof	8. On Killing a Tree
4. The Lake Isle of Innisfree	9. The Snake Trying
5. A Legend of the Northland	10. A Slumber did My Spirit Seal
SUPPLEMENTARY READER (Moments)	
1. The Lost Child	6. Weathering the Storm in Ersama
2. The Adventures of Toto	7. The Last leaf
3. Iswaran the Story Teller	8. A House is Not a Home
4. In the Kingdom of Fools	9. The Accidental Tourist
5. The Happy Prince	10. The Beggar

CLASS-IX
English Language and Literature 2019-20
(Code No. 184)

Typology	Testing Competencies/ learning outcomes	Very Short Answer (VSA) 1 Mark	Short Answer Questions 30-40 words 2 marks	Long Answer Question - II 100-150 Words (HOTS) 8 marks	Very Long Answer Question 150 - 200 words (HOTS) 10 marks	% Weightage
Reading Skills	Conceptual understanding, decoding, analyzing, inferring, interpreting and vocabulary.	12	04	---	---	20
Writing Skills and Grammar	Creative expression of an opinion, reasoning, justifying, illustrating, appropriacy of style and tone, using appropriate format and fluency. Applying conventions, using integrated structures with accuracy and flu-ency.	12	---	01	01	30
Literature Textbook and supplementary Reading Text	Recalling, rea-soning, appreciation, applying literacy conventions, extrapolating, illustrating and justifying etc. Extracting relevant information identifying the central theme and sub-themes, understanding the writers message and writing fluently.	04	05	02	---	30
Total		28 x 01 = 28 marks	09 x 02 = 18 marks	03 x 08 = 24 marks	01 x 10 = 10 marks	80 marks

English Language and Literature
(Code No. 184) Class-IX (2019-20)

Typology	Testing Competencies	Objective Type Question Including MCQS (1 mark each)	Short Answer Questions 30-40 words (2 marks each)	Long Answer Question 1 100-150 words (HOTS) (8 marks each)	Very Long Answer Question 150 - 200 words (HOTS) 10 marks each	Total Marks
Reading Comprehension	Conceptual understanding, decoding, analyzing, inferring, interpreting and vocabulary.	4 MCQ & 8 Objective Type Questions	4	-	-	20
Writing Skills and Grammar	Creative expression of an opinion, reasoning, justifying, illustrating, appropriacy of style and tone, using appropriate format and fluency. Applying conventions, using integrated structures with accuracy and flu-ency.	12	-	1	1	30
Literature Textbook and supplementary Reading Text	Recalling, reasoning, appreciation, applying literacy conventions, extrapolating, illustrating and justifying etc. Extracting relevant information identifying the central theme and sub-themes, understanding the writers message and writing fluently.	4	5	2	-	30
Total		**1x28=28**	**2x9=18**	**8x3=24**	**10x1=10**	**80**

SECTION-A
READING

Reading is a significant part of learning any language. It discourages rote learning and helps the students understanding. It also enhances the ability of the students to express what they have grasped in their own words and develop a writing style of their own to express the author's ideas.

In this section students have been exposed to two types of passages.

1. Factual Passage (300-350 words with eight objective type questions.) e.g- including MCQ
2. Discursive Passage (350-400 words with four short answer type questions and four objective type questions on vocabulary) including MCQ'S

   The answers of the questions are hidden in the passage itself. The following points may help the students in answering the questions.

(a) First, read the passage with concentration and mark the key words.

(b) Look at the questions and pay attention to the key words which are helpful to locate the answers.

(c) For vocabulary based questions, locate the word that is suitable to answer.

(d) Try to write answers in your own words, copy or take minimum from the passage, numbering correctly.

(e) Do not provide any information that is not given in the passage.

PASSAGE -1

Raisins are dried grapes that have been eaten for thousands of years. Nearly 3500 years ago, the first raisins were discovered as grapes that were drying in the sun on a vine. In Medieval Europe, raisins were used as sweeteners, medicine and even as a form of money!

In America, raisins were first grown after an 1873 heat wave in California destroyed its valuable grape crop, leaving only dried, wrinkly, but tasty grapes on the vines. Soon, farmers began developing seedless grapes in California that were thin - skinned and sweet. These grapes would be purposely dried in the sun and became the popular dark raisin we eat and enjoy today. Later, a golden variety of raisin was made by treating grapes with a chemical called sulphur dioxide and using special methods to dry them.

Today, Central California remains the center of the world's raisin industry producing nearly 95 percent of the world's raisins. Its green valleys, sunny climate and hot temperature provide the perfect conditions for grapes that are dried into raisins.

Questions

i) Raisins were discovered about _____ years ago.

ii) When did the heat wave in destroyed the grape crop in America?

iii) The golden variety of raisins was made by _____

iv) Name the noun and adjective in the phrase 'dried grapes'.

v) Make sentences of your own using 'perfect' as adjective.

vi) Which is the centre of the world's raisin industry ?

vii) In Medievel Europe raisins were used as

a) Sweeteners
b) medicine
c) a form of money
d) all of the above

viii) The perfect condition for grapes that dried into raisins are :-

a) hot temperature
b) sunny climate
c) none of the above
d) Both a and b

Answers

i) 3500

ii) In 1873, heat wave in America, destroyed all grape crop leaving only dried, wrinkly, but tasty grapes on the vines.

iii) Golden variety of grapes were made by treating them with Sulphur Dioxide and using special methods to dry them.

iv) Noun-Grapes
Adjective-Dried

v) "Perfect" I want to be a perfect cook.

vi) Central California is the centre of the world's raisin industry

vii) all of the above

viii) d

PASSAGE - 2

Many animals are able to communicate with each other very well-but none of them can talk as we do. That is, no animals use words.

Birds cry out and make sounds that other birds understand. Smells, movements, and sounds are used for communication by animals, through which they express joy or anger or fear.

Human speech is a very complicated process, which no animal can perform. One reason is that in a very special way we use a whole series of organs to produce the sounds we want to make when we utter words. The way our vocal cords are made to vibrate, the way the throat, mouth and nasal cavities are adjusted, the way the lips, teeth, lower jaw, tongue, and palate are moved — just to make vowel and consonant sounds, is something animals can't do. They cannot produce a whole series of words to make a sentence. And there is another, perhaps more important reason why animals can't talk. Words are only labels for objects, actions, feelings expressions and ideas. For example, the word 'bird' is a label for a living, flying object. Other words describe its colour, shape, flying and singing. Still other words would be used to tell what the speaker thinks or feels about the bird or its actions.

For human beings, therefore, the use of words means the use of labels or symbols, and then organizing them in a certain way to communicate something. This requires a degree of intelligence and logical thinking that no animals have. So, they can't talk the way people do.

Questions

1. Animals communicate through _____
2. Human Speech is a very _____ process.
3. The sound is produced by _____
4. How are vowel and consonant sounds created?
5. The word 'bird' is used for _____
6. Animals do not talk the way people do because _____
7. Words are labels for
   a) actions b) objects
   c) feelings d) all of the above
8. The word from the passage which means 'happiness' is :
   a) communication b) expression
   c) joy d) intelligence

Answers

1. Smells, movements, and sounds.
2. a very complicated process.
3. a whole series of organs

4. The way our vocal cords are made to vibrate, the way the throat, mouth and nasal cavities are adjusted, the way the lips, teeth, lower jaw, tongue, and palate are moved – Just to make vowel and consonant sounds
5. a living, flying object
6. because they do not have intelligence and logical thinking
7. d) all of the above
8. Joy

UNSOLVED PASSAGES

Passage — 3

On April 13, 1961 Major Yuri Gagarin became the first man ever to venture into the space. The Russians had three possible candidates ready, and although Gagarin was the first on the list, the choice was not definitely made until the early morning of April 12. All candidates had undergone strenuous training periods. They had spent long sessions in the pressure chamber and the centrifuge. They had endured violent extremes of sensation; a peaceful sleep, for instance, suddenly followed by an hour of ear-shattering noise, recorded on tape and amplified through enormous loudspeakers in an enclosed room. Perhaps the worst of the ordeals was to be shut in a darkened room for long, uncertain periods, in solitary confinement and complete silence. Gagarin himself has described the experience.

Then came parachute training. Gagarin made forty parachute jumps of gradually increasing difficulty.

One of the most interesting aspects of the training experiment was the method of providing experience of weightlessness. In the early stages, the express lift of the great Moscow University Building was used. From the twenty eighth floor to the bottom, it allowed a drop of 500 ft. Special air brakes prevented the lift from crashing as it reached the bottom.

On the morning of April 12, Gagarin rose at 5:30. He was zipped into his complicated spacesuit, on top of which went a pale blue fibre suit, and finally an orange one. Then an Air force bus drove him to the launching site in company with various helpers. The gigantic lift took him up 100 feet, to the nose of the rocket and he entered the earth cabin (named Vostok) with a wave to those below.

While he sat in the cabin, the technicians swarmed around the rocket on their preflight tasks. A careful check of all the instruments and safety devices took ninety minutes. Finally, Gagarin was told that all was ready.

"Right - let's go on up".

These were his last words before the flight.

Questions :

1. The nationality of Yuri Gagarin is _____?
2. Yuri Gagarin finally came to know of his selection on _____
3. The three candidates had undergone _____ training periods.
4. Yuri Gagarin ventured his first step in space on _____
5. When Yuri Gagarin entered the earth cabin the technicians _____.
6. Gagarin's last words before the flight were _____
7. One of the most interesting aspect of the training experiment was the experience of
   a) parachute jumping b) solitary confiniment
   c) weightlessness d) pressure chambers
8. The word from passage which means an unpleasent experience is.
   a) ordeal b) Solitary
   c) pressure d) enormous

Passage - 4

Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow:

A smile is quite a funny thing,
It wrinkles up your face.
and when it's gone
You'll never find
Its secret hiding place.
But far more wonderful it is
To see what smiles can do.
You smile at one,
He smiles at you,
And so one smile
makes two.

Questions.

i) Smile is a funny thing because _____
ii) We can't you find a smile because _____
iii) What is wonderful in a smile ?
iv) When you smile at someone _____
v) The message the poet wishes to give is _____
vi) Rhyming word for face is .....
vii) Pick out antonym of 'near' from the poem
   a) find b) far c) face d) gone
viii) Pick out the synonym of 'delightful' from the poem.
   a) smile b) bunny c) secret d) wonderful

Passage - 5

1. **New Delhi:** The historic streets of Old Delhi will soon boast of a new tourist spot with the almost restored Haveli Dharampura, which might open its doors to visitors early next year. A few metres away from Jama Masjid, the haveli sits between Jain temple and New Digambar Jain temple. The area is named Dharampura owing to the presence of a large number of temples.
2. The restoration of the haveli, which is a coalescence of Mughal, Hindu and European styles of architecture, is being carried out by MP Vijay Goel and his son, Siddhant Goel.
3. Historians point out that the three storeyed haveli was constructed around 1887 AD when construction of havelis by nobles and countries was in vogue. They were designed for residential and commercial purposes, with commercial space on the ground floor and residential on the remaining floors.
4. The haveli is essentially a load-bearing structure built with lahori bricks. Its wooden ceiling had cleverly-designed arches for load distribution and, like other havelis of that time, had decorative features like stone brackets, balconies, jharokha, chauk, chhajja, wooden doors and carved sandstone elements.
5. "When we first saw the haveli, it was in a dilapidated condition and had lost most of its grandeur like the other havelis in Chandni Chowk. There were many families living in it who had altered its original structure and created partitions," says Vijay Goel, who is also the President of Heritage India Foundation.
6. Goel said the first task was to hold the building to retain the haveli's original structure. The restoration and conservation process began with help of architect, Kapil Aggarwal, and students of conservation from Delhi Institute of Heritage Research and Management.
7. "To keep the originality and exclusivity of this architectural marvel intact, raw materials were sourced from various parts of the country, for instance, the cast iron railings, replica of Shahjahani design were made in Jaipur, the entrance wooden door carved in Shekhawati, brass came from Moradabad and glasswork from Ferozabad. Around 50 specialist masons and labourers were hired to work on the exterior and intricate details. The restoration, and conservation efforts took six years to come to fruition," says Goel.
8. Goel plans to make this structure a model haveli in the walled city which houses 500 havelis from Delhi Sultanate, Mughal Era and Colonial times. Most of these havelis are owned privately and are situated in packed lanes of Sitaram Bazaar, Kinari Bazaar and Jama Masjid area.

While some are in good condition, many are going to ruins because their owners have not been able to maintain them. The municipal bodies are trying to give incentives to the owners of these havelis by giving them funding assistance for restoration.

9. The revival of the haveli is a bid to offer glimpses of the dying cultures of Old Delhi and give tourists a fresh outlook when it comes to Chandni Chowk area. The restored haveli will act as a culture cum-heritage centre. There are plans to enthrall visitors with dance performances and culinary heritage native to Old Delhi. Visitors will also be able to stay in the haveli and experience life of Mughal times. The haveli will also act as a centre to provide professional assistance to other restorers.

Answer tha Questions briefly :-

i) Where is Haveli Dharampura situated?
ii) What type of architectural styles can be seen in the Haveli ?
iii) Why were such Havelis constructed historically ?
iv) Describe the structure of the Haveli.
v) What steps were taken to restore the originality of the Haveli ?
vi) Why was it difficult to restore it at first ?
vii) Why are many such historical heritage Havelis getting ruined ?
viii) What will the newly restored Haveli have in store for the visitors?
ix) Pick out the words which mean the same as the following

a) Mixture
i) Native ii) Coalescence iii) at iv) carried

b) In a state of ruin
i) dilapidated
ii) structure
iii) original
iv) Life

c) Grand/Impressive
i) Haveli ii) grandeur iii) President iv) stay

d) Complicated/Detailed
i) Intricate ii) details iii) structure iv) restoration

PASSAGE - 6

Child Labour

1. The problem of child labour in India is a reality. Clearly, the situation of these children violates the fundamental right to education, right to childhood and equal opportunity to participate as equal citizens of this country.

2. Child labour is more or less synonymous with poverty. The only way to break the cycle of poverty that envelops the lives of little children who are employed as child labourers is to ensure that they have access to education in accordance with the 86th Amendment to the Constitution. However, today the law allows children to work and makes no distinction between hazardous and non-hazardous child labour. There is no bar for children below 14 years to work in non-hazardous industries.
3. The legislation, therefore, condones and allows millions of children to be subjected to the hazards of not being in school and working in sometimes extremely difficult and exploitative conditions.
4. A child can either be in school at a young and tender age or be made to earn a living. The two cannot be reconciled and the present law is, therefore, not satisfactory. Free and compulsory education can only be a reality when all forms of child labour are excluded and when distinctions between hazardous and non-hazardous forms of labour are removed. This would, then be, in line with all international laws and conventions that India has signed.
5. It is heartening to note that the government has decided to ban the employment of children below the age of 14 as domestic helps and in dhabas, teashops. restaurants, hotels and resorts.
6. As always, in our country, the new order will likely trigger many conflicting reactions. While many who have worked for years in this area are now optimistic, some civil society organisations and non-governmental organisations will be critical and sceptical.
7. There is some cause for this. There have been many failures to monitor, rehabilitate and enforce the ban where it is already in force, such as in the hazardous sector. Therefore, it would be appropriate for the government to immediately devise a mechanism for the rehabilitation of children, their admission into schools and for their ultimate employment through counselling, skill building and special education opportunities.
8. The advantages of this new policy are that many children in urban and rural areas would now be much less exposed to psychological hurt, severe trauma, physical danger and even sexual abuse.
9. Having said this, it is still true that India is home to perhaps, the largest number of child labourers in the world today. The estimates today are alarming, ranging from about 12 million to about 100 million children according to the government NGOs and other sources. These children are steeped in poverty and most of them are part of the informal economy, both in the agriculture and urban sectors, where the reach of the law is hardly visible

Questions :-

(i) The root cause of child labour is _____

(ii) The biggest challenge before the government ?

(iii) Benefits of the ban are _____

(iv) Which recent changes have been so heartening ?

(v) Which amendment to the constitution enforce free education to children below 14 years of age ?

(vi) In which country is the largest number of child labour found ?

(vii) The word in the passage which means 'essential' is .....

a) Critical b) Reconciled

c) Fundamental d) Hazardous

(viii) The word from the passage which is an antonym of 'Safe' is

a) hazardous b) condone's

c) tender d) trauma

PASSAGE-7

Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow :

I once heard an old man say
Shaping vases out of clay
into subtle forms sublime
"Listen, son, good things take time"

All my life I've thought of this
When a task was lacking bliss
When the work seemed awfully tough
And I thought I'd had enough

So I'd give a little more
To what sometimes seemed a chore
And, you know , without a doubt
Good things always came about

Complete the sentences:-

i) The advice given by the old man to the poet was.....

ii) The old man was making .....

iii) The poet remembered the advice when his work seemed .....

iv) The poet tried to give .....

v) The poet got..... from the old man's advice

vi) In the end .....

vii) The rhyming scheme of the poem is .....

i) abab ii) abba iii) aabb iv) aaab

viii) The word from the poem which means the same as 'perfect happiness' is .....

i) Sublime ii) subtle iii) bliss iv) good

Passage — 8
Camps To Tap Creativity

1. As the dreaded examinations crawl to a halt, students look forward to the much awaited 'creative outlets', the Summer camps, to let off steam and spend their holidays. A summer camp is conducted over a short period of four to five weeks involving interesting and fun filled activities. The colourful spectrum of summer camps provides a wide variety of activities which include artistic skills such as painting, art, music, craft and also spoken English, cookery and computer courses. Not only this, the summer camps keep the child "fit as a fiddle" by imparting lessons in yoga, cricket, tennis and swimming.
2. With changing times and trends parents have become productivity oriented. They want their children to learn through productive play unlike in the past when play was just play. Today, the parents want to tap the potential of their children to the fullest. To achieve this aim, the summer camps afford an ideal opening for children to develop their hobbies and talents. The importance of creative play is often underestimated whereas the fact is that art and craft projects can excite even a young child's imagination and promote a sense of great achievement. The little things that children make and take home give them a sense of achievement and pride when they show them to their parents.
3. Summer camps develop a child's confidence and his ideas. They also encourage children to do things on their own. The camps are beneficial for hyper-active and aggressive children as they help channel their energies fruitfully by drawing out the best in them. They also promote mutual understanding not only among teachers and children but also bring about interaction between the taught. This provides a good experience for a better future of confidence.

Questions :-

i) What are the different activities taken up in summer camps ?
ii) Summer camps help in keeping children fit and healthy because .....
iii) How are these camps beneficial for hyperactive and aggressive children ?
iv) How are summer camps important for a better future ?
v) How do the children feel when they make little things ?
vi) What does the phrase 'fit as a fiddle' mean ?
vii) Find the antonym of 'dull' from the passage -
i) dreaded ii) interesting iii) spectrum iv) pride
viii) The word from the passage which means the same as useful is :
i) productive ii) aggressive iii) creative iv) beneficial

PASSAGE 9

2. Read the passage given below carefully :

1. Born in a small village of Karamsad in Gujarat, Patel's early education was split between three nearby towns of Nadiad, Petlad and Borsad. It was his early exposure to an unsettled life to which his tough, no nonsense and in some ways even dour demeanour may be attributed. He rose to study law in London topping his class at the Middle Temple Inn. On his return to India he chose to practice law in Ahmedabad and became a top barrister.
2. It was Gandhi's return from South Africa and his extensive tours throughout India rallying the people around the cause of independence that drew Patel into public life. Eventually, he forsook his Britain-influenced lifestyle, including English clothes, for a wholly Indian outlook as defined by Gandhi. Early on , Gandhi saw in Patel a quietly steely resolve and the eagerness to get down to the task of firing up the grassroots. His rise as one of a handful of luminaries of India's independence movement was not necessarily meteoric but steady and solid.
3. It was a measure of Patel's personality that both Gandhi and Nehru had extremely high praise for him despite the fact that he often diverged from the former's saintly renunciation and the latter's aristocratic urgency. Gandhi called him a colleague who was "most trustworthy, staunch and brave", while Nehru called him " the builder and the consolidator of India ..... a great captain of our forces in the struggle for freedom..... a tower of strength that revived wavering hearts". By all accounts, Patel was an equal member of the Gandhi-Nehru-Patel triumvirate in his lifetime.
4. There have been frequent speculations about how different India might have turned out had Gandhi chosen Patel over Nehru to be India's first Prime Minister but many historians have pointed out that being a near contemporary of Gandhi, he never really saw himself in that role. By the time India became independent and a union of states, he was already 72 years old compared to Nehru's 58. Patel died on Dec. 15, 1950, barely a year after India became an independent republic by adopting a constitution on Jan 26. Patel was among the key players in the Constituent Assembly of India asked with frame the constitution. If of all the illustrious leaders of the day, there was someone who was a completely hands-on, nuts and bolts figure, it was Patel.

Short answer type questions :

(a) Why according to Gandhi was Patel useful for the freedom struggle ?
(b) Why was Patel different from Gandhi and Nehru ?
(c) What qualities of Patel impressed Gandhi ?

(d) Why didn't Patel see himself in the role of the first Prime Minister of India ?

(e) Which is the adverb form of political –

i) Politics ii) Politically iii) Polity iv) Polite

(f) The word from the passage which means guiding light :-

i) luminaries ii) trustworthy iii) brave iv) builder

(g) The word from the passage which means baseless is _____

(h) The word which is the opposite of which comes after is _____

(30 Marks)

SECTION-B

8 Marks

WRITING & GRAMMAR

DIARY ENTRY

Diary writing is one of the most personal and informal categories of writing. A diary writing can be based on an experience, a scene, a description or a narration of certain event or any other thing or activity that the writer considers worth writing in his/her personal diary.

In the examination, the question on diary writing is aimed to test the imaginative, and expressive skills.

GUIDELINES FOR DIARY WRITING

A diary entry has no fixed format or style of writing. However, a good diary entry does contain the following features:

1. A good diary writing contains the place, the date, the day and even the time of writing. For example:

   Agra 20th July, 20XX

   Friday, 8:00 p.m.

2. A diary doesn't need any formal heading. However, it is optional. If you want, you can give a suitable heading or solution to your diary. You can even give a name to your diary .

3. The style and tone is generally informal and personal. However, it depends on the subject. Sometimes the tone can be philosophical and reflective too. You can freely express your viewpoints and feelings.

4. As the diary is a writer's personal document, the diary entry doesn't need any signature It is totally optional.

5. You can evolve your own suitable style depending on the topic of your writing.

   *** As per the CBSE syllabus, you are required to write a diary/article in about 100-120 words.**

FORMAT OF WRITING A DIARY ENTRY

PLACE :
DATE :
DAY :
Time :
Dear Diary (Optional)
Body (content) (100-120 words)
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
Name/Sign

Write a diary in about 100-200 words based on visual or verbal inputs.

SOLVED EXAMPLE

Q. Margie is totally shocked to see a real book. She decides to write a diary entry about the strange old book. Write the diary entry as Margie in about 100-150 words.

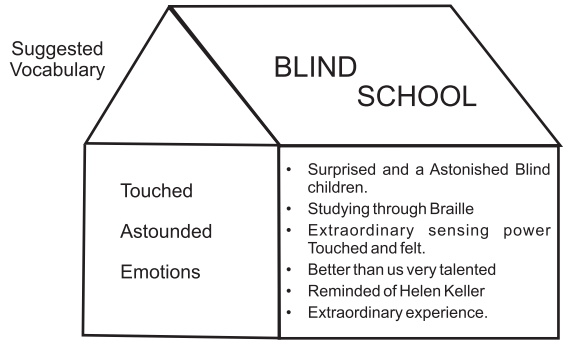
A. 21st May, 2157
Monday
Dear Diary

A very strange thing happened today. My brother Tommy found a real book. Yes, it is a real book as our grandfather told us. It seems to be very weird. It has some letters and lines printed on pages which have become yellow and crinkly. And the words remain still on the page. It is really funny as well as irritating to turn each and every page after you have finished reading it. Also it is a great wastage of resources as after completing the book one will just throw it away. But Tommy is behaving as if he has found some lost treasure. I found the book to be very funny. I think my e-books are better. Atleast, I don't need to take care and prevent them from getting torn or lost.
Margie

UNSOLVED

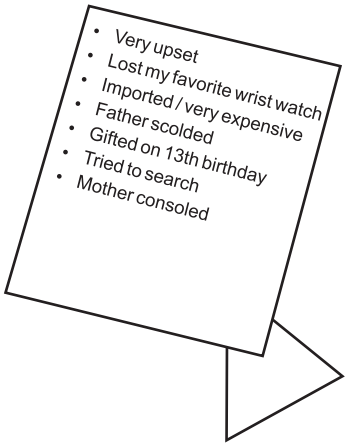
1. Krishna went to visit a blind school as a part of their social service and moral education class. He/She was so touched by the experience that he/she decided to share his/her feelings in a diary entry. Using the value points given below and your own ideas, write the dairy entry in about 120-150 words.

* Suggested vocabulary and value points.



2. Meera lost her favourite wrist watch while she had gone for a picnic with her school friends. Being sad and upset, she writes a diary entry to vent out her feelings. Write the diary entry for her in not more than 120-150 words.

Value Points:-



Suggested Vocabulary

dejected
consoled
Learning experience

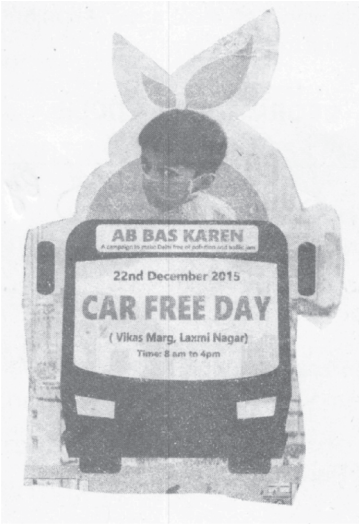


Figure for Q. 3.

Ques. 3 Look at the picture above. Imagine yourself to be Anurag / Anuradha. You also decided to participate in the car-free day and for one whole day you used public transport to go to your office. Write a diary entry describing your experience of the day.

8 Marks

Ques.4 You always wanted to have a pet at home but your mother did not. Your grandparents, knowing your desire, gifted you a puppy on your birthday. Write a diary entry describing the day your pet arrived in your home in about 120-150 words. **8 Marks**

Value Points	Suggested Vocabulary
• delighted to have pet • thanked grandparents • made arrangement for its food, bedding • convinced mother • took responsibility for it daily care.	Jovial mood grateful cuddle. bark pat

ARTICLE WRITING 8 Marks

Article is a piece of writing that focuses on collection of ideas of the writer on a particular topic in an organised manner. It should give opinions and thoughts as well as facts. It is in a less formal style than a report. Following points should be kept in mind while writing an article.

- Provide a brief introduction to the topic . It can be general
- Gradually move to description covering all aspects of the topic.
- Conclude the article with a suitable suggestions, keeping in mind the points discussed in the main body.

FORMAT OF ARTICLE

TOPIC / TITLE

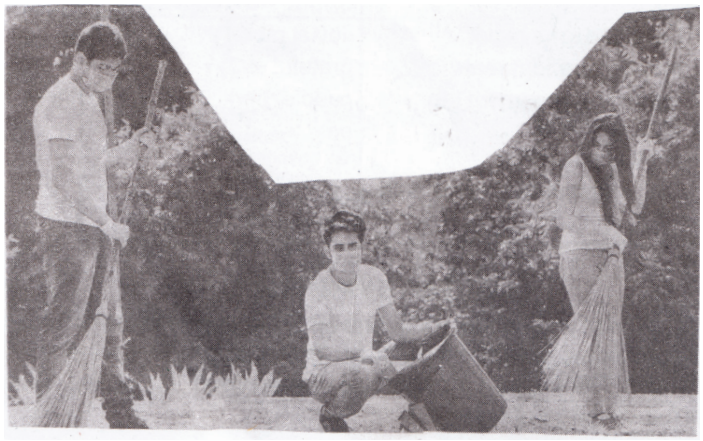
by: Name of the writer

Body (content)

- I Paragraph – (Introduction) 30 - 40 words
- II Paragraph – (Description) / Main Body 70 - 80 words
- III Paragraph – (Conclusion) 20 - 30 words

SOLVED QUESTION

1. Look at the picture below. It focuses on how youth can participate in the cleanliness of the country Based on this and your own ideas, write an article in about 100-150, words on 'ROLE OF YOUTH IN CLEANLINESS PROGRAMME.



ROLE OF YOUTH IN CLEANLINESS PROGRAMME

By XYZ

Swachh Bharat Mission or Cleanliness Programme is a huge mass movement which was launched by the Indian Government on October 2, 2014. The success of any Programme depends on the youth of its nation because Youth is considered as the voice and the future of the nation.

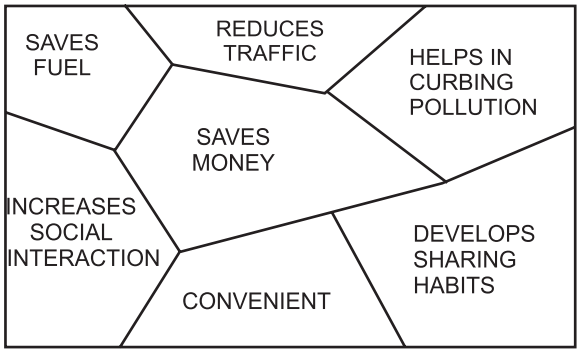
Youth is the best bet in achieving any goal or mission. India needs the power of youth to achieve all her cleanliness and developmental goals. Without their involvement nothing can end successfully. Youth may take initiatives in keeping the surroundings clean and green. Amit Abraham has very rightly remarked, "Clean your mind and our country will automatically get dry cleaned." Youth which is so energetic and dedicated can do phenomenal

work in making cleanliness a successful campaign. The best way to begin this drive is your home, street, mohalla, locality, city, state and then, the entire nation.

To sum up all the points we can say that India has immense youth power which is to be channelized. The entire nation will automatically become clean.

UNSOLVED QUESTIONS

1. Given below is a table with advantages of "Car Pooling". Using ideas from the table and your own ideas, write an article on BENEFITS OF CAR POOLING. **8 Marks**



2. India is a country of various cultures and religions. There is a vast variety of food, dresses and dances here. Based on the picture given below and your own ideas, write an article in about 100-150 words on the topic, "Unity in Diversity in India". **8 Marks**



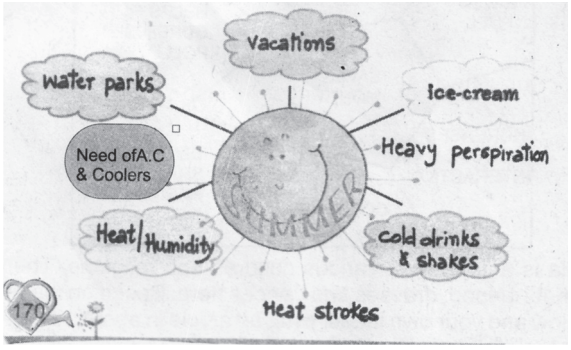
3. Keeping oneself fit is very essential these days. Morning walk is a very good exercise to keep fit. Based on the clues given below and the picture, write an article in about 100-150 words on the topic, "BENEFITS OF MORNING WALK" **8 Marks**

- Easy and good exercise
- Can be practised by all age groups

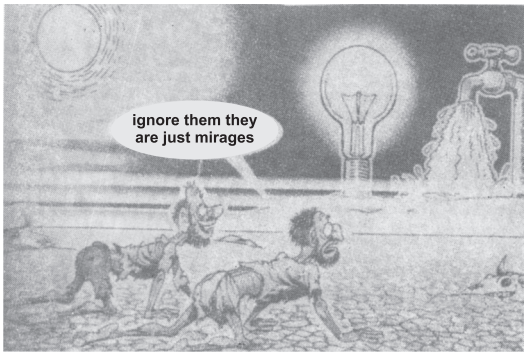
- Keeps body and mind fit
- Enhances pleasure
- Removes stress
- Helpful in curing obesity.



4. Look at the word-web about 'SUMMER SEASON' given below. Using the verbal hints given in the web, write an article in about 100-150 words on the topic "JOYS AND HARDSHIPS OF SUMMER" **8 Marks**



5. Look at the cartoon given below and write an article on the topic "CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES: Need of the hour" in about 100-150 words. **8 Marks**



DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPH

FORMAT

Under this head you may be asked to recount an event/incident that you have experienced. It is a first person account of the event or incident.

Format : Heading
Writer's name and class

Language : Should be semi-formal. Try to be simple but attractive and appealing. Avoid displaying your linguistic ability

Hints : • factual information about incident/experience • date, time, venue of the incident/experience • sequence of actions/incidents • reaction to the incident

SOLVED EXAMPLE

1. Taking the information given below in the input, develop it into a paragraph (100-150 words). You Can invent your own details.

Hints: Bismillah learnt from uncle Ali Bux— Vishnu temple of Benaras Balaji and Mangla Maiya temples on Ganga—favourite places for Bismillah —selected for All India Radio (1938)—honour of playing shehnai on 15th August 1947 Goonj Uthi Shehnai' film—songs famous—performed in USA. Canada etc.- Fond of Benaras-Symbol of India's composite culture—Awarded Bharat Ratna in 2001.

Bismillah Khan

Ans. Bismillah Khan was the greatest Shehnai player India has ever produced. He was fascinated by the 'Shehnai' playing of his uncle at the Vishnu temple in Benaras. He became his disciple. Balaji temple at the bank of the holy Ganga was his favourite place. He played Shehnai there. Mangla Maiya temple also attracted him. In 1938, he was selected for the All India Radio. Lucknow. He was the most popular Shehnai player on radio. When India got independence on 15th of August 1947, Bismillah Khan became the first Indian to greet the nation with his Shehnai. Famous film director Vijay Bhat was so impressed by him that he named a film `Goonj Uthi Shehnai'. The song 'Dil ka khilona hai toot gaya' became a nationwide superhit. Bismillah Khan was recognised and honoured by many countries. He gave his performances in the USA, UK and at various other places. He was totally devoted to Benaras and the river Ganga. He missed them when he was abroad. Bismillah Khan was a symbol of rich and composite culture of India. He was awarded the highest civilian award the 'Bharat Ratna' in 2001.

UNSOLVED QUESTIONS

1. Last Month you had to go to Delhi by train in an emergency. You got on the train without buying the ticket. Describe your experience in 100-150 words mentioning the following points :

   Hints: travelling without a ticket is a crime, what made you travel in such a manner? * how much did you pay as fare and fine.

2. You celebrated your birthday on 4th April. It was a great event for you. Describe the event in about 150-200 words mentioning the following points :

   Hints: The day, morning celebrations * religious worships - prayers; evening * party at Gaylord's : invitees; greetings; birthday presents; cake - cutting ceremony ; cultural programme; thanks.

3. Your uncle gifted you a personal computer on your sixteenth birthday. It fulfilled your long cherished desire. You showed it to your parents and sent e-mails to your friends with its help. Describe your feelings in about 100-150 words.

STORY WRITING 10 MARKS

FORMAT

Story writing requires a lot of creativity and imagination

Some important points to be kept in mind while writing a story are :

- Think of a plot.
- Decide about the characters.
- Give it a suitable title.
- Use simple, easy to understand language
- Write short sentences.
- Maintain coherence, i.e. your sentences should be logically connected.
- Try to bring out a moral or message in the end.

STORY WRITING (SOLVED QUESTIONS)

1. Given below is a picture. After observing the picture complete the story in about 200 words. Also provide a suitable title to the story.

   10 Marks



A VISIT TO THE FAIR

Anu and Rahul were very happy. Their mother had taken them to the fair which was held in their grandparents' village. The fair was a place of great pomp and show. There were shops of general items, toys and sweets. All were decorated nicely and attracted the people of all age groups. We saw huge crowd at almost every shop. Men and Women were in gaudy dresses.

There was hustle and bustle everywhere in the fair. All were enjoying it in their own way. Some children were riding on the horses and some in cars. There were hawkers too at several places, all were crying in different tones to sell their goods. One of the hawkers was selling his balloons and some children were buying them. Ladies were also very busy in buying goods of household utility. We saw in one corner some foretellers. They were telling the future but I do not believe in fate. I believe in hard work which alone can bring success in life. There were good police arrangements to maintain law and order.

In the evening, the fair came to an end. People began to return to their homes. We too came back with a nice feeling.

UNSOLVED QUESTIONS

1. Write a story in about 150-200 words using the hints given below. Also provide a suitable title to it. **10 Marks**

Pihu the only daughter – Rich parents – Pampered child – Became illdisciplined and lazy – Grandmother came from village – Decided to reform her – Gave one task each day – On completion Pihu got a reward – Grandmother cooked food with her – Taught her the value of time – Pihu realised her mistake

2. There is a picture shown below. Taking ideas from the picture and the given value points complete the story. Also provide a suitable title to the story. The story should be in about 200 words.

10 Marks

Karan had gone for an evening walk. Today his friend Arjun was not with him, so he was alone. He crossed the nearby hill and reached vast grassland. Suddenly he saw .....



Value Points

- A big open space
- A man in a strange dress
- Like a superman

Ques 3 Mohan wrote just a few lines but couldn't develop the story he wanted to write. Taking help from the inputs 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 bare branch .... were to hit the bird in the eye .... Yudisthir stepped forward ..... "can you see me?" asked Dronacharya . 'yes' replied Yudisthir .... asked him to put down the bow .... each prince replied the same ..... asked to retire from the competition ..... finally Arjun came .... "Arjuna, do you see me ?" asked Dronacharya. "I see only my target," said Arjuna ..... Arjuna hit the bird's eye.

GRAMMAR

The Grammar syllabus will include the following areas in class IX :

1. Tenses
2. Modals
3. Use of Passive Voice
4. Subject - Verb Concord
5. Reporting
   Commands and Requests
   (ii) Statements
   (iii) Questions
6. Clauses :
   (i) Noun clauses
   (ii) Adverb clauses of condition and time
   (iii) Relative clauses
7. Determiners
8. Prepositions

The above items may be tested through test types (grammar in context) as given below :

i) Gap filling with one or two words to test Prepositions, Articles, Conjunctions and Tenses. **4 marks**

ii) Editing or omission **4 marks**

iii) Sentences, reordering or sentences transformation in context **4 marks**

Gap Filling (With Answers)

Complete the following passage by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones given below. Write your answer in the answer sheet against the correct blank numbers.

1. Pranjal and Hardik are twins. They sit at (a) _____ table. There is cake and juice (b) _____ them. Mother is about to (c) _____

the cake, (d) _____ Hardik grabs a handful and puts it in his mouth.

1)	i) lead	ii) an	iii) the	iv) those
2)	i) from	ii) for	iii) with	iv) on
3)	i) slice	ii) sliced	iii) slicing	iv) has sliced
4)	i) and	ii) who	iii) which	iv) but

2. Building of the Great Wall is (a) _____ as an example to show (b) _____ walls were (c) _____ essential part (d) _____ Chinese culture.

1)	i) cited	ii) citing	iii) cite	iv) to cite
2)	i) which	ii) who	iii) that	iv) how
3)	i) the	ii) an	iii) a	iv) to
4)	i) on	ii) of	iii) to	iv) for

3. In Rajasthan, five people were killed (a) _____ their house collapsed in Phool Baroda village in Baran district due to incessant rain (b) _____Saturday Morning that (c) _____ a flood like situation in several parts of (d) _____ state.

a)	(i) which	(ii) what	(iii) when	(iv) who
b)	(i) since	(ii) for	(iii) from	(iv) to
c)	(i) create	(ii) created	(iii) creates	(iv) is creating
d)	(i) the	(ii) a	(iii) an	(iv) many

4. Tanya is the girl (a) _____ stood first in class IX. She is very happy (b) _____ gifts that were given to her. She (c) _____ to eat chocolates while watch watching (d) _____TV show.

a)	(i) whom	(ii) whose	(iii) that	(iv) who
b)	(i) by	(ii) with	(iii) from	(iv) of
c)	(i) liking	(ii) like	(iii) likes	(iv) liked
d)	(i) a	(ii) an	(iii) the	(iv) so

5. All of us (a) ..... conserve at least a bucket of water everyday by using (b) ..... scarce resource wisely. We (c) ..... become rich if we have a lot of gold (d) ..... we would die without water.

a)	i) is	ii) had	iii) can	iv) has
b)	i) the	ii) a	iii) most	iv) for
c)	i) thus	ii) may	iii) ought to	iv) need tgo
d)	i) and	ii) who	iii) but	iv) whose

6. Since ancient times, Indian kings (a) ..... pride themselves on the possession of large mango gardens. Akbar (b) .....

great Mughal king planted (c) ..... orchard of one lakh mango trees. He was a gem (d) ..... a person.

a)	i) Could	ii) would	iii) used to	iv) Need to
b)	i) the	ii) a	iii) though	iv) beside
c)	i) the	ii) an	iii) a	iv) beyond
d)	i) on	ii) in	iii) at	iv) of

7. Star gazing is (a) ..... rewarding pastime. One glance (b) ..... the sky on a clear night (c) ..... demonstrate that it offers an infinite source of researched (d) ..... useful study.

a)	i) one	ii) the	iii) a	iv) that
b)	i) at	ii) upon	iii) in	iv) above
c)	i) shall	ii) should	iii) will	iv) would
d)	i) and	ii) but	iii) that	iv) if

8. Rabindranath Tagore (a)..... received his early education (b) ..... home was (c) ..... by his cousin. He wrote his first poem at (d) ..... age of seven.

a)	i) who	ii) whose	iii) whom	iv) which
b)	i) with	ii) in	iii) at	iv) to
c)	i) inspire	ii) inspires	iii) inspired	iv) inspiring
d)	i) a	ii) an	iii) many	iv) the

9. Venus and Mars are our neighbours (a) ..... the sky. Venus is nearer to (b) ..... sun and Mars is farther away. Earth is (c) ..... between Venus (d) ..... the Mars.

a)	i) at	ii) in	iii) of	iv) with
b)	i) a	ii) as	iii) an	iv) the
c)	i) placing	ii) placed	iii) places	iv) place
d)	i) and	ii) but	iii) so	iv) yet

10. Rare and valuable pearls come (a) ..... some species of oysters. Thousands of oysters are collected (d) .....a handful of pearls. This is (c) .....reason (d) .....natural pearls are

a)	i) of	ii) off	iii) from	iv) in
b)	i) produce	ii) to produce	iii) produced	iv) produces
c)	i) the	ii) a	iii) an	iv) that
d)	i) why	ii) that	iii) which	iv) where

EXAMINATION BASED UNSOLVED EXERCISE
(GAP FILLING)

Complete the following passage by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones given below. Write your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers.

1. Ganga river is (a) ..... very sacred river. It is a complete river (b) ..... emerges from the Himalayas and bends (c) ..... the Bay of Bengal. It (d) ..... as the lifeline of the Northern India.

a)	i) a	ii) an	iii) so	iv) the
b)	i) which	ii) why	iii) what	iv) though
c)	i) in	ii) to	iii) into	iv) of
d)	i) serve	ii) serves	iii) served	iv) was serving

2. The earliest and (a) ..... most famous collection (b) ..... Indian fables are the Buddhist collections on Gautam Buddha (c) ..... Jatakas (d) ..... is written in Pali

a)	i) a	ii) an	iii) the	iv) much
b)	i) for	ii) of	iii) upon	iv) above
c)	i) call	ii) called	iii) calling	iv) calls
d)	i) which	ii) what	iii) if	iv) who

3. Indians (a) ..... the fathers of a number of discoveries. They have (b) ..... remarkable history of discoveries (c) ..... Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic (d) ..... Medicine

a)	i) has	ii) have been	iii) had	iv) have
b)	i) a	ii) an	iii) the	iv) little
c)	i) of	ii) about	iii) in	iv) between
d)	i) that	ii) this	iii) but	iv) and

4. Helen Keller was blind (a) ..... learnt to (b) ..... her handicap. Today she is (c) ..... epitome (d) ..... courage and endurance.

a)	i) and	ii) but	iii) so	iv) that
b)	i) overcome	ii) overcame	iii) will overcome	iv) has overcome
c)	i) the	ii) this	iii) a	iv) an
d)	i) in	ii) for	iii) to	iv) of

5. Anjali : What is your plan for summer break, Seema ?
Seema : I plan to (a) ..... Shaniwar wada (b) ..... my aunt lives. It is (c) ..... few miles away (d) ..... Pune.
Anjali : Oh! That sounds exciting. When (e) ..... you leaving ?

a)	i) visited	ii) visiting	iii) visit	iv) visits
b)	i) where	ii) who	iii) when	iv) which
c)	i) a	ii) an	iii) the	iv) little
d)	i) of	ii) from	iii) to	iv) for
e)	i) is	ii) was	iii) are	iv) were

6. Most parents (a) ..... their anxiety (b) ..... the lack of communication with their children (c) ..... of them are so busy in their professional life (d) ..... they do not have enough time for (e) ..... children.

a)	i) expresses	ii) express	iii) expressed	iv) are expressing

b)	i) of	ii) for	iii) over	iv) with
c)	i) some	ii) few	iii) many	iv) more
d)	i) where	ii) why	iii) how	iv) that
e)	i) her	ii) his	iii) your	iv) their

7. Yesterday a bus (a) ..... over a school boy (b) ..... was crossing the road. The boy (c) ..... seriously and was rushed to (d) ..... hospital. The passengers caught hold of the driver and handed him over (e) ..... the police.

a)	i) running	ii) had run	iii) ran	iv) was run
b)	i) who	ii) when	iii) whom	iv) whose
c)	i) injured	ii) was injured	iii) was injuring	iv) injure
d)	i) a	ii) an	iii) the	iv) that
e)	i) for	ii) to	iii) of	iv) by

TYPE II-SENTENCE REORDERING (WITH ANSWERS)

Q. Rearrange the following words / phrases to form meaningful sentences. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Example: Uttarakhand / lies / Jim Corbett Park / the / in / Nainital / district/of

Ans. Jim Corbett Park lies in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand.

1. And / tigers / it / is known / for / landscapes / its.
2. Glory / oldest / the / India's / is/ National park.
3. Wildlife / Jeep / is / here / open / viewed / in / an.
4. a country / cultural / traditional / of / festivals / India is / and.
5. Festivals / enjoy / the year / can / one / these / throughout.
6. Its / significance / each / has / festival / own / and / legend / history.
7. heritage / Bismallah Khan's / rich / life / is / the best / example / India's /of.
8. Awarded / Bharat Ratna / he / highest / was / India's / civilian award / the.
9. of / exceedingly / He / Benaras / was / fond.
10. Going / Mumbai / are / we / to.
11. It / will / return / I / the / library book / after / read / I.
12. T.V. / you / your time / should not / waste / watching / too much.
13. Noisemakers / generic name / pungi / reeded / became / the / for
14. Revived / had / Few / be / that / would / thought / it.
15. Next / the / of Margie / her / school / was / to / bedroom.
16. Not / all / Fun / was / it / at.
17. Mechanical / no / teacher / she had / classmates / her / and was
18. Students / motivates / the / inspires / a / teacher / and.
19. diversity / is / a / land / of / India.

SENTENCE REORDERING (UNSOLVED)

1. Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences.
   - I) part/this/study/tour/ of their/was
   - ii) Hearing/just/lot/is/listening/of.
   - iii) was/a part of/the patient's/ the doctor/family.
   - iv) but also/an/art/dance/ a therapy/is not only
   - v) helps/you/calories/exercise/to burn
   - vi) donate blood/after/three months/one can/ a gap of

vii) happen/accidents/ any/time/can
viii) come/birds/to/hot/down/winter/countries/during
ix) station/reached/he/the/must/by/have/now
x) completed/he/have/his/must/by/now/ work
xi) facebook/the/generation/hooked/present/is/on/to
xii) some/become/animals/today/of/species/etinct/have
xiii) young/his/ledge/seagull/was/on the/alone.
xiv) clinics/big/have/weight loss/ business/become/in India.
xv) something/to/gain/something/you/to/lose/have
xvi) interact/competition/with/helps/each/the/students/other/to
xvii) play/an/relationships/important role/our lives/in
xviii) the/is/examination/near/annual/drawing.
xix) chapters/have/we/many/done/not/important
xx) is/and/the/strongest/animal/in the/ the largest/the/dog family/wolf.

TYPE III-EDITING(WITH ANSWERS)

The following passages have not been edited. There is an error in each of the lines against which a blank is given. Identify the error and write it along the correction in the answer sheet. The first one has been done for you as an example.

		Incorrect	Correct
1.	Treating people with respect should	e.g. should	can
	Make this world the nicer place.	a)	.....
	It can be where there are less	b)	.....
	agression, bullying or violence	c)	.....
	It could be a place which people feel	d)	.....
	comfortable and safe.		
2.	Mass media and movies in general are	are	is
	considered to have a instrumental	a)	.....
	effect to shaping the views and opinions	b)	.....
	off the society. The media can be a	c)	.....
	wonderful learn tool and means of	d)	.....
	communication.		
3.	Internet has become a essential	a	an
	part of day to day activity. For	a)	.....
	youngsters all in the world it	b)	.....
	serve as important resource for	c)	.....
	do homework, and projects	d)	.....

4. Caring and sharing is one of the earlier and the most important lessons that a children learns while growing down. They are natural instincts of each human being

	is	are
a)	.....	.....
b)	.....	.....
c)	.....	.....
d)	.....	.....

5. Adolescence refer to the period of human growth that occurs among childhood and adulthood. ` It begins of around age 10 and ends around aged 21. It can be broken in three stages.

	refer	refers
a)	.....	.....
b)	.....	.....
c)	.....	.....
d)	.....	.....

6. Mahatma Gandhi was born in October 2, 1869 at Porbander. He was the young of the three Sons of Putlibai and Karamchand. Her mother were a traditional and a deeply religious lady. Her qualities leave a deep impact on young Gandhi.

	in	on
a)	.....	.....
b)	.....	.....
c)	.....	.....
d)	.....	.....

7. Afforestation refers to a process of converting a non-forest in a forest. It is high important for environment. India is a emerging country when controlling of carbon emission is a must

	a	the
a)	.....	.....
b)	.....	.....
c)	.....	.....
d)	.....	.....

8. Vocational courses and classes is available in much different career fields Vocational classes provides job- focussed training of specific roles or careers. In many case these courses lead to certificates or degrees.

	is	are
a)	.....	.....
b)	.....	.....
c)	.....	.....
d)	.....	.....

9. Lemuel Gulliver, a surgeon of England who has a taste for travel, He get caught in a storm and is washed up on a island This island, Lilliput have a population of tiny people.

	of	from
a)	.....	
b)	.....	
c)	.....	
d)	.....	.....

10. When India gain independence In 15th August 1947, Bismillah Khan. became a first Indian to greet the nation by his Shehnai. He poured his heart out in Raag Kafi.

	gain	gained
a)	.....	.....
b)	.....	.....
c)	.....	.....
d)	.....	.....

EDITING (UNSOLVED)

The following passages have not been edited. There is an errors in each line against which a blank has been provided. Identify the error and write in alongwith he correction. The first one has been done for you as an example.

		Incorrect	Correct
1.	When I return home from school	eg. return	returned
	my mother were in the kitchen	a).....	.....
	and my sister was playing in a room	b)..(c).....	.....
	her friends was in the balcony. In a room	c).....	.....
	The books was lying on the floor.	d).....	.....
2.	"Either you or Shalu have stolen my	eg. have	has
	book" shouted Shreya. Shalu says, "we	a).....	.....
	both are not in the class since morning."	b).....	.....
	"And which is the culprit then?" asked Shreya	c).....	.....
	I didn't know but we are not.	d).....	.....
3.	England has long be famous for its	eg. be	been
	dramatists, the greatest of who was	a).....	.....
	Shakespeare. It is hard to find the man	b).....	.....
	in the English speaking world whom has	c).....	.....
	not heard his name.		
4.	About a year 1900, a small, dark boy	eg. a	the
	named Charles Chaplin is often seen	a).....	.....
	waiting outside an back entrance of	(c) b).....	.....
	London theaters. He looks thin and	c).....	.....
	hungry but his eyes was determined	d).....	.....
5.	In April 12, 1961, Major Yuri Gagarin	eg. In	on
	become the first man ever to venture	a).....	.....
	in space. He did not know beforehand	b).....	.....
	that he is to be chosen. The	c).....	.....
	Russians has three possible candidates.	d).....	.....

TYPE -III OMISSION (with answers)

Q.1. In the following passage one Word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the one that comes after it.

		Word before	Missing word	Word After
1.	Nagaland sixteen tribes	e.g Nagaland	has	sixteen
	and ma y sub-tribes.tribe	(a)	.....	.....
	celebrates my festivals throughout year	(b)	.....	.....
	and has own special customs,	.....	.....	.....
	language, art form. clothes.	(d)	.....	.....

2.	Flattery evident in almost all places. It basically satisfies ego of a person is being treated in lofty terms. With words gestures a false world is created around so as befool that fellow.	e.g. flattery	is	evident
		(a)	.....	.....
		(b)	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....
		(d)	.....	.....
3.	There the bird that sits the roof of my house. Chirps in the morning. I enjoy chirping. The sound is very sweet melodious. But it disappears at noon.	e.g. there	is	the
		(a)	.....	.....
		(b)	.....	.....
		(c)	.....	.....
		(d)	.....	.....
4.	One hot day crow was dying thirst. It flew about in search of water It not find water anywhere. At last it saw jug in a garden. It at once flew to it see if there was water in it.	e.g. day	a	crow
		(a)	.....	.....
		(b)	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....
		(d)	.....	.....
	`		Before	Missing After
5.	People love chocolate every kind. Not only is it tasty treat for many, b) Chocolate also boasts certain health benefits when consumed moderation.	a)	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....
		c)	.....	.....
		d)	.....	.....
6.	Morning walk means walking in morning It is good habit and beneficial for health. It is regarded light exercise It helps form sound health.	a)	.....	.....
		b)	.....	.....
		c)	.....	.....
		d)	.....	.....
7.	Rainy season starts in India the month of July when winds south-west monsoon start blowing. Everyone enjoys as environment. becomes so clear, cool clean	a)	.....	.....
		b)	.....	.....
		c)	.....	.....
		d)	.....	.....
8.	Einstein received Noble prize for physics in 1921. He was showered honours and invitations from all the world.c) He was also lauded the press.	a)	.....	.....
		b)	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....
		d)	.....	.....
9.	There was once king named Suddhodana and his queen Mahamaya lived in the city of Kapil Vastu, in the foothills the Himalayas, honoured and respected by all.	a)	.....	.....
		b)	.....	.....
		c)	.....	.....
		d)	.....	.....
10.	The Red Fort of Delhi was residence of the Mughal emperors nearly 200 years It is located in the centre Delhi and is named its massive enclosing walls of Red sandstone.	a)	.....	.....
		b)	.....	.....
		c)	.....	.....
		d)	.....	.....

OMITTING (UNSOLVED)

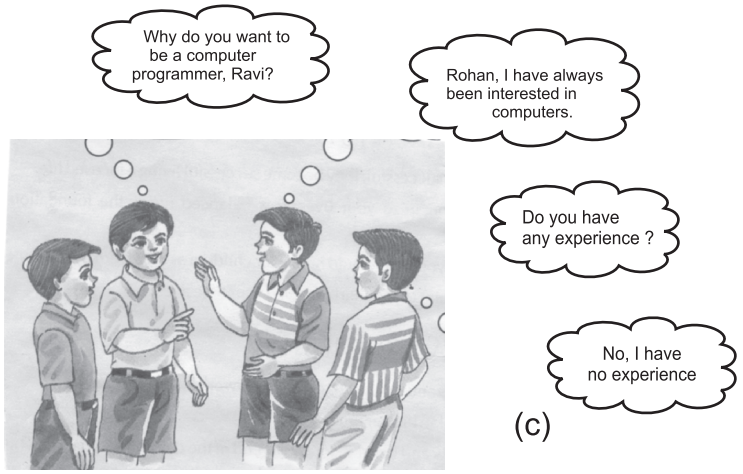
2. In the following passage one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word before and the word after against the correct black number. One has been done for you as an example.

i)	A reporter interviewing a witness about an accident. She him if he had seen the accident	reporter	was	interviewing
		a).....	.....	.....

	taking place. If he could tell her what he seen. The witness replied that he seen a car coming at a very speed .	b)..... .... c)..... .... d)..... ....
ii)	Walking very beneficial to us we should get early in the morning and go for a walk. Those are used to going for morning walks will find it impossible to remain bed in the morning for them. It not so much an exercise but a pleasure.	walking is very a) .... b)..... .... c)..... .... d)..... ....
iii)	The misuse mobile phone is no worse the misuse of any modern gadgets, parents and teachers a role to play in educating young people the safe and effective use of this technology.	misuse of mobile a)..... .... b) .... c)..... ....
iv)	Life without water unimaginable. Every living thing on earth depends water. Water is main source of life ,so we save water and use it properly instead wasting it.	water is unimaginable a) .... b) .... c) ....
v)	Lemons are small size. They have many qualities. They are used as agents add a particular taste. They are also source of several other benefits. They a good source of citric acid which better known as vitamin c.	small in size a) .... b) .... c) .... d) ....
vi)	Science making rapid strides these days. Hundreds new products are entering the market daily. These products made man's life quite comfortable. However Polythene one such product which should not wide use.	science is making a) .... b) .... c) ....
vii)	A manager appeared to busy on his phone and computer at same time. Two persons sitting in front him were waiting to be attended. The manager continued pretending be busy.	to be busy a) .... b) .... c) ....

TYPE IV-SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (WITH ANSWERS)

1. Read the conversation among the friends and complete the passage given below:



(c)

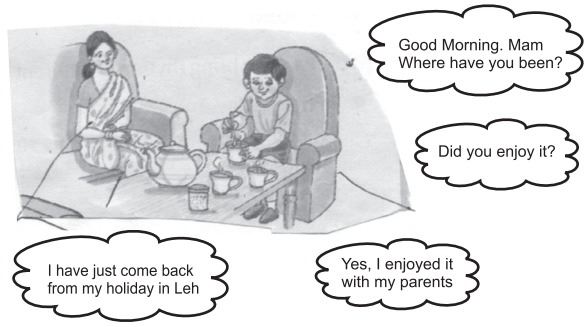
While talking about career options Rohan asked Ravi

a) ..... To this Ravi replied that he

b) ..... On hearing this Raman also enquired

c) ..... Ravi answered in negative (d) .....

2. Read the conversation between Dhruv and his teacher and complete the passage that follows:

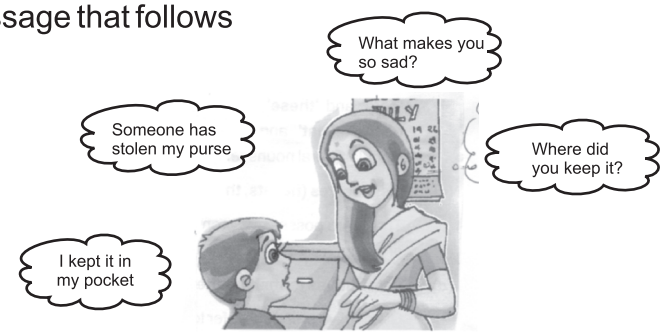


After wishing his teacher Dhruv asked her (a) .....

To this the teacher answered that (b) .....

Dhruv further enquired (c) ..... She replied in affirmative and said (d) ..... .

3. Read the dialogue between Ankit and his mother then complete the passage that follows



Ankit's mother asked (a) ..... Ankit replied that (b) ..... His mother then enquired (c) ..... Ankit again replied (d) .....

4. Here's a conversation between Neha and Megha. Complete the passage after reading it.



During the recess break, Neha asked
Megha (a) .....
To this Megha replied in negative and (b)
..... She further added (c)
..... Megha also asked
Neha (d) .....

UNSOLVED EXERCISE
GAP FILLING

Complete the following passage by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones given below. Write your answer in the answer sheet against the correct blank numbers.

1. Anjali : What are your plan for break Seema?
   Seema : I plan to (a) ..... my aunt. She lives near Pune, just do (b) ..... miles away from town.
   Anjali : Oh! That sounds exciting. When ..... you leaving?

a) visit / visited / visits / visiting
b) a few / a little / less / fever
c) Does / Did / Done / Are

NARRATION (UNSOLVED)

2. Read the following dialogue and then complete the report by transforming the sentences into indirect speech.

i) Neha : Is there any problem with the car?
   Woman : I have a flat tyre. But I don't know how to change the tyre.
   Neha : Let me give you a helping hand.
   Woman : Oh, that's very nice of you. Thanks so much indeed. You were a great help.
   Neha : It was my pleasure.
   Neha saw a woman standing near her car by the road. She asked her (a) ..... The woman replied (b) ..... but (c) ..... Neha offered the lady a helping hand. The woman thanked her and said (d)..... Neha replied that it was her pleasure to be of help.

ii) Raghu : Where are you coming from?
   Anu : I am coming from my coaching class.
   Raghu : Where is it located?
   Anu : It is located in Gandhi Nagar.
   Raghu asked Anu (a) ..... Anu replied (b) ..... (c)Raghu about the location. Anu replied (d) .....

iii) Railway Guard : Why are you lying on the track?

Man : My wishes never get fulfilled, so I want to die.
Railway Guard : Your wish is not going to come true even today.
Man : Why?
Railway Guard : There's a railway strike today.

A railway guard saw a man lying on the track and asked him (a) ..... The man replied that (b) ..... die. The guard coolly replied that (c) ..... Quite puzzled the man wanted to know the reason. The bemused, railway guard replied (d) .....

ANSWER KEY (GRAMMAR)

TYPE 1 - GAP FILLING

1.	a) iii-The	b) ii-for	c) i-slice	d) iv-but
2.	a) i-cited	b) iii-that	c) ii-an	d) ii-of
3.	a) iii-when	b) i-since	c) ii-created	d) i-the
4.	a) iv-who	b) ii-with	c) iii-likes	d) i-a
5.	a) iii-can	b) i-the	c) ii-may	d) iii-but
6.	a) iii-used to	b) i-the	c) ii-an	d) iv-of
7.	a) iii-a	b) i-at	c) iii-will	d) i-and
8.	a) i-who	b) iii-at	c) iii-inspired	d) iv-the
9.	a) ii-in	b) iv-the	c) ii-placed	d) i-and
10.	a) iii-from	b) ii-to produce	c) i-the	d) i-why

TYPE II - SENTENCE REORDERING

1. It is known for its tigers and landscapes.
2. The national park is India's oldest glory.
3. Here wildlife is viewed in an open jeep.
4. India is a country of cultural and traditional festivals.
5. One can enjoy these festivals throughout the year.
6. Each festival has its own history, legend and significance.
7. Bismillah Khan's life is the best example of India's rich heritage.
8. He was awarded India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna.
9. He was exceedingly fond of Benaras.
10. We are going to Mumbai.
11. I will return the library book after I read it.
12. You should not waste your time watching too much TV.
13. Playing pungi was banned by Emperor Auragzeb.
14. Pungi became the generic name for reeded noisemakers.
15. Few had thought that it would be revived.
16. The school of Margie was next to her bedroom.
17. It was not fun at all.

18. She had no classmates and her teacher was mechanical.
19. A teacher motivates and inspires the students.
20. India is a land of diversity.

TYPE III-EDITING

	INCORRECT	CORRECT
1.	a) the	a
	b) are	is
	c) or	and
	d) which	where
2.	a) a	an
	b) to	in
	c) off	of
	d) learn	learning
3.	a) activity	activities
	b) in	over
	c) serve	serves
	d) do	doing
4.	a) earlier	earliest
	b) children	child
	c) down	up
	d) each	every
5.	a) among	between
	b) of	at
	c) aged	age
	d) in	into
6.	a) young	youngest
	b) her	His
	c) were	was
	d) leave	left
7.	a) in	into
	b) high	highly
	c) a	an
	d) when	where
8.	a) much	many
	b) provides	provide
	c) of	for
	d) case	cases
9.	a) travel	travelling
	b) get	gets
	c) a	an

	d)	have	has
10.	a)	in	on
	b)	a	the
	c)	by	with
	d)	in	into

OMISSION

1. a) tribes each tribe
   b) throughout the year
   c) has its own
   d) forms and clothes
2. a) satisfies the ego
   b) person who is
   c) words and gestures
   d) as to befool
3. a) sits on the
   b) house it chirps
   c) enjoy its chirping
   d) sweet and mebodious
4. a) dying of thirst
   b) It could not
   c) saw a jug
   d) it to see
5. a) chocolate of every
   b) it a tasty
   c) boasts of certain
   d) consumed in moderation.
6. a) in the morning.
   b) is a good.
   c) regarded as light.
   d) helps us form.
7. a) India in the
   b) winds of south-west.
   c) enjoys it as
   d) cool and clean.
8. a) received the nobel.
   b) showered with hounours.
   c) all over the
   d) lauded by the
9. a) once a king.
   b) Mahamaya who lived.

c) Foothills of the
d) Suhodhana was honoured.

10. a) was the residence
b) emperors for nearly.
c) centre of Delhi
d) named after its

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. a) why he wanted to be a computer programmer.
b) had always been interested in computers.
c) if he had any experience.
d) The had no experience

2. a) her where she had been.
b) she had just come back from her holidays in Leh.
c) If she enjoyed it.
d) That she had enjoyed it with her parents

3. a) What made him so sad.
b) Someone had stolen his purse.
c) Where he had Kept it.
d) That he had kept it in his pocket

4. a) If she was not coming out for lunch.
b) Asked her to go ahead.
c) That she had some homework to finish.
d) as to why she had not done her homework

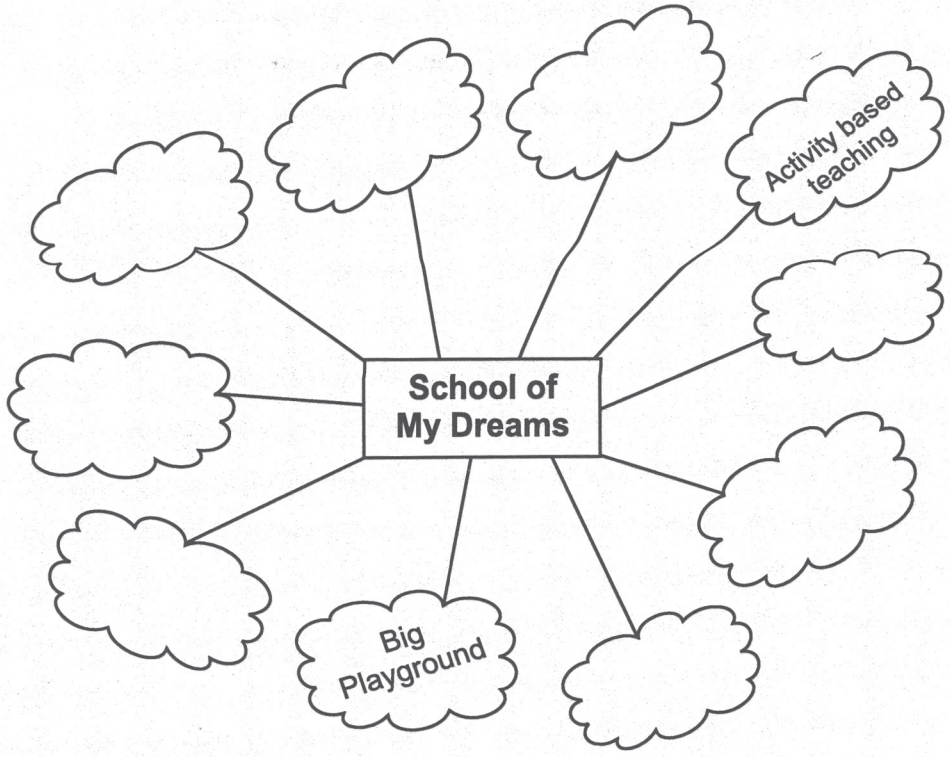
LITERATURE (BEEHIVE)
PROSE
Lesson- 1
THE FUN THEY HAD

Isaac Asimov

Value Points

- Margie and Tommy aged 11 and 13 are students of future schools.
- Tommy finds an old book about school in the attic. They turn yellow, crinkly pages of the book and are surprised to see still words in the book, They are used to only moving words of telebooks.
- They thought it to be wastage of resources, as it was to be thrown after reading once only. Whereas telebooks last longer and contain many books together.
- Margie hated school as her teacher (a computer) gave her test after test and she performed badly in Geography.
- She hated the slot for putting homework and test papers.
- Margie's mother called county inspector who came with all his equipment and repaired it in an hour.
- Margie wasn't happy as she thought he would take the teacher away for a few days for repair work and she would have off from school.
- County Inspector told her mother that Margie's bad performance in Geography was due to faulty setting of her teacher (Computer)
- As Margie hated school, she thought why would anyone write about school. Tommy explained that centuries ago the school were not like theirs. They had a man as a teacher who taught students different subjects, asked questions and gave Homework also.
- Margie couldn't believe man to be smart enough to have knowledge about different subjects.
- Tommy told her that the school was in a special building and students would go there and children of same age group studied same things.
- But Margie's mother had told her that every child has to be taught according to individual needs and children studied together in old school.
- Now Margie was interested in reading about those old funny schools. But mother called her to attend the school next to her bedroom.
- Tommy and Margie attended school at a fixed time from Monday to Friday.
- While submitting homework to her 'teacher'. She thought about the old schools where kids had a lot of fun studying together and playing, helping each other in studies, sharing caring for each other.
- Computer screen of her 'teacher' was flashing new chapter in arithmetic on the addition of proper fractions. But Margie was lost in the thoughts of old school.

ACTIVITY



Write about the school of your dreams in the space provided above

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

1 He was a round little man with a red face and a whole box of tools with dials and wires. He smiled at Margie and gave her an apple, then took the teacher apart.

a) Who is 'He' and 'the teacher' in the above lines?

b) Why did he take the teacher apart?

c) How did he try to be friendly with Mangie?

d) 'Apart' means..... .

2. Tommy screamed with laughter "You don't know much, Margie. The teacher didn't live in the house. They had a special building and all the kids went there."

a) Which teachers are being referred to here?

b) Where did these teacher teach?

c) How were the teachers mentioned above different from the teacher Tommy knew?

d) Give the verb form of 'Laughter'.

3. 'Gee', said Tommy, "What a waste when you're through with the book, you just throw it away, I guess?"

a) Name the lesson from which the above lines are taken?

b) Which book is being referred to here?

c) What might have readers done with the book when they read it?

d) Find a word from the above passage which means the same as 'finish'.

Short Questions

1. What did Tommy find and where?
2. Why did Tommy & Margie find the printed book strange?
3. How were the schools in the book different from Margie's School?
4. What kind of books did Margie and Tommy read?
5. Did Margie have classmates?
6. Where was Margie's School?

7. 'Even the Mechanical teachers are not perfect.' Give example from the story "The fun they had".
8. Which school did Margie find better and why?
9. What did Margie hate the most about the mechanical teacher?
10. Why did Margie fail to do good in Geography?
11. What did the County Inspector do to improve Margie's performances?

Long Questions

1. Compare and contrast the human teachers and the mechanical teachers. (The fun they had)
2. Tele-books and e-books are need of the hour especially when we have to save trees, paper and other resources. Comment, taking examples from the lesson "The fun they had".
3. On the basis of the description of future schools in the chapter 'The Fun They Had', compare and explain the difference between the present schools and future schools.

Lesson 2
THE SOUND OF MUSIC (Part-I)

Evelyn Glennie

Value Points

- A seventeen year old girl had decided to make music her life, though being completely deaf.
- This aspiring musician feels the vibration of an approaching train, she has been selected for training at the prestigious Royal Academy of Music in London. Evelyn Glennie feels nervous yet excited on the first day of her training.
- Glennie started losing her hearing power gradually from the age of eight due to nerve damage.
- She was advised to be sent to school for the deaf. But Evelyn was determined to lead a normal life and pursue her interest in music.
- Most of the people discouraged her but percussionist Ron Forbes noticed her potential and motivated her to feel music in different parts of her body.
- He took two large drums for tuning. Evelyn immediately realized higher drum from the waist up and lower drum from the waist down. Forbes repeated the exercise.
- Now Evelyn could feel certain notes in different parts of her body.
- During her 3 years course in Royal Academy of Music, Evelyn scored highest marks in the history of Academy, got most of the top awards and started giving solo-performances.
- She is now one of the top multi-percussionists in the world with a mastery of some thousand instruments.
- According to her, "If you work hard and know where you are going, you'll get there."
- It is fascinating to watch Evelyn working without much effort. She speaks clearly as she could listen till the age of eleven. During conversation she watches lip movement, face and specially eyes.
- She had learnt French and basic Japanese.
- While playing instruments, she remained barefoot on wooden platform, so that the vibrations pass through her barefeet and up her legs. She could feel music through every part of her body i.e. skin, cheekbones and even hair. She felt the echo of sound flowing into her body by leaning against the drums.
- She has been a workaholic and has been rewarded enormously. Royal Philharmonic society's prestigious 'Soloist of the year' was presented to her in 1991.
- Besides regular concerts she has given free concerts in prisons and hospitals. Teaching young musicians is her top priority.
- She has placed percussion in front of the orchestra.

ACTIVITY

Ques. Read the following newspaper clipping.

Born without arms, boy uses feet, bags 71.8% in Std X exam

Anuja.Jaiswal@timesgroup.com

Agra: Ajay Kumar was born without arms alright, but armed with the kind of will that leaves little beyond one's reach. Not ready to let his disability define his future, the 16-year-old trained himself to write with his feet, a feat that has now helped him clear his Class X board exams with 71.8%.

What's more, the Uttar Pradesh board student didn't seek extra time to write his papers, and managed to finish the answers, his pencil clutched between his toes, within the stipulated window. Ajay, a resident of Bhogaon village in UP's Mainpuri district, aspires to be an engineer. A student of SR Inter College, Ajay is proud of his performance, but has vowed to himself to work harder and score at least 80% in all subsequent exams.



A FEAT PAR EXCELLENCE: Ajay, 16, wants to be an engineer

"I know who I am and what I am capable of. I'll make the best of it and never give up," said the gutsy boy in an interview to **TOI**. "If I had arms I could have done better in the exams, but now my feet are my arms," he added, "I hold the phone with my feet to talk. I even brush my teeth with my feet."

Ajay's farmer father Dayaram said he and his wife Meera were worried when he was born about how he would get through life. "But over the years he has proved that his disability cannot stop him from achieving what he wants," he added.

Now, Name some differently abled people who are successful despite their handicap.

Ex.	Surdas	Poet
1.	Stephen Hawking	
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. But by the time she was eleven her marks had deteriorated and her headmistress urged her parents to take her to a specialist.

   a) Who is 'she' referred to here?

   b) Why did her marks deteriorate ?

   c) What did the headmistress urge her parents to do?

   d) Find a word from the passage that means the same as "strong advice".

2. Most of the teachers discouraged her but percussionist Ron Forbes spotted her potential. He began by tuning two large drums to different notes.

   a) Why did most of the teachers discourage her?

   b) Why did Ron Forbes decide to teach her?

   c) How did he try to teach her?

   d) Find a word from the passage that means the same as "ability".

3. She is a shining inspiration for deaf children. They see that there is nowhere that they cannot go.

   a) Who is 'she' being referred to here?

   b) What was her achievement?

   c) How did she motivate other deaf children?

   d) 'Inspiration' has 'tion' as suffix. Make any two words with the same suffix.

Short Questions

1. At what age was Evelyn's initial hearing weakness discovered?
2. Why did Ron Forbes encourage her?
3. How does she feel sound while playing on the xylophone?
4. Why does she remove her shoes on the wooden platform?
5. Which important award was presented to Evelyn in 1991?

6. Which languages has she managed to learn?
7. Being hearing impaired, how does Evelyn communicate with others?
8. How many instruments can she play?
9. How has she inspired other physically challenged people?
10. Apart from being a good musician, Evelyn is also a good human being . Justify giving one example.

Long Questions

1. What values of Evelyn's character make her achieve the target despite her handicap? Explain.
2. What qualities helped Evelyn to overcome her physical challenge and achieve her goal?
3. Role of a teacher is very important in guiding and shaping a child. Elaborate taking examples from the lesson in context of Evelyn Glennie.

Lesson 2

THE SOUND OF MUSIC (Part-II)

The Shehnai of Bismillah Khan

Value Points

- Bismillah Khan was a great Shehnai Player. He belonged to a family of professional musicians.
- He was attracted towards Shehnai at the age of three and through his hard work brought it on to the classical stage.
- A story goes on about the origin of Shehnai — Pungi a musical instrument was banned by EmperorAurangzeb for its shrill, unpleasant sound.
- A barber of a family of musicians, having access to the royal palace also, decided to improve the tonal quality of Pungi. He took a hollow pipe longer than Pungi and made seven holes on it. When he played on it, sweet and soft sounds were produced. When it was played before king, he was impressed by this new instrument. Since it was played in the Shah's Chamber and was played by a nai (barber), it was named 'Shehnai'.
- The sound of Shehnai is considered auspicious. The Shehnai was part of the 'Naubat' (group of nine traditional musical instruments) found in the royal courts. It was played only in temples and weddings.
- Ustad Bismillah Khan brought it on to the classical stage. He invented many ragas and played them on Shehnai.
- Bismillah Khan was born on March 21, 1916 in a musician family of Rasool Bux Khan, Shehnai Nawaz of Bhojpur King's court in Dumraon, Bihar. Father Paigamber Bux was also a great Shehnai player.
- His maternal uncle All Bux gave him Shehnai lessons. He practised playing Shehnai at Balaji and Mangla Maiya Temple and on the bank of river Ganga.
- At the age of 14 he played Shehnai with his uncle at Allahabad Music Conference and was appreciated by Ustad Faiyaz Khan. He often played Shehnai at All India Radio, Lucknow, since its opening in 1938.
- Bismillah Khan was the first Indian to greet the nation, with his Shehnai on 15th August 1947 in Raag Kafi.
- Impressed with his Shehnai, Film director Vijay Bhatt named a film 'Gunj Uthi Shehnai'. Bismillah Khan composed a hit song "Dil Ka Khilona Hai Toot Gaya....." and Kannada Film 'Sanadhi Apanna'. But artificiality of film world did not impress him.

Awards and Recognition

- King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan presented priceless gifts after his performance.
- First Indian to be invited to perform at the prestigious Lincoln Centre Hall in the USA.
- Took part in the World Exposition in Montreal, Cannes Art Festival and in the Osaka Trade Fair.
- An auditorium in Teheran was named after him — Tahar Mosiquee Ustad Bismillah Khan.
- The Padamshri, the Padma Bhushan, the Padma Vibhushan and in 2001, India's highest civilian award, the 'Bharat Ratna'.
- He is fond of Benaras and his native village Dumraon.
- He was once offered to head a Shehnai school in USA by his student who promised to recreate the atmosphere of Benaras. But he refused the offer asking if he could transport River Ganga also.
- Though he was a devout Muslim, he could naturally play the Shehnai at the Kashi Vishwanath Temple.
- His life is a perfect example of the rich cultural heritage of India. He died at the age of ninety on 21 August 2006.

ACTIVITY

Look at the picture given below :



Q. Which instrument is he playing?

Q. Write the names of five musical instruments.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

(Part-II)

Comprehension Passages

I. "Work hard and you shall make it". With the opening of the All India Radio in Lucknow in 1938 came Bismillah's big break. He soon became an often heard Shehnai player on Radio.

Questions

a) What is required for success, according to Bishmillah Khan?

b) What was Bismillah Khan's big break?

c) What made him popular among the people?

d) Give antonym of 'seldom' from the above passage.

II. "All I would like to say is : Teach your children music, this is Hindustan's richest tradition; even the west is now coming to learn our music."

Questions

a) Who is 'I' here?

b) Why does he want children to learn Hindustani Music?

c) Give one example to show that Hindustani music is popular in west too.

d) Give the comparative degree of 'richest.'

III. Till recently it was used only in temples and weddings. The credit for bringing this instrument onto the classical stage goes to Ustad Bismillah Khan.

Questions

a) What is 'it' here?

b) Where was it used earlier?

c) What special credit goes to Ustad Bismillah Khan?

d) The word classical has 'al' as suffix. Make a word with the same suffix.

Short Questions

1. Which musical instrument was banned by Aurangzeb and why?
2. When and where was Ustad Bismillah Khan born?
3. What was Bismillah Khan's family background?

4. What reward would he get for singing Bhojpuri 'Chaita' in the temple when he was five years old?

5. From whom did Bismillah Khan learn to play Shehnai and where did he live?

6. Which film was named after Bismillah Khan? Which was his Kannada venture? Which hit Hindi song was composed by him?

7. His first abroad trip was to.....Impressed by his music, King

   Zahir Shah gifted him.....

8. Name two places where Bismillah Khan performed.

Long Questions

1. Describe the life and character of Ustad Bismillah Khan with emphasis on his contribution to Indian culture.

2. Describe the transformation of Pungi to Shehnai.

3. How was Bishmillah Khan associated with films?

Lesson 3

THE LITTLE GIRL

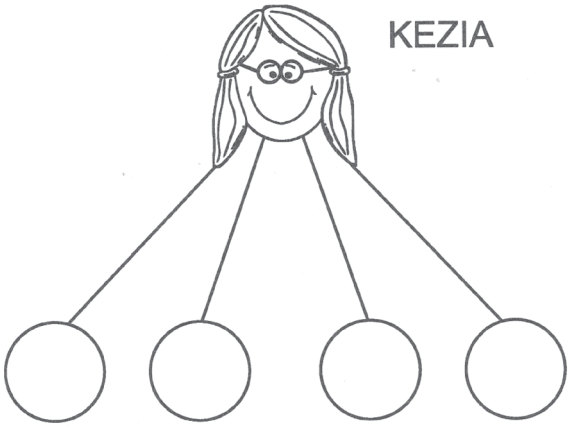
Katherine Mansfield

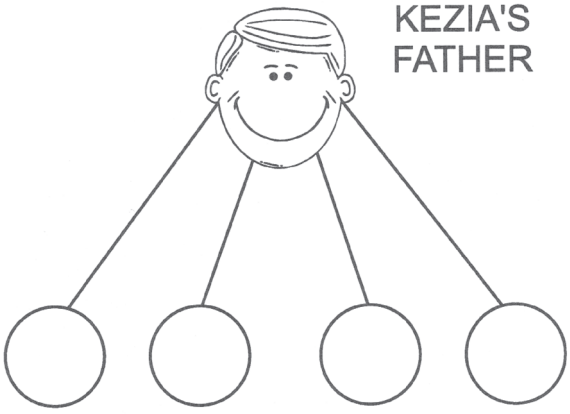
Value Points

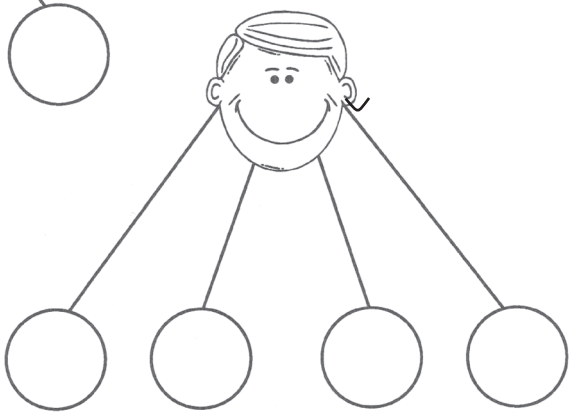
- Kezia is a little girl, having both parents working, left in loving grandma's care.
- Kezia has formal relations with mother and father. She is afraid of her strict father so she stammered while talking to him. She thought him to be giant sized.
- On Sundays Grandma sent her to spend time with parents but Kezia found her father lying down on the sofa to relax, mother busy reading.
- They did not show affection and care.
- One day Kezia was at home because of cold and grandma, to keep her busy, suggested her to prepare a gift for father's birthday.
- Kezia prepared a pin cushion with beautiful yellow silk cloth, needed scrap to fill it.
- Took some papers from father's room and tore them up to stuff them in pin cushion.
- It was father's important speech for the port authority. When found missing, the whole house was reached the servants and Kezia were questioned. Finally innocently Kezia admitted. She had torn them for her surprise gift.
- Father beat her with a ruler, Kezia cried bitterly. Kezia clung to grandma as Grandma consoled her.
- Next door neighbour Mr. Macdonald played with his children in the evening. After watching him, Kezia conclude that all fathers are not like hers.
- One day mother got admitted to the hospital, she was alone at home. The cook Alice took care of her in the day but at night she was alone. Father was sleeping in another room. Old nightmare haunted Kezia — a butcher with knife in his hand. Too much afraid of it.
- Father come to her room huged her, carried her to his room to comfort her. She realised he was not so bad, he was too busy to express his love. Hence, she realised her father had a big heart.

ACTIVITY

Q. Write a few words describing :







MR. MCDONALD

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. To the little girl he was a figure to be feared and avoided. Every morning before going to work he came into her room and gave her a casual kiss, to which she responded with "Goodbye, Father".

Questions

a) Name the lesson.

b) Whom did the little girl fear and avoid?

c) What did the father do before leaving for his work?

d) Which word in the above passage means the same as 'reacted'.

2. She never stuttered with other people — had quite given it up — but only with father, because then she was trying so hard to say the words properly.

Questions

a) Who is 'she' here?

b) With whom did she stutter?

c) Why did she shutter?

d) Find the words/phrase from the above passage that means the same as 'left'.

3. And she was dragged down to where father was pacing to and fro, hands behind his back. "Well"? he, said sharply. Mother explained. He stopped and stared at the child. "Did you do that?" "N-No", She whispered.

Questions

a) Who was dragged down?

b) What did the mother explain to the father?

c) Why did the father stare at the child ?

d) Find the antonym of "roared" from the above passage.

SHORT QUESTIONS

1. How did Kezia feel when her father left for office and why?
2. How did Kezia make a pin cushion for her father?
3. How did Kezia feel when her father beat her?

4. Why did Kezia's father punish her?
5. What did Kezia feel after seeing the McDonald family?
6. What nightmare did Kezia often have and who helped her?
7. How did Kezia's father treat her when she had the same nightmare?

LONG QUESTIONS

1. Father in the beginning of the story is a dreadful figure to Kezia. What makes Kezia change her feelings towards her father in the end ?
2. "Cruel and harsh attitude is not enough to inculcate values and discipline among the children." Justify this statement in the context of the lesson. "The Little Girl."
3. "That night there was a hue and cry in the house." Why did her father get agitated?

Lesson 4
A TRULY BEAUTIFUL MIND

Value Points

- Albert Einstein, born on March 14, 1879 in the German City of Ulm, could not talk for about two and a half years. So mother thought him to be abnormal.
- He could not mix with his playmates, they called him brother boring.
- He especially loved mechanical toys so on looking at his newborn sister he asked, "Where are her wheels" ?
- At the school his headmaster said that the boy would never make a success at anything.
- He learnt to play the violin at the age of six and later became a gifted amateur violinist.
- He scored good marks in almost every subject in high school in Munich. Where his parents had moved when he was 15 months old.
- Einstein felt suffocated in the strict discipline of school so at the age of 15 yrs he convinced his parents, after long discussion, to continue his education in German-speaking Switzerland.
- Einstein was highly gifted in Mathematics and Physics. He graduated from the University of Zurich. In 1902 he finally got a job as a technical expert in the patent office in Bern. While doing his job, he was developing his own ideas in secret.
- During graduation he fell in love with a fellow, intelligent student Mileva Maric. He wanted to marry her, but his mother was against it as she was an intelligent girl and three years older than Albert. The pair finally married in 1903 and had two sons.
- In 1905 his papers on special theory of relativity described the world's most famous formula. It described the relationship between mass and energy E=mc2.
- After a few years the marriage became weak. Mileva started losing her intellectual ambition and became an unhappy housewife.
- In 1919 the couple finally divorced and he married his cousin Elsa the same year.
- In 1915, he had published his general Theory of Relativity. It gave a new meaning to the word 'Gravity'. An eclipse of the sun in 1919 brought proof that his theory was accurate.
- Newspapers called his work as a scientific revolution.

- He received Nobel Prize in 1921 for Physics. He was praised for his work all over the world.
- In 1933 Nazis came to power in Germany So he emigrated to the US.
- Five years after the discovery of nuclear fission in Berlin, American physicists were very upset. They were afraid the Nazis could build and use an atomic bomb.
- On the request of a colleague, he wrote a letter to the American President Roosevelt warning him that "A single bomb exploded in port might very well destroy some of the surrounding territory".
- America secretly developed that atomic bomb and dropped it on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- Einstein was very disturbed by the extent of destruction. He again wrote a letter, this time to the United Nations to form a World Government.
- Einstein got politically involved in the next ten years, protesting to end arms build up. He campaigned for peace and democracy.
- This scientific genius died in 1955 at the age of 76. He was celebrated as a visionary and a world citizen.

ACTIVITY

1. Name the famous Indian Scientist associated with the picture.



2. Name five scientists and their achievements.

   1. .....

   2. .....

   3. .....

   4. .....

   5. .....

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

1. When he finally did learn to speak, he uttered everything twice. Einstein did not know what to do with other children and his playmates called him "Brother Boring".

Questions

a) Who is 'he' here?

b) What was unusual about Einstein ?

c) Why was he called 'Brother Boring' ?

d) Find a word from the above passage that means the same as said/spoke'.

2. After prolonged discussion, Einstein got his wish to continue his education in German speaking Switzerland, in a city which was more liberal than Munich.

Questions

a) What was the discussion about?

b) What was Einstein's wish ?

c) Why did he prefer Switzerland over Munich for education ?

d) Find the antonym of 'short' from the above passage.

3. But over the next decade, Einstein got more involved in politics -agitating for an end to the arms building and using his popularity to compaign for peace and democracy.

Questions

a) Name the lesson from which the above passage is taken?

b) What did Einstein work for as a politician ?

c) How did Einstein use his popularity ?

d) Decade is a period of..... .

Shorts Questions:

Q 1 When was Albert Einstein born ? At what age did he start talking ?

Q 2 When did Einstein learn to play the Violin ?

Q 3 Where did Albert start his degree education ?

Q 4 Where was Einstein employed first ? What work was to be done by him?

Q 5 What made Einstein migrate to the United States ?

Q 6 Einstein in his childhood showed no sign of genius. Explain.

Q.7 Why didn't Einstein's playmates like him?

Q.8 What was Einstein's theory of relativity?

Long Questions:

Q.1 "Einstein was deeply shaken by the extent of destruction during the second world war." What does it show about him? What efforts did he make to promote peace and democracy?

Q.2 Describer Albert Einstein's childhood.

Q.3 Why did Einstein have special interest in Mileva Meric. Why was his mother against his marriage with her?

Q.4 Albert Einstein is called a scientific genius. Write down his achievements and comment on his genius.

Lesson 5

THE SNAKE AND THE MIRROR

Vaikom Muhammad Basheer

Value Points

- A bachelor Homeopathy doctor lived in a non-electrified rented room with his few belongings and visiting rats.
- On a hot summer night the doctor came back to his room after dinner and heard a noise, when he opened the door. Noise, being a familiar one, he did not pay any attention to it and lay down on his bed but could not sleep.
- Took out a book opened it on the table.
- He looked into the large mirror kept on the table and admired himself as a young, handsome, unmarried doctor.
- Heard the sound from above again but wasn't serious about it as rats also used to make such sounds.
- While looking into the mirror he analysed that growing thin moustache and a smile on his face would make him more attractive.
- A lovely thought came to him of marrying a rich woman doctor with plenty of money and had good medical practice. His wife must be fat so that if he committed some silly mistake and needed to run away she might not be able to run after him and catch him.
- He sat on the chair opposite mirror. Suddenly he heard a thud and before he could see the object, a fat snake wriggled over the back of the chair and landed on his shoulder then coiled itself around his left arm. The hood was spread out hardly four inches away from his face.
- Death lurked (hanged) four inches away from him but he could do nothing. He sat as a statue, motionless, but his mind was very active.
- Suddenly the snake turned its head and saw its own reflection in the mirror. It unwound itself from his arm and slowly creeping the table and moved towards the mirror.
- Taking advantage, he got up from the chair and quietly went out through the door and ran as fast as he could and reached a friend's house.
- Next morning, accompanied by his friends, he came to his room to take away his things from there. But there was hardly anything left for him to carry. Some thieves had stolen most of his things, except the dirty vest.

ACTIVITY

1. Write the names of a few types of snakes. If possible paste the pictures of different types of snakes.

1.	2.	3.
4.	5.	6.

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. The house was not electrified; it was a small rented room. I had just set up medical practice and my earnings were meagre.

Questions

a) Who is 'I' here?

b) What kind of house did the speaker live in ?

c) How did the speaker earn his living ?

d) Find a word from the passage that means the same as "very little"

2. Suppose it struck, what was the medicine I had to take ? There were no medicines in the room.

Questions

a) Name the lesson from where the above passage has been taken?

b) What is 'it' here ?

c) What is the speaker worried about?

d) Give the first form of 'struck'

3. There was some pain my arm. It was as if a thick leaden rod - no, a rod made of molten fire was slowly but powerfully crushing my arm.

Questions

a) Why did the speaker feel pain in his arm ?

b) What does 'leaden rod' mean here ?

c) How did the leader rod affect his arm.

d) Find the antonym of 'thin' from the above passage?

Short Questions:

Q 1. What things were there in the suitcase ?

Q 2. Why wasn't the doctor serious about the noise ?

Q 3. What happened to the doctor while he was sitting in his chair?

Q4. The snake has been compared to three objects in the story. What are they?

Q 5. Why did the narrator smile when death hung just four inches away?

Q 6. Which medical book did the doctor take out?

Q 7. What two important and Earth shaking decisions did the doctor take while he was looking into the mirror?

Long Questions:

Q 1 The humour in the story overshadows the frightening incident. Discuss with reference to "The Snake and the Mirror".

Q 2 It was the doctor's presence of mind that helped him escape safely from the dreaded snake. Comment/Justify.

Q 3 There always remains a gap between what we wish and what we achieve. Discuss with reference to the doctor in the story "The Snake and the Mirror".

Q 4 "I was but a poor, foolish and stupid doctor." Justify the statement in the light of the story, "The Snake and the Mirror."

Lesson 6
MY CHILDHOOD

APJ Abdul Kalam

Value Points

- Kalam — born in a middle class big Tamil Muslim family in the island town of Rameshwaram.
- He had a materially and emotionally secure childhood. Parents Jainulabdeen and Ashiamma were very generous, kind, believed in the life of necessities.
- Inherited honesty and self discipline from father and faith in goodness and deep kindness from mother.
- Earned little money during the second World War by collecting and selling tamarind seeds to the provision shop as a child. Later earned his first wages as a help for catching newspaper for his cousin Samsuddin.
- He had three close childhood friends — Ramanadha Shastri, Aravindan and Sivaprakasan who used to sit together with Kalam in the front row.
- When he was in class V a new teacher saw them sitting together and asked Kalam to go to back bench because of his religion
- Ramanadh's father (Laxman Sastry) asked the teacher not to spread the poison of inequality and intolerance. Ultimately the teacher had to apologize for his act.
- Kalam's science teacher— Shiv Subramania Ayyar once took him home for dinner, but his orthodox, conservative wife refused to serve him food as he was a Muslim. Mr. Subramania served him food and invited him next week also.
- Mr. Subramania motivated him for higher studies.
- After completing elementary education Kalam asked his father for permission to leave Rameshwaram for higher studies. He agreed to send him to study at the district headquarters in Ramanathapuram. To convince his mother, his father gave the example of a seagull who flies across the sun alone and without a nest.

ACTIVITY

Write a few examples of communal harmony that you watch in the society. It can be a religious, social or sports activity.

Ex. Kite Flying



1.
2.
3.
4.

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

1. I was one of the many children — a short boy with rather undistinguished looks, born to tall and handsome parents.

Questions

a) Who is the narrator here?

b) How did the narrator look?

c) How was he different from his parents?

d) Find a word from the above lines that means the same as "ordinary".

2. Samsuddin helped me earn my first wages. Half a century later, I can still feel the surge of pride in earning my own money for the first time.

Questions

a) Who helped the narrator?

b) How did the narrator earn his first wages?

c) How did that narrrator feel?

d) Find a word from the passage that means the same as 'rise'.

3. One day he invited me his home for a meal. His wife was horrified at the idea of a Muslim boy being invited to dine in her ritually pure kitchen.

Questions

a) Who invited the narrator?

b) Why was the woman horrified?

c) What do we learn about the woman in the above passage?

d) Find a word from above lines that means the same as 'shocked'.

Short Questions

Q 1 What qualities did he acquire from his parents?

Q 2 How did Abdul Kalam earn his first wages?

Q 3 What happened when Abdul Kalam and his friend narrated the action of the new teacher to their parents?

Q 4 Who was Sivasubramania Iyer? What did he want Abdul to do?

Q 5 How did Sivasubramania Iyer's wife behave the first and the second time?

Q 6 How does Abdul Kalam's father react when he sought permission to leave Rameshwaram to study further?

Q 7 How did Kalam's family contribute to the annual Shri Sita Ram Kalyanam Ceremony.?

Long Questions

1. Compare and contrast the role of two different teachers in Abdul Kalam's life in influencing him in terms of social and communal intolerance.

Or

The two teachers in Kalam's life had different attitude towards social and communal tolerance. Which attitude do you think is right and why?

2. Discuss the role of Abdul Kalam's parents in his life.

3. Explain Kalam's experience at the science teacher's house.

Lesson 7

PACKING

Jerome K. Jerom

Value Points

- Three friends George, Harris and Jerome are preparing for a journey. They collect necessary articles for journey.
- Author Jerome who prides himself on his packing offers to pack the goods.
- Both his friends agreed and George sat on an easy chair and Harris put his legs on the table and lit a Cigar.
- Actually Jerome meant to boss the packing work, instructing his friends. But his friends left the whole work to him and relaxed.
- He got irritated. However he packed the bag and strapped it. Then Harris asked if he had put the boots in. He did not remember about boots while he was packing. George laughed at him which angered Income.
- He opened the bag, packed the boots in and was going to strap it again. Suddenly he wondered if he had packed his toothbrush which was very important for him.
- He unpacked the whole bag and searched for it. Ultimately it was found inside a boot. He repacked the whole bag again.
- When he had repacked it George asked if the soap was packed. Jerome got irritated and said he didn't care but noticed that he had packed his tobacco-pouch in it . He finally packed it at 10:05 p.m.
- Harris was the worst packer according to Jerome. Many things like plates, cups, bottles, pies, tomatoes etc. were to be packed in hampers.
- With the packing of hampers by George and Harris an exciting scene started.
- Packing started with breaking of a cup, strawberry jam was packed on tomato by Harris that squashed it, tomato was picked out with a spoon.
- Jerome didn't comment on this, just watched them, sitting on the edge of the table. It irritated them and made them nervous & excited.
- They smashed the pies by putting heavy things on them. They upset salt over everything.

- George trampled the butter, removed it from his slipper and tried to put it in the kettle, but couldn't. After scraping it he put it on a chair. Harris unknowingly sat on it. It stuck to him and they searched for it blaming each other. Arguing and staring at one another, they went round the room searching for it. At last George found it sticking at the back of Harris. After getting it off, they packed it in the teapot.
- Montmorency was their naughty pet dog. He was always ready for mischief. He was present where he was not wanted. He put his damp nose in the articles to be packed, put his leg into the jam. Thinking lemons as rats he killed (spoiled) three of them.
- Harris blamed Jerome for encouraging the dog for mischief. But it was his natural habit.
- At last packing was completed at 12:50. Harris sat on the big hamper and hoped nothing would be found broken.
- Due to shortage of beds they tossed and finally Harris slept with Jerome.
- Harris wanted to wake up at seven but Jerome said six they finally agreed on half past six.
- They asked George to wake them up at 6:30 but he didn't answer. They found that he was asleep. Both the naughty friends put the bathtub where he could tumble into while getting up in the morning.
- Finally they went to bed.

ACTIVITY



Suppose you are going for a picnic. What articles would you like to pack in your bag? Make a list.

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

1. They began in a light hearted spirit, evidently intending to show me how to do it. I made no comment.

Questions

a) Who are 'they' here?

b) What were 'they' doing?

c) How did the narrator behave?

d) 'Evidently' has 'ly' as suffix. Make two words with the same suffix.

2. They did scrape it out at last, and put it down on a chair, and Harris sat on it, and it stuck to him, and they went looking for it all over the room.

Questions

a) What is 'it' here?

b) Where did it disappear?

c) How did they try to find it?

c) Give the present tense of 'Stuck'.

3. He put his leg into jam, and he worried the teaspoons, and he pretended that the lemons were rats, and got into the hamper and killed three of them.

Questions

a) Who is 'he' here?

b) What did he do with the teaspoons?

c) Why did he spoil the lemons?

d) Find a word in the above passage that means the same as 'disturbed'.

Short Questions

Q 1 What was the effect of Jerome's presence when George and Harris started packing hampers?

Q 2 What things were to be packed by George and Harris? What was their fate?

Q 3 How did Montmorency trouble them while packing?

Q 4 When did the packing end?

Q 5 What time was decided for waking up?

Q 6 What irritated Jerome to a great extent?

Q 7 What was Jerome's real intentions when he offered George and Haris to pack?

Q 8 Why could Jerome not find his tooth brush easily in his bag?

Long Questions

Q 1. Humour in this story adds life to an other wise boring topic like packing. Discuss with reference to the incidents in the lesson 'PACKING'.

Q 2. How many times did the narrator reopen the bag while packing things and why?

Q 3. How did George and Harris make a mess of things while packing? Explain.

Q 4. What is the role of Montmorency in packing?

8. Reach for the Top-1

Santosh Yadav

Value points

- Santosh Yadav is the only woman in the world to scale Mt. Everest twice.
- She was born in the small village of Joniyawas of Rewari district in Haryana, in a traditional conservative family.
- Her parents were traditional, prosperous landlords and she was the youngest and the only sister of five brothers.
- Contrary to her name 'Santosh' she was not satisfied with the traditional way of life.
- To start with, she did not wear traditional dresses in her childhood and preferred shorts. She studied in the village school.
- She was pressurised by her parents as she turned sixteen, to get married. Usually in her village girls got married at this age. But Santosh threatened her parents to never marry if she did not get a proper education.
- She left home and got herself enrolled in a Delhi school. When her parents refused to pay for her education, she politely informed them that she would work part time to pay her fee. Then her parents agreed to pay for her education.
- After passing high school exam, she joined Maharani College in Jaipur. Her room in Kasturba Hostel faced the Aravalli Hills.
- From the room, she used to watch people climbing hills then disappearing. Curious to find the reason, one day she went there and found a few mountaineers.
- She asked if she could join them. They not only agreed but motivated her to take to climbing.
- She started saving money and enrolled herself in a course without her parent's permission and later apologised for it.
- Instead of going back home, she went straight for the training. She went on an expedition every year after that.

- In just four years her climbling skills matured and she developed remarkable resistance to cold and the altitude.
- As a result of her hard work, sincerity, iron will, physical endurance and amazing mental toughness, she conqured Mt. Everst in 1992.
- Her seniors were impressed by her climbing skills, physical fitness and mental strength, caring & cooperative nature.
- During the 1992 Everest mission she saved the life of a fellow climber by sharing her oxygen but despite the special care by her she could not save another dying climber at the South Col.
- She scaled Everest for the second time within 12 months of her first success, being a member of Indo-Napalese Women's expedition.
- She set a record as the only youngest woman to have scaled the Everest twice.
- The Indian government conferred on her the 'Padmashri', one of the nation's top honours, in recognition of her achievements.
- She not only unfurled the Indian tricolor on the Everest but collected and brought down 500 kg. of garbages from the Himalayas, being a true environmentalist.

ACTIVITY

Match the names with their feat

1. First Everest climber to reach the Summit	- Bachendri Pal
2. First Indian to climb Mt. Everest	- Malavattr Poorna
3. Three times climber of Mt. Everest	- Edmund Hillary and and Tenzing Norgay
4. First Indian woman to reach the summit of Mt. Everest.	- Avtar Singh Cheema
5. Youngest Indian to climb Mount Everest	- Saurabh Singh Shekhawat

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. But to everyone's surprise, the unborn child's grandmother, who was standing close by, told him that they did not want a son. The holy man' was also surprised.

   Questions

   a) Name the Lesson.

   b) Why was everyone surprised?

   c) What blessings did the holy man give earlier?

   d) Find the synonym of 'near by' from the above lines.

2. She began living life on her own terms from the start, where other girls wore traditional Indian dresses, Santosh preferred shorts.

   Questions

   a) Who is 'she' here?

   b) How was she different from other village girls?

   c) What does it show about her?

   d) 'On her own terms' here means

3. A marriage as early as that was the last thing on her mind. She threatened her parents that she would never marry if she did not get a proper education.

   Questions

   a) What did Santosh's parents want?

   b) What was her response to her parent's wish?

   c) How did she try to convince her parents for her education?

   d) Find a phrase from the above lines which means the same as "the least important".

4. One day I decided to check it out myself I found nobody except a few mountaineers. I asked If I could join them.

   Questions

   a) Who is 'I' in these lines?

   b) What did the speaker want to check?

   c) Whom did the speaker join?

   d) Find the phrase from the above lines that means the same as "find out the truth."

5. Then I unfurled the Indian tricolor and held it aloft on the roof of the world, The feeling is indescribable.

Questions

a) Who is the speaker here?

b) What does the 'roof of the world' refer to?

c) How did the speaker show her patriotism?

d) Find the word from the above lines that means the same as 'cannot be explained.'

Short Questions

Q.1 What motivated Santosh to climb mountains? Why did Santosh take to climbing?

Q.2 How did Santosh convince her parents about her wish to study "a bit more"?

Q. 3 How did Santosh help her fellow climbers during the 1992 Everest Mission?

Q. 4 ".....then I unfurled the Indian Tricolor and held it aloft on the roof of the world." How did Santosh feel when she was at the summit of the Everest?

Q. 5 Santosh's concern for environment is no less. How can you say that?

Q. 6 Can you list two reasons for which Santosh Yadav got into the record books twice?

Q. 7 Santosh did not like the traditional life in her village. How can you say that ?

Q. 8 What do you know about the early life of Santosh?

Long Questions:

Q.1 "From the very beginning I was quite determined that If I choose a correct and rational path, the others around me had to change not me". What traits and values you admire in her that made her a successful woman despite the fact that she come from a orthodox, conservative, traditional society.

Q.2 What skills and qualities did Santosh develop after she took up climbing as a career?

Q.3 How did Santosh come to be a member of an Indo Nepalese women's Expedition?

Q.4 How did Santosh get inspiration to become a moutaineer?

8. Reach for the Top-II

Maria Sharapova

Value points

- Maria Sharapova a fashionable, glamorous Russian girl who reached to the world's number one position in women's tennis on 22nd August 2005.
- Born to Yuri and Yelena Sharapova in Siberia, she was sent to Florida. USA with her father for tennis-training at the age of nine.
- Due to visa-restrictions mother could not accompany them. But Maria learnt an important lesson in life- that tennis excellence would only come at a price.
- Father also worked extra hours to pay for her tennis training and could not stay with her. She had to tolerate separation from her mother for two years.
- Being so young, just nine, she went to bed at 8 p.m. The other tennis players used to come at 11p.m. and after waking her up, would ask her to clean the room.
- But instead of being depressed, she was becoming more determined and mentally tough to achieve her target. Instead of quitting she steadfastly pursued her dream.
- Four years' hard work and strong determination and sacrifice that she made, resulted in bagging women's singles tennis trophy in 2004 and in 2005 world's no.1 position.
- The key to her success is being competitive, hard working with no place for sentiments.
- Though trained in US, she is proud to be a Russian and ready to play for Russia if offered.
- Her hobbies are fashion, singing and dancing. She loves to read novels of Arthur Canan Doyle. She loves sophisticated evening gowns and eating pancakes with chocolate spread and fizzy orange drinks.
- Her hardwork, strong determination, mental toughness and sacrifices have earned her not only success but ample money also.
- She admits that money was a motivation for her but the most important thing was to become number one in the world.

ACTIVITY

Name the sportsperson and the game they are associated with-Saina Nehwal, Maria Sharapova, Harbhajan Singh, Sania Mirza, Virat Kohli, Sushil Kumar.








COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

1. Little Maria had not yet celebrated her tenth birthday when she was packed off to train in the United States.

   Questions

   a) How old Maria was when she left her country?
   b) Which country did Maria leave for ?
   c) How did she travel?
   d) Find a phrase from the above lines that means the same as "to send someone away".

2. The nine year old girl had already learnt an important lesson in life-that tennis excellence would only come at a price.

   Questions

   a) Who is the 'girl' here?
   b) How old is the girl?
   c) What price did she pay for tennis training?
   d) Give the adjective form of 'excellence'.

3. That toughness runs through Maria even today. It was the key to her bagging the women's singles crown at Wimbledon in 2004 and to her meteoric rise to the world number one spot the following year.

   Questions

   a) What quality helped Maria in all her achievements?
   b) What was Maria's first big achievement?
   c) When did she rise to world number one position?
   d) Find a word from the above passage which means the same as "sudden".

Short Questions:

Q.1 Why did Maria have to stay away from her mother? What were Maria's feelings during this time?

Q.2 What were the difficulties/hardships that Maria faced in the hostel?

Q. 3 Describe the grit and determination with which Maria faced all the humiliations while training for tennis.

Or

What made Maria carry on inspite of the tough conditions that she faced?

Q. 4 What is Maria's mantra for success?

Q. 5 What, other than tennis, are Maria's hobbies?

Q. 6 What is the role of Maria's parents in her success?

Long Questions

Q.1 Compare and contrast Santosh Yadav and Maria Sharapova in terms of their birth, the families they were born into, their education, parental support, training, struggles and their achievements.

Q. 2 Describe Maria's journey to the pinnacle in women's tennis.

9. The Bond of Love

Kenneth Anderson

- A sloth bear cub was found by the author accidentally. When author was passing through sugarcane fields, while driving away the wild pigs, one of his companions shot a sloth bear. A baby bear was riding on the back of mother bear when it was shot dead. Baby bear was making miserable sounds running around the mother. Author felt pity for it.
- Author captured it with the help of his friends to take it home and put it in a gunny bag.
- He presented the bear cub to his wife on reaching Bangalore, his home. She was so happy that she instantly put a ribbon around its neck on finding it to be a male named it Bruno and lovingly called it "Baba".
- Bruno learnt drinking milk from a bottle. In a few days he started eating and drinking everything even spicy things, beer, alcoholic liqour etc.
- In his younger days he was left free and became friendly with two Alsatian dogs and children of the tenants. Bruno had access to kitchen and even slept in the beds of family members.
- One day author put down poison (Barium Carbonate) in the library to kill rats, but Bruno entered the library as usual and ate some of the poison.
- Bruno got paralysed but somehow he dragged himself to author's wife. She called anthor and he took him to the vet.
- It was an uncommon case of barium carbonate poisoning of a bear
- But Bruno was saved.
- Bruno grew bigger in size and author decided to give it to the Zoo.
- Author's wife consented after great persuasion.
- But cried later, went to meet him at the Zoo.
- Both cried, wanted to take Baba back.
- With great efforts taken back, Island created for Baba in the house.
- Story tells that bear also has a sense of affection, memory and individual characteristics.

ACTIVITY

- Name some stories with human - animal love.
- There may be a story telling session in the class

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. "I must see Baba, either you take me by car, or I will go myself by bus or train." So I took her by car.

   Questions

   a) Who wants to meet Baba?

   b) Where does the speaker want to go?

   c) How did the speaker convince others for her wish?

   d) Make a sentence using "Either-or".

2. My wife cried bitterly, Baba cried bitterly, even the hardened curator and the keepers felt depressed. As for me, I had reconciled myself to what I knew was going to happen next.

   Questions

   a) Why did the author's wife cry bitterly?

   b) What was the reaction of the curator and the Keepers ?

   c) What was the author's estimate about the future?

   d) 'Bitterly' has '-ly-as suffix. Make another word which has the same suffix.

3. He was getting too big to keep at home. After weeks of such advice she at last consented. Hastily and before she could change her mind a letter was written to the curator of the zoo.

   Questions

   a) Who was getting too big?

   b) Who is 'she' in the above lines?

   c) What did she consent to ?

   d) Find a word from the above passage that means the same as 'quickly?

Short Questions:

Q.1 Where did the author find the bear cub?

Q.2 How did the author's wife react when she first met the baby bear?

Q. 3 What happened to Bruno in the library?

Q. 4 "We all missed him greatly : but in a sense we were relieved", says the author. Why does he say so?

Q. 5 How did Bruno react or what did Bruno do when the author's wife reached the zoo to meet him?

Q. 6 How was the bear transported back to Bangalore?

Q. 7 What happened to Bruno when he was sent to the zoo?

Q. 8 What arrangements were made when Baba was brought back to the anthor's house?

Q. 9 Describe Bruno's toys and games.

Long Questions

Q. 1 ‘Animals also feel the pleasure of love and the pains of separation’ Discuss this statement with reference to the story. 'The Bond of Love.'

Q. 2 'Love is mutual'. Justify this statement with reference to the story. 'The Bond of Love.'

Q. 3 Bruno was a loving and playful pet. Still he was sent to the Zoo. Give reasons.

10. KATHMANDU

–Vikram Seth

- The author visits Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal and hires a cheap room in the centre of the town and sleeps for hours.
- Next morning accompanied by Mr. Shah's son and nephew he visits the most sacred Hindu temple, Pashupatinath on the bank of Bagmati river.
- The atmosphere in and around the temple is completely chaotic. There are priests, devotees, hawkers, tourists, cows and monkeys etc.
- A sign board announces entry for the Hindus only. People are jostling to go to the front. A policeman is not allowing saffron clad Westerners to enter. Monkeys and dogs are roaming freely there.
- The author is amused to see two monkeys fighting with each other, chasing and one jumps onto a Shivalinga.
- A corpse is being cremated on the bank of the river, washer women are busy doing their work, children bathing in it. A basket of old offerings is thrown from a balcony into the river.
- A small shrine half protrudes from the stone platform on the river bank. It's believed that when it emerges fully, the goddess inside will escape and the evil period of Kaliyug will end on the earth.
- In contrast Baudhnath Stupa is very calm. Its white dome is surrounded by a road, small shops surround it, no crowds, shops, mainly owned by Tibetan immigrants selling bags, jewellery, etc.
- Kathmandu is described as lively, commercial and a religious place having busy, narrow streets.
- Kathmandu market has fruits and flute sellers, hawkers, shops selling Western cosmetics, chocolates, antiques, film rolls etc.
- Noises of film songs, car horns, vendors shouting, cows roaming freely here and there.
- Author buys eatables and coca cola etc. for himself.
- He thinks of two plans to go back home, one by bus and train to Patna and then sailing up the Ganges and Yamuna. But being homesick he stuck to the second one, buys a next day ticket for direct flight to home.

- The author is fascinated by a flute seller standing in a corner of the square near his hotel.
- He has a pole on which many flutes are stuck like quills of a porcupine. He plays flutes whose sound is clearly audible in the traffic and hawker's noise. He doesn't have to shout for his product; Occasionally sells a flute, plays melodious tunes which impress the author.
- Flute is present in different cultures with different names with its specific fingering and compass. But author finds the commonality of all mankind in flute music.
- He observes that as we have to breathe to live, its playing also needs to pause and breathe to produce music.
- The melodious tunes of bansuri had never left him spell bound earlier.

ACTIVITY

Elaborating with drawings/pictures, describe a place that you have visited. It may be a,

Market place

Monument

Religious place.

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. There are so many worshippers that some people trying to get the priest's attention are elbowed aside by others pushing their way to the front.

   Questions

   a) Name the lesson.

   b) Which place is being talked about here?

   c) Why were the people elbowed aside by each other?

   d) Make a sentence using the word 'worship' in your own words.

2. But I am too exhausted and homesick; today is the last day of August. Go home, I tell myself; move directly towards home. I enter a Nepal Airlines office and buy a ticket for tomorrow's flight.

   Questions

   a) Who is 'I' in the above lines?

   b) Why does the speaker want to "move directly towards home?"

   c) How does the speaker decide to travel?

   d) Give the verb for the word "flight".

3. I find it difficult to tear myself away from the square. Flute music always does this to me; it is at once the most universal of sounds.

   Questions

   a) Who is 'I' referred to here?

   b) Why couldn't the speaker tear himself away from the sqaure?

   c) What is 'it' here?

   d) Write the comparative degree of the word 'difficult.'

Short Questions

Q. 1 What is the belief associated with the half immersed shrine in the river Bagmati ? What does it tell us?

Q. 2 What is the author attracted to while standing in a corner of the square? Why?

Q. 3 How is the flute-seller different from other hawkers and vendors?

Q. 4 What is the effect of flute music on the author?

Q. 5 Who is struggling for permission to enter the Pashupatinath Temple and why?

Q. 6 Why does the author decide to take a direct flight back home?

Q. 7 Why does the author call Baudhnath stupa a haven of quietness?

Long Questions

Q.1 The holy river 'Bagmati' is used for different social customs and is badly polluted. How can the sacredness of the holy rivers be maintained?

Q. 2 What is the difference between the atmosphere at Pashupatinath Temple and Baudhanath Stupa?

11. IF I WERE YOU

–Douglas James

- Gerrard, a play wright, lives alone in a lonely cottage.
- After talking to someone on phone, he starts packing his travelling bag.
- Suddenly an intruder enters the cottage with a revolver in his hand, Gerrard smiles surprisingly.
- Gerrard tries to be calm. Intruder wants to know some facts about his life. When Gerrard tries to be humorous while answering his questions, he threatens to hurt him, if he would not answer.
- Gerrard tries to know his name but he is too clever to tell it, Instead he asks Gerrard's Christian name.
- Intruder inquires if he drives car and who often visit him the people. Though intruder has collected a lot of information about Gerrard, still he wants to confirm the facts.
- Gerrard tells him that only a few people-the baker, the green grocer and a quite charming milkman visit him.
- Gerrard again in a tricky way tries to know about him. Intruder asks him not to be smart he has a special motive and it would surprise him.
- Gerrard asks him what particular line of crime he embraces and intruder tells him that his speciality is jewel robbery.
- During conversation Gerrard says that there are a few jewels to rob in the Essex's forests. Intruder says that cops are also few. So he can comfortably relax.
- Gerrard amusingly tells him that he was not invited to live with him. Intruder says that his big surprise is that he is not going to live for long he will kill him soon.
- Intruder sarcastically tells him that he is sorry to kill him but he has to as he is wanted in a murder case and police is behind him. If he kills Gerrard he cannot be hanged twice for double murder.
- After killing Gerrard he will take on his identity and live comfortably. He has learnt Gerrard's style of talking and he will dress up like him with Gerrard's clothes.
- After listening all this Gerrard says to intruder that he cannot kill him, instead he will let him go and thank God for not killing him earlier.
- Now intruder is eager to know the reason and unintentionally tells Gerrard that he was doing a job in the town. Things went wrong and he killed a cop. since then he has been dodging. Intruder further tells him that he came to Aylesbury where he saw and listened to his conversation with two people.

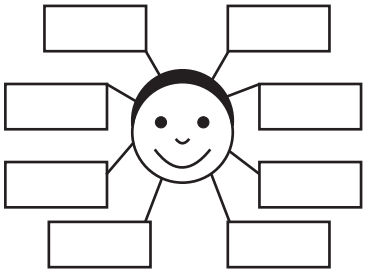
He says that Gerrard seems mysterious to him. He is the right person to take on his identity.

- Gerrard tries to explain the mystery but intruder is no more interested in listening. He is paying much attention to Gerrard's way of talking, style of walking etc.
- He tells intruder that if he shoots, he will be surely be hanged if not as him self then as Vincent Charles Gerrard.
- Gerrard tells him that it was his surprise for him. If he is a criminal he is also not a gentleman. He says that his game is also over. Circumstances were not favourable so he ran away after firing bullets but one of his accomplices was captured. He is also expecting trouble that night. So his bag is packed and intruder finds in his bag, along with other things, false moustaches etc. which Gerrard says are disguise outfit.
- Gerrard offers him lift in his car to run away. To make him believe his words he shows disguise outfit in the bag as a proof.
- Gerrard tells the intruder that he has posted a man who will ring up on seeing police. Then bell rings and he instructs intruder to follow him as police has come.
- Gerrard opens the door and steps away. Intruder leans forward, to inspect whether he is speaking the truth, with side towards Gerrard, but revolver ready. As he turns his head and reaches near the cupboard, Gerrard pushes the intruder into the cupboard, knocking the revolver out of his hand and locks it from outside. Now Gerrard goes to the phone and calls the policeman (sergeant).

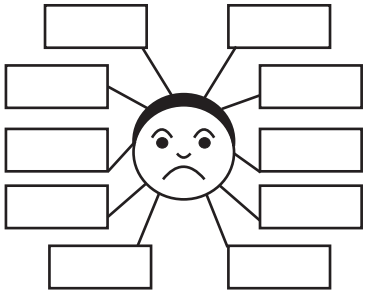
ACTIVITY

Following words are associated with the personality of the characterrs of this play.' If I were you.' Write the words at the correct place, matching the personality.

GERRARD



INTRUDER



Smart, sarcastic, quick witted, sense of humor, talkative, clever, flashy, confident, spectacles, observant, nonchalant, reserved, planned, short-tempered, bold, intelligent, well-dressed, serious, brave, medium built.

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. "I m not taking it for fun, I've been hunted long enough. I'm wanted for murder already and they can't hang me twice.

   Questions

   a) Who does 'I refer to?
   b) Why has he been hunted long enough?
   c) What punishment may be given to him ?
   d) Find a word from the passage which means the same as 'sought after'.

2. "I've got freedom to gain. As for myself, I am a poor hunted rat. As Vincent Charles Gerrard I am free to go places and do nothing".

   Questions

   a) Name the lesson from where the above passage has been taken.
   b) Who has been referred to as "a poor hunted rat" here?
   c) How does the speaker want to gain freedom?
   d) Find the opposite of 'lose' from the above lines.

3. "Unfortunately they got one of my men and found things the fool should have burnt. Tonight I'm expecting trouble."

   Questions

   a) Who are 'they' here?
   b) Who is the speaker?
   c) Why is the speaker expecting trouble?
   d) 'Unfortunately' has 'un' as prefix. Make any two words using the same prefix.

Short Questions :

Q.1 Where does Gerrard live ? What happened to him, one day ?
Q. 2 Why has the intruder been hunted long enough ?
Q. 3 What will the intruder gain by killing Gerrard ?
Q. 4 Where did the intruder see Gerrard ? Why did he select him (Gerrard) only to take on his identity after killing him ?
Q. 5 As told to the intruder, what had Gerrard done and with what result ?

Long Questions

Q.1 Gerrard saved himself with his presence of mind. What are the essentials to face a problem successfully ?
Q.2 Why did the intruder break into Gerrard's cottage?
Q. 3 What is Gerrard's profession? How does his speech and words reveal this?

POETRY
(BEEHIVE)

1. THE ROAD NOT TAKEN by Robert Frost

Value Points

- The poet Robert Frost tells us about the struggle an individual faces while he/she makes decisions in life.
- The person in the poem has to decide whether to follow the crowd or to travel by the road much travelled by.
- He chooses the road not many people had taken before.
- He also wonders about the road that he had not taken. He thinks about the choice that he left and also what would have happened if he had made a different choice.

STANZA FOR COMPREHENSION

1. Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
   And sorry I could not travel both
   And be one traveller, long I stood
   And looked down one as far as I could
   To where it bent in the undergrowth.
   a) Name the poem and the poet.
   b) Who is 'I' in these lines?
   c) What is he sorry about?
   d) Find any two rhyming words from the stanza.
2. Then took the other, just as fair,
   And having perhaps the better claim,
   Because it was grassy and wanted wear,
   Though as for that the passing there
   Had worn them really about the same
   a) What was 'just as fair'?
   b) Why did it have a better claim?
   c) Find the rhyme scheme of the given stanza
   d) Write a similar word for 'perhaps'.

3. And both that morning equally lay
   In leaves no step had trodden black,
   Oh! I kept the first for another day!
   Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
   I doubted if I should ever come back.
   a) What lay in front of the poet?
   b) Why is the poet in doubt?
   c) Explain 'way leads on to way'.
   d) Give the rhyme scheme of this stanza.
4. I shall be telling this with a sigh
   Somewhere ages and ages hence,
   Two roads diverged in a wood, and I
   I took the one less travelled by,
   And that has made all the difference
   a) Who is 'I' in the above lines?
   b) What will the poet tell with a sigh?
   c) Find a word in the stanza opposite in meaning to "converged."
   d) Which road did the poet choose?

2. WIND

Subramania Bharti

The poet Subramania Bharati advises us to be strong in mind as well as body. The wind symbolises the difficulties and challenges that we face in our life. The poet suggests that we should face them boldly, and stay firm in difficult situations.

Comprehension Stanzas

1. Wind come softly.
   Don't break the shutters of the windows.
   Don't scatter the papers.
   Don't throw down the books on the shelf.
   Questions :
   a) Name the poem and the poet.
   b) What did the wind do with the windows?
   c) Why did the books on the shelf fall down?
   d) Write the opposite of 'gather' from the above lines.
2. You are very clever at poking fun at weaklings/ Frail crumbling houses, crumbling doors, crumbling wood, crumbling bodies, crumbling lives, crumbling hearts, the wind god winnows and crushes them all.
   Questions :
   a) Who is very clever?
   b) What does the wind God do to weaklings?
   c) Why does the wind winnow and crush others?
   d) Find the opposite of 'strong' from the above lines.
3. So, come, let's build strong homes,
   Let's join the doors firmly.
   Practice to firm the body.
   Make the heart steadfast.
   Do this, and the wind will be friends with us.
   a) Name the poem and the poet.
   b) What does the poet ask people to do ?
   c) What will happen if people do what the poet says?
   d) Find the word which means the same as 'unwavering'.
4. The wind blows out weak fires.
   He makes strong fires roar and flourish.
   His friendship is good.
   We praise him everyday.
   a) What does the wind do with weak fires?
   b) What does the wind do with strong fires?
   c) Why does the poet say that his friendship is good?
   d) Find and write any two adjectives from the above lines.

3. THE RAIN ON THE ROOF Coates Kinney

- The poet lays on his bed and hears the sound of clouds and rain drops.
- The rain on the roof creates beautiful sound which echoes in the heart of the poet.
- Memories, both sweet and sad, surround him.
- The sound of rain makes the poet happy and puts him in a state of bliss.

COMPREHENSION STANZAS

1. When the humid shadows hover
   Over all the starry spheres
   And the melancholy darkness
   Gently weeps in rainy tears,
   What a bliss to press the pillow
   Of a cottage – chamber bed
   And lie listening to the patter
   of the soft rain overhead

   Questions :

   a) Which season is being talked about here?
   b) What are 'humid shadows' here?
   c) What does the poet like to do in this season?
   d) Name the figure of speech used in the following lines :
      "And the melancholy darkness
      Gently weeps in rainy tears."

2. Every tinkle on the shingles
   Has an echo in the heart;
   And a thousand dreamy fancies
   Into busy being start

And a thousand recollections

Weave their air-threads into woof,

As I listen to the patter

of the rain upon the roof

Questions :

a) Name the poem and the poet.

b) How does the sound of the falling rain affect the poet?

c) Explain "a thousand recollection.....woof"?

d) Give the noun form of 'dreamy'.

3. Now in memory comes my mother,

As she used in years agone,

To regard the darling dreamers

Ere she left them till the dawn;

O! I feel her fond look on me

As I listen to this refrain

Which is played upon the shingles

By the patter of the rain.

Questions :

a) Whom does the poet remember ?

b) Who are "darling dreamers" here?

c) How does the poet's mother look at him ?

d) Write the noun form of 'feel'.

4. THE LAKE ISLE OF INNISFREE William Butter Yeats

- The poet wishes to go to Innisfree, which is an island of Ireland.
- He thinks of living in natural surroundings, by building a hut and living in it.
- The poet thinks he will find peace there.
- He desires to enjoy the slow pace of country-side living.
- The poet lives in a crowded city, still he is attracted by the rural sounds of Innisfree.
- He imagines hearing the sound of the Lake water, lapping by the shore.

Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow :

1. I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
   And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made;
   Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honey bee,
   And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

   Questions :
   a) Where does the poet wish to go?
   b) What all will he do at Innisfree?
   c) Explain 'the bee - loud glade.'
   d) Write the synonym of 'cabin'.
2. And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow,
   Dropping from the veils of the morning to
   Where the cricket sings ;

   Questions :
   a) Name the poem and the poet.
   b) Where does the poet want to go ?
   c) What does the poet expect to get there ?
   d) Find out the word / phrase in which repetition device has been used.
3. There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
   And evenings full of the linnet's wings.

   Questions :
   a) Which place is described in the above stanza?
   b) How is the midnight and noon of this place?
   c) What is a 'Linnet'.
   d) Find a word that means the same as dim light.
4. I will arise and go now, for always night and day
   I hear the lake water lapping with low sounds
   by the shore;
   While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavement grey,
   I hear it in the deep heart's core.

   Questions :
   a) What does the poet always hear?
   b) Which figure of speech is used in the second line?
   c) Where does the poet hear lake water sounds?
   d) Where is the poet standing?

5. A LEGEND OF THE NORTHLAND Phoebe Cary

- The poem puts forward the idea that one should not be selfish, but always try to be helpful towards the needy.
- A selfish person has no satisfaction in life.
- The poem is about the Northland, which is a very cold region, where nights are longer than days.
- Once Saint Peter stopped at an old Lady's cottage because he was feeling hungry.
- The lady was baking cakes on the hearth. When Saint Peter asked for one of the cakes, the lady tried to make a tiny cake for him. But being selfish, she couldn't give it to him.
- Her greedy behaviour annoyed the hungry saint.
- He cursed her and transformed her into a woodpecker.
- All her clothes except her scarlet cap were burnt, as she went up the chimney and flew out of the top.

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow :

1. Where they harness the swift reindeer
   To the sledges, when it snows;
   And the children look like bear's cubs
   In their funny, furry clothes :

   Questions :

   a) About which place is the poet talking?
   b) Why do they harness reindeer there?
   c) What kind of clothes do the children wear?
   d) Which figure of speech is used here?

2. And being faint with fasting,
   For the day was almost done
   He asked her, from her stores of cakes,
   To give him a single one.

   Questions :

   a) Who is 'he' in this extract?

b) Why is he about to faint?

c) What does he want?

d) Find a word from the above extract that means the same as 'hunger'.

3. And he said, "you are far too selfish

To dwell in a human form,

To have both food and shelter,

And fire to keep you warm.

Now, you shall build as the birds do,

And shall get your scanty food

By boring, and boring and boring.

Questions :

a) Name the poem and the poet.

b) Why did Saint Peter get angry?

c) How did he punish the little woman?

d) Which figure of speech is used in the last line of the stanza?

6. NO MEN ARE FOREIGN

James Kirkup

- Poet says that all men on this earth are same
- Our body is same, we all have two hands, two eyes, we eat the same food.
- Love binds us all.
- War bereaves everyone.
- So why do we hate each other in the name of religion, caste, creed etc.
- We should not defile our own earth.

COMPREHENSION STANZAS

1. "Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign.

   Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes like ours : the land our brothers walk upon. Is earth like this, in which we shall lie.

   a) Name the poem and the poet.

   b) What does the poet want everyone to remember ?

   c) According to the extract in which two ways we all are alike.

   d) Which word here means the same as 'under'?

2. "It is the human earth that we defile our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence of air that is everywhere our own.

   Remember, no men are foreign and no countries strange."

   a) How do human beings spoil the earth.

   b) Which figure of speech is used in "our hells of fire"?

   c) How does our hatred affect the human earth?

   d) Which word in the passage means the same as 'an act of violence?

7. The Duck and the Kangaroo

Edward Lear

- Humorous poem, Duck feels that Kangaroos can hop and roam about the world.
- Duck's life is boring as she remains in the same pond.
- Duck requests the Kangaroo to give her a ride on its back.
- Kangaroo has an objection that Duck's wet feet can give him roomatiz.
- Duck has an idea of buying woolen socks, cloak and a cigar to tackle the problem of wet feet and cold weather.
- Finally they go for a ride and take three rounds of the world.

COMPREHENSION STANZAS

1. My life is a bore in this nasty pond, And I long to go out in the world beyond.
   a) Name the poem and the poet.
   b) Who are 'I' and 'You' here?
   c) What was the speaker's reaction?
   d) What does the speaker wish?
2. "This requires some little reflection, perhaps on the whole it might bring me luck, and there seems but one objection your feet are unpleasantly wet and cold, And would probably give me the roomatiz."
   a) How can one say that the Kangaroo does not at once say yes to the duck's idea of a ride?
   b) What was Kangaroo's objection to this ride?
   c) Why did the Kangaroo say that it required some reflection?
   d) Find and write a pair of rhyming words in this extract.
3. Said the duck, "As I sat on the rocks I have thought over that completely, And I bought four pairs of worsted socks, which fit my webbed feet neatly.

   And to keep out the cold I've bought a cloak and everyday a cigar I'll smoke.
   a) Where does the Duck sit and think about her problem?
   b) What preparations has the duck made for the ride?
   c) What concern did the Duck have for the Kangaroo?
   d) Give two pairs of rhyming words used in this extract.

8. On Killing a Tree -Gieve Patel

- Poet Says that to kill a tree, it is not sufficient to cut it, because then it will grow again.
- To kill it, a tree should be pulled out from the earth, expose the roots.
- Let it dry and wither in air and sun.
- Then it will die.
- Indirectly the poet is trying to convince readers to save trees.

COMPREHENSION STANZAS

1. It takes much time to kill a tree,
   Not a simple jab of the knife
   Will do it, it has grown
   Slowly consuming the earth.
   Years of sunlight, air, water"
   a) Is it possible to kill a tree with a simple jab of the Knife?
   b) Why does it take much time to kill a tree?
   c) How does a tree grow out of the earth?
   d) Which word in the extract means the same as 'sudden rough blow'?

2. "So hack and chop.
   But this alone won't do it.
   Not so much pain will do it.
   The bleeding bark will heal.
   And from close to the ground
   Will rise curled green twigs "
   a) What alone will not kill the trees?
   b) Which parts of the tree help it to revive even after cutting?
   c) Explain the Irony used in these lines.
   d) Find a word from the passage which means the same as 'bent'.

3. "No, the root is to be pulled out.
   Out of the anchoring earth.
   It is to be roped, tied.
   And pulled out, snapped out."
   a) Why has the poet used 'No' in the beginning of this stanza?
   b) What will happen if the root is pulled out?
   c) Why does the poet call the earth as 'anchoring earth?'
   d) Write a similar meaning used as chopped out' from this stanza.

9. The Snake Trying

By W.W.E ROSS

- The Poet has described the beautiful and graceful movements of the snake.
- A Man chases the snake with a stick though it looks harmless.
- It is a small, green snake, poet urges to let it go without hurting it.

COMPREHENSION STANZAS

1. "How beautiful and graceful are his shapes.
   He glides through the water away from the stroke".
   Questions:
   a) Name the poet.
   b) Whose' graceful shapes' are being talked about here?
   c) Why does he glide through the water?
   d) Here are two words with -'ful' as the suffix. Make two words with 'less' as the suffix.
2. Along the sand
   He lay until observed
   And chased away, and now
   he vanished in the ripples
   Among the green slim reeds"
   a) Where does 'he' lay?
   b) What chased him away?
   c) Where does 'he' vanish?
   d) Give the synonym of 'vanish'.

3. "O let him go over the water
   into the reeds to hide
   Without hurt. Small and green.
   He is harmless even to children."
   a) Who is 'he' in the above lines?
   b) What does 'the' poet want him to do?
   c) Where is 'he' going to hide?
   d) Give the antonym of 'harmless'.

10. A Slumber did my Spirit Seal

By William Wordsworth

- Poet's beloved has died and he feels that his spirit is in a deep slumber now.
- She cannot be seen or heard.
- She has become a part of the earth.
- She rolls along with the trees, rocks and stones.

COMPREHENSION STANZAS

Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow:

1. A slumber did my spirit seal
   I had no human fears
   She seemed a thing that could not feel.
   The touch of earthly years.
   a) What has sealed the speaker's spirit?
   b) Why has he no human fears?
   c) What does ' a slumber' here mean?
   d) What is the rhyming scheme used here?

2. No motion has she now, no force
   She neither hears nor sees,
   Rolled round in earth's diurnal course
   With rocks and stones and trees.
   a) Why has ' she' become motionless and without force?
   b) What is the mood of the speaker?
   c) Explain 'she neither hears nor see's?
   d) Which word here means the same as 'earth's daily rotation.'

Answer Key
Beehive
Lesson-1 The Fun They Had

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) County inspector and the teacher is mechanical teacher computer.
   b) To check if the mechanical teacher was functioning properly.
   c) Smiled at Margie and gave her an apple
   d) Away

2. a) human teachers
   b) Separate building or school.
   c) Tommy had mechanical teacher which taught him at home. The teachers in the above lines were human and taught in a separate building.
   d) laugh

3. a) The fun they had
   b) The old book that Tommy found
   c) Would throw the book away.
   d) through.

Long Questions (Value Points)

1. Human teacher
   - Special building to teach
   - Could understand and adjust to the need of the learners. Mechanical Teacher
   - Regular, taught at fixed hours.
   - at home only
   - Could cause problem as happened in case of Margie.

2. Margie and Tommy had telebooks
   - Millions available on the same computer
   - Saved paper, time and money
   - More durable.
   - A way to save trees and environment.
3. Values learnt in the present schools.
   - Co-operation
   - Patience
   - Respect for elders
   - Sharing and caring
   - Discipline

Lesson-2 The Sound of Music
Part-1 Evelyn Glennie

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) Evelyn Glennie
   b) Because she was deaf
   c) to take her to a specialist
   d) Urge

2. a) because she was deaf
   b) after identifying her potential
   c) be tuning two large drums to different notes.
   d) Potential.

3. a) Evelyn Glennie
   b) She was one of the leading percussionist in the world despite being deaf.
   c) by Motivating them that they could also achieve anything.
   d) - inventing
      - Creation
      - Any other

Long Questions (Value-Points)

1. • Strong Determination
   • Hard Work
   • Positive Approach etc.
2. • Confidence
   • Determination
   • Hard-Work
   • Focussed Approach
3. • Ron Forbes an excellent teacher
   • Understood the special needs of Evelyn
   • Innovative
   • Hard-Working
   • Encouraged and motivated Evelyn

Part-II
Bismillah Khan

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) hard-work
   b) Was given a chance to play on All india Radio in Lucknow in 1938.
   c) Shehnai on All India Radio.
   d) Often

2. a) Bismillah Khan
   b) because it is our richest tradition.
   c) Even the West is coming to learn our music
   d) Richer

3. a) Shehnai
   b) in temples and weddings.
   c) To bring it to classical stage.
   d) National/any other

Long Questions (Value Points)

1. • Great Shehnai Player
   • Awarded with greatest civilian award "Bharat Ratna"
   • Patriot
   • No desire to settle abroad
   • Dedication
   • Motivation
   • Secular

Lesson-3
The Little Girl

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) The Little Girl
   b) Her father
   c) Went to her room and gave her a casual kiss.
   b) responded

2. a) Kezia
   b) her Father
   c) • because she tried so hard to say the words properly
      • she was afraid of her father.
   d) 'given it up'

3. a) Kezia
   b) that Kezia tore the papers to fill in the pin cushion
   c) to enquire if she has torn the papers
   d) whispered.

Long Questions (Value Points)

1. • Kezia scared of father
   • Father very strict and harsh.
   • never spent time with her.
   • showed affection and care when Kezia was scared.
   • Kezia's feelings change

2. • Guidance, counselling and affection very important
   • Should provide congenial and understanding environment
   • Kezia's father harsh
   • Wanted to force discipline and values.
   • Never shared feelings or spent time with her.
   • Beat her up for tearing up his papers.
   • Did not try to understand Kezia's feelings.

3. • Important speech for port authority lost
   • No where found
   • Servants searched everywhere
   • Finally Kezia called and asked
   • Kezia told she tore it for her surprise
   • Scolded and beaten

Lesson-4
A Truly Beautiful Mind

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) Einstein
   b) Spoke everything twice
   c) Did not know what to do with other children.
   d) Uttered.

2. a) to continue his education in Switzerland
   b) to continue his education in German speaking Switzerland.
   c) because Switzerland was more liberal than Munich.
   d) Prolonged.

3. a) A truly Beautiful Mind
   b) agitating to end arms build up.
   c) to campaign for peace and democracy.
   d) ten years.

Long Questions (Value Points)

1. • Einstein contributed a lot in the field of science.
   • Use of atom bomb in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
   • Mass destruction-moved Einstein's heart.
   • He agitated for an end to arms build up.
   • Used his popularity to campaign for peace & democracy.
   • His tireless efforts to save humanity earned him the status of world citizen.

2. • No genius
   • Couldn't talk for 2 and a half years
   • Uttered everything twice
   • Couldn't mix with playmates, called him brother boring

3 • Intelligent student
   • Found interest in her
   • She was ambitious and had same mental make up

Lesson-5
The Snake and the Mirror

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) A young doctor
   b) A small, rented room
   c) With medical practice
   d) Meagre

2. a) The snake and the mirror.
   b) a thick snake.
   c) If the snake struck, no medicine was available.
   d) strike.

3. a) because a thick snake has coiled round his arm.
   b) a black cobra
   c) was slowly but strongly crushing his arm
   d) thick.

Long Questions (Value Points)

1. • The Lesson deals with a frightening incident.
   • A Cobra coiled itself around the narrator's arm.
   • Narrator frightened yet described the incident in a light hearted manner.
   • The feelings, the language used was enough to dilute the fright effect.
   • The way Cobra was drawn towards the mirror.
   • The description of the Cobra being a male/feanale very humorous.

2. • A thick Cobra coiled around the narrator's arm.
   • Death only four inches away.
   • Sat there motionless without speaking.
   • Mind was active.
   • As soon as the snake left the ran outside.
   • Presence of mind and patience helped.
3. • Irony important aspect in the lesson.
   • Used irony as technique of humour.
   • Author proud to be a doctor, young and handsome Later curses himself for being foolish enough for not keeping any medicine.
   • Wanted to marry a fat woman who could not run much but was married to a thin person with a sprinter's gift.

Lesson-6
My Childhood

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) APJ Abdul Kalam
   b) Short and Ordinary
   c) Parents were taller and good-looking
   d) Undistinguished

2. a) Samsuddin
   b) by distributing newspaper in Rameshwaram.
   c) Proud
   d) Surge

3. a) Science Teacher
   b) For serving a Muslim boy in her kitchen.
   c) She was orthodox.
   d) Horrified.

Long Questions (Value Points)

1. • Abdul got the first taste of social and communal separation in his fifth grade.
   • A new teacher asked him to sit on the last bench because he was a Muslim.
   • While his science teacher invited him to his home for a meal despite resistance from his wife.
   • While one was rigid and orthodox the other was liberal.

2. • Abdul Kalam's parents did not have much formal education
   • Abdul Kalam inherited nobility, generosity, honesty from his parents.

   Father
   • A man of confidence
   • Very wise
   • Kept away from luxuries and comforts

   Mother
   • Noble and kind-hearted
   • Fed a number of people
   • Faith in goodness

Lesson-7
Packing

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) George and Harris
   b) Packing
   c) Made no comment
   d) Beautifully, Faithfully (Any other)

2. a) Butter
   b) it stuck to Harris's back
   c) looking all over the room
   d) stick

3. a) Montmorency
   b) disturbed them
   c) thinking them as rats
   d) Worried

Long Questions (Value Points)

1. • Packing a tedious job.
   • made the narration interesting by the way it was described.
   • The characters also added to humour.

2. • First reopened to check boots upon Harris' insistence
   • Found boots, restrapped
   • Thoughts of Toothbrush, searched, reopened again
   • Took out everything, found toothbrush inside the boot, closed again

Lesson-8 Reach for the Top

Part-1 Santosh Yadav

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) Reach for the Top
   b) The grandmother wanted a blessing for the newly born girl.
   c) for the birth of a son
   d) close by

2. a) Santosh Yadav
   b) Wore shorts instead of traditional dresses
   c) rebellious from the very beginning.
   d) on her conditions.

3. a) to marry
   b) marriage was the last thing on her mind.
   c) threatened she would never marry
   d) last thing

4. a) Santosh Yadav
   b) What was on the other side of the mountain.
   c) a group of mountaineers
   d) Check out

5. a) Santosh Yadav
   b) Mount Everest
   c) Unfurled the tricolors on Mount Everest.
   d) Indescribable.

Long Questions (Value Points)

1. • Determined from the beginning that others around had to change
   • her aim was decided
   • hard-working and sincere
   • Courageous to challenge the established system
   • adventurous, considerate and resourceful
   • Loved life on her own terms.

Lesson-8 Reach for the Top

Part-2 Maria Sharapova

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) nine years old
   b) United States
   c) by train
   d) Packed off

2. a) Maria Sharapova
   b) nine years old
   c) separation from mother and isolation
   d) excellent

3. a) toughness
   b) women's singles crown at Wimbledon
   c) in 2005.
   d) Meteoric.

Long Question (Value Points)

1. Maria Sharapova

a)
- Father worked hard to pay for her training and could not see her regularly.
- sacrifice of parents made her more determined
- sacrifice and hard-work of parents make children determined to be successful
- self discipline, patience and tolerance, mental toughness and hard-work help achieve the target.

b) Santosh Yadav
- Parents were affluent
- always wished to study and achieve her ambition against parents wishes.
- equipped with iron-will, physical endurance and an amazing mental toughness.

2.
- Father worked hard to keep her training going.
- family not so affluent.
- parents were with her to achieve her excellence in Tennis.
- was equipped with physical and mental toughness.
- hard working, determined and sincere.

Lesson-9 Bond of Love

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) Mrs. Anderson / Author's wife
   b) to see Baba
   c) said that she would go herself if others didn't take her there.
   d) any sentence.

2. a) got emotional after seeing each other/ closely attached.
   b) got depressed
   c) had to take Baba back to home
   d) clearly/(any other)

3. a) Baba
   b) Ms. Anderson
   c) to send him to Zoo
   d) hastily.

Long Question (Value Points)

1.
- The author's wife loves her pet Bruno deeply.
- Ties a coloured ribbon around his neck, cooks variety of dishes for thim, changes his name.
- Bruno also performs many playful tricks which gives pleasure to her. Both enjoy each other's company.
- She misses him greatly when he is sent to zoo.
- Both keep sitting together in the cage for three hours.
- When reunited, both feel relieved.
- All sadness wades away.
- So love is mutual.

Lesson-10 Kathmandu

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) Kathmandu
   b) Pashupatinath Temple
   c) To go to the front
   d) any sentence

2. a) The author (Vikram Seth)
   b) Feeling exhausted and home-sick
   c) by Nepal Airlines
   d) Fly

3. a) Vikram Seth
   b) The flute music attracts him
   c) flute
   d) more difficult

Long Question (Value Points)

1. • not to use rivers for throwing waste.
   • no bathing of animals/washing clothes.
   • no cremation of corpses.
   • Water resources must be used wisely.

Lesson-11 'If I were You'

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) The intruder
   b) For a murder
   c) may be hanged/deathpenalty
   d) hunted

2. a) If I were you
   b) The Intruder
   c) by killing Vincent Charles Gerrard and taking on his identity.
   d) gain

3. a) Police
   b) Gerrard
   c) One of his men was caught by Police and Police may reach Gerrard anytime
   d) Unimportant, unclear/(any other)

Long Question (Value Points)

1. • one needs to be patient, vigilant.
   • should grab the opportunity to save oneself.
   • should be quick and have positive approach
   • should keep cool and be alert
   • Be able to assess the situation.

POETRY (ANSWERS)

Poem- The Road not Taken

1) a) The Road not Taken by Robert Frost
   b) The poet
   c) That he could not travel both roads
   d) i) Wood- Stood- Could
      ii) both- Growth

2. a) The second road
   b) was grassy and less used
   c) a baab
   d) hopefully/ may

3. a) two roads
   b) both roads looked equal that day
   c) once taken a road turning back not possible
   d) abaab

4. a) The Poet
   b) The Choice of his second road less chosen by others made all the difference.
   c) diverged.
   d) The less travelled one.

Poem- Wind

1) a) Wind, Subramania Bharti
   b) break their shutters
   c) because of strong wind
   d) scatter

2) a) Wind
   b) makes fun of weaklings
   c) because wind is stronger
   d) weaklings

3) a) Wind, Subramania Bharti
   b) to be stronger
   c) the wind will not be able to harm them
   d) steadfast.

4. a) Blows out
   b) roar and flourish
   c) makes us stronger, determined and steadfast
   d)
   - weak
   - strong
   - good

Poem- The Rain on the Roof

1) a) rainy season
   b) dark clouds
   c) lie on his chamber bed listening to the patter of rain.
   d) metaphor.

2) a) The Rain on the Roof, Coates Kinney
   b) Echoes in his heart.
   c) Thousands of memories take shape in his mind.
   d) Dream

3) a) his mother
   b) the poet and his siblings who were sleeping
   c) lovingly/affectionately/fondly
   d) feeling (s)

The Lake Isle of Innisfree

1) a) Innisfree
   b) make a hut, grow beans around it and have a bee-hive there.
   c) a clean or open space full of sounds of buzzing bees.
   d) hut.

2) a) The Lake Isle of Innisfree, W.B. Yeats.
   b) Innisfree
   c) Peace
   d) Peace & Dropping

3) a) Innisfree
   b) midnight is having dim light of the moon and the afternoon has a burning sun.
   c) a bird
   d) glimmer

4) a) Lake water lapping by the shore
   b) Alliteration
   c) in a city
   d) Pavement

Poem- The Legend of the Northland

1) a) the North Land
   b) because it can walk on the snow
   c) Furry
   d) Similie

2) a) Saint Peter
   b) because of fasting too long
   c) a cake
   d) fasting

3) a) The Legend of the North Land, Phoebe Cary
   b) Because of the selfish attitude of the woman
   c) by turning her into a woodpecker.
   d) Alliteration

No Men Are Foreign

1) a) Poem - No men are Foreign
   Poet - James Kirkup.

   b) That no men are strange and no country is foreign.
   c) i) A single body breathes under different uniforms, and (ii) there is the same land wherever we walk.
   d) Beneath

2) a) Human begins spoil the earth through hatred.
   b) Metaphor
   c) Our hatred causes wars which pollute the air and craete differences.
   d) outrage.

The Duck and the Kangaroo

1) a) Poem- The Duck and the Kangaroo.
   Poet- Edward Lear
   b) 'I' stands here for the Duck and 'You' stands for the Kangaroo.
   c) The speaker found life in the pond a bore.
   d) The speaker wishes to hop like Kangaroo.
2. a) Because Kangaroo has objections.
   b) wet and cold feet of the duck would make him sick.
   c) He needed to think about it.
   d) Bold -Cold
3. a) On the rocks.
   b) Bought socks & cloak & cigar
   c) That he should get any disease.
   d) Thought-Bought
   Rocks-Socks.

On Killing a Tree

1) a) No, it is not possible to kill a well grown up tree with a simple jab of the knife.
   b) It takes much time to kill a tree because roots carrot be pulled out very easily.
   c) Feeding upon its crust, absorbing years of sunlight, air and water, it rises out of the earth.
   d) Jab.
2) a) Hacking and chopping can wound a tree but it cannot kill a tree.
   b) The bleeding bark.
   c) In these lines tree is compared with a human body. When there is a wound, it bleeds but it heals in the due course of time.
   d) curled.

3) a) Here the word 'No' means a shift in the argument offered. It bleeds after being cut but heals itself slowly.
   b) If the root is pulled out, It is unable to get nourishment and finally meets its end.
   c) Anchoring earth' here refers to the fact that the root of the tree held it securely in the earth.
   d) snapped out.

The Snake Trying

1. a) Poem-The Snake Trying
   b) Snake
   c) In order to escape death, he glides through the water.
   d) Careless, Fearless (any other word)

2. a) Along the sand.
   b) He has been seen by people and they chased him away.
   c) He vanishes in the green reeds.
   d) disappear.

3. a) Snake
   b) The poet does not want to hurt the snake.
   c) 'He' is going to hide in the green reeds.
   d) harmful

A Slumber did my Spirit Seal

1. a) The death of the beloved one has sealed the speaker's spirit.
   b) He has no human fear because his soul is closed tight with grief.
   c) a great sleep
   d) abab

2. a) She became motionless and without force because she is dead.
   b) The Poet is in deep grief.
   c) It means she has died.
   d) Earth's diurnal course.

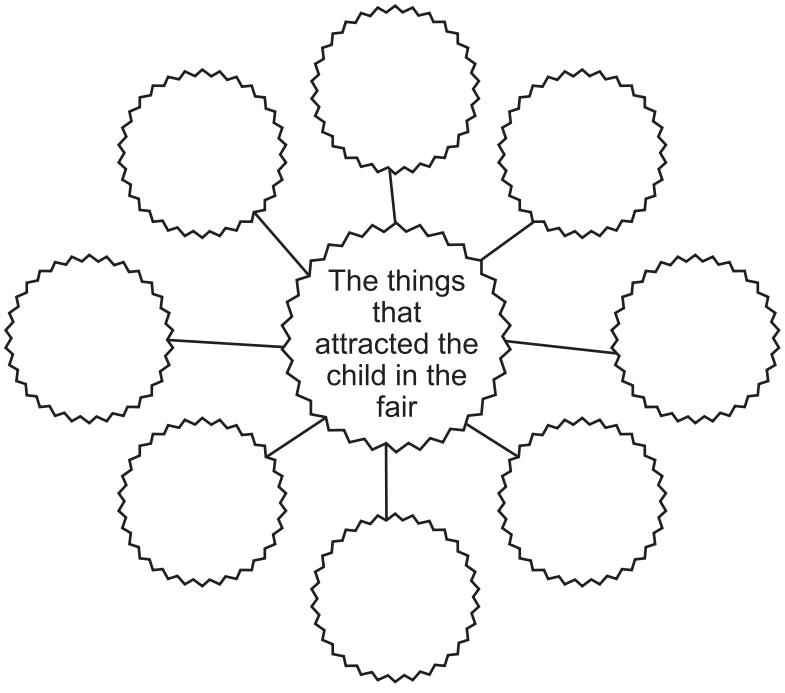
MOMENTS
Lesson 1
THE LOST CHILD

Mulk Raj Anand

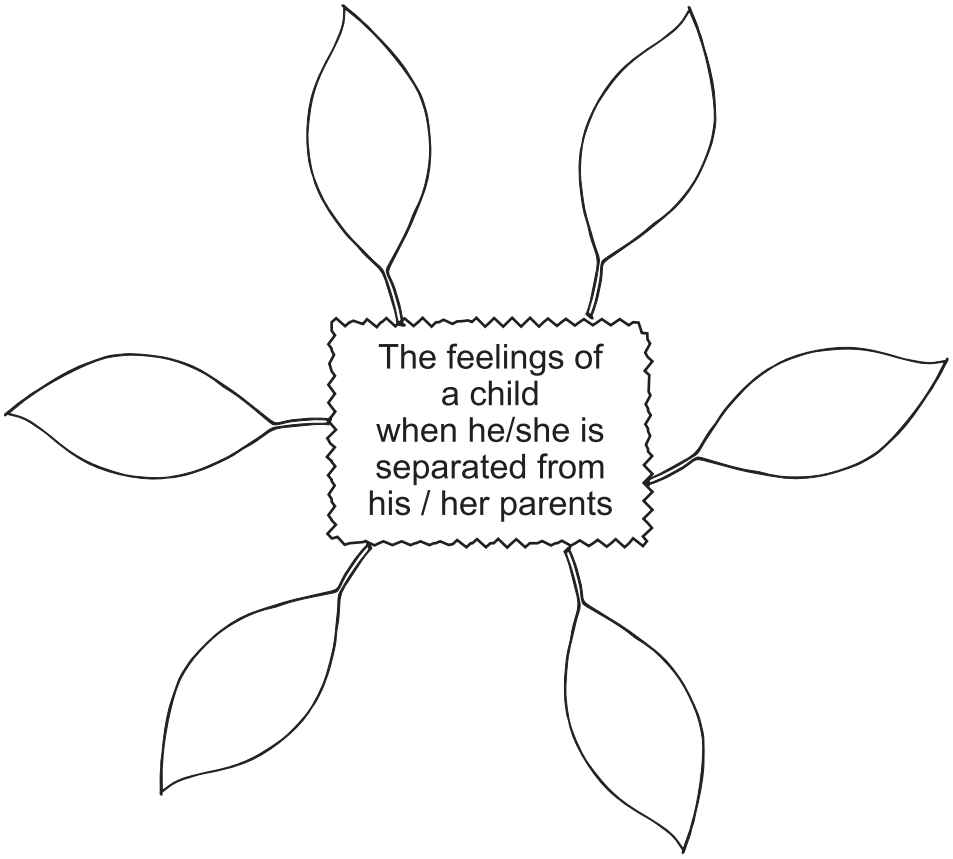
Value Points

- It is a short story of a child, his aspiration, demands and realisation.
- The child is being taken to the fair by his parents.
- There are many attractions in the fair for the child like balloons, merry go round, toys and eatables.
- The child asks for these things from his parents.
- Parents have no desire to purchase things for the child.
- The crowd is thick that's why the parents are holding the hand of the child.
- At one point the child slips out of his parents' hand.
- The child starts crying asking for his father and mother.
- A kind person picks up the child and tries to console him.
- The person offers him balloons and other things which he wanted earlier.
- But now the child does not want anything.
- He keeps crying and saying "I want my father, I want my mother."

ACTIVITY 1



ACTIVITY 2


The feelings of
a child
when he/she is
separated from
his / her parents

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

1. It was the festival of spring. From the wintry shades of narrow lanes and alleys emerged gaily clad humanity. Some walked, some rode on horses, other sat, being carried in bamboo and bullock carts.

   Questions :

   a) Name the Lesson.

   b) Which season is being celebrated here?

   c) How did the people travel to the village fair?

   d) Find a word that means the same as 'happily'.

2. "I want that toy," he pleaded. His father looked at him red-eyed, in his familiar tyrant's way.

   Questions :

   a) What did the little boy request?

   b) How did the father react to his demand?

   c) What does it show about the father?

   d) 'Red-eyed' means ..... .

3. The child wept more bitterly than ever now and only cried, I want my mother, I want my father.

   Questions :

   a) Why did the little child cry?

   b) Name the lesson.

   c) What did the child want ?

   d) Present form of 'wept' is ..... .

Short Questions

Q 1. Where were most of the village people going and why?

Q 2. Why did the child hesitate in asking anything from his parents?

Q 3. Give an example to show that the child was drawn by the nature.

Q 4. What were the things the child noticed and wanted in the fair?

Q 5. When did the child come to know that he was lost and where did he look for his parents?

Q 6. Who rescued the lost child? How did he try to make the child happy?

Q 7. Why did the child not accept the things offered by the man?

Long Answers Questions

Q 1. The Child is fascinated to the things in the fair and demands them. He takes interest in the things around. What does it reflect about 'joys of childhood'?

Q2. Describe the journey made by the child to the fair.

Q 3. Describe the scene in the fair.

Q 4. In the fair, the child wanted many things. What are they?

Lesson 2

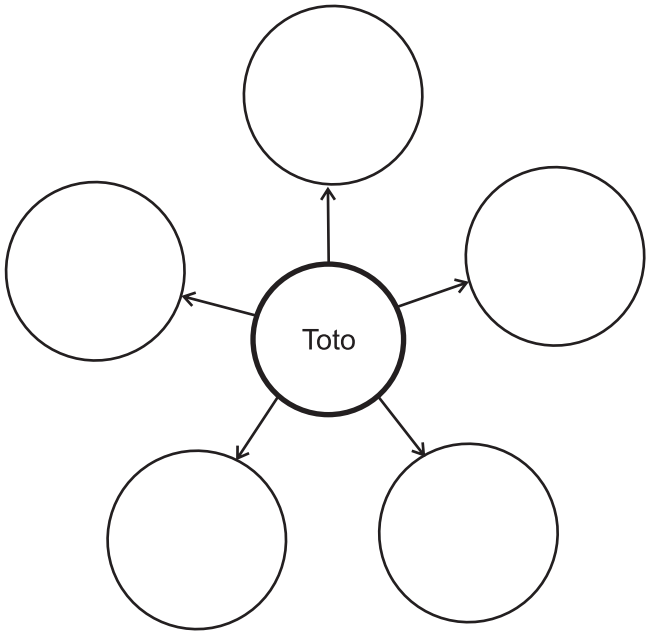
THE ADVENTURES OF TOTO Ruskin Bond

Value Points

- This story describes how author's Grandfather was fond of animals.
- Grand father bought Toto a monkey from a tonga driver for five rupees.
- Toto was a pretty monkey.
- Toto's arrival in the house was kept a secret from grand mother.
- Toto was very naughty and disturbing.
- Once he was to accompany Grandfather to Saharanpur in a canvas kit bag.
- He poked his head out from the bag and came to the notice of the ticket collector, therefore grand father had to pay three rupees as a fine.
- Toto was finally accepted in the home.
- He was given a comfortable home in the stable.
- He kept troubling Nana, the family donkey in the stable.
- He always enjoyed warm water bath in cold winter evening.
- The family members found it difficult to adjust with him.
- Finally, Grandfather returned him to the Tonga driver for three rupees.

ACTIVITY

Q. Write as many activities / incidents you can think about Toto.



COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

1. The poor man was taken aback; but with great presence of mind and much to Grandfather's annoyance, he said, "Sir, you have a dog with you. You'll have to pay for it accordingly."

   Questions :

   a) Who is the poor man referred to here?

   b) Why was he taken aback?

   c) Why is Grandfather annoyed?

   d) Find the phrase / words form the above lines that mean the same as 'shocked'.

2. Even Grandfather realised that. We were not well-to-do, and could not afford the frequent loss of dishes, clothes, curtains and wallpaper. So Grandfather found the tonga driver and sold Toto back to him – for only three rupees.

   Questions :

   a) What did the Grandfather realise?

   b) Why could they not afford this frequent loss?

   c) How did grandfather dispose off Toto ?

   d) Find a word in the passage that means the same as 'rich'.

3. His presence in the was house still a secret, Toto was now transferred to a big cage in the servant quarter where a number of Grandfather's pets lived very sociably together – a tortoise, a pair of rabbits, a tame squirrel and, for a while, my pet goat.

   Questions :

   a) Why was Toto's presence at the house kept a secret?

   b) Where was Toto transferred?

   c) How can you say that the Grandfather was an animal lover?

   d) Find a word in the passage that means the same as 'shifted'.

Short Questions

1. Toto was an attractive Monkey. Comment.
2. Why did Grandfather keep Toto as a secret from Grandmother?
3. Give an example to show that Toto was clever.
4. Why was Grandfather impressed with Toto?
5. Why was Toto shifted with Nana?

6. Why did crowd gather at the railway station?
7. Why was the ticket collector annoyed with Grandfather and how did he take revenge?
8. What did Toto do with the dish of pullao?
9. Toto and Nana never became friends. Why?

Long Answer Questions

1. Give examples to show that Toto was a mischievous pet.
2. How was Toto an expensive deal for Grandfather?
3. Describe author's Grandfather in the story.

Lesson 3

ISWARAN THE STORY TELLER R.K. Laxman

Value Points

- This story is narrated to Ganesh by a young man Mahendra who was a supervisor in a firm.
- His job was to keep an eye on the activities at the work site.
- As he was a bachelor, he always had, his cook Iswaran with him.
- Iswaran used to read the popular Tamil thrilling stories.
- His own description was greatly influenced by Tamil stories.
- He weaved endless stories and played a role of "the television in Mahendra's life.
- He narrated the tale of a Tusker, which destroyed everything on the way and how he made him collapse in the end with a small cane.
- Iswaran linked the auspicious full moon night to the story of a female ghost.
- Mahendra did not believe and rebuked him explaining such stories as baseless .
- One night Mahendra heard some sound near his window.
- Mahendra saw a cloudy figure holding a bundle.
- This affected Mahendra very much and he could not sleep properly.
- Next morning Iswaran greeted him and asked him about the last night experience.
- Mahendra resolved to leave the haunted place the very next day.

ACTIVITY 1

Describe the scene when an animal created problem in your locality as. Tusker the elephant had done.

The Scene that was created by a stray Bull

- One day in our locality a stray bull .....
- He came on the main road side and .....
- He hit two small children who were .....
- A young boy tried to save them but he .....
- Crowd gathered there and some one phoned .....
- A team of Police and MCD came with .....
- It seemed the bull had become .....
- Any how, he was tied with .....
- Then the MCD Department took .....
- It was ..... scene I never .....

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. "When he was narrating even the smallest of incidents, he would try to work in suspense and a surprise ending into the account."
   Questions :
   a) Name the Lesson from where the above passage is taken
   b) Who is 'he' in the above lines?
   c) How did he make his story narration interesting?
   d) Give the comparative degree of 'smallest'?
2. "Whether the story was credible or not, Mahendra enjoyed listening to it because of the inimitable way in which it was told."
   Questions :
   a) Name the lesson from which the above passage has been taken.
   b) What did Mahendra enjoy?
   c) Why did Mahendra enjoy listening to it?
   d) Find a word from the above passage which means the same as 'believable'.
3. "There, not too far away, was a dark cloudy form clutching a bundle. Mahendra broke into a cold sweat and fell back on the pillow, panting"
   Questions :
   a) Name the lesson from where the above passage is taken?
   b) What did Mahendra see at night?
   c) Why was he scared?
   d) Find a word that means "breathing quickly and loudly".

Short Questions

Q 1. What did Iswaran do when Mahendra left for work?
Q 2. Where did Iswaran get the ideas of his stories from?
Q 3. Why did Iswaran make special dinner one day?
Q 4. What did Mahendra see on full moon night and how did he feel?
Q. 5 Why did Mahendra have to move from place to place?
Q. 6 What was the routine of Mahendra and Ishwaran?

Long Answer Questions

Q 1. More than a cook, Ishwaran was a constant companion and friend for Mahendra. He entertained him and made his life very lively. Based on your reading of the story write a note on the topic :
'The need for good friends in life'.
Q 2. As in the story Iswaran was a good story teller. How can a child can adopt the qualities to be a good story teller? Write the steps that are needed to be a good story letter.
Q. 3 Describe the ghost incident. What was its impact on Mahendra's mind?
Q. 4 How did Mahendra tackle the elephant in the school building?

Lesson 4

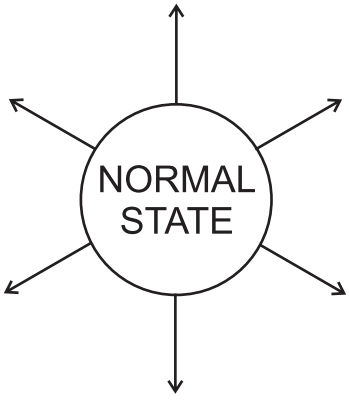
IN THE KINGDOM OF FOOLS A.K. Ramannujan

Value Points

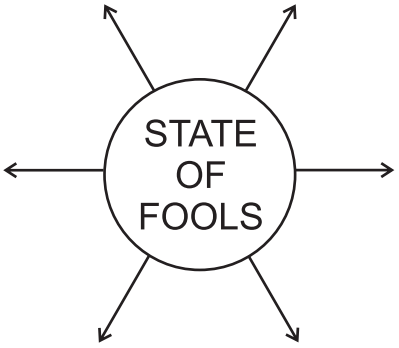
- In the kingdom of fools the king and his minister were idiots, they changed the day into night and the night into day.
- Anybody who violated the rule would be punished, so people slept during the day and worked at night.
- One day a Guru and his disciple came, they were surprised to see this strange scene. They came to know that they can buy anything for a single duddu.
- The Guru realised that it will be good to leave this place while the disciple remained there.
- One night a thief died when he was stealing as the wall fell on him.
- The incident was investigated and finally the rich merchant was ordered to death by the King.
- The stake did not fit therefore the King ordered to find a fat man for the execution, the soldiers captured the disciple.
- The disciple remembered his Guru and prayed to save him.
- Guru befooled both the King and his minister by saying that whoso ever would die first, he would become the king in the next birth.
- Both the King and the Minister agreed to die. After their death people begged the Guru and his disciple to be their King and Minister.
- They accepted this and announced that now The day would be The day and night would be night and nothing would cost a single duddu.

ACTIVITY

Difference between a normal State and the State of fools.



Normal State



State of Fools

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. "They finally agreed to rule the kingdom of the foolish King and the silly Minister, on the condition that they could change all the old laws."

   Questions :

   a) Who are 'they' in the above lines?

   b) What happened to the King and his Minister?

   c) What were the old laws of the Kingdom?

   d) Find synonym of the word 'unwitty' from the above passage.

2. "We're sick of our ascetic life. It would be nice to enjoy ourselves as King and Minister for a while. Now keep your word, My Lord, and put us to death."

   Questions :

   a) Who is the speaker of the above lines?

   b) Who is he talking to?

   c) What did the speaker demand?

   d) What do you mean by the phrase "Keep your word"?

3. "The two strangers were amazed by what they saw around them and wandered around town till evening, when suddenly the whole town woke up and went about its nightly business."

Questions

a) Name the lesson from where the above passage is taken.

b) Who are the 'two strangers'?

c) Why were they amazed?

d) Give the adjective for 'amazing'.

4. "The two men were hungry. Now that the shops were open, they went to buy some groceries. To their astonishment, they found everything cost the same, a single duddu."

Questions :

a) Who are they 'two men' here?

b) Why did they visit the shops.?

c) Why were they astonished ?

d) Give the synonym for 'surprise' from the passage?

Short Questions

Q1. What impressed the disciple to stay in the kingdom of fools?

Q 2. Why did the thief's brother go to the court?

Q 3. Why did the King punish the merchant?

Q 4. When did the disciple remember the warnings of his Guru?

Q 5. What happened to the kingdom when the King and the Minister died?

Q 6. What did the King and the Minister? want to do?

Q 7. How does the Guru manage to save his disciple's life?

Q 8. Why were the two strangers i.e the guru and the disciple amazed?

Q 9. How was the kingdom of fools different from other Kingdoms.

Long Answer Questions

1. On the basis of your reading give your views – 'Wisdom is worshipped every where when foolishness is our greatest enemy.'
2. As in the story 'In the Kingdom of Fools' due to foolishness of the King and his Minister everything was opposite and abnormal. How can peace and harmony be established in a State?
3. How was life different in the kingdom of fools?
4. The disciple has done nothing wrong. Why was he arrested?
5. Greed leads to grief. Explain this statement in the context of the story, 'In the Kingdom of Fools.'
6. 'Now justice had come in full circle.' Explain.

Lesson 5

THE HAPPY PRINCE

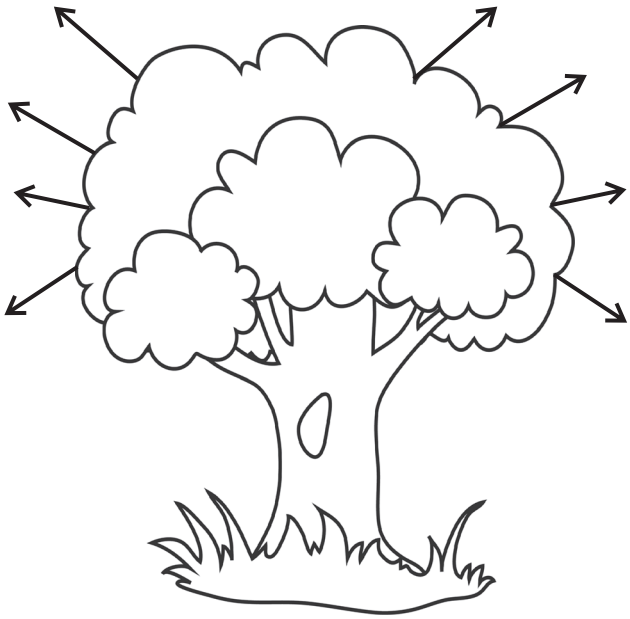
Oscar Wilde

Value Points

- The Happy Prince in the story is a statue of a dead Prince decorated with gold leaves and precious stones.
- The Happy Prince feels sad because he is unable to help the people in misery.
- Happy Prince decides to help his subjects (people) with his gold leaves and precious sapphires and ruby.
- The little swallow acts as his messenger and distributes all his wealth, sapphires, ruby.
- The little swallow was going to Egypt, Happy Prince persuaded him to stop; stay a night to help the poor.
- The little swallow could not go back and died due to cold. He lost his life while helping the poor.
- The swallow's death broke the Prince's heart.
- The Mayor and town Councillors pulled down the statue because it looked shabby.
- They melted the statue but could not melt the leaden heart.
- One day God asked one of his Angels to bring two precious things from the earth. The Angel brought the leaden heart of Happy Prince and the dead swallow.

ACTIVITY

How can we lead a happy and healthy life.



COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. What is the use of a statue if it cannot keep the rain off ? He said, "I must look for a good chimney pot," and he was determined to fly away.

   Questions :

   a) Who is 'he' here?

   b) Where was he staying?

   c) Why did he decide to fly away?

   c) Give the past form of the verb "keep".

2. "I am covered with fine gold", said the Prince, "You must take it off leaf by leaf, and give it to the poor; the living always think that gold can make them happy."

   Questions :

   a) Who is the speaker here?

   b) With whom is the speaker talking to?

   c) Why did he want gold leaves to be removed?

   d) Make an adjective using the word "gold".

3. "Leaf after leaf of the fine gold the swallow picked off, till the Happy Prince looked quite dull and grey. Leaf after leaf of gold he brought to the poor and the children's faces grew rosier and they laughed and played in the street. We have bread now! they cried."

   Questions :

   a) Why did the Happy Prince look dull and grey?

   b) Why were the children happy?

   c) How would they use the gold leaves?

   c) Find the antonym of 'bright' from the above passage.

Short Questions

Q 1. Where did the swallow take shelter at night?

Q 2. Why does he call it 'golden bedroom'?

Q 3. Why was the Happy Prince crying?

Q 4. How did Happy Prince help the seamstress?

Q 5. Why did he give a sapphire to the playwright?

Q 6. Why was the match girl crying? How did Happy Prince make her happy?

Q 7. Why did the Happy Prince ask the swallow to take off the gold leaves from his statue?

Q 8. Why did the angel bring the leaden heart and the dead bird to the paradise?

Q 9. What happened when the little swallow prepared to go to sleep?

Q. 10 Why did the Happy prince ask the swallow to stay?

Long Questions

Q 1. God received the leaden heart of Happy Prince and the dead swallow as the 'two precious things' in Heaven and welcomed such good deed as they had done. Based on your reading write a paragraph on the topic, "True Happiness in doing a good deed."

Q 2. Describe the 'Swallow'.

Q 3. The two most precious things in the city were the Happy Prince and the Swallow. Discuss.

Q 4. How did the little swallow carry out the wishes of the Happy Prince.

Lesson 6

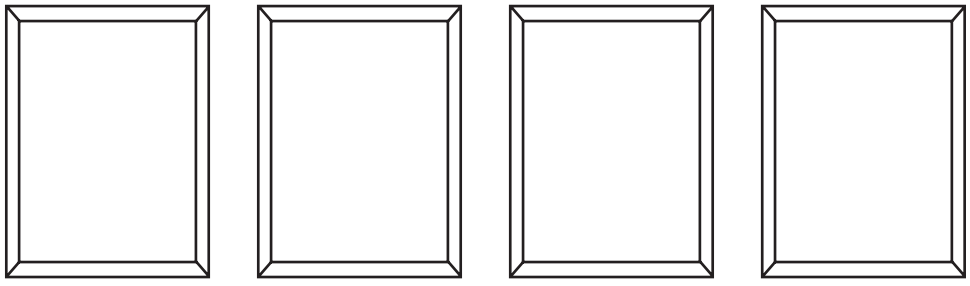
Weathering the Storm in Ersama Harsh Mander

Value Points

- Weathering the storm in Ersama' is a description of the brave acts of a courageous boy named Prashant. He guided the victims of flood in Orissa.
- Prashant visited Ersama to meet one of his friends.
- There was a super cyclone (Storm) on the evening of 27 October, 1999.
- The storm was very destructive, many people lost their lives and the houses were washed away.
- Prashant went back to his village, flooded water was there.
- Prashant became the leader of the village. He appointed a group of volunteers to help the victims.
- He suggested children to lay down to tie empty utensils on their stomach to communicate that they need food.
- Prashant handed over the orphans to those who had lost their children.
- He organised a programme 'Food for Work' with the help of an NGO.

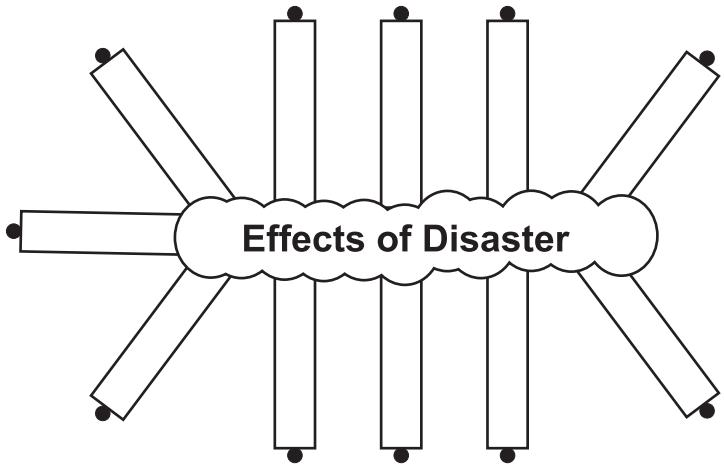
Activity

1. Paste the pictures of natural disasters and write two sentences on each.



(1) (2) (3) (4)

2.



COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. "For the next two days Prashant sat huddled with his friend's family in the open on the rooftop. They froze in the cold and incessant rain; the rain water washed away Prashant's tears."

Questions

a) What happened to Prashant and his friend's family while they sat in the open on the roof top?

b) What thought flashed through Prashant's mind.

c) Find a word from the passage which is similar in meaning to 'continuous.'

d) Where had Prashant gone?

2. "By the next morning, as he took in the desperate situation in the shelter, he decided to get a grip over himself. He realized a deathly grief setting upon the 2500 strong crowd in the shelter. Eighty six lives were lost in the village. All the ninety six houses had been washed away."

Questions

a) Name the Lesson.

b) Who is 'he' referred to here?.

c) How did the Cyclone affect the village?

d) Give a word from the above lines similar in meaning to 'felt'.

3. "Prashant found that a large number of children had been orphaned. He brought them together and put up a polythene shelter for them. women were mobilised to look after them, while the men secured food and material for the shelter."

Questions

a) What did Prashant do for the orphaned children?

b) What were the duties assigned to men and women of the village?

c) Find a word from the above lines which means the same as 'activated.'

d) Write one word to describe Prashant.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 Where had Prashant gone when the storm hit Orissa?

Q. 2 How did the fallen tree prove a blessing for Prashant and his friend's family.?

Q. 3 What according to Prashant's family was the miracle in the house?

Q. 4 Do you think young people should come ahead to help people during natural calamities? Discuss with reference to Prashant's role in helping others in need.

Q. 5 Describe the scene after the storm and the heavy rain. When did the rain cease? What was its result?

Q. 6 What did Prashant and his friend do to save their lives?

Q. 7 Why was it difficult for Prashant to travel back to his village?

Q. 8 What were the two important things Prashant did after deciding to be the leader of the village?

Q. 9 How did Prashant help the women & children get over their grief?

Q. 10 Why should orphans and widows not be sent to separate institutions?

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Prashant adopted some methods to give warning to his villagers; to clean the place and reach a safe place because of the spreading epidemic. What precautions should we adopt during disasters?

Q. 2 Write a character sketch of Prashant.

Q. 3 How did Prashant improve the condition of the shelter?

Q. 5 Narrate the storm in Ersama.

Lesson 7

The Last Leaf : O Henry

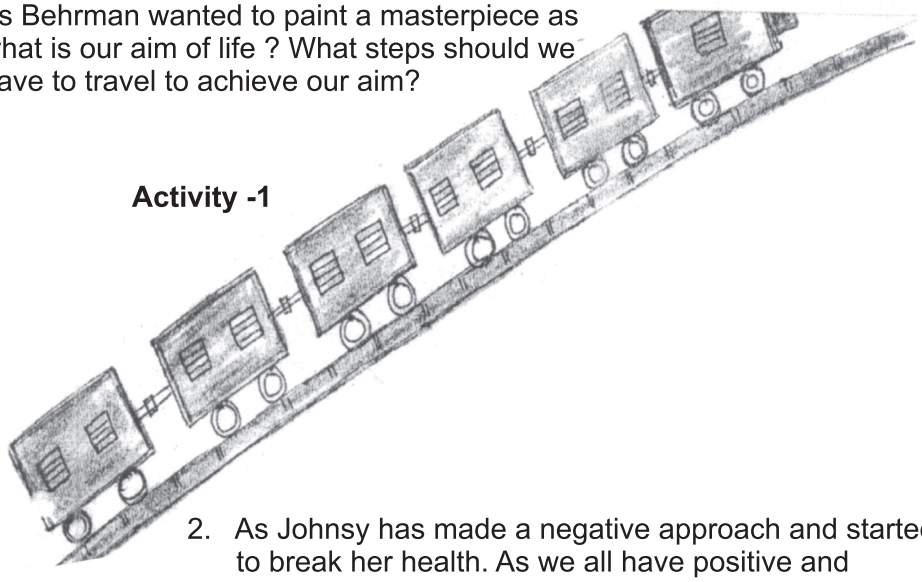
Value Points

- In this story 'The last leaf, the author tells us that our positive thoughts work as a remedy for our illness.
- Sue and Johnsy were two friends and shared a small flat.
- Johnsy suffered from Pneumonia, medicines did not act upon her illness.
- Johnsy thought that she would die with the fall of the last leaf on the creeper.
- Sue suggested her not to think so and informed an old artist Behrman about Johnsy's illness.
- Behrman painted an artificial leaf on the wall.
- Johnsy peeped out through the window to see whether the last leaf had fallen or not, the leaf was still on the creeper.
- She said that the leaf had become green and healthy and hence it would never fall.
- Johnsy also started thinking positively and started recovering.
- But Behrman had died due to cold on that night.

Activity

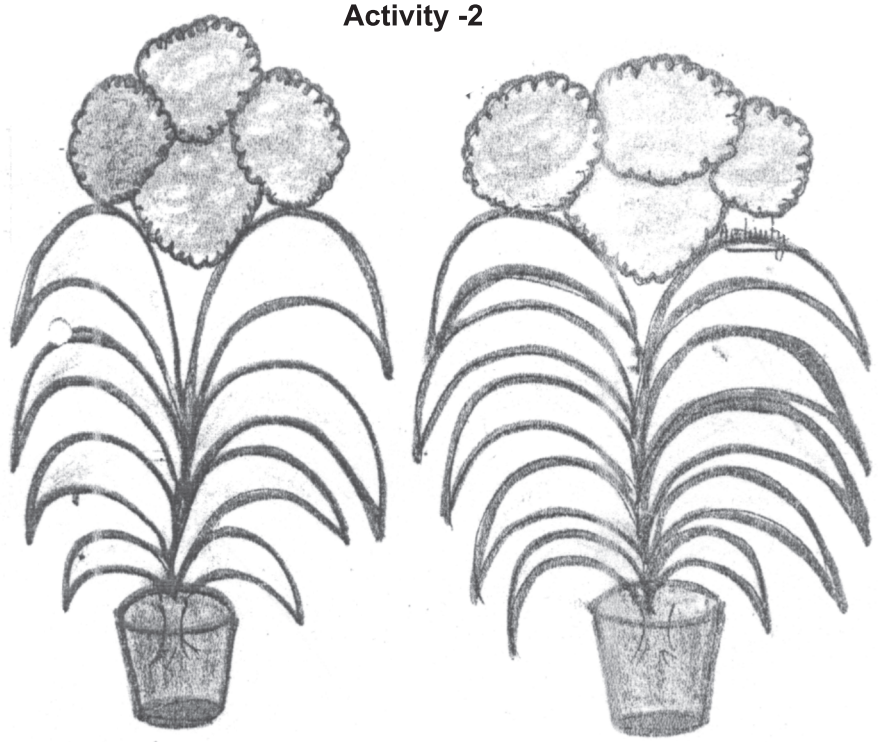
1. As Behrman wanted to paint a masterpiece as what is our aim of life ? What steps should we have to travel to achieve our aim?

Activity -1



2. As Johnsy has made a negative approach and started to break her health. As we all have positive and Negative emotions. What are they?

Activity -2



Negative Emotions **Positive Emotions**

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. "To take Johnsy's mind off her illness, she whistled while working."

   Suddenly Sue heard Johnsy whisper something. She quickly rushed to bed and heard Johnsy counting backwards.".

   Questions

   a) Name the Lesson

   b) What illness is Johnsy suffering from?

   c) What is she counting backwards?

   d) Find a word from the passage that means the same as 'say something in a very low voice.'

2. "The Doctor said, Johnsy it seems, has made up her mind that she is not going to get well. If she doesn't want to live, medicines will not help her."

   Questions

   a) Who is the doctor talking to ?

   b) What was Johnsy's disease?

   c) Why does the doctor say,".....medicines will not help her.

   d) Use the phrase "make one's mind" in a sentence of your own.

3. "I am not hungry....Now there are only four leaves left. I want to see the last one fall before it gets dark. Then I will sleep forever."

   Questions

   a) Who is the speaker in the given lines?

   b) What does the speaker want to do ?

   c) How many leaves were left?

   d) What is meant by 'Sleep forever'?

4. "I have known this for the last three days."

   "Oh, that's nonsense, "Replied Sue. " What have old ivy leaves to do with your getting well?"

   Questions

   a) Who is 'I' in the above lines?

   b) What has the speaker known for the last three days.

   c) Who is not getting well?

   d) Pick out a word which means "answered".

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 How can you say that Sue was a true and caring friend?

Q. 2 Why were medicines not working on Johnsy?

Q. 3 Justify the title, 'The Last Leaf '.

Q. 4 How was the last leaf a masterpiece of Behrman?

Q. 5 What efforts did Sue make to keep Johnsy cheerful?

Q. 6 How did Behrman react to Johnsy's fancy? What sacrifice did he make for her ?

Q. 7 Why did the last leaf not fall?

LONG QUESTIONS

Q. 1 'The Last Leaf' is a story of supreme sacrifice. Explain.

Q. 2 What is the role of our thoughts in making our life happy?

Q. 3 Write a character sketch of Behrman.

Q. 4 Describe the role of Sue in saving her friend’s life.

Lesson 8

A House is Not a Home

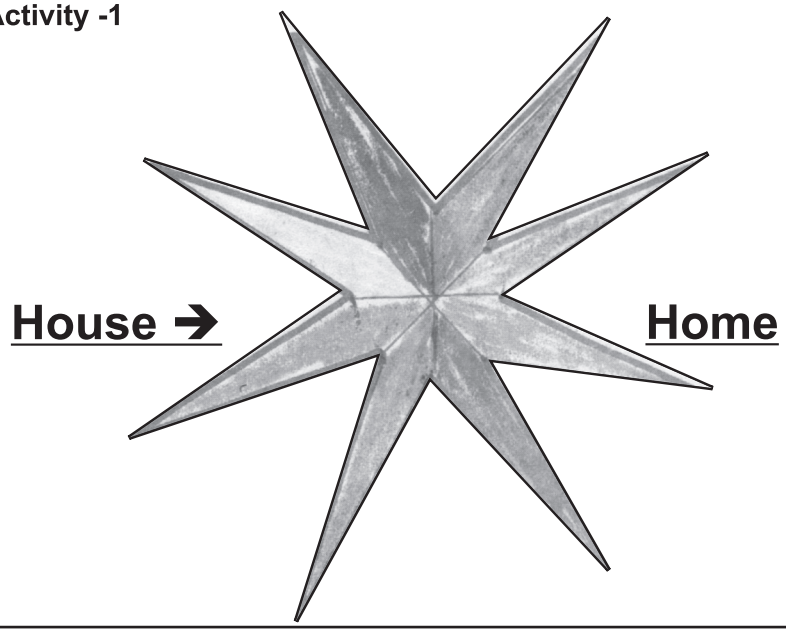
Value Points

- In the story 'A House is not a Home', the author tells us to encounter the challenges and problems of our life boldly.
- After leaving his high school the author was sent to a new school and in that new school, the author felt isolated and sad.
- The house of the author caught fire and everything in the house was burnt.
- The author's mother had to borrow money from author's grand father.
- The author rented an apartment and used to go to his house, hoping that he would find his cat.
- His class mates in the new school helped him in many ways with text books and other usual things.
- Author's new neighbours helped him.
- After a few days a woman came to him with his cat.
- Now the author felt happy and regained a new life.

Activity

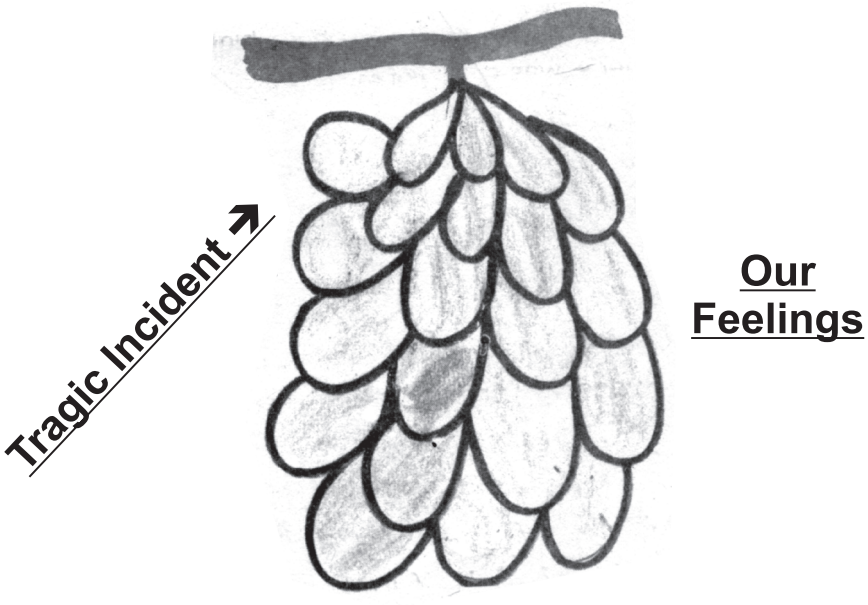
1. Mention the things that are essential to make a house a home.

Activity -1



2. What do we feel when any tragic incident takes place in our lives as the author felt when his house was burnt.

Activity -1



COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. "I didn't want to grow up, change or have to handle life it was going to be this way. I just wanted to curl up and die."

   Questions

   a) Who is the speaker here?

   b) What is the mood of the speaker? Is the speaker optimistic or pessimistic here?

   c) Use the phrase 'grow up' in a sentence of your own.

   d) Name the lesson.

2. "People who had never spoken to me before were coming up to me to introduce themselves. I got all kinds of invitations to their houses. Their genuine outpouring or concern really touched me."

Questions

a) Who is the speaker in the above lines?

b) Why is he getting ' all kinds of invitations ?

c) Give the opposite of 'genuine'.

d) How is the speaker feeling now?

3. "It always seems that bad news spreads quickly, and in my case it was no different. Everyone in high school, including the teachers, were aware of my plight."

Questions

a) What was the 'bad news'?

b) What was the author's plight?

c) Provide a word from the passage that means the same as 'sad condition'

d) Name the lesson.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 Why did the author often visit his old school?

Q. 2 How did the people in the new school behave when he visited school after fire in his house ?

Q. 3 What made the author regain his confidence and come back to life?

Q. 4 How was the author reunited with his cat?

Q. 5 What did the author and his mother do on seeing the fire?

Q. 6 Why did the mother rush back to the house again?

Q. 7 Why did the author keep visiting the remains of the house?

Q. 8 What did the author get from his new schoolmates?

LONG QUESTIONS

Q. 1 On the basis of the reading the lesson 'A house is not a home' give your views on the topic, 'How should we encounter the challenges and problems of life.

Q. 2 Write a diary entry expressing your feelings when you lost your pet.

Q. 3 Describe the author's love for his cat.

Q. 4 Describe the title, 'A House is not a Home.'

Lesson 9

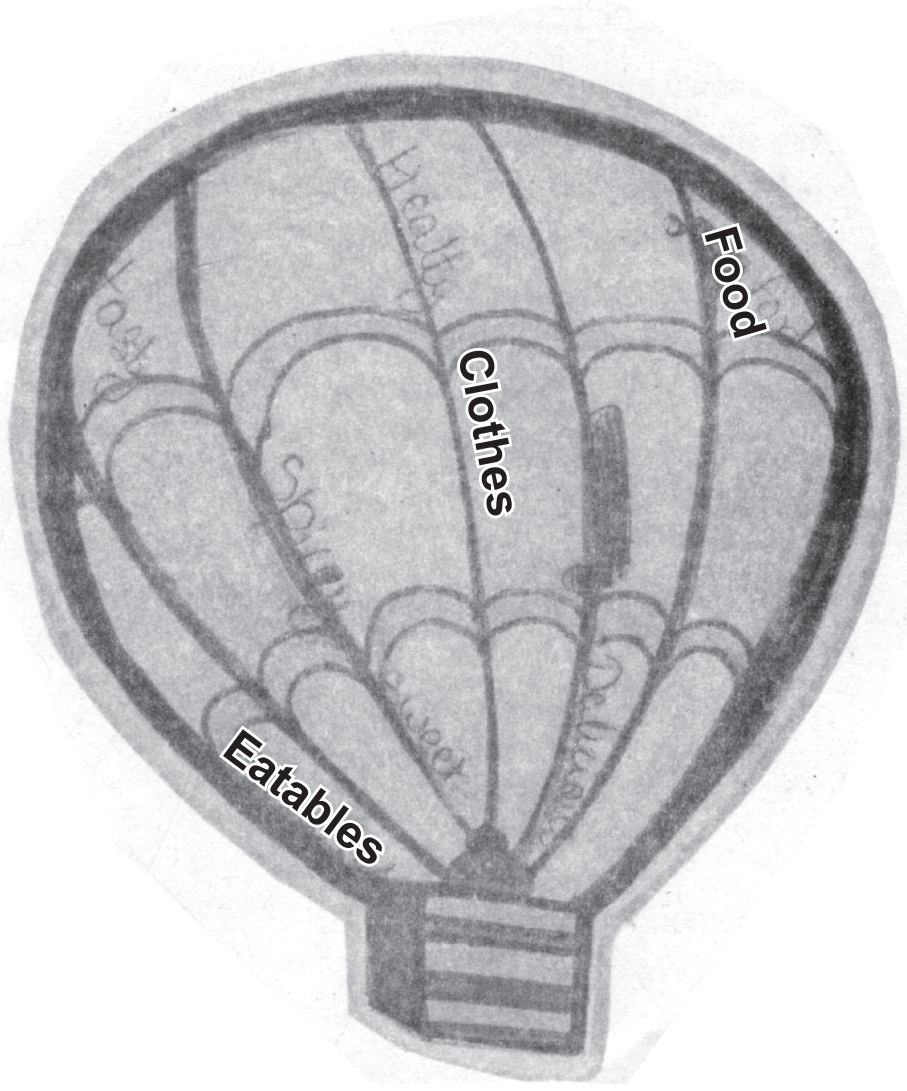
The Accidental Tourist

Bill Bryson

- The given story is about a clumsy man who panics a lot. It teaches us that we should inculcate the value of self control.
- The author describes that he is easily confused.
- Due to his confusion he forgets the lavatory in a cinema many times. He also forgets the number of his hotel room.
- The author had to face a problem on a trip to England.
- He forgot to zip his pants.
- While travelling he knocked the glass of cold drink twice on the lady, sitting beside him.
- The worst incident occured when he was travelling and writing something. He took his pen in his mouth and the ink leaked, making his teeth navy blue.
- While travelling to Australia he forgot his name. He told the clerk W. Bryson instead of B. Bryson.

Activity

List the things that are essential for a Journey. Describe what kind of things you will take along on a journey.



COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. "My particular speciality is returning to hotel desks two or three times a day and asking what my room number is. I am, in short, easily confused."

   Questions

   a) Who is the speaker here?

   b) What do the lines show about the speaker?

   c) Give the adjective form of the word 'speciality'.

   d) Name the lesson.

2. "The Lady looked at me with the stupefied expression you would expect to receive from someone whom you have repeatedly drenched."

   Questions

   a) Name the lesson.

   b) Who is the speaker of these lines?

   c) Why did the lady give a stupfied expression to the narrator?

   d) Find a word that means the same as 'to make wet'.

3. 'Take the lids off the food for Daddy' or 'put your hoods up, children. Daddy's about to cut his meat'.

   Questions

   a) Who is the speaker in the above lines?

   b) What instructions are given to the children?

   c) Give a rhyming word of 'lid'.

   d) What was daddy about to do?

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 How can you say that Bill Bryson was a confused traveller?

Q.2 What was the narrator's worst experience on a flight?

Q.3 What did the writer not do while travelling alone and why?

Q.4 Why didn't Bill Bryson get the benefit of his air miles?

Q. 5 Why did Bill Bryson stop eating or dribbling anything in the flight when he was travelling along

Q. 6 How did Bill Bryson's mouth and gums turn blue ?

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Bill Bryson created a lot of chaos while travelling. On the basis of the reading the lesson, write what precautions should one follow while travelling, so as not to create any problem for others.

Q. 2 'Travelling is a source of joy'. Write a paragraph telling how we can gain a lot of joy if we travel properly and carefully.

Q. 3 Why does the author never get his frequent flier miles?

Q. 4 Write the character sketch of Bill Bryson.

Q. 5 How did the zip create trouble for the author while travelling in an aeroplane?

Lesson 10

The Beggar

Anton Chekhov

- This is a moral story in which an arrogant lawyer thinks that he has saved the life of a beggar by teaching him how to work for a living.
- Advocate Sergei met a beggar who told a lie that he had been a school teacher.
- Sergei recognised that he had met him in Sadovya Street, a few days ago and introduced himself as a student. Sergei warned him.
- Finally the beggar admitted that he was lying and told Sergei that he wants to work. But nobody offered.
- The advocate gave him some work and asked to chop the wood.
- Olga, the maid of Sergei, helped Lushkoff the beggar in chopping the wood.
- Once Sergei sent him on work to his friend but the beggar never returned.
- The beggar met Sergei after two years in the Cinema hall. He told him now he is working as a notary and earning good.
- The beggar told Sergei that Olga had actually saved him She became his inspiration and then he got success.

Activity

Complete the sentences -

1. The beggar pretended to be a.....(teacher/doctor)
2. The beggar wanted.....(to work/to sing/to hide)
3. The beggar avoided to .....(work/hide/chop)
4. The beggar was not .....(healthy/hungry/weak)
5. The beggar went with Sergei for.....(work/food/wood)
6. The beggar was.....(teacher/drunk/laborious)
7. The beggar did not want.....(to work/to sleep)
8. The beggar changed into.....(better/lawyer/business man)
9. The beggar told Sergei that Olga.....(brought a change)

   (lawyer/he)
10. The beggar became .....(notary/teahcer/doctor)

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. "The advocate, Sergei, looked at the sagged fawn coloured overcoat of the suppliant, at his dull drunk eyes, at the red spot on either cheek and it seemed to him as if he had seen this man some where before."

   Questions

   a) Name the lesson.

   b) What kind of a man did Sergei meet?

   c) What did he feel after seeing that man?

   d) Find the word which means the same as 'one who makes request.'

2. "It was obvious from his gait that he had consented to go and chop wood not because he was hungry and wanted work but simply from pride and shame and because he bad been trapped in his own words."

   Questions

   a) Who is 'he' in these lives?

   b) What work did he get ?

   c) Why was the beggar compelled to work?

   d) Give the adjective of 'pride'.

3. "I can't tell you, how much misery she suffered, how many tears she shed for my sake. But the chief thing was she used to chop wood for me."

   Questions

   a) Who is 'she' in the above lines?

   b) How did she suffer?

   c) How did she help the beggar ?

   d) Find a word from the passage that means the same as 'pain.'

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 Why did Sergei offer a job to the beggar?

Q.2 Why was the beggar embarrassed ?

Q. 3 How did Olga change Lushkoff?

Q. 4 Sergei and Olga had different ways of dealing with Lushkoff. Whom do you think Lushkoff gives most of the credit?

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 'Society has the power to reform a man' Explain this on the basis of your reading of the lesson, "The Beggar".

Q.2 "Begging is an anti-social activity". Write how we can eradicate this evil from our society.

Q.3 Write a note on Lushkoff's personality.

Q. 4 Write a character sketch of Sergei.

Q. 5 Write down Sergei's contribution for Lushkoff.

ANSWER KEY

Moments

Lesson-1 The Lost Child

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) The Lost child
   b) spring
   c) some walked, some rode on horses, some by bamboo and bullock carts.
   d) gaily
2. a) for a toy
   b) looked at him angrily
   c) strict
   d) angrily
3. a) because he was lost
   b) The host child
   c) his parents
   d) weep

2.
- Childhood, the most significant time
- Happiest time without any responsibility
- No stress and no burden
- Life carefree
- no targets and expectations
- innocence
- delights in everything around.

Lesson-2 The Adventures of Toto

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) the ticket collector
   b) looking at Toto all of a sudden
   c) was made to pay for the monkey.
   d) taken aback.
2. a) they could not keep Toto as pet for long
   b) as they were not well to do.
   c) by selling it back to the Tonga driver.
   d) Well-to-do
3. a) because the grandmother made a fuss whenever a new pet was brought.
   b) to a big cage in servants quarter.
   c) had many pets at home
   d) transferred

LONG QUESTIONS (VALUE POINTS)

1. • tried to escape by making a rope.
   • disturbed other pets.
   • imitated the narrator in taking bath.
   • broke many things, tore the curtains.

Lesson-3 Iswaran the Storyteller

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) Iswaran the Storyteller.
   b) Iswaran
   c) Would try to work in suspense and had a surprise ending to his stories.
   d) smaller
2. a) Iswaran the Storyteller
   b) Listening
   c) He liked listening to stories be cause of the way it was hold.
   d) Credible
3.) a) Is war on the storyteller
   b) A female ghost
   c) Because he saw a figure holding a bundle and he thought it was a female ghost.
   d) Panting

LONG QUESTIONS (VALUE POINTS)

1. • Important to all stages of life.
   • We can rely upon them, share our feelings, interest and time
   • Good listeners, guides and supporters
   • influence and encourage us
   • We enjoy their company
   • Friend in need is a friend indeed.
2. • Story-telling an art
   • Good reader equipped with many idea.
   • creativity also contributes
   • Has to be a good observer
   • right expression and body language
   • a good speaker and performer
   • a good sense of humour an additional advantage.

Lesson-4 In the Kingdom of Fools

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) The Guru and his disciple
   b) The King and his Minister were dead
   c) sleep during the day and work at night everything costs one duddu
   d) Foolish and silly.
2. a) The Guru
   b) The King
   c) to put his disciple and him to death.
   d) to fulfil the promise
3. a) In the Kingdom of Fools
   b) The Guru and his disciple
   c) To find everyone sleeping during the day and awake at night
   d) Amazed
4. a) The Guru and his disciple
   b) to buy some groceries
   c) to find everything cost the duddu
   d) astonishment

LONG QUESTIONS (VALUE POINTS)

1. • Wisdom enables us to discern and decide between right and wrong.
   • equips us to tackle difficulties in a better way
   • command s respect
   • Can use knowledge to grow and rise
   • Open avenues for success.
2. • By maintaining law and order
   • Need for discipline
   • Follow constitution
   • A fair governing body
   • No corruption and greed
   • Good experience of governance
   • Strict punishment and penalty for defaulters

Lesson-5 The Happy Prince

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) The Swallow
   b) Under the statue of the Happy Prince
   c) The statue did not protect him from rain
   d) kept
2. a) The Happy Prince
   b) The Swallow
   c) to make the poem happy
   d) Golden
3. a) had nothing precious left with him
   b) to get leaves of gold
   c) To buy bread
   d) dull

LONG QUESTIONS (VALUE POINTS)

1.
- humanity above all
- one needs to be selfless
- should share joys and sorrows
- man being social animal must contribute towards society and community
- gives us satisfactions
- creates a deep sense of inner peace and solace
- the happiness of others make us happy too.
- money and other material things transitory
- real satisfaction and gain in serving others.
- Leads one to be a better being.

Lesson-6 Weathering the Storm in Ersama

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) They froze in cold.
   b) He thought of his family.
   c) Incessant
   d) To his friend's house at Ersama

2. a) Weathering the Storm in Ersama
   b) Prashant
   c) 86 lives were lost & all 96 houses were washed away.
   d) realized

3. a) He brought them together and put up a polythene sheet shelter for them.
   b) Women looked after the children, men secured food and material for shelter.
   c) Mobilised
   d) Active, Brave, Helpful

LONG QUESTIONS (VALUE POINTS)

1.
- Helps the victims, specially women and children
- Helps orphans form faster families
- Pursue people to work as volunteers
- Make efforts to save lives
- Take victims to safe places
- Injured to hospitals.
- Collects Money, food items, clothes, medicines etc.
- Donate Blood.

2.
- Vacate the place immediately
- Arrange for First Aid
- Help Women and children
- Arrange Shelter, Water etc.

Lesson-7 The Last Leaf

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) The Last Leaf
   b) Pneumonia
   c) She is counting the falling leaves
   d) Whisper
2. a) Doctor is talking to Sue.
   b) Pneumonia
   c) Because she has made up her mind that she is not going to get well.
   d) He has made his mind to shift to Delhi.
3. a) Johnsy
   b) She wants to see the best leaf
   c) Four
   d) Die
4. a) Johnsy
   b) When fac last leaf falls, she will die.
   c) Johnsy
   d) Replied

LONG QUESTIONS (VALUE POINTS)

1. • Behrman's supreme sacrifice.
   • Poor old artist, had a dream to paint a masterpiece
   • Johnsy linked her life to the falling ivy leaves
   • Behrman decided to paint the leaf
   • Painted a real-looking leaf
   • saved Johnsy's life but he himself died.

2. • Thought shape our action.
   • Person with good thoughts enjoys life.
   • Pessimistic and negative thoughts ruin life
   • Makes our life depressing
   • Positive thoughts make us happy.
   • Lead us to the right path.

Lesson-8 A House is not a Home

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) The boy (narrator)
   b) Pessimistic
   c) We should grow up and listen to others (Any other)
   d) A House is not a Home

2. a) The boy (narrator)
   b) Due to genuine our pouring or concern
   c) Fake
   d) He is feeling touched.

3. a) That their house was burnt.
   b) He had no clothes, books, shoes or any other thing
   c) Plight
   d) A House is not a home.

LONG QUESTIONS (VALUE POINTS)

1. • We shouldn't lose patience
   • Think about solutions peacefully.
   • Try to consult friends and family members
   • Share our problems
   • Make efforts to find solution

2. • Feels sad on losing a pet
   • Cannot forget it
   • Realize its value and importance
   • Look at its old photos
   • Feel sad, disturbed
   • No peace of mind

Lesson-9 The Accidental Tourist

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) Bill Bryson
   b) He is a confused person
   c) special
   d) The Accidental Tourist

2. a) The Accidental Tourist
   b) Bill Bryson
   c) Because he had repeatedly drenched her
   d) drenched

3. a) Bill's wife
   b) Take the lids off for Daddy/Put you hoods up
   c) Hid
   d) Daddy was about to cut his meat

LONG QUESTIONS (VALUE POINTS)

1.
- Maintain calm and self control
- Sit, stand, walk carefully and continuously
- Carry minimal luggage
- Carry ID cards, tickets, etc. properly
- Take care of route, hotel bookings, etc.
- Do not talk to strangers.

2.
- Travelling gives immense joy
- Great stress buster
- Travel in groups
- Carry minimal luggage
- Follow rules, norms
- Be polite, friendly and helpful

Lesson-10 The Beggar

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

1. a) Th Beggar
   b) A dull drunk beggar
   c) He felt hat he had seen him before
   d) Suppliant

2. a) The Beggar
   b) Chopping wood
   c) Because he was trapped in his words
   d) Proud

3. a) Olga
   b) She shed many tears
   c) She chopped wood for him
   d) Misery

LONG QUESTIONS (VALUE POINTS)

1. • Man a social animal, driven by circumstances
   • Depends on social environment
   • Kind of company
   • Good ones show right path
   • Can reform with compassion and trust

2. • Counselling them to work rather than beg
   • Giving them work
   • Hearing their problems/ providing solutions
   • Giving some financial support
   • Contacting NGOs

Solved Sample Question Paper No.1

English (Language & Literature)

Class : IX

Time : 3 Hrs. M. M. : 80

General Instructions :

(i) The question paper has been divided into three sections :

Sections A : Reading	20 marks
Sections B : Writing & Grammar	30 marks
Section C : Literature/ Textbooks	30 marks

(ii) All questions are compulsory.

(iii) Marks are indicated against each question.

SECTION 'A' : READING (20 MARKS)

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow : 1 X 8 = 8

Heavy rains in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand since Friday claimed 27 lives, even as rivers continued to be in spate in Bihar. Fifteen deaths were reported in Madhya Pradesh since Friday evening as the Met department predicted more showers and sounded heavy downpour alert for some districts on Sunday. "Three Indian Air Force aircraft dropped food packets and medicines and flooded areas of Rewa district," Collector Rahul Jain said. Seven people, including a woman and four minors, were killed and three others were injured when a house collapsed in Rahatgarh area of Sagar district on Saturday.

Two people, including an old woman, were also killed and seven others were injured when a newly constructed building collapsed due to incessant rains at Maihar in Satna district. A jeep carrying two persons was swept away in the swollen Betwa river as it attempted to cross a bridge in Raisen district. Three bodies were recovered from a nullah on Saturday in Chhattarpur district. The victims were travelling in a car that was washed away off a bridge on the flooded nullah on Friday.

In Rajasthan, five people were killed when their house collapsed in Phool Baroda village in Baran district due to incessant rains since Saturday morning that created a flood like situation in several parts of the state. Several people are feared

stranded in Chabra, Chipabarode, Kawai, Harnavadashahaji areas as the Parvan, Parwati, Ujjad and other rivers are overflowing after the rains.

Seven members of a family were killed when their house was razed to the ground by huge boulders that rolled down the hill following a cloudburst in Pauri district of Uttarakhand on Saturday. The Army was called in to the flood affected areas of Saran district as senior officials also rushed to the spot. At least 24 people were airlifted in Baran district and nearby areas. Several villages remained inundated after water entered buildings, houses and a private power plant in Baran.

(a) How many lives have been lost in the heavy rain?
a) 36 b) 27 c) 72 d) None

(b) Where did a newly constructed building collapse ?

(c) Who was the Collector of Rewa district?

(d) Why was a jeep swept away?

(e) In which district does Phool Baroda village lie?
a) Raisen b) Satna c) Baran d) Rewa

(f) How many people died in Rahatgarh area?

(g) Rivers are overflowing after rains?

(h) Rescued the lives of people in Baran district.

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

(2x4+1x4=12 marks)

One more Olympics has gone by. A total of 974 medals were won by 87 countries; 54 countries won at least one Gold. The U.S flew home with the best medal tally of all times for that country with 121 medals. Notwithstanding the individual brilliance and the face-saving medals of P.V.Sindhu and Sakshi Malik, India's performance is the poorest among all big countries.

The discourse on this is an unhappy one: there has been a lot of hand-wringing, blame on the Sports Ministry and sports administrators, complaints about lack of facilities, grumbles about corruption being the villain, and so on. India says the same things, once in four years, during and after every Olympics. It should instead look for simple lessons, develop a strategy to win medals and execute it diligently. No, I don't believe that India should be planning for the Olympics scheduled eight or twelve years from now. While long-term thinking is good, any leader will tell you that it is too slow. We should aim to win a lot more medals in Tokyo in 2020. But how?

The final medals tally by country tells all sorts of stories. The top 22 countries — those with a double -digit medals tally with a minimum of three gold medals — took home a total of 702 medals, or 72 per cent of all medals. The top ten suggests that only the established West (the U.S., Great Britain, Germany,

France, Italy and Australia) along with Russia, Japan and South Korea will continue to dominate. The emergence of China is explained as "you know the Chinese can dictate anything, so they are not comparable." It is often implied that wealth and size are the reasons for the success of these countries. They have the facilities and programmes in place. They are bound to win. So goes the argument and acceptance.

This logic should be probed further. Olympics medals are won by people between the ages of 15 to 29, with a few exceptions on either side of this age band. I looked at the number of medal wins in relation to the population in the age group 15 to 29 in each country, for which data is available. This was juxtaposed with medals won, to calculate the numbers of medals won per lakh of population in this age group. The story changes dramatically.

(a) What was the result of Olympics?

(b) How can India stand at a strong position in Olympics?

(c) How do the other countries dominate in Olympics?

(d) What are the short comings for the poor position in Olympics?

(e) Identify the word which means the same as 'a plan of action'(Para2)

(i) discourse (ii) wringing

(iii) complain (iv) strategy

(f) Identify the word which means the same as 'carry out'.(Para2)

(i) strategy (ii) execute

(iii) grumbles (iv) diligently

(g) Identify the word which means the same as 'suggested'.(Para3)

(ii) implied (ii) established

(iii) dominate (iv) explained

(h) Identify the word which means the same as 'investigated'.(Para4)

(i) exception (ii) juxtaposed

(iii) calculate (iv) probed

(SECTION 'B' : Writing and Grammar) :30 marks

Q.3 You visited an 'Old Home' with your friends . Using the hints given below together with your own ideas, make a diary entry of what you saw and experienced there. **(8 marks)**

Hints: Old Home — People mostly above sixty years- a residence-peaceful surroundings-spacious- good sanitation- regular medical check up- feeling of co-operation- means of recreation-A home away from home

OR

"A man's manners are a mirror in which he shows his portrait". The quote highlights the importance of good manners in life. Write an article for your school magazine on 'Good Manners'. You may use the following hints with your own ideas. (8 marks)

Hints: First step to success — need for good manners — makes life easy with politeness — creates goodwill — use words like thank you, please, sorry — important words — well mannered people liked by all.

Q.4 Write a story in 150-200 words based on the clues given below: **(10marks)**

A boy was waiting for the bus on the bus stop. He saw an old man who was crossing the road. Suddenly he saw car was coming towards him from the opposite side. Then he rushed to ...

OR

You are Poonam. You wanted to write a story but could not go beyond a line or two. Taking help from the hints given below complete the story and supply a suitable title and moral to it.

Mr. Vijay was a wealthy businessman. One day he was alone sitting at his dining table when.....

Hints: entry of thief---Mr.Vijay thanked---to give company---------in the evening----enjoyed food and drink----------gave a purse full of silver and gold coins---------fortune changed---Vijay became poor---living alone ---no food and drinks---a man emerged---recognised---the old thief ----a bag full of money

Q.5. Read the sentence given below and fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones that follow: **(1x4=4 marks)**

He was (a)_____at the news (b)_____the success of(c)_____poor candidate (d)_____ got the highest votes in Bihar election.

(a) (i) surprising
(ii) surprise
(iii) surprised
(iv) having surprised

(b) (i) of
(ii) for
(iii) to
(iv) by

(c) (i) a
(ii) an
(iii) the
(iv) both

(d) (i) which
(ii) whose
(iii) whom
(iv) who

Q.6 The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line against which a blank has been given. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet against the correct blank number as given in the example. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied. **(1x4=4 marks)**

	Incorrect word	**Correction**
Research is an detailed study of a	eg. **An**	**a**
subject undertaking on a systematic	(a) _____	_____
basis in order to increase a stock of	(b) _____	_____
knowledge, including knowledge for man,	(c) _____	_____
culture and society, that the use of this stock	(d) _____	_____
of knowledge to devise new applications.		

Q.7 Rearrange the jumbled words and phrases into meaningful sentences.

(1x4=4 marks)

(a) in/the cactus/very hot,/grows/dry places/and

(b) Do not/leaves/have/they/but/spiny needles.

(c) Flowers/are/and/bloom/some of them/Cactus/at night/big,

(d) Absorb/from fog/water/in the air/Cacti can/in the desert

SECTION 'C'(Literature /Textbooks:30 Marks)

Q.8. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

(1x4=4marks)

Margie went into the schoolroom. It was right next to her bedroom, and the mechanical teacher was on and waiting for her. It was always on at the same time every day except Saturday and Sunday, because her mother said little girls learned better if they learned at regular hours.

(a) Where was Margie's schoolroom?

(b) Who was waiting for Margie?

(c) What did Margie's mother say?

(d) Which days of the week Margie had no school?

OR

Then the matter
Of scorching and choking
In sun and air,
Browning, hardening'
Twisting, withering,
And then it is done.

(a) Name the poem and the poet.

(b) How is the tree uprooted?

(c) What does 'it is done' refer to here?

(d) Find out the word from the passage which means 'causing to become dry and discoloured'.

Q.9. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each. (**2x5=10 marks)**

(a) What message does Evelyn Glennie leave for the people about music?

(b) Why did the poet not take the first road?

(c) How did Santosh begin to climb mountains?

(d) Why did the child lose interest in the things that he wanted earlier?

(e) How did Olga treat Lushkoff in the beginning?

Q.10 "Kezia's efforts to please her father resulted in displeasing him very much." How did this happen? **(8 marks)**

OR

How did Bruno become an integral part of the narrator's family?

Q.11. How did the prince and the swallow help the poor? **(8 marks)**

OR

Justify the title 'The Last Leaf'.

Marking Scheme
English (Language & Literature)
Class-IX

General Instructions:

1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity and maintain uniformity. The answer given in the marking scheme are the best suggested answers.
2. Marking should be done as per the instructions provided in the marking scheme. (It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration).
3. Alternative methods was be accepted. Proportional marks should be awarded.
4. If a question is attempted twice and the candidate has not crossed any answer, only the best attempt should be evaluated and 'EXTRA' be written with the second attempt.
5. In case where no answers are given or answers are found wrong in this Marking Scheme, correct answers may be found and used for valuation purpose.

SECTION - A (Reading : 20 Marks)

Q.1. (a) 27 lives **(1x8=8 mark)**

(b) at Maihar in Satna district.

(c) Rahul Jain

(d) the swollen Betwa river as it attempted to cross a bridge

(e) Baran

(f) Seven people

(g) the Parvan, Parwati and Ujjad, Betwa

(h) the Army

Q.2. (a). A total of 974 medals were won by 87 countries; 54 countries won at least one Gold. The U.S flew home with the best medal tally of all time for that country with 121 medals. **(2 marks)**

(b) India should develop a strategy to win medals and execute it diligently. Facilities should be provided to the players. They should work hard and take a training honestly. **(2 marks)**

(c) It is often implied that wealth and size are the reasons for the success of the other countries. They have the facilities and programmes in place. They are bound to win. The age of most of the players lies between 15 — 29. **(2 marks)**

(d) There has been a lot of hand-wringing, blame on the Sports Ministry and sports administrators, complaints about lack of facilities,

grumbles about corruption being the villain, lack of strategy and so on. **2 marks**

(e) (iv) strategy 1
(f) (ii) execute 1
(g) (ii)implied 1
(h) (iv) probed 1

(Section 'B' — Writing and Grammar : 30 marks)

Q.3 DIARY ENTRY

Format-	1 mark
Content-	4 mark
Expression-	3 mark

Moral : A good behaviour and kindness brings one to the new life.

Q.5. (a) (iii) surprised **(1 x 4= 4 marks)**
(b) (i) of
(c) (i) a
(d) (iv)who

Q.6. (a) undertaking — undertaken
(b) a — the
(c) for — of
(d) that — and **(1 x 4= 4 marks)**

Q. 7. (a) The Cactus grows in very hot and dry places. **(1 x 4=4marks)**
(b) They do not have leaves, but spiny needles.
(c) Cactus flowers are big, and some of them bloom at night.
(d) Cacti can absorb water from fog in the air in the desert.

SECTION'C' (Literature Textbook :30 Marks)

Q.8. (a) right next to her bedroom **(1 * 4=4marks)**
(b) the mechanical teacher
(c) her mother said little girls learned better if they learned at regular hours.
(d) Saturday and Sunday

OR

(a) Poem - On Killing a Tree
Poet - Gieve Patel
(b) The Tree is uprooted when it is left in the sun and dry air.
(c) The job of killing of a tree is done.

(d) withering

Q.9. (a) Evelyn was keenly interested in music since childhood. Evelyn's strong determination and hard work brought her good result. She says, " If you work and know where you are going, you will get there." **(2 Marks)**

(b) The poet did not take the first road because it was much trodden and taken by most of the people. He wanted to do something different from others. He chose the challenging path. **(2 Marks)**

(c) Santosh wanted to climb the Aravalli Hills. She went there and met a few mountaineers. They let her join them. Then she began climbing mountains. **(2 Marks)**

(d) because he lost his parents who were his world. The child cannot live without his parents who care and look after him. **(2 Marks)**

(b) Olga treated Lushkoff in the beginning very badly. She called him a drunkard, a dog etc. She also rebuked him. She would look into his face and weep. **(2 Marks)**

Q.10 * Kezia's grandmother told her to make a nice pin-cushion for the father.

* made some efforts and took some papers lying on the table.
* filled these papers after tearing into small piece in her cushion.
* paper contained father's speech for the Port Authority .
* Knowing is was the work of Kezia, mother became angry and dragged her to the father.
* father beat her with a ruler and did not hear her explanation.

(8 Marks)

OR

Bruno was riding on his mother's back when she was killed by the narrator's friend.---------

After her death he caught him and brought him to his wife as a present----- The narrator's wife treated him as her child and was attached to him.----------Bruno became a friend of the narrator and his wife--------

fell ill all worried about him-----------

sent to zoo, the narrator's wife left the food and wept like a child---------- Bruno back into their lives ----it was bond of love.

Q.11. The Prince saw the people suffering in his city after his death-----wanted to do something for his people ---requested the swallow to stay with him requested him to fly over the city and report what he saw------The Happy Prince worked on his report and decided to help them with gold----told the swallow to take off gold from his body and give it to the poor like the

seamstress, the match girl and the play wright------He made supreme sacrifice. God appreciated his services and welcomed him in Paradise. **8 Marks**

OR

Johnsy and Sue had a similar taste and lived in the same flat---suffered with Pneumonia---------developed a foolish superstition that she would die the moment the last ivy leaf fell down from the front wall-------had given up the will to live--------Sue was worried about her-----took wise decision ----went to Behrman and discussed the matter------Behrman painted a leaf------was a masterpiece-------saved Johnsy's life- ---she realised her mistake--------regained the will to live-------it was due to the painted leaf which neither shook nor fell down. In this way the last leaf is an apt and an appropriate title of the story. The story spins round the last leaf.

Solved Sample Question Paper No.2

English (Language & Literature)

Class : IX

Time : 3 Hrs. M. M. : 80

General Instructions :

(i) The question paper has been divided into three sections :

Sections A : Reading	20 marks
Sections B : Writing & Grammar	30 marks
Section C : Literature/ Textbooks	30 marks

(ii) All questions are compulsory.

(iii) Marks are indicated against each question.

SECTION 'A' : READING (20 MARKS)

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. 1 X 8 = 8

1. Necessity is indeed the mother of invention. When areas in and around Leh began to experience water shortages, life didn't grind to a halt. Why? Because Chewang Norphel, a retired civil engineer in the Jammu and Kashmir government came up with the idea of artificial glaciers.

2. Ladakh, a cold desert at an altitude of 3,000-3,500 metres above sea level, has a low average annual rainfall rate of 50mm. Glaciers have always been the only source of water. Agriculture is completely dependent on glacier melt unlike the rest of river/monsoon-fed India. But over the years with increasing effects of climate change, rainfall and snowfall patterns have been changing, resulting in severe shortage and drought situations. Given the severe winter conditions, the window for farming is usually limited to one harvest season.

3. It is located between the natural glacier above and the village below. The one closer to the village and lowest in altitude melts first, providing water during April/May, the crucial sowing season. Further layers of ice above melt with increasing temperature thus ensuring continuous supply to the fields. Thus, farmers have been able to manage two crops instead of one. It costs about Rs.1,50,000 and above to create one.

4. Fondly called the "glacier man", Mr. Norphel has designed over 15 artificial glaciers in and around Leh since 1987. In recognition of his

pioneering effort, he was conferred the Padma Shri by President Pranab Mukherjee, in 2015.

5. There are a few basic steps followed in creating the artificial glacier.

6. River or stream water at higher altitude is diverted to a shaded area of the hill, facing north, where the winter sun is blocked by a ridge or a mountain range. At the start of winter/November , the diverted water is made to flow onto sloping hill through distribution channels. Stone embankments are built at regular intervals which impede the flow of water, making shallow pools and freeze, forming a cascade of ice along the slope. Ice formation continues for 3-4 months resulting in a large accumulation of ice which is referred to as an "artificial glacier". (349 words)

1.1 Attempt any eight of the following questions on the basis of the passage : **(1X8=8Marks)**

i. Who was Chewang Norphel?

ii. What kind of land form is Ladakh?

iii. Have been the only source of water for Ladakh?

iv. The pattern of snowfall and rainfall has changed because .....

v. Glaciers are significant for irrigation because .....

vi. Farmers manage to grow two crops instead of one as .....

vii. In which year did President Pranab Mukherjee confer Padma Shri to Mr. Norphel?

viii. How many months does the ice formation continue for?

a) 2-3 n) 1-2 c) 3-4 d) 4-5

ix. Find the word in the passage 6 which means the same as 'gathering'?

a) distribution b) continues c) blocked d) accumulation

Q2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

1. Have you ever failed at something so miserably that the thought of attempting to do it again was the last thing you wanted to do?

2. If your answer is yes, then you are "not a robot." Unlike robots, we human beings have feelings, emotions, and dreams. We are all meant to grow and stretch despite our circumstances and our limitations. Flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true is

great when life is going our way. But what happens when it's not? What happens when you fail despite all of your hard work? Do you stay down and accept the defeat or do you get up again and again until you are satisfied? If you have a tendency to persevere and keep going then you have what experts call, grit.

3. Falling down or failing is one of the most agonizing, embarrassing, and scariest human experiences. But it is also one of the most educational, empowering, and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life. Did you know that perseverance (grit) is one of the seven qualities that have been described as the keys to personal success and betterment in society? The other six are: curiosity, gratitude, optimism, self-control, social intelligence, and zest. Thomas Edison is a model for grit for trying 1,000 plus times to invent the light bulb. If you are reading this with the lights on in your room, you know well he succeeded. When asked why he kept going despite his hundreds of failures, he merely stated that what he had gone though are not failures. They were hundreds of ways not to create a light bulb. This statement not only revealed his grit but also his optimism for looking at the bright side

4. Grit can be learned to help you become more successful. One of the techniques that helps is mindfulness. Mindfulness is a practice that helps the individual stay in the moment by bringing awareness of his or her experience without judgement. This practice has been used to quiet the noise of their fears and doubts. Through this simple practice of mindfulness, individuals have the ability to stop the self-sabotaging downward spiral of hopelessness, despair, and frustration.

5. What did you do to overcome the negative and self-sabotaging feelings of failure? Reflect on what you did, and try to use those same powerful resources to help you today.

2.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each . (2x4=8)

i. According to the passage, what are the attributes of a human?

ii. What is perceived as grit?

iii. How is 'failing' an educational and empowering part of human life?

iv. How does mindfulness help?

2.2 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following:1x4=4

i. While inventing the light bulb, Thomas Edison had failed____

a. 1000 plus times b. 10000 plus times

c. 1000 plus times d. 10000 plus times

ii. Failure is a part of_____ life.

a. normal b. common

c. human d. ordinary

iii. In paragraph 2, _____means continue.

a. robots b. satisfied

c. persevere d. flourishing

iv. _____helps in preventing individuals from going down the lines of despair.

a. success b. fear

c. doubt d. mindfulness

SECTION B : (WRITING AND GRAMMAR) 30 MARKS

Q3 The climate throughout the world is changing. It has already disturbed weather patterns by increasing rainfall in some areas and decreasing it in others. The temperature is increasing day by day. It results as frequent hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, tsunamis, etc. Write an article in about 100-120 words for your school magazine on the topic 'Global Warming : A Threat to Life' . **8 marks**

(**Hints** : Global warming; Rise in avg. temperature, Melting of glaciers, Due to pollution & human activities)

Q4 Develop a short story with the help of the given starting line. Give it a suitable title to your story . (150-200 words) **10 marks**

It was an amazing day, full of fun and frolic. We all stood amazed to see a strange flying object over our heads. We started guessing.....

Q5 Fill in the blanks choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given in the box**.** **(1 x 4 = 4 marks)**

1. Butterflies are abundant(a)____the Central African Republic
2. It (b)_____home to nearly 600 identified species.
3. Many butterflies are brilliantly coloured and small _____(c) some are as big as saucers.

4. My favourite hobby, since my childhood, is _____(d) butterflies.

1.(a) (i) in (ii) from (iii) for (iv) into

2.(b) (i) has (ii) is (iii) was (iv) are

3.(c) (i) if (ii) therefore (iii) so (iv) while

4.(d) (i) catch (ii) caught (iii) catching (iv) has been catching

Q 6. In the following passage one word has not been edited in each line. Write the incorrect word along with the correct word in the space provided . **(4 marks)**

	Incorrect	**Correct**
In Himalayas, a desert is turning green . **e.g.**	**a**	**the**
Climate change in a Indian region of	a)_____	_____
Ladakh has shrunk glaciers or has made rainfall	b)_____	_____
and temperature unpredictable. Water has	c)_____	_____
needed to irrigating the fields .	d)_____	_____
Farmers may require aid from the government.		

Q7. Rearrange the following word or phrases to make meaningful sentences. **(4 marks)**

i. enter / millions tons / the/ every year / of / ocean /plastic

ii. population / middle-class / increasing / is / coastlines / along

iii. trash/ increase/ has led / waste management/lack/of/in / to

iv. close/like/ others/ helping/my/friends

SECTION C: LITERATURE (30 MARKS)

Q8 Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow. **(1x4= 4 marks)**

Her mother remembers noticing something was wrong when the eight-year old Evelyn was waiting to play the piano. They called her name and she didn't move.

A. What was wrong with Evelyn?

B. Who noticed something wrong with Evelyn?

C. How was the wrong noticed?

D. Explain this line : 'They called her name and she didn't move.'

OR

So the swallow plucked out the Prince's eye, and flew away to the young man's garret. It was easy enough to get in, as there was a hole in the roof. Through this he darted, and came into the room. The young man had his head buried in his hands, so he did not hear the flutter of the bird's wings, and when he looked up he found the beautiful sapphire lying on the withered violets.

i. Why did the swallow pluck the Prince's eye?

ii. Why could the young man not hear the flutter of the bird's wings?

iii. What did the young man find after waking up?

iv. What is meant by the word 'withered'?

Q9. **Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words :**

(2X5 =10 marks)

I. Who decided to improve on the quality of the 'Pungi' ? Did he succeed in his endeavour?

II. What pleasure does one gain from the rain falling on the roof?

III. When the Swallow died, what unusual thing happened?

IV. When does the disciple remember the words of his Guru?

V. How did Santosh develop a liking for climbing?

Q10. **Answer one of the questions in about (100-150 words)**

(8 Marks)

A fearful situation makes us lose our senses. Express your views with reference to 'The Snake and the Mirror' on the doctor's situation in not more than 80-100 words.

OR

How did Maria Sharapova overcome the challenges, humiliations and insults to become number 1 in women's tennis ?

Q11. **Attempt any one out of two long answer type questions in (100-150 words) 8 marks**

Johnsy could not get better despite the doctor and her friend Sue's ministrations. Describe the negative feelings that keep one ailing and also the values which remove such feelings and Infuse a person with a desire to live.

OR

How does the behaviour of the child before and after his separation from the parents show that he has great love for his parents?

Marking Scheme
English (Language & Literature)
Class-IX

General Instructions:

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3. Alternative methods mass be accepted. Proportional marks should be awarded.
4. If a question is attempted twice and the candidate has not crossed any answer, only the best attempt should be evaluated and 'EXTRA' be written with the second attempt.
5. In case where no answers are given or answers are found wrong in this Marking Scheme, correct answers may be found and used for valuation purpose.

SECTION - A (Reading : 20 Marks)

Q.1. i. a retired civil engineer **1X8=8**

ii. cold desert

iii. Glaciers

iv. of climate change

v. they provide water in the months of April/May which is crucial for irrigation

vi. Glaciers and their layers close to the village melt and provide water

vii. 2015

viii. c) 3-4 months

ix. d) Accumulation

Q2

2.1 **2X4=8**

i. feelings, emotions, and dreams; meant to grow ;flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true is great when life is going our way

ii. If you have a tendency to persevere and keep going then you have what experts call grit.

iii. Failing teaches how to be perseverant and keep going for one's

goals. Each failure makes one understand what to do and what not to do.

iv. Mindfulness is a practice that helps the individual stay in the moment by bringing awareness of his or her experience without judgement. This practice is a technique that many have used to silence the noise of their fears and doubts.

2.2 **1X4=4**

i. 1000 plus

ii. human

iii. Persevere

iv. Mindfulness

SECTION C: WRITING AND GRAMMAR (30 MARKS)

Q. 3	LETTER WRITING	**8 MARKS**
	FORMAT	**1 Mark**
	CONTENT	**4 Marks**
	ACCURACY	**1.5 Marks**
	FLUENCY	**1.5 Marks**
Q.4	STORY WRITING	**10 Marks**
	TITLE	**1 Marks**
	CONTENT	**4 Marks**
	ACCURACY	**2.5 Marks**
	FLUENCY	**2.5 Marks**
Q.5	GAP FILLING	**1 x 4 = 4 Marks**

a) (i) in

b) (ii) is

c) (iv) while

d) (iii) catching

Q6. EDITING **4marks**

	Incorrect	Correct
(a)	a	the
(b)	or	and
(c)	has	is
(d)	irrigating	irrigate

Q7 **SENTENCE RE- ORDERING** **4 MARKS**

a) Million tons of plastic enter the ocean every year .

b) Middle — class population is increasing along coastlines .

c) Lack of waste management has led to increase in trash .

d) My close friends like helping others.

SECTIONC : LITERATURE (30 Marks)

Q8 **1X4=4 MARKS**

A. Evelyn was deaf and dumb

B. Her mother

C. When her mother called her did not move.

D. This line means that when Evelyn was called, she didn't respond

OR

i. The Swallow did what he was told to by the Prince. It was to help the young playwright.

ii. He was so tired of hunger and cold that he was unconscious of the bird's presence.

iii. Beautiful sapphire lying on the withered violets.

iv. Faded

Q9. (1 for content)

1 for expresion

I. A barber decided to improve the tonal quality of the 'pungi'. After improving the body of the pipe he played the instrument before royalty and everyone was impressed. (2)

II. One enjoys a blissful warmth of a cozy bed and listen to the rain's music. (2)

III. Leaden heart of the Prince broke with dreadful curious cracking sound due to grief and shock. (2)

IV. When arrested by the servants of the King to be executed as he fitted the new stake.

V. Santosh got to spend some time witnessing the wonderful nature around the Aravali Hills. She used to watch the villagers going up the hills and then suddenly vanishing. it inspired her to explore the hills. She met the Mountaineering group. The mountaineers allowed her to join them and encourage her to take up climbing.

Q.10 **8marks**

(4 for Content + 2 for Expression)

– Poor doctor, Frightened to see the snake
– Shocked beyond life
– No medicine, no help
– Laughed at his stupidity
– Ran off, house open, robbed

OR

– Maria Sharapova had to pay a price to reach the top
– The Tennis excellence came only at a price, the world of tennis was highly competitive
– Little Maria was not even 10 when she was packed off to a train in the United States
– That trip to Florida with her father Yuri put her on the path to success and stardom
– She also got a heart wrenching separation from her mother for 2 years
– Her senior pupils insulted her and made her work hard
– She learnt how to take care of herself
– She continued pursuing her dream she won the Women's Single Crown at Wimbledon in 2004
– The greatest honour came to her in 2005, she goes on to become the world number one in the following year

Q 11. **8 MARKS**

(4 for Content + 2 for Fluency + 2 for Grammatical Accuracy)

– Johnsy was suffering from pneumonia went into depression
– Her long treatment made her think that she would not survive
– From the window of a room she could see a creeper which was gradually shedding its leaves
– Despair set in making her imagine the worst
– She started associating her life with the leaves
– each day she counted the leaves and decided that the day the last leaf would shed, she too would die
– She lost her will to recover and stopped responding to the treatment
– She became convinced for an impending death
– It reveals how a negative state of mind can block hope and recovery

– When Behrman painted the leaf of the creeper which did not fall in spite of the storm its give her hope

– Hope replaced negative thoughts by positive ones. It revived her will to live. She started responding to the treatment

OR

– The child looked happy when he entered the the fair.

– He was fascinated by all the things he saw, like garlands of gulmohar, balloons, sweets

– The child had keen interest in the music played by the snake charmer

– When he was separated from his parents, his mood was totally different.

– He was filled with fear and restlessness. Tears started rolling down his cheeks. A kind hearted man lifted him up.

– He took him to the roundabout and offered him other things but the child had no interest in all these things.

– He wanted to go back to his parents

– Thus, his behaviour shows that he had great love for his parents

Practice Paper

English (Language & Literature)
(Unsolved)
Class : IX

Time : 3 Hrs. M. M. : 80

SECTION 'A' : READING (20 MARKS)

1. Read the passage given below and complete the sentence that follow : 1 X 8 = 8

There is a story about a lioness, who was big and young going about in search of pray. Seeing a flock of sheep, she jumped upon them. She died in this and a little baby lion was born, motherless. It was taken care of by the sheep. The sheep brought it up. It grew up with them, ate grass and bleated like sheep. And in time it became a big full grown lion, thinking it to be a sheep.

One day another lion came in search of prey and was astonished to find that in the midst of this flock of sheep was a lion, bleating like sheep at the approach of danger. He tried to get near the sheep lion to tell it that it was not a sheep but a lion, but the poor animal fled at this approach. However he watched for his opportunity and one day found the sheep-lion sleeping. He approached it and said."You are a lion." "I am a sheep," cried the other lion and could not believe the contrary, but bleated. The Lion dragged him towards a lake and said, "Look here, here is my reflection and yours." Then came the comparison. He looked at the lion and then at his own reflection and in a moment came the idea that he was a lion. The lion roared, the bleating was gone.

Questions :

(a) The big and young lioness jumped upon a flock of sheep because.....

(b) The sheep took care of the baby lion because.....

(c) The other lion was surprised to see.....

(d) The other lion dragged the sheep-lion to a lake because.....

(e) The word in the passage which means the same as 'animal hunted' is

i) Lion ii) Prey iii) Bleated iv) Danger

(f) The lion wanted the other lion to know the.....

(g) The opposite of 'little' is

i) Small ii) Short iii) Large iv) new

(h) The lion dragged him towards a

i) Pad ii) Sea iii) Laler iv) Stream

Q.2 Read the passage given below:- **(12 Marks)**

Cardamom, the queen of all spices, has a history as old as the human race. It is the dried fruits of a herbaceous perennial plant. Warm humid climate, loamy soil rich in organic matter, distributed rainfall and special cultivation and processing methods all combine to make Indian cardamon truly unique in aroma, flavour, size and it has a parrot green colour.

Two types of cardamon are produced in India. The first type is the large one, which has not much significance as it is not traded in the future market. It is cultivated in North-Eastern area of the country. The second type is produced in the Southern states and these are traded in the future market. These are mainly cultivated in Kerala, Tamilnadu and Karnataka. As per the future market rules, only 7mm quality was previously traded in exchanges. But later, it relaxed its norms, and now 6mm quality is also traded in the exchange.

Cardamon is an expensive spice, second only to saffron. Indian cardamom is known in two main varieties : Malabar cardamon and Mysore Cardamon. The Mysore variety contains levels of cineol and limonene and hence is more aromatic.

India was the world's largest producer and exporter of cardamon till the 1980s. By 1990s Guatemala emerged as the leading producer and exporter of cardamon.

The main harvest season of cardamon in India between August-February. Cardamon reaches yielding stage two years after planting. The primary physical markets of cardamon are kumily, Vandenmodu, Jhekkady, Puliyarmala in Kerala and Bodynaikkanur and Cumbum in Tamil Nadu.

Kerala is the main producer of cardamon and contributes up to 60% in total production. Karnataka produces around 25%

cardamon of the total production. Ooty is the main producer of cardamon in Tamil Nadu and contributes around 10-15% of the total production.

Besides India, Guatemala also produces around 2, 200 ton cardamom. On the other hand India produces nearly 1,000 - 2,000 ton cardamom per year. Due to low quality of cardamom from Guatemala, it remains available at cheaper rates.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage answer the following questions :- **(2 x 4 = 8 marks)**

a) Why is Indian Cardamon unique?

b) What is the special about the Mysore quality of cardamon ?

c) What role does Guatemala play in the Indian market ?

d) Write two sentences on the harvesting of cardamon.

(B) **Find words from the options given below which mean the same as : (1 x 4 = 4 marks)**

e) permanent

i) unique ii) perennial iii) exotic iv) old

f) fragrance

i) herbaceous ii) loamy iii) aroma iv) humid

g) earlier

i) substitute ii) exported iii) main iv) previously

h) poor quality due to adding other substances

i) adulterated ii) emerged iii) contribute iv) remain

SECTION B (Writing and Grammar) (30 marks)

3. You had the most difficult examination today, but you did it easily and are happy about it. Write a diary entry about it in about 100-200 words. Remember to mention the subject and the initial anxiety you had felt prior to the paper.

OR

Write an article for your school magazine about "The problems and stress faced by the teenagers". 8 marks

4. Your uncle was badly hurt in a road accident and had to be hospitalized. Narrate your experience in the form of a story in 200-250 words with an apt title.

OR

Write out a story making use of the given outlines : (200-250 words)

A house near Ganges ..... father goes to another village ..... son incharge of the house ..... the river in flood ..... water everywhere ..... mother and sister in danger a boat near the house ..... saves the family.

5. Choose the most appropriate option from the ones given below to complete the following passage. **1x4=4 marks**

Since the beginning of human existence, people (a) ..... over the world have expressed their emotions and idea (b) ..... the medium of dance. The word 'folk' mean people. Folk dances express the moods and feelings of (c) ..... common people. Different regions (d) ..... India have their own dances

a) i) all
   ii) whole
   iii) much
   iv) more

b) i) in
   ii) into
   iii) through
   iv) of

c) i) the
   ii) a
   iii) an
   iv) some

d) i) at
   ii) of
   iii) for
   iv) from

6. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correct in the answer sheet as given below : First one has been done for you. **1x4=4 marks**

		has	have
Even though Indians has a long history	a)	.....	.....
behind them, they has a poor	b)	.....	.....
knowledge at maintaining homes, toilets, draperies and fridges	c)	.....	.....
Modern detergents and soaps is very common on	d)	.....	.....
shelves, but people does not use them regularly	e)	.....	.....

7. Look at the word and phrases below, Rearrange them to form meaningful sentences in your answer sheet. **1x4=4 marks**

   i) a clever/prisoner/planned/escape/once.

   ii) of rubbish/he/every week/noticed/a lorry/arriving/inside

   iii) a big dustbin/he/one day/hid/himself/inside

   iv) escaped/with/he/the/dustbin/one day

SECTION C : LITERATURE TEXTBOOKS (30 marks)

8. Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow : **4 marks**

   Two roads diverged in a yellow wood.

   And sorry I could not travel both

   And be one traveller, long I stood

   And looked down one as far as I could

   To where it bent in the undergrowth.

   Questions

   a) Where were the two roads going into ?

   b) What did the poet do when he reached the junction?

   c) Why does the poet feel sorry ?

   d) What do you understand by 'diverged' ?

   OR

   "I used to watch villagers from my room, going up the hill and suddenly vanishing after a while. One day I decided to check it out myself. I found nobody except a few mountaineers. I asked if I could join them. To my pleasant surprise, they answered in the

affirmative and motivated me to take to climbing."

Questions

a) Who is 'I' here ? Where was she ?

b) What does she see from her room ?

c) Who motivated her to take to climbing?

d) Find a word from the passage which means the opposite 'negative'.

9. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each :

(2 x 5 =10 marks)

a) How did Evelyn lose her hearing capacity ?

b) Who was Albert Einstein ? Why is he famous ?

c) How did Harris and George irritate Jerome ?

d) What happened when Prashant had gone to visit his friend in Ersama ?

e) How did Iswaran pass his free time ?

10. Answer one of the following questions in about 100-150 words.

(8 marks)

The author depicts the need for a good interpersonal relationship in the Grandfather's Zoo. Do you agree ?

OR

Why did Kezia's father punish her ? Was the punishment well-deserved ? Why/Why not ? Give reasons for your answer.

11. **Answer one of the following questions in about 100 -150 words. (8 marks)**

' A friend in need is a friend indeed ; Discuss with reference to the story, 'The last leaf.'

or

Sergei told Lushkoff that he had given him a push in the right path

but what Lushkoff told him came as a surprise to him. What did Lushkoff tell Sergei about his change of heart ?

Notes

Notes