

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan



Support Material CCE-TERM –I (SA I)

YEAR-2013-2014

Subject: English Communicative

Class: X

Prepared by: Ahmedabad Region in 2011

Revised by: ZIET Mumbai - August 2012

Fine-tuned by KVS Ernakulam Region:- July 2013

STUDY MATERIAL

CLASS X (ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVE)

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CLASS X (ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVE)

CODE: 101

SECTION A: READING 15 Marks

Qs 1 & 2 The reading section will have two unseen texts as shown below:

Text Number	Text Type	Length	Marks	Type of Questions.
Text 1	Factual/Discursive/ Literary	500 – 550 words	8 marks	Supply Type (Gap filling, sentence completion, Table completion, word attack questions, Reference and Short Answer Questions)
Text 2	Factual/Discursive/ Literary	300 – 350 words	7 marks	Multiple Choice Questions.

The total length of the three passages will be between 800 - 900 words. There will be at least 3 marks for assessing vocabulary.

Care should be taken to cover all the text types, ie discursive and literary while selecting the passages. A poem may or may not be used as one of the three texts. Apart from a poem, prose literary texts may include excerpts from authentic literature such as short story, autobiography, biography, travelogue, novel etc.

Whenever a poem or a prose/literary text is used, the other two texts should be discursive. If a poem is selected then, the length of the poem may be between 14 to 25 lines.

SECTION B: WRITING 20 Marks

The writing section comprises four writing tasks as indicated below.

Q. 3 A short composition of about 50 words in the form of a **Notice, Message or Diary Entry.**
3 Marks

Q. 4 A composition of about 100 words in the form of **Biographical sketch, Data Interpretation, Dialogue Writing or Description (People, Objects or Events)**
5 Marks

Questions 3 & 4 will assess students' skill of expressing ideas in clear and grammatically correct English, presenting ideas coherently and concisely, writing a clear description, a clear account of events, expanding notes into a piece of writing, transcoding information from one form to another or using a style appropriate for a notice, message or diary entry.

Q. 5 An extended writing task of about 120 words in the form of a **Formal/Informal Letter or Email.** The long piece of writing will assess the use of appropriate style, language, content and expression.
6 Marks

Q. 6 An extended writing task of about 120 words in the form of **an Article, Speech, Debate, Newspaper/ School Magazine Report or Story.**
6 Marks

Students' skill in expressing ideas in clear and grammatically correct English, planning, organising and presenting ideas coherently by introducing, developing and concluding a topic, comparing and contrasting ideas and arriving at a conclusion, presenting an argument with supporting examples, using an appropriate style and format and expanding notes into longer pieces of writing and creative expression of ideas will be assessed.

Qs 5 & 6 will make use of a visual/ verbal stimulus and one of the questions will be thematically based on MCB.

Important Note on Format and Word Limit:

- Format will not carry any separate marks and in most cases, format will be given in the question paper.
- The word limit given is the suggested minimum word limit. No candidate may be penalised for writing more or less than the suggested word limit provided the topic is covered adequately. Stress should be on content, expression, coherence and relevance of the content presented

SECTION C: GRAMMAR

15 Marks

This section will assess Grammar items in context for 15 Marks. It will carry 5 questions of 3 marks each.

Questions 7 & 8 will have Multiple Choice Questions. The test types for MCQs include the following:

- Gap filling
- Sentence completion / Dialogue completion

Questions 9, 10 & 11 will be based on response supplied by students (Supply Type). The test types will include the following:

- Sentence reordering
- Editing / Omission
- Sentence transformation

Questions 7 to 11 will test grammar items which have been dealt with in class IX. Different structures such as verb forms, sentence structure, connectors, determiners, pronouns, prepositions, clauses, phrases etc., can be tested through formative assessment over a period of time. As far as the summative assessment is concerned, it will recycle grammar items learnt over a period of time and will test them in context.

Tests types used will include gap-filling, cloze (gap filling exercise with blanks at regular intervals), sentence completion, recording word groups into sentences, editing, dialogue-completion and sentence-transformation.

The grammar syllabus will be sampled each year, with marks allotted for:

Verbs forms

Sentence structures

Other areas

Note: Jumbled words in reordering exercise to test syntax will involve sentences in a context.

Each sentence will be split into sense groups (not necessarily into single words) and jumbled up.

Section D: LITERATURE

30 Marks

Q 12 will have the following arrangement:

12 A: An extract from poetry with three questions based on reference to context requiring students to supply the answers. 3 Marks

12 B: An extract from a short story with three references to context questions requiring the students to supply the answers. 3 Marks

12 C: An extract from a play with three references to context questions requiring the students to supply the answers. 3 Marks

Q 13 Two out of three short answer type questions based on prose, poetry and play of 3 marks each. The questions will not test recall but inference and evaluation.

(30-40 words each)

6 Marks

Q 14 One out of two long answer type questions to assess how the values inherent in the text(story, poem or play)have been brought out. Creativity, imagination and extrapolation beyond the text and across two texts will also be assessed. (120-150 words)

5 Marks

Novel/Long Reading Text

10 Marks

Q 15 Type of Questions: Global questions on theme and plot involving interpretation and inference .

5 marks

Q16 One out of two character sketches in 100 words.

5 marks

Prescribed Books/Materials

1. Interact in English - X Main Course Book Revised edition
2. Interact in English - X Literature Reader Revised edition Published by CBSE
3. Interact in English - X Workbook Revised edition Delhi-110092

Novel/Long Reading Text

4. The Story of My Life - 1903 (unabridged edition) Helen Keller

Reading Section:

Reading for comprehension, critical evaluation, inference and analysis is a skill to be tested formatively as well as summatively. There will be no division of passages for this section, however, for reading purpose. The Interact in English Main Course Book will be read in two terms i.e. Term I (April-September) and Term II (October-March).

Writing Section:

All types of short and extended writing tasks will be dealt with in both I and II Term Summative as well as in Formative Assessment. For purpose of assessment all themes dealt with in Main Course Book and other themes may be used.

Note on assessing Writing Tasks.

Q. 3 Content : 2 marks

Expression : 1 mark (Accuracy & Fluency)

Total : 3 marks

Upto one mark may be deducted for spelling, punctuation and grammar errors.

Q. 4 Content : 3 marks

Fluency : 1 mark

Accuracy : 1 mark

Total : 5 marks

Upto one mark may be deducted for spelling, punctuation and grammar errors.

Q. 5 Content : 3 marks

Accuracy : 1.5 marks

Fluency : 1.5 marks

Total : 6 marks

Upto two marks may be deducted for spelling punctuation and grammar errors.

Q. 6 Content : 3 marks

Accuracy : 1.5 marks

Fluency : 1.5 marks

Total : 6 marks

Up to two marks may be deducted for spelling, punctuation and grammar errors.

Though marks have been allotted specifically for content, they should not be awarded in a mechanical manner. For instance, if a student has merely mentioned the value points(content) as per the marking scheme, the examiner should assess whether the content has been expressed/communicated in a coherent and cohesive manner. It means content and expression are perceived as interlinked aspects of writing. Similarly in all the writing tasks credit should be given to creativity in the realm of ideas and language use. What it means for the examiner is that students who think differently and are able to use the language with felicity in terms of structures as well as vocabulary should be given due weightage. This need not necessarily be seen as leaning towards subjectivity in marking. A proper balance of content, expression (accuracy, fluency, cohesion and coherence) and creativity would encourage students to aim for higher standards in written communication. Errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar should be penalised to the extent of marks allotted for accuracy.

Grammar:

Grammar items mentioned in the syllabus will be taught and assessed summatively as well as formatively over a period of time. There will be no division of syllabus for Grammar in the summative of formative assessments for the terms. However a suggested split - up of the Work book for the two terms is given to help teachers in planning their classroom teaching.

CLASS X - COMMUNICATIVE

Syllabus for the Two Terms

S. No. text Books	First Term (April- September)			Second Term (October-March)		
	FA 1 10	FA 2 10	SA 1 30	FA 3 10	FA4 10	SA 2 30
Literature Reader						
PROSE						
1-Two Gentlemen of Verona	✓		✓			
2-Mrs Packletide's tiger	✓		✓			
3-The Letter		✓	✓			
4-A Shady Plot				✓		✓
5- Patol Babu, Film Star				✓		✓

6- Virtually True					✓	✓
POETRY						
1-The Frog and the Nightingale	✓		✓			
2-Mirror	✓		✓			
3-Not Marble, nor the gilded Monuments		✓	✓			
4-Ozymandias				✓		✓
5-The Rime of The Ancient Mariner				✓		✓
6-Snake					✓	✓
DRAMA						
1-The Dear Departed	✓		✓			
2-Julius Caesar					✓	✓
MAIN COURSE BOOK						
1-Health and Medicine	✓		✓			
2-Education	✓		✓			
3-Science		✓	✓			
4-Environment				✓		✓
5-travel And Tourism				✓		✓
6-National Integration					✓	✓
WORK BOOK-suggested Break-up of Units for the purpose of Classroom Teaching only-NOT FOR TESTING(See the note below)						

Term I

1. Determiners
2. Tenses
3. Subject-verb agreement
4. Non-finites
5. Relatives
6. Connectors
7. Conditionals

Term II

8. Comparison
9. Avoiding Repetition
10. Nominalisation
11. Modals
12. Active and Passive
13. Reported Speech
14. Prepositions

*** NOTE ON WORKBOOK**

The suggested split up of the units of the Workbook reflects a distribution for the purpose of classroom teaching only. **Since grammar and usage is not to be tested discreetly, but in an integrated manner, the split up as shown above will not restrict questions in the grammar section of SA I and SA II question papers to the specific units shown in the split up of Workbook units.** Grammar will be tested recycling grammar items learnt over a period of time in a comprehensive manner. Teachers may adapt this suggested distribution for classroom teaching making modifications according to their specific needs. Similarly Formative Assessment of grammar items may also be carried out in an integrated manner along with the skills of Reading, Writing, Speaking and Listening as well as Literature.

Note:

1. Formative Assessment is **assessment 'for' learning**. Thus schools may adapt the above break-up as per their convenience.

2. All activities related to Formative Assessment such as Language games, quizzes, projects, role plays, dramatization, script writing etc must be done as 'in class' and 'in school' activities. In case, a field survey or visit is taken up it must be under the direct supervision of the teacher.

SECTION A: READING (FOR SA I)

(APPLICABILITY SA I & SA II)

TIPS ON COMPREHENDING UNSEEN PASSAGES

- ✓ Read the passage carefully to know what the passage is about.
- ✓ Identify the main points.
- ✓ Analyse, interpret and infer the ideas in a text.
- ✓ Deduce the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- ✓ Read the whole passage before attempting questions.

SPECIFIC TIPS TO ENHANCE YOUR MARKS

For those who score between 15-18 marks

1. Reading cards upto No. 50
2. Newspaper articles of different types and lengths. Focus on topics like great personalities, events, latest scientific research, environment etc.
3. Newspaper article study: - read, study, find meanings of difficult words and write the summary.

For those who score between 11-14 marks.

1. Reading cards upto No.40
2. Reading books on varied subjects. Eg. Nature,science, science-fiction, travel, latest education trends, great personalities in different fields.

For those who score below 11 marks

1. Reading cards of the level and class you understand easily.
2. Read several small passages on different subjects. Refer the dictionary if required.
Eg; short stories – Ruskin Bond, Leo Tolstoy.

For graded comprehension passages with answer key visit the website

www.englishforeveryone.org

When my father laughs, it is not only our home that reverberates but the adjacent houses feel the ripples as well. He loves to laugh - only now, at a ripe old age. In our younger days we hardly remember seeing or hearing him laugh. He may have laughed in the company of his friend, but not at home. My father, a professor of English, had 'rigid cold eyes'. His eyes never flickered, penetrating deep into the person in front, if he happened to be the target, enough to upset him from his seat. And they were cold not from the absence of warmth, but like steel that had been tempered. Of course, it was not for us to question why his eyes were cold or why he rarely laughed at home.

Ours was to accept his authority in order to live.

Every morning we would try to gauge father's mood from the movement of his eyes or the few words he spoke. If his voice didn't have a rough edge, we would breathe and move around a bit freely. On the other hand, when his throat produced grunts and rumbles, we knew we had it for the day. The most difficult situation was when he was silent. Unable to read him, we would be on the horns of dilemma: Was it fine to go for a football match? Or, would that invite a fine of two slaps, if not three penalty kicks?

My father's moods were like Chennai's climate – hot, hotter, hottest. Yet, like millions of Madrasians who have not only survived their city's climate but have also grown to love it, we came to love our father the way he was.

He kept us on a tight leash with his stern countenance, fearing that we would go astray if given any liberties. Discipline was his motto, perhaps inherited from his own English Professors. For that I am grateful to him.

At the end of the day, he exudes a quiet smile of satisfaction at having reared a brood of worthy citizens, if not exactly highly 'valuable' ones. Freed now from the burden of bringing up children, my father has dispensed with his rigid, cold façade. And he laughs a lot. He has to unload all those cans of laughter in him that had their lids screwed on for so long. So it's not strange that my children refuse to believe that their grandfather and laughter were ever strangers.

A. Complete the sentences:

- A rare sight of the author in his childhood was _____.
- The author compares his father's eyes to _____.
- The expression 'to be on the horns of a dilemma' means _____.
- The author was grateful to his father _____.
- The father laughs a lot now because _____.

B. Find words in the passage which mean the same as the following:

- be repeated as an echo (para1)
- Make a low sound (para3)
- Facial expression (para5)

Answers

- (a) to see his father laugh, (b) steel that has been tempered, (c) to be confused, (d) for having disciplined him (e) he is free from the burden of bringing up children.
- (a) reverberates, (b) grunts, (c) countenance.

Solved

2.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (8 marks)

Many years ago, when the art of stunting plants was quite unheard of except in remote areas of India, Buddhist monks in isolated monasteries in Tibet stunted trees like the oak, orange tree, peepal tree, watching with excitement, the tree still flowering and bearing fruit regardless of this “deformity”. Since the trees looked so artistically beautiful, the art was learnt by some Chinese monks who taught “Bonsai” making, an art that became most sought after in China. Every garden, among plant lovers, had at least half a dozen ‘bonsais’. China and India claimed rights to the art, till Japan followed enamoured by its beauty. Today Japan leads in Bonsai making of plants and has derived new methodologies to make the plants look aesthetic and rustic. The most beautiful is the cherry blossom that is breath-takingly attractive. The bonsai remains full grown for even more than a year, although it needs constant pruning, watering, shaping and correct environment. The trees can be planted in colorful containers of your choice.

Innumerable schools have mushroomed where the art is taught and cultivated. Best known among them is the Indian Bonsai association.

India has great demand for Bonsai and hotels, homes, garden houses, farmhouses, restaurants, guest houses, invariably decorate lobby’s dining halls, drawing rooms with these exotic plants. It is aptly said that “a thing of beauty is a joy forever”. Indeed the bonsai lasts in one’s imagination long after the plant has lived its life.

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Who began to stunt trees and plants?
2. Which country leads in the art today?
3. How can one take care of the plants?
4. What is the life span of a Bonsai?

II Find from the passage a word which means the same as the following:

- (a) Appreciation of the beautiful (Para 1)
- (b) Unusual in style (para 3)
- (c) In love with (para 1)
- (d) Entrance – hall, ante-room

Answers.

1. Buddhist monks in isolated monasteries in Tibet.
2. Japan leads in Bonsai making
3. by constant pruning, watering, shaping and correct environment.
4. ten or more than 10 years

II. (a) aesthetic, (b) exotic, (c) enamored, (d) lobby

Solved

Read the following poem carefully.

7 Marks

3.

Daffodils

I wander’d lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o’er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils;

Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze,
Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the Milky Way,
They stretch'd in never – ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.
The waves beside them danced; but they
Out – did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed – and gazed – but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:
For oft, when on my couch lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils

On the basis of your reading the poem, answer the following questions choosing the correct option.

- (i) **“When all at once I saw a crowd” In this line the word ‘crowd’ is used for_____.**
(a) Stars, (b) daffodils, (c) hills, (d) trees
- (ii) **The poet finds the golden Daffodils _____.**
(a) By the side of the lake, (b) twinkle on the milky way, (c)over the valleys and hills, (d) in his couch.
- (iii) **The poet sees ten thousand at a glance. It means that _____.**
(a) He had counted the daffodils to be exactly ten thousand
(b) He had estimated the figure to be around ten thousand
(c) He had counted the daffodils at one sight
(d) He had seen a host of golden daffodils
- (iv) **Read the expression ‘out did’ It means _____.**
(a) That the waves had outdone the beauty of the daffodils
(b) That the beauty of the waves impressed the poet
(c) That the daffodils had outdone the beauty of the waves
(d) That the poet was bowled over by the beauty of the waves.
- (v) **The memory of the daffodils strikes the poet often _____.**
(a) When he is in jocund company
(b) when he is climbing the mountains
(c) When he is sitting beside the lake
(d) In vacant or in pensive mood

(vi) What happens to the poet when he thinks about the daffodils?

- (a) His heart gets filled with pleasure and dances with the daffodils
- (b) The poet feels nostalgic
- (c) He feels the bliss of solitude
- (d) The poet feels gloomy and sad

(vii) The poetic device used in stanza1(first line) is

- (a) Simile (b) metaphor (c) alliteration (d) repetition.

Answers

- (i) (d)Daffodils
- (ii) (a) by the side of the lake, below the trees
- (iii) (b) he had estimated the figure to be around 10000
- (iv) © that the daffodils had outdone the beauty of the waves
- (v) (d) in vacant or the pensive mood
- (vi) (a) his heart gets filled with pleasure and dances with the daffodils
- (vii) (a) simile

SOLVED PASSAGE 4:

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (8 Marks)

About the year 1900, a small, dark -haired boy named Charles Chaplin was often seen waiting outside the back entrance of London theaters. He looked thin and hungry but his blue eyes were determined. He was hoping to get work in show business. He could sing and dance. His parents were music –hall performers and he had been born into the life of the theatre. And although his own boyhood was painfully hard,he knew how to make people laugh.

His own father had died from drinking too much. And his mother was not really able to look after Charles and his older half-brother, Sid. She was often sick in mind and had to be sent to hospital.

When Charles could not get work, he wandered about the city streets. He found food and warmth wherever he could. Sometimes he was sent away to an orphanage – that is a boarding school for children who had no parents. It was cold and unfriendly there and the children were punished for the slightest fault. He hated it there.

He once wrote, “ You have to believe in yourself. That’s the secret. Even when I was in the orphanage when I was roaming the streets trying to find enough to eat to keep alive even then I thought of myself as the greatest actor in the world.” Without this belief, he said he would have gone down in despair.

Any regular visitor to the cinema must have seen some of Charlie Chaplin's films. People everywhere have sat and laughed at them until the tears streamed down their faces. From his very first appearance they know what to expect from the little man with the stiff black moustache, round black hat and shoes too large for his feet. He will rush from one accident to the next. He will struggle through snow, slip and fall in love with women who scarcely notice him at all.

The character of the 'little tramp' which Chaplin played in hundreds of films, is one every one can understand. The poor fellow makes all kinds of mistakes. He is always in trouble. Yet he dreams of greatness. He makes us laugh with his mad, unexpected attempts to escape his cruel fate. He finds surprising ways out of every difficulty. Even people who don't understand English can enjoy Chaplin's films because they are mostly silent. It is not what he says that makes us laugh.

1. On the basis of your reading of the passage answer the following questions. Write your answers in the answer sheet.

- a. Mention any three hardships faced by Charlie Chaplin during his childhood.

3 Marks

- b. Charlie's parents could not take care of him because

2 Marks

(i) _____ and

(ii) _____

- c. It was easy to understand Charlie's movies for two reasons

2 Marks

(i) _____ and

(ii) _____

- d. Charlie Chaplin could make people laugh by-

_____ 1 Mark

ANSWERS

(a) Any Three – 3 Marks

1. Charlie Chaplin did not have a normal childhood
2. His father died of drinking, mother was mentally sick
3. Charlie wandered about street to get work and food
4. He was sent to orphanage.
5. He was ill-treated there

(a) One mark for each correct answer

- (i) His father used to drink too much, so he died

(ii) His mother was a mentally sick women and was sent to a hospital

(c) 1 mark for each correct answer

(i)The character he played could be understood by everybody

(ii) Also his movies were mostly silent

(d) One mark for correct answer

By his actions which people all over the world could understand.

UNSOLVED PASSAGES FOR PRACTICE

1. Read the following passage carefully.

7 Marks

It is that time of the year again and you are back at your school. The new boy in your class seems very interesting and you would like to get to know him better.

Unfortunately what usually happens, whenever the opportunity to talk to someone comes up, one doesn't remember to think of anything to say. Your palms sweat, you blush and look away. Whether you are starting a new school, going to party where you don't know anyone or want to approach a person you fancy, you often need to break the ice to start a conversation. Breaking the ice means saying or doing something to stop feeling shy or uncomfortable around someone you don't know very well. The reason you feel this way is that you don't know how the other person will react. Almost everyone feels uncomfortable when he/she meets someone for the first time. If you feel this way, the first tip is to smile. When you smile, people think you are friendly and easy to talk to. They are also likely to smile back and help you feel more comfortable about starting a conversation.

The next thing is to keep a positive attitude. Try to look at the brighter side of life and to see something positive even in negative situations. People will enjoy your positive energy and benefit from it. Apart from these two qualities, being a good listener is also very important. Don't take over the conversation and just don't talk about yourself. Finally, be sociable, don't avoid being around new people just because you feel uncomfortable. If you face a situation again and again, you will get used to it. It is not easy, but it's worth it. After all, the other person may want to talk to you as well, but may be too shy to break the ice!

Based on your reading of the above passage, complete the statements choosing the most appropriate option.

1. **The Extract _____.**
 - (a) Advocates the polite way of life
 - (b) Deals with peer pressure at school between students and teachers
 - (c) Deals with breaking the hesitation while talking to someone for the first time
 - (d) Tells us about making friends at school.

2. **Usually when an opportunity to talk to someone comes up ,one doesn't remember to _____**
 - (a) Keep a positive attitude
 - (b) Know how to break the ice
 - (c) Look at the brighter side of life
 - (d) Think of anything to say

3. **We feel shy communicating with those whom we come into contact for the first time**
 - (a) Because we are not sure about how the other person will react
 - (b) Because we cannot break the ice so soon
 - (c) As everyone feels uncomfortable
 - (d) As we want to approach the person we fancy

4. **If we take over the conversation and keep on talking about ourselves then we _____**
 - (a) Don't possess a positive attitude
 - (b) Can't smile at the other
 - (c) Can't try to look at the brighter side of life
 - (d) Are not a good listener

5. **Two good tips to break the ice are _____**
 - (a) To smile always and keep a positive attitude
 - (b) To keep positive attitude and look at the brighter side of things
 - (c) To break the ice and enjoy your positive energy
 - (d) To be a good listener and look at the brighter side of things

6. **One should not avoid being around new people just because _____**
 - (a) The other person is, perhaps not very cordial
 - (b) One feels uncomfortable
 - (c) One does not feel comfortable
 - (d) One is shy in nature

7. **The expression " a person you fancy" in this passage may mean _____**
 - (a) A person you may imagine yourself to be
 - (b) A person you always dream of
 - (c) A person you would like to talk to
 - (d) A person you would not like to talk to

2. Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow;

8 Marks

Children are the hope and future of a nation, yet there are millions of deprived children in a country who have never known a normal childhood. They are forced to work for a living from an early age and are exploited by every adult around them including their own families. These neglected forgotten children lead a dismal, dark life full of horror and though they exist all around us, very few people really see them or care.

But those who most often stop for a moment and look into the eyes of these innocent children unchanged forever, there is no going back for them and they know that they have to do something positive to change these tragic lives even if it is in a small way. CRY – Child Relief and You – is an organisation that was started by seven such individuals and it has been working from 1979 to change the lives of under privileged children all over India.

CRY understood so much the dire need of help. At the same time it realized that there are many people who were more than willing to extend a helping hand but did not know how to go about it. They tried links to bring child relief and EU elements together.

And now 715 child welfare organisations are being founded by CRY and children from rural and urban areas can all have a better life in the future. To continue giving support to this, one of the organisations enable them to carry on their work in the fields of education and care and the income generation schemes at the grassroots level. CRY is also able to generate funds through various means.

On the basis of your reading the passage answer the following questions as briefly as possible.

1. What are the children for a nation?
2. In a country there are millions of children who _____.
3. Why do the children work at an early age?
4. The deprived children are exploited by_____.
5. Find a word from lines 1 to 5 which means 'take advantage in a wrong way.'
6. Who are the few people who care for the neglected children?
7. CRY was started by_____

8. CRY tries to _____.

3. Read the following passage carefully.

7 marks

We enjoy winter only because we have ways of keeping our body warm. But this season is not a comfortable one for many animals. If they did not have enough fur or feathers, they could not have borne the cold. Their body temperature drops in winter and they keep alive by hibernating. Animals that are cold blooded like frogs, toads, lizards, snakes and turtles sleep through the winter and are stirred into activity only when the environment gets comfortably warm. Warm blooded animals go through phases of sleep and wakefulness. They sleep through most of the winter, but get up once in a while to feed or find some food, which is usually stored in their winter home. Hedgehogs, badgers, bears, bats, and squirrels are some warm-blooded hibernators. A number of insects die in winter while many others survive the cold by hibernating in the form of eggs, larva or pupa. Adult insects like butterflies, moths, houseflies and mosquitoes hibernate in store houses, holes in the ground, caves or other sheltered places.

Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option from the given below.

1. Human beings can't enjoy winter unless

- (a) We didn't have ways to keep us warm
- (b) We don't have the ways to keep us warm
- (c) We have ways of keeping our body warm
- (d) We hibernate like animals

2. What would have made winter uncomfortable for animals?

- (a) Absence of feathers
- (b) Presence of feathers
- (c) Extreme cold
- (d) Varying body temperature

3. Which of the following animal doesn't drop its body temperature?

- (a) Frog
- (b) Badgers
- (c) Lizards

(d) Snakes

4. Warm blooded hibernators wake up once in a while to

- (a) Mate
- (b) Drop temperatures
- (c) feed
- (d) expose their body to sun

5. Find a word in the passage that means 'not exposed to rain or wind'

- (a) Stirred
- (b) Sheltered
- (c) Store
- (d) Hibernate

6. Some warm blooded hibernators are

- a. Bats
- b. Bears
- c. Badgers
- d. All of the above

7. Many insects die during

- a. summer
- b. winter
- c. autumn
- d. none of the above

Unsolved

4. Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

8 Marks

I said a prayer for you today
And know God must have heard,
I felt the answer in my heart
Although he spoke no word!

I didn't ask for wealth or fame
(I knew you wouldn't mind),
I asked him to send treasures

Of a far more lasting kind!

I asked that He'd be near you
At the start of each new day,
To grant you health and blessings
And friends to share your way!

I asked for happiness for you
In all things great and small,
But it was for his loving care
I prayed the most of all!

Given below is the summary of the poem. Complete it by filling in the blanks with suitable words.

The poet (a) _____ for his friend. He is sure that God will (b)

and (c) _____ his prayer. In the prayer, the poet asks God to
shower on his friend, (d)

_____ of (e) _____ and (f)
_____ God should always

be (g) _____ his friend and take (h)
_____ of him.

Unsolved

5. Read the following passage carefully.

7 Marks

Today Budgies – often called lovebirds in India – are the most popular pet birds in the world. All the adored cage birds of today are the descendants of parrots. They are one of the smallest of the world's 330 parrot species which have come down from a plucky little bird in rural Australia.

Some appear to be about 30 –cm long from tail tip to crown, with bulbous, fluffy foreheads, barrel chests and deep –set eyes. Their colours are striking; vivid shades of blue, gray and green as well as violet and white. Most startling of all are the yolk –yellow birds, called Lutinas that are like splashes of luminous paint. The

first colour mutations in captive birds were blue and yellow. Today, breeders raise birds of rainbow colours.

Love bird's stay near water when it's dry, but when there's a lot of rain they spread out. They are sometimes seen nesting on top of tall eucalyptus trees. While some of the caged varieties would have difficulty flying across a room, wild budgies travel hundreds of kilometers at speeds up to 50 kilometers per hour to seek seed and water. Even in prolonged droughts, the budgie has an extraordinary ability to withstand dehydration. When deprived of water, budgies can reportedly exist with little weight loss for more than a month at an average air temperature of 30 degrees. At 20 degrees, some can apparently survive indefinitely without water, provided they are getting some moisture from food

Based on the reading of the above passage, choose the most appropriate option to complete the following statements.

1. **Budgies are also known as _____.**
 - (a) fighting birds
 - (b) prey birds
 - (c) love birds
 - (d) stray dogs

2. **Budgies are the descendants of _____.**
 - (a) adored caged birds like the parrots
 - (b) plucky little bird in rural Australia
 - (c) pet birds of Australia
 - (d) love birds in India

3. **The yolk- yellow birds called Lutinas are _____.**
 - (a) bulbous with fluffy foreheads
 - (b) striking in colours
 - (c) like splashes of luminous paint
 - (d) light and pleasing to eyes

4. **The breeders are _____ birds with a rainbow of colours.**
 - (a) raising
 - (b) catching
 - (c) making free
 - (d) Nesting

5. **In prolonged drought, budgies have an extraordinary ability to _____**
 - (a) withstand hunger

- (b) withstand dehydration
- (c) retain moisture from food
- (d) survive at 20 degree Celsius

6. **The love birds cover large distances** _____

- (a) to exercise their wings
- (b) to search for seed and water
- (c) for migration
- (d) to find captive birds

7. **Choose a suitable expression from the following that means similar to 'a genetic change or recombination that occurs either naturally or is manmade'.**

- (a) prolonged
- (b) apparently
- (c) mutations
- (d) barrel

SECTION B WRITING (20 Marks)

COMPOSITION

- Message Writing/Diary/ Notice (3 marks)
- Biographical sketch /Data Interpretation/Dialogue
Writing Description (People, Objects, Event) (5 marks)
- Letter: Formal & Informal, Email. (6 marks)
- Article/ Speech/ Report/story. (6 marks)

Note:- The questions will assess students' skill of expressing ideas in clear and grammatically correct English, presenting ideas coherently and concisely, writing a clear description, a clear account of events, expanding notes into a piece of writing or transcending information from one form to another.

MESSAGE WRITING (3 Marks)

General Instructions for message writing:

- A message does not need an address.
- The message must be put in a box.
- The key points are to be very brief and precise.

SAMPLE MESSAGE

(3 marks)

1 Read the following telephonic conversation between Radha and Mrs. Rawat. Mrs. Rawat wants to talk to Radha's mother. As her mother is not at home, she attends the call. Now it is time for Radha to go for her tuition. She writes the message for her mother related to her conversation with Mrs. Rawat. As Radha, write the message for her mother.

Mrs. Rawat: Hello!is it 224567?

Radha: Yes, it is. May I know who is on the line?

Mrs. Rawat: Sure I'm Mrs. Rawat, your mother's friend. Could I speak to her?

Radha: Good evening aunty, I'm afraid mummy isn't at home. I'm Radha, her daughter.

Mrs. Rawat: Well, then could you please tell her that our much awaited yoga camp begins from today at 6 pm at the Community Centre, where the renowned experts will impart certain tips to ease BP and other diseases.

Radha:OK.... I will convey the message to her.

Mrs. Rawat: Yes, tell her to reach the centre by 5.45pm. I shall join her there.

Radha: Fine. I'll tell her.

MESSAGE

12 July,2013

4.00 pm

Dear mother

Your friend Mrs. Rawat called up to say that your much awaited laughter Yoga Club Camp starts today at 6 pm at the Community Centre where the renowned experts will impart certain tips to ease BP and other diseases. She has asked you to reach the centre by 5.45 pm where she will join you. I am going for my tuition.

Radha

For Practice:

1. The following is a conversation between Akshay and his sister. As his sister had to leave for swimming, she leaves a message for her mother .Write the message in not more than 50 words.

Akshay: Can I speak to mom?

Varuna:She has gone out.

Akshay:I have to leave for Mizoram at 4.30 a m tomorrow for SGFI table tennis tournament. Tell mummy to pack my bag as I will be back home late in the evening after practice

Varuna: o k

2. Read the following telephonic conversation between Rahul and Sonu .Sonu is about to leave home for school and will not be able to meet her brother Mohit. She leaves a message for him. Write the message.

Rahul : Can I speak to Mohit please ?

Sonu : He is not at home. I am his sister. Would you like to leave a message for him ?

Rahul : I am his friend Rahul. Kindly tell him that tomorrow we are going to Pragathi Maidan where a book fair is held. In case he is interested tell him to call me in the evening.

Sonu : I will tell him.

2. Read the conversation between Sam and Joseph. Sam was going out so he left a message for his father. Write the message.

Joseph : Can I speak to Mr. Simon ?

Sam : I am sorry. He is out of station.

Joseph: When is he expected back ?

Sam : He will be home by tomorrow evening.

Joseph : Could you please tell him that Amit's wedding is on March 30th.We had planned to go together but since my son is in the hospital I will not be going for the wedding. George is going and he can join him. Tell him to give me a ring when he comes back.

Sam : Sure uncle.

Joseph: Thank you.

NOTICE (3 Marks)

A notice conveys information in a comprehensive manner.

Characteristics of a well-written Notice:

- Proper heading /title
- Date of issue
- Name and designation of the issuing authority
- Relevant content

The content should answer the questions like

-what

-when

- where
- from whom
- Accurate expression

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Q-1 You are the secretary of the cultural club of your school. The school is celebrating its Annual

Cultural Day on the 25th of February. Draft a notice to be put up on the notice board of your school informing the badge holders and house captains of a meeting regarding important matters for conduct of the programme (word limit : 50 words).

<p style="text-align: center;">AVON PUBLIC SCHOOL, NOIDA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Notice</u></p> <p>8 Feb. 2013</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>ANNUAL DAY CELEBRATIONS</u></p> <p>Our school is celebrating its Annual Day on the 25th February. A meeting of the badge holders and house captains will be held on 15th of February in the school library after the school hours to discuss important matters regarding the conduct of the programme.</p> <p>Anil</p> <p>Secretary,cultural club</p>

1. The Residents' Welfare Association, Green Park is organising a 'Holi Fiesta' in the locality. As the president of the association, draft a notice in not more than 50 words informing the residents about the same. Give other essential details too.

RESIDENTS' WELFARE ASSOCIATION, GREEN PARK

NOTICE

10 Jan 2013

Holi Fiesta

The Residents' Welfare Association is organising a Holi bash in the colony as per the following details:

Date : 17 February 2013

Time : 9 am to 5 pm

Venue : Green Park Club

All the residents are requested to come along with their families and friends and add colour to the celebration.

Ravi Kumar

President, RWA

SOLVED QUESTION

1 On the occasion of National Science and Technology Day, Delhi Public School New Delhi has decided to organise a Science Fair. Vikram, the secretary of the Science Society, wants to call a meeting of the office bearers of the society to discuss the arrangements for the fair. Write a notice is not more than 50 words

Delhi Public School, New Delhi

Notice

13 April 2013

Meeting of Science Society

On the occasion of the National Science and Technology Day, the school has decided to organise a fair. All office bearers are requested to attend a meeting in the School Library on 16 April 2013 at 10 am to discuss the arrangements for the fair.

Vikram Singh

(Secretary, Science Society)

FOR PRACTICE

1 . Ram Lakhani is the Head Boy of Bhavans Vidyalaya, Chandigarh. He and some other students of the school are touched by the plight of the poor and the destitute in the state-run homes, and wish to make a difference in their lives by lessening their sufferings. They decide to raise funds for this purpose. Write a notice, not exceeding 50 words, making an appeal for generous donations.

2 You are Parthasarthy Mishra, the Head Boy of St John's High School, Dalhousie. You have been asked to write a notice regarding a sports kit found on the school playground. Write the notice in not more than 50 words. Invent necessary details.

3 You are the cultural secretary of your school. Write a notice in about 50 words inviting the names of students who would like to participate in the variety programme that you are planning in aid of an old age home in your city. Items may be in the form of solo and group singing, mono-acting, magic show, dance performance, etc. Trials for the most suitable items will be held during the zero period everyday

4 . There is going to be an inter-section debate for all the students of Class VIII on the topic 'Tobacco companies should not sponsor sports events'. As the cultural secretary, draft a notice providing all relevant details in not more than 50 words.

5. You are Krrish, a student of Class VIII. You have lost an expensive watch in the school premises. Draft a notice to be put up on the school notice board giving details of the watch and offering a suitable reward. Use not more than 50 words.

DIARY ENTRY (3 Marks)

Purpose

Diary is a kind of personal document. It records an individual's account of a day of his/her life.

Format

- Top left- Date, day and time.
- Tense Most frequently used- Simple past, Present perfect and future.
- First person application.

Steps

- Begin the entry with general sentence describing the day or momentary feelings.
- In the body, you may discuss an event, your feelings towards it. How it is likely to affect your future plans.
- Conclude with final remark and future course of action.

Solved Example (50 words)

1 You saw a girl working as a maid while going to your school today. Write a diary entry expressing your views on child labour .Write the diary entry in not more than 50 words

13 June 2013

Friday

2.40 p m

Today while going to the school I saw a girl wearing untidy clothes. My mother told me that she was working as a maid in our neighbour's house. The sweet innocent face of the girl kept on haunting me the whole day. I came back home and was desperate to talk to her. I spoke to her and told her about going to school and ban on child labour. Whether the girl understood or not I was happy that I made an attempt at creating awareness about child rights in that girl.

Signature

Practice Questions

- 1 You went to see a magic show. Write a diary entry and express your feelings
- 2 Your mother promised you to buy a new I-Pad or any gadget, on achieving a good result. You are awaiting the good result, as well as the I-Pad. Explain your anticipation in a diary – entry.
- 3 You had to spend a whole day alone in your house. Record your experience in the form of a diary entry

Biographical sketch (5 Marks)

Meaning:-

Biographical sketch means an account of the life and activities of an individual or family. It would include information about the person's name, place of residence, education, occupation, life and activities and other important details. A biographical sketch is always written by someone else except the person on whom it is written. It provides the pen picture of that person. A bio-sketch presents the facts about the person's life including what the person did and how he/she influenced the world. It should describe the person's personality and provide an explanation for why he or she acted in certain ways.

Most bio-sketches not only present the facts, but also tell what those facts mean.

Tips:-

- Written in third person
- Significant and impressive points be included
- Special awards or recognitions be mentioned
- Be descriptive

Main Points to be included:-

- Name and age
- Main personality traits
- Special interests
- Education and training
- Special contribution or research, if any
- Why people like him/her

Such sketches focus on the biographical details besides the achievements and honours conferred on.

SOLVED EXAMPLES:

1 Use the information given below and complete the biography in about 80 to 100 words

P T Usha

1964 : born on may 20th at Keothali in Kerala

1973 :discovered by a dedicated physical education teacher

1975: badly injured while practising for sub- junior district level athletics, participated in 100 meters , 200 meters , long jump , high jump-first in all four events

1982: two silver medals in New Delhi Asian Games

1984:fourth place in 400 m at Los Angeles Olympics

1985 : best female Athlete in Jakarta Asian Meet

P.T USHA

P T Usha was born in Keothali, Kerala on 20th May 1964. In 1973 she was discovered by a dedicated physical education teacher. In 1975, she was badly injured while practising for Sub- junior district athletics. She participated in 100 m, 200m , long jump and high jump. She bagged the first position in all the four events. In 1982, she got two silver medals in New Delhi Asian Games. In 1984, she came fourth in 400m at the Los Angeles Olympics. In 1985, she won the award for best female athlete in Jakarta Asian Meet . In 1986, she was awarded with four gold and one silver medal at Seoul Asian Games.

Unsolved questions:

1-On the basis of given hints, write a biographical sketch of Henry Ford

Henry Ford

1863: Born in Michigan (USA), a farmer family

1886: produces his first car that consumed petrol as fuel

1887: gets married,plans to manufacture gas engines and heavy duty farm machines

1891: joins Detroit Edison Electric company.

1896: produces his first petrol automobile with four horse power engine and a speed of 25 km /hr

1903:Initiates famous Ford motor company at Dearbom (Michigan); completely dominates the car industry

1947: dies at the age of 84 years

2 Given below is a short biography and facts about the life of Srinivasa Ramanujam, the famous Indian Mathematician. Write a Biographical Sketch of S. Ramanujam in about 100 words.

Name: Srinivasa Ramanujam

Achievement: Ramanujam a mathematician par excellence. Widely believed to be the greatest mathematician of the 20th Century.

Significant contribution to the analytical theory of numbers and worked on elliptic functions,

Education: took admission in Government College in Kumbakonam which he entered in 1904.

Neglected his studies in other subjects, dropped out of college.

Continued to study fractions and divergent series in 1908

Special Contribution or research: in 1909, he got his first paper published on Bernoulli's numbers

In a joint paper with Hardy, Ramanujan gave an asymptotic formula for $p(n)$.

It had the remarkable property that it appeared to give the correct value of $p(n)$,

3 On the basis of the value points given below, write a biographical sketch in about 100 words.

Hints:

Name: Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar

Professional achievement: One of the greatest batsmen in the history of Indian Cricket

Leading run-scorer and century maker in the Test and One Day Cricket .

Only player to score a double century in the history of ODI cricket

In 2002, ranked as the second greatest test batsman

And the second greatest one day international (ODI) batsman of all time

Nickname: referred to as Little Master or Master Blaster.

Scored 30,000 runs in international cricket on 20 November 2009,

Awards: honoured with Padma Bhushan award, India's second highest civilian Award, and the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award, India's highest sporting honour.

4 On the basis of the given hints, write a Biographical sketch in about 80 words.

Hints:

Name: Malini Bhattacharya

Profession History Teacher

Experience: 25 Years as PGT

Qualifications: M.A. in History with a degree in teaching

Special areas of expertise: excellent teacher, talented in dramas, working for an NGO in her leisure for underprivileged children

Others: head of department, senior most teacher,

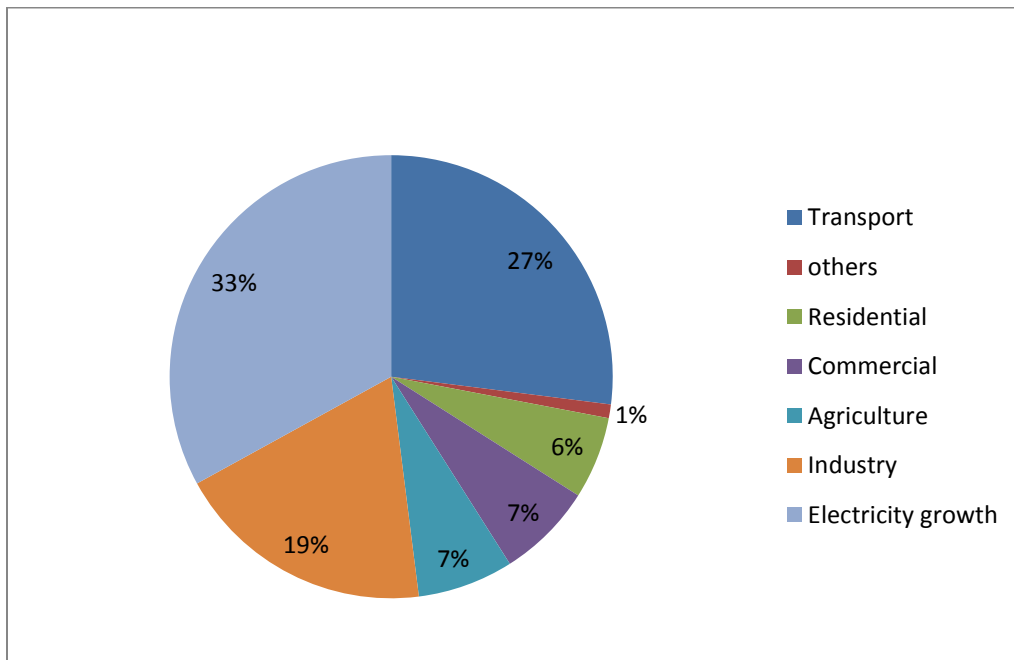
Why is she popular?: calm, composed and helpful nature

DATA INTERPRETATION (5 MARKS)

This form of writing is used to interpret the facts presented in the form of table, graph or chart. A graph or chart is a visual stimulus to depict the data. Data interpretation requires an analysis and comparison of the given facts and drawing conclusions based on the given data.

SOLVED EXAMPLES:

Study the following pie chart carefully which lists various sectors responsible for gas emissions and their share in global warming. Using this information write a passage in about 100 words on Global warming.

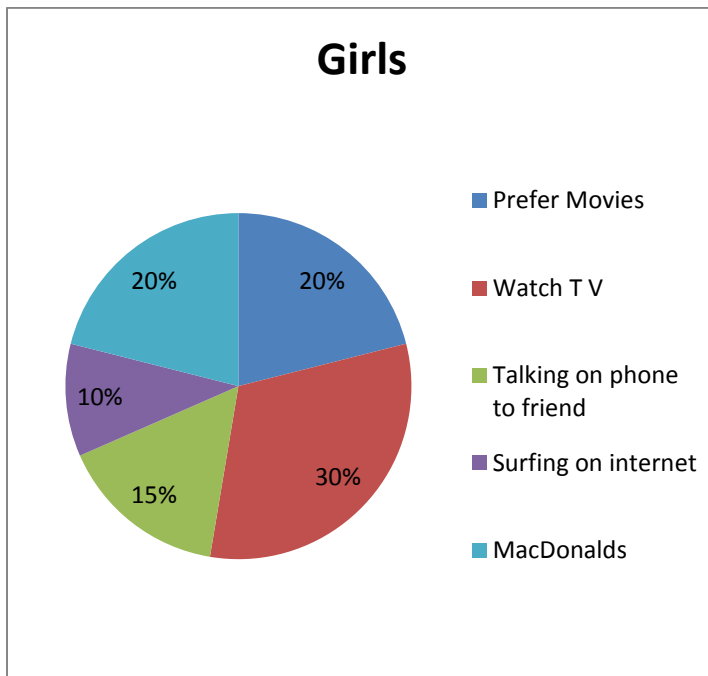
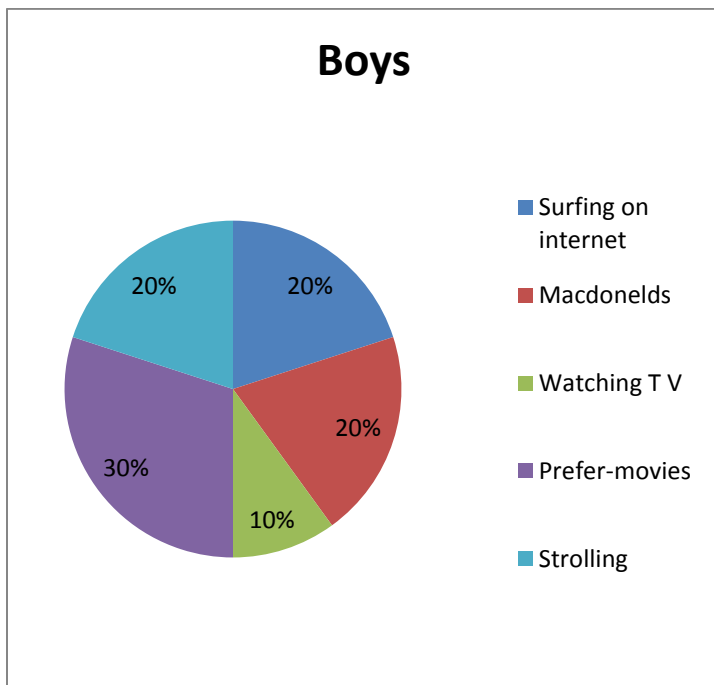


GLOBAL WARMING

Ans: The pie chart above shows various sectors responsible for gas emissions and their share in creating global warming. The most important factor that contributes to this menace is the transport which emits 27% of poisonous gases, 33% of this responsibility goes to electricity growth. The industries have 19% and Agriculture has 7% share in creating global warming. 7% of responsibility is shared by the commercial establishments and 6% by residence to increase the deadly problem. There are other sources which take 1% share to contribute to this menace of gas emissions and global warming thereafter. The above sectors should try their best to reduce the rate of pollution and global warming before it is too late.

Practice question

1. A survey was made recently to find out how boys and girls spend their time after school. Write a report based on the two pie charts given below.



Dialogue Writing (5 Marks)

The aim of dialogue writing is to enable the students to elaborate upon the given inputs in a grammatically correct and meaningful conversation.

Dialogue writing does not come easily to everyone. Done well, a dialogue leads to the advancement of the story and helps in fleshing out the characters while providing a break from straight exposition or explanation.

Points to remember:

- Punctuation
- Tense
- Subject-verb agreement

- Sentence type-declarative or interrogative
- Imperatives
- Contractions

Solved example

1 Complete the dialogue in about 100 words

Rohan: I like the new system of grading that has been introduced by the CBSE .This will reduce the stress on children

Gita: I agree with you but don't you think children will have no motivation?

Rohan :To some extent -----

Gita:-----

Rohan:-----

Ans Rohan: To some extent students will lose motivation. But I feel that in the long run it will bring down the stress and make learning fun –filled.

Gita :I still feel putting the one who gets 80 percent and the one who gets 89% in the same grade is not fair .This will take away the thrill of studying hard and scoring high marks

Rohan : I believe that learning is more important than marks .Also learning has to be for life and as I said earlier fun filled as well.

Practice questions: (80-100 words)

1-Aman was caught by the traffic police inspector for breaking the rules of traffic. Report the dialogues between the Police inspector and Aman in any suitable way*.

2 The following dialogue between the student and the teacher is incomplete. Complete the dialogue in any suitable way.

Teacher: Why are you late to school?

Student: I got up late.

Teacher:_____

Student:_____

Teacher:_____

Student:_____*

3 Complete the dialogue between Anu and Hari

Anu: I like eating Junk food.

Hari : But that's not healthy.

Anu: -----

Hari: -----

Anu : -----

Hari: -----

4. Complete the dialogue between Aman and his sister Meera

Aman : Do you remember tomorrow is Grandparents day ?

Meera : Let's give our grandparents a surprise. -----

Aman : -----

Meera:-----

Aman : -----

Meera : -----

Description (People, Objects, Events) (5 marks)

It means to describe a person, place and an event factually. It needs to draw a complete mental picture of the person, place or event being described.

Note:-

- It should be descriptive and detailed.
- It must not include opinions or speculations.

A) Description of a person

Tips

- Physical appearance
- Habits
- Profession
- Good qualities
- Special traits
- Use active/passive voice
- Simple present is to be used
- Give concrete examples and anecdotes.
- Marking scheme
- Content 2 marks
- Language – 2 marks
- Accuracy -1 marks
- Total - 5 marks

Solved example

1 Given below is the profile of a school teacher. Write a short paragraph about Ms Deepthi Sharma describing her in 80 to 100 words

Age ---- around 45 years

Height / weight--- medium built ,dominating yet attractive

Family—unmarried, one sister, one brother

Education—M. Sc. Chemistry – her hobbies likes / dislikes, way of dressing ,talking , command over language

Why she is popular/ unpopular – her role as a teacher in shaping the future of the students

DEEPTI SHARMA

Ms Deepthi Sharma is my favorite teacher. She is medium built neither tall nor short and would be around 45 years old. She may not be very beautiful but she is dominating yet attractive. She has preferred to stay single and has a brother and a sister. She has done an M.Sc in Chemistry and

her hobby is to listen to instrumental music whenever she is free. She likes to keep the company of simple people and she hates perfumes. She is always gracefully dressed. She is very soft spoken and has a good command over languages. It is because of all these attributes that she is very popular among the students. Her personal concern for every student makes her everyone's favourite. She has contributed a lot in shaping the future of students.

Practice questions:

- 1- Write a factual description of your mother.
- 2- Write a factual description of your best friend.
- 3- Write a factual description of your family doctor .

Description of a place

Tips

- Mention the location, dimension and facility in case of school, home or library.
- Description of a city- geographical location, the people, their dress, food habits, social and cultural customs, occupations etc.
- Followed by remarkable features like weather etc.
- Use simple present and passive forms.

1 Give a brief description of a place you have visited

Tips

a special place

a club suggested by my sister

go there when tired

a good exercise

felt relaxed

Practice Questions-

- 1 Write a factual description of the children's park in your locality in 100-125 words. Include special features such as water fountain, play equipment, animal corner, etc.
- 2 Describe your new home to your cousin who is abroad.
- 3 Describe an orphanage you visited.
- 4 Describe the city in which you live.

Description of an event (5 Marks)

Tips

- Usage of past tense.
- Use Passive voice to describe scientific, technical writing and lab reports.
- Also known as report writing.

Solved Example:

Your school organized a free eye Camp for the students of your school during autumn break. Well known eye specialists were invited on this occasion. You are Rajat, the head boy of this

school. Mentioning the title, the date, the number of students benefited from this camp, write a description of this camp in about 100 words.*

Free Eye Camp

By :Rajat

Kochi

15 July, 2013

During the autumn break, our school organized a three day free camp in the school auditorium. More than 150 students and residents living in the vicinity of the school visited the camp for eye-checkup. Dr. Abhimanyu, Head of the Deptt. , Eye Deptt. Civil Hospital, Kochi and other prominent eye specialists treated the patients. The patients were provided with spectacles and medicines on the spot. The District Collection of Ernakulam, Dr Jaya Prabha graced the occasion with her august presence. The camp benefited the students and the visitors. The services were rendered free of cost. The camp was a great success.*

Practice Questions- (80-100 Words)

1. Recently you celebrated your birthday in a grand manner. Many of your friends attended the party. Write a brief description of the birthday party giving all the relevant details in about 80 words
2. Describe the sports day celebrated in your school.
3. Describe the social science exhibition organized in your school

LETTER WRITING (6 Marks)

1. FORMAL LETTERS

Formal letters include

(1. Business letters 2. Official letters 3. Applications 4. Letter to Editor of newspapers letters of complaints, etc.)

Format-

Sender's address

43Z-Ashok Vihar

Mathura-2812005

Date

11 April,2013

Address of the addressee

The Editor

The Times of India

(Receiver's designation and

New Delhi

Address)

Subject:-

Salutation

Sir,

Subject Line to focus attention

Body of the letter: 1. Introduction

Body

2. Main Content

3. Conclusion

Complimentary close

Thanking you,

Sender's Name

Yours faithfully/truly,

Designation (if applicable)

Raghav

(Designation)

Solved Examples

1- Anand witnessed an accident near the school gate where a child fell down and was hurt very badly. Many people were standing around but did not know what to do. Finally the child was carried to the hospital by a taxi driver. Anand felt it necessary to enable the students to render the first aid to the victim. He decides to write a letter to the editor of a local daily about the importance of knowing about first aid. Write the letter on his behalf using your own ideas and the ideas from the unit 'Health and Medicine'.

RX-45, Abhilasha Complex

Greater Kailash

New Delhi-42

April 17, 2011

The Editor

The Times of India

New Delhi

Sub:-Importance of knowing first aid

Sir,

May I have the honour to draw the attention of the authorities and the people through the esteemed column of your newspaper about the importance of knowing the first aid? Today a child met with an accident near the school gate. Many people were standing around but did not know what to do. Finally the child was carried to the hospital by a taxi driver. The students should be made aware of primary steps of first aid at school. First aid should be included in the school curriculum. Even competitions should be held to make them efficient at first aid.

At the same time, they should have their own mini first aid box at their home. The parents should encourage their children for this purpose. They should know what to do in such situations before the victim is carried to the hospital. At times, the first aid can be lifesaving. The government and the concerned educational authorities should initiate a step towards this.

Thank you

Yours sincerely

Anand

Practice Questions

1 You are Manal / Malini of B-2/96, Kamal Vihar, Delhi. Your relative has been hospitalized with severe eating disorder. You have come to know that many young people are suffering from similar troubles. Write a letter to the Editor of the local daily highlighting how obsession with personal appearance is affecting the self-confidence and the health of the youth. Mention how the latest and personal products shown on T.V. are affecting the mental and physical health of the people. (120 words)

2 Japan, the country known for its diligence has recently faced an earthquake and tsunami disastrously. To add fuel to fire nuclear reactors also have opened up their mouths in the form of leakage. You feel this would cause great damage to the earth and the neighboring countries. With this view in mind, write a letter to the editor of a national daily describing the horrible act and the possible dangers which the future world could face, suggesting a few precautionary steps to confront it. (120 words), you are Rita/ Raj

3 Taking help of the points given below, write a letter to the editor of the newspaper expressing your concern regarding the health hazards caused by junk food and its long lasting effects.

(Word limit - 120 words)

- tasty and saves time.
- no food value, fried, fine flour used
- effect on body is always disastrous.
- leads to diseases like tension, blood clotting, depression etc.
- wastage of money

4 You happened to overhear the following dialogue :

Vijay : School is so boring now-a-days.

Vipin : We are treated as machines and fed on mere facts.

Vijay : I wish the classes were more interesting.

Write a letter to the District Education Officer suggesting how the educational curriculum could be made more flexible and relevant to the changing economy and environment. Use ideas from the unit on “Education” along with your own ideas in about 120 words.

INFORMAL LETTER (6 Marks)

(Letters to friends, parents, relatives and acquaintances)

DB-10 Rajeshwar Residency-II Harni Road, Baroda 10 April, 2013 Dear _____ , Body of the letter Yours lovingly Rajat

Solved Example

- 1 Rekha saw the following visuals in a magazine and felt that people nowadays have fallen to bad sleeping habits Greater impact is visible on the children and the youth who have become sleep thieves .The article that you happened to read revealed that the lack of sleep increases our susceptibility to a good number of health problems.

Worried at this she writes a letter to her brother.

Silver apartments
Kochi

11 sept 2013

Dear Mohit

I hope you are as busy as a bee as usual. I read an article related to poor sleeping habits of the teenagers these days. I have seen you staying awake late at night, too.

We can stay up late at nights occasionally. But it must not be made a routine habit. Sleep is a very essential element for a healthy mind and body. If neglected, it can lead to many ill effects. If we do not sleep well our nervous system gets disturbed We start suffering from

depression, anxiety, anger and other ailments like heart problems,diabetes,obesity and lack of concentration

Apart from this you should limit working on computers till late nights. After all it is your health that matters to your healthy well-being I hope you will pay heed to the words of your sister

Love

Rekha

Practice Questions-

- 1 Write a letter to your younger sister who has got admission in a hostel emphasizing the importance of a good breakfast.

Hints :

- Energy in the morning to do day's activities.
 - Important meal
 - Nutritious and Healthy
 - Never skip breakfast
 - Will lead to fatigue.
- 2 Write a letter to your sister congratulating her on her outstanding result and asking her about her hostel life.
 - 3 Write a letter to your father asking him for more money as your new academic session has started and you need to buy stationary, uniform etc.

E-MAIL (6 Marks)

E-mail, also known as Electronic Mail is a method of exchanging digital messages across internet or other computer networks. It is the quickest way to communicate in writing.

E-mail messages consist of two major sections:

1- **Header** consisting of- subject, sender, receiver, date and time.

2- **Body** which contains the message. It can contain formal/informal language depending on the purpose

Tips on composing E-mails:

Subject

- It should be brief
- It should give a clue to the content of the message
- It need not be a complete sentence

Salutation

- Dear Sir/first name of the person

Opening Statement

- Begin with a pleasantry or greeting
- When replying a message- Thank you for your message/ I received your message

Clarity and tone

- When you expect a reply- 'Please let me know'
- When you want help- 'please' or 'kindly'

Paragraphs

- Each main idea should be in a separate paragraph
- Use complete sentence. Do not use SMS language.

Complimentary close

- Regards/Love
- Name

Meaning of CC & BCC:

CC-Carbon Copy- add addressee to it, if those people need to know about the subject, but are not required to act on the contents.

BCC- Blind Carbon Copy- People in this field are concealed from other recipients in the 'To', 'CC' and 'BCC' fields. They can see others in the 'To' & 'CC' fields, but not the 'BCC' fields.

Do's and Don'ts about E Mail:

Do's

- Use an informative subject line.
- Write most important information first.
- Use a number and bullets to make the message clearer.
- Use simple grammar and language.
- Write short sentences.
- Use separate paragraphs.

Don'ts

- Write about irrelevant issues.
- Give personal information that you don't want someone else to know.
- Use capital letters to write whole words as in emails, this is considered shouting.
- Use different fonts (the recipient's computer may not be compatible).

- Use Italics.
- Use exclamation marks.
- Use incomprehensible abbreviations, acronyms and smileys.

FORMAT OF AN E-MAIL

Date	<input type="text"/>
To	<input type="text"/>
CC	<input type="text"/>
BCC	<input type="text"/>
Subject	<input type="text"/>

Email

1 You are yash . Write an e mail to newspaper “The Hindu” complaining about too much homework given to children these days

To: hinhu@ gmail.com

Cc:

From: yash@ gmail.com

Subject: too much homework for children

Sir

It is rather a pity that teachers give too much homework to children of lower classes. Children should be considered as children. They shouldn't be considered as beasts of burden. They are in the budding age of their lives. If too much pressure is put on them they may not bloom at all.

They must have some time to play and enjoy their childhood
Moreover the type of work given to children is dull and boring. It is more of cramming. It does not sharpen their intelligence. They must have leisure time for playing and developing gainful hobbies. This will help in developing their personality in the right direction
Regards
Yash

FOR PRACTICE

1 You have been reading incidents of foreign tourists being duped and cheated of their money and valuables, incidents of indecent behaviour and eve teasing. As a concerned citizen, write an e-mail to the Editor of a National daily expressing your views on the issue and also giving suggestions on how to make our city a safer tourist destination.

(6 marks)

Informal Email

Solved Example

1. Write a letter to your friend who lives in Srinagar telling him about your plan of visiting him during the summer vacation

Date	<input type="text" value="14.04.2011"/>
To	<input type="text" value="raviraj@yahoo.com"/>
CC	<input type="text"/>
BCC	<input type="text"/>
Subject	<input type="text" value="Visiting you soon"/>

Dear Ravi

You will be glad to know that I will be visiting Srinagar in the summer vacation. I shall be accompanied by my parents and younger sister. We shall land at the airport on 20th April at 4.30 p m. We shall stay there for 10 days and then leave for Delhi. It is nice of you that you have already made all arrangements for our comfortable stay at your place.

We shall visit the Mugal Gardens and enjoy a shikara ride on the famous Dal lake .We have a special fascination for Pahelgaon and Gulmarg

I hope we enjoy the beauty and bliss of the paradise on earth

Yours lovingly

Manoj

Send

Save

Practice questions

1. You are Rahul .You went to New Delhi to visit your uncle who is celebrating his 60th birthday Write an email in 120 words to your friend about the places you have visited and about your stay there.

2 You are Ramesh. Write an email to your friend inviting him/her to attend your sister's wedding.

Article Writing

Tips-

- Read the question carefully
- Use CODER
- Make some points to be covered
- Expand the points in 3-4 paragraphs
- Plan, organize and present ideas coherently
- Be creative
- Take care of grammar
- Use proper layout

Writing an article is a challenging task. It needs creativity, good vocabulary, good knowledge of the subject and skill to organize ideas.

Purpose

To focus on themes like social concern, narrating an event, description of a place, etc.

Format

- Heading/Title- must be catchy and sharp
- Mention the writer's name
- By- name of the author
- Body

I Para- Introduction- Start with a slogan, a question, an amazing fact, figure or statement.

II/III Para- Causes, effects, present state of affairs, etc.

IV Para- Draw solutions and conclusion

Solved Example

1 It is well known fact that war is a stumbling block in pursuit of establishing a peaceful state
Write an article for your school magazine on how important it's to have peace.

PEACE: THE NEED OF THE HOUR

By Ragini

What is the greatest stumbling block in pursuit of establishing a peaceful state? The natural answer would be –war. Man always aspires for power. Wars are only the offspring of man's lust for power. Talk of the olden days. Wars used to be the source on entertainment of kings .They were a game of the upper classes The prizes of such wars were wealth and honour .But now a days war has become a heinous act. It is a slur on human existence. It brings neither riches nor happiness .It only devastates human civilization. The two World Wars have proved the horrors of modern wars. Their aftermaths cannot be endured .They leave behind ruined towns. .Thousands

of people lose their lives. The Kargil war is a reminder of how far a war can go on to disrupt peace and harmony between two countries

Questions for practice:

- 1 Now a day's all magazines and dailies are talking about fitness and wellness. As Flora/Fredrick, write an article on "The natural way to keep oneself fit and well" in about 150 words.
2. With the changes in the economic trends in society, there is an increasing no. of working women. As a woman Activist, Ms. Malini, write an article in about 120 words for a magazine on ' Women Empowerment in India '.

SPEECH WRITING (6 Marks)

Purpose

To express views in the public.

Format

- Salutation or greeting
- Disclosure of topic
- Narration of facts, presentation of data, relevant examples, etc.
- Sensible deviation from the topic
- Draw conclusion in an innovative and imaginative way.

Solved Example:

1 On the occasion of international literacy day draft out a speech to address your school assembly about urging students to become part of programmes that extends help in educating the underprivileged

Teaching Underprivileged Children

Respected Principal, Teachers and dear friends

Today, as we are celebrating International Literacy Day I remind you all that India has the distinction of having the maximum number of uneducated children in the world. So on this day let us pledge and dedicate ourselves to the noble cause of teaching the underprivileged children I wish all the best to teach India programmes

We owe our duty towards less fortunate children .They need our help and guidance. Let us spend two hours a week for a minimum of three months. I call upon every student to become a part of this noble cause. Let us wipe out ignorance and illiteracy from the country

Thank you

Questions for practice:

1- Ankit, a class X student, was asked by his teacher to deliver a speech in the morning assembly of his school on “World Environment Day”-5th June. Using ideas given below, together with your own, write the speech in not more than 120 words.

- a. Let’s not pollute the air we breathe!
- b. Wake up in fresh air and maintain cleanliness
- c. Plant trees and see them growing
- d. Fight vehicular pollution

2. India is a country of more than one hundred crore people. When population is the strength of a country, a major portion of this strength is either misused or underutilized for which disparities between the rich and poor people are clearly visible in our day to day life. One such sight is begging. Thousands are struggling hard to feed their stomach. You are Manas / Mala. Write a speech on the topic ‘Poverty in India’

3. You are asked to deliver a speech on the topic, ‘Health Awareness’ in the morning assembly in your school. Use your own ideas along with the ideas from the unit, ‘Health and Medicine’. Give importance to the various contagious diseases common now and how they can be controlled.

STORY WRITING (6 Marks)

Purpose

A story is narration of a set of fictitious events often used to convey a moral message.

Format

- Context- Use phrases like- ‘Once upon a time...’, ‘It happened so...’, ‘Long long ago...’
- Introduction of characters- through dialogues or narration.
- Plot- Description of an event/accident
- Climax- end of the story, Most interesting, Unpredictable

Steps

- Set the context
- Introduce characters
- Develop plot(s)
- Reach climax
- End the story

Sample

1 Renu started writing a story but couldn’t complete it Complete the story for her

There lived a rich man in Banares .He had only one son who had -----

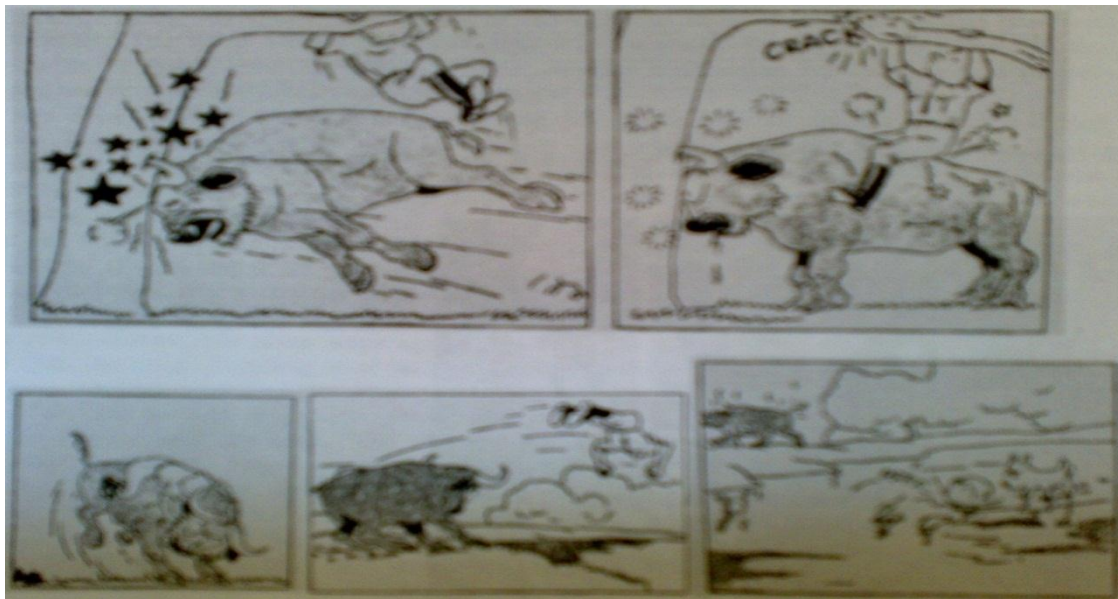
Ans just turned ten. He had a lot of land and property .He wanted to find a good adviser for his son before his death. The man must be true and honest. This was what the rich man had thought. One day he invited all his relatives to a grand feast. He asked them if he was a wise and good man .Every relative called him the wisest and the best man in the world. “Ah” exclaimed the rich man .He gave a diamond ring to each of his relatives .But one relative remained silent. The rich man asked him what he thought of him as a man. The relative replied that though he as wise there were men wiser and better than him.

This time the rich man gave a smile of satisfaction .He had found the man he wanted .He appointed him as his son’s adviser

Practice Questions

PRACTCE QUESTIONS

1. Look at the picture given below and write in 120 words a story that begins



“I didn't tell my Dad about the green monster I found at the bottom of the garden because...

2.It was a dark night .There was no one at home .Suddenly it started raining. I could hear the distant howling of the wild cats and suddenly-----

DEBATE (6 Marks)

What is debate?

A debate is a formal discussion, or an argument on a subject on which people have different opinion.

Purpose

To show skills and ability of presenting an argument.

Format/Steps

- Salutation- ‘Respected chairperson, honorable judges and all present...’.
- Introduction- views for/against-topic.

- Body- views, facts, Contradiction of opponent's argument, rebutting the statement, questions etc.
- Conclusion- clarification of stand made.

Common phrases

I'd like to raise/the question/argue.....

In my opinion.....

Nothing could be more illogical than

I feel very strongly that.....

I would like to draw attention to.....

I fail to understand.....

I submit that.....

May I ask all present.....

I strongly oppose.....

On the contrary.....

Practice Questions

*1- The motion of the debate is 'Computers and Children: A boon or a Bane'. Write the debate speech for or against the motion in 150-180 words.

2. The motion of the debate is "Modern living has made the people of India weak, unhealthy and disease prone". Write a debate against the motion

3. The motion of the debate is 'End justifies the means 'write a debate in favour of the motion

Sample

1 "Dowry is undoubtedly a social evil" Write a debate either in favour or against the motion

Dowry: A social Evil

Respected Chairperson and honorable members

All of you agree with me that dowry has been the greatest of all our social evils. It has been the greatest stumbling block in the growth of all our social evils. It has been the greatest stumbling block in the growth and development of women .Dowry is given at the time of marriage by the bride's father. It is an old custom in India .But now this system has become a social evil .It is no longer a token of love. It has become a compulsion. A bride who does not bring ample dowry is mentally harassed and is physically tortured .She has to suffer the taunts of her in laws. Her life becomes hellish. In short the life of a woman becomes hellish

Hence I do agree that dowry is a social evil.

Practice Questions

1 The motion of the debate is "Modern living has made the people of India weak, unhealthy and disease prone". Write a debate against the motion

2 The motion of the debate is 'End justifies the means 'write a debate in favour of the motion

SECTION C :GRAMMAR

(APPLICABILITY SA I & SA II)

Test type includes

- Gap filling
- Sentence completion
- Dialogue completion
- Sentence reordering
- Editing
- Omission
- Sentence transformation
- Reported speech
- Active –Passive Voice
- Newspaper Head lines

Prescribed syllabus

- 1-Determiners
- 2-Tenses
- 3-Subject-verb agreement
- 4-Non-finites
- 5-Relatives
- 6-Connectors
- 7-Conditionals
- 8- Comparison
- 9- Avoiding Repetition
- 10- Nominalisation
- 11-Modals
- 12- Active and Passive
- 13- Reported Speech
- 14- Prepositions

ESSENCE OF GRAMMAR

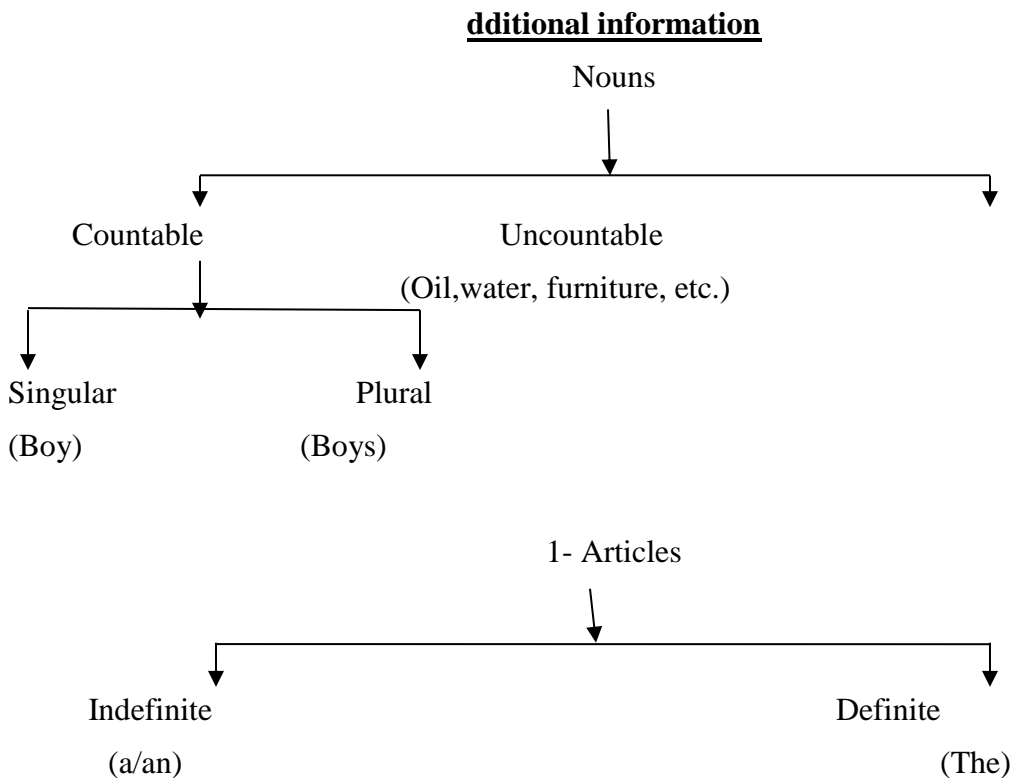
1-DETERMINERS

What are determiners?

Determiners are the words which are used before nouns to determine or fix their meaning.

Types:

- 1- **Articles** : a/an, the
- 2- **Demonstrative adjectives** : this, that, these, those
- 3- **Possessives** : my, our, your, his, her, its, their
- 4- **Adjectives (Quantity & Number)** : some, any, much, many, all, both, little, few, several, less, one, two, etc.
- 5- **Others** : each, every, next, another, either, first, second, etc.



Indefinite article (a/an)

1- Used before singular countable nouns.

2- Represents a class or kind in general.

e.g. - a cow gives us milk.



(Every cow)

A- Used before singular countable nouns beginning with **consonant sound**.

Example- a one-eyed man, a unique place, a European, a University, a Mango etc.

An- Used before singular countable nouns beginning with **vowel sound**.

Example- an Indian, an hour, an umbrella, an honest boy (Mute 'h')

Definite article (the) – Used before both countable and uncountable nouns.

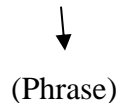
Usage:-

1- **When we talk about something for the second time in the same context or anything qualified by a phrase.**

i- I met a girl at the gate of the school. The girl was weeping.



ii- The book which is on the table is mine.



2- **Used before superlatives**

She is the tallest girl of the class.

3- **Used before the names of water bodies i.e. - rivers, seas, oceans**

The Ganges, the Arabian Sea, The Pacific ocean, etc.

Note: - Not used before the names of lakes.

e.g. ~~The~~ Dal Lake

4- **Used before the names of mountain ranges.**

e.g. The Himalayas

Note: - Not used before the names of peaks.

e.g. ~~The~~ Mount Everest

5- **Used before the names of satellites, planets, stars.**

e.g. The moon, the earth, the sun

6- **Used before the names of monuments and memorials.**

e.g. The Red Fort, the Taj Mahal

7- **Used before the names of states/countries that have a common noun in their name.**

e.g. The Punjab, The Congo, the USA, the UAE, the UNO, the UK

8- **Used before the names of scriptures.**

e.g. The Ramayan, the Quran, the Guru Granth sahib, The Bible

9- **Used before the names of newspapers, magazines.**

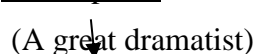
e.g. The Times of India, the Competition Success Review, The Reader's Digest

10- **Used before an adjective when the noun is understood.**

e.g. The poor, the rich (The rich becomes richer, the poor becomes poorer).

11- **When proper noun used as common noun.**

Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.



2- Demonstrative adjectives

This- to demonstrate nearby things

That- to demonstrate far off things

These- plural of 'this'

Those- plural of 'that'

3-Possessives

These are used to show belongingness/ownership.

e.g.- This book is mine.

That is his book.

4- Adjectives (Quantity & Number)/others

Adjectives	Before countable nouns(number)	Before uncountable nouns (quantity)	Remark
Some	✓	✓	
Any	✓	✓	Used in negative & interrogative sentences
Much		✓	
Many	✓		
All	✓		
Both	✓		
Little		✓	Little- hardly any A little- Not much but sufficient The little-Not much but all that is
Few	✓		Few- hardly any A few- not many but some The few- all of them, but not many
Several	✓		

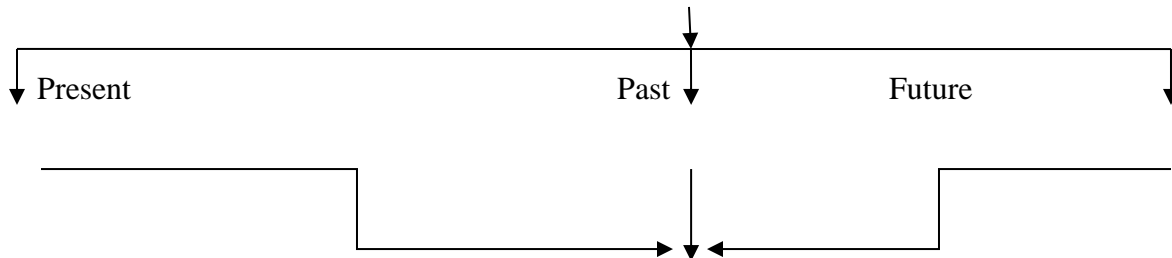
Less		✓	
One, two, etc.	✓		Cardinal numbers
Each, every	✓		
Next	✓		
Another	✓		
Either, neither	✓	✓	
First, second, etc.	✓		Ordinal numbers

2-Tenses

Tense refers to the time at which an action takes place.

Types:

Tense



1- Indefinite

2- Continuous

3- Perfect

4- Perfect continuous

Additional information

1-Types of sentences:

1- Affirmative

2- Negative

3- Interrogative

i- Yes/No type

ii- question word/Wh words type

4-Interrogative- Negative

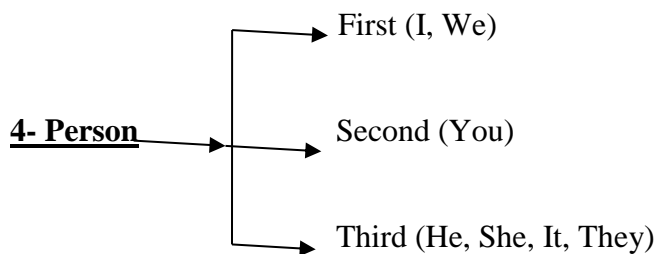
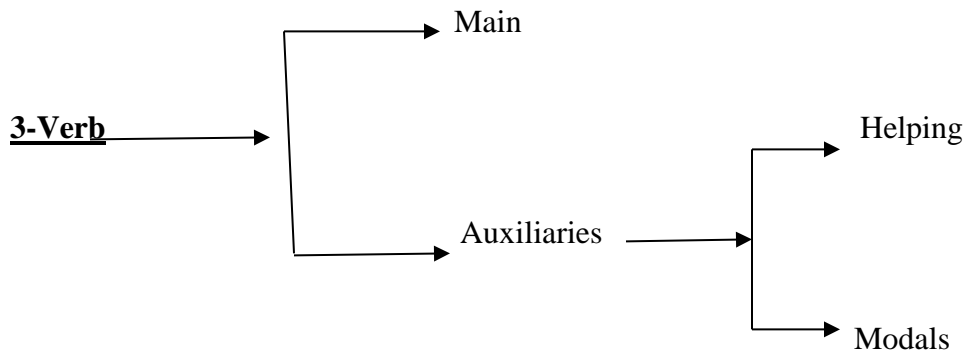
i- Yes/No type

ii- question word/Wh words type

2- Subject

1- Singular

2- Plural



Present tense:

1-Indefinite (Simple)

Hence forth-

MV- Main verb

HV- Helping verb

Usage:

1- **Habitual actions** He **gets up** early in the morning.

2- **Scientific facts** Water **boils** at 100⁰ Centigrade.

3- **Universal facts/ General truth** The sun **rises** in the east.

Key- words: Daily, never, always etc.

Verb:

MV- I form (Plural Subject), I form+ e/es(Singular Subject)- Affirmative sentences

HV- Do (Plural Subject)/Does (Singular Subject)-Negative & Interrogative Sentences

NB- No 's/es' with ' do/does'

2-Continuous (Progressive, Imperfect)

Usage:

1- Action taking place at the time of speaking.

I **am teaching** 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner' by ST Coleridge at present.

2- Action continued over a period of time in the present.

I **am working** on a science project nowadays.

Key- words: Nowadays, at present, these days etc.

Verb:

MV- I form + ing

HV- Is, Am, Are

3- Perfect Tense

Usage:

Just completed action.

I **have completed** my homework just now.

Key- words: Recently, Just now

Verb:

MV- III form

HV- Has (Singular Subject)/ Have (Plural Subject)

4- Perfect Continuous Tense

Usage:

Action started somewhere in the past but being done now.

I **have been living** in Baroda for the last two years.

She **has been studying** in this school for two years.

Key- words: Since, for

Verb:

MV- I form + ing

HV- Has been (Singular Subject)/ have been (Plural Subject)

NB- Since- Point of time

For- Period of time

Past tense:

1-Past indefinite (Simple)

Usage:

Action done in remote past.

I **went** to Mathura yesterday

I **did** not **go** to Mathura yesterday.

Key- words: - yesterday, last etc.

Verb:

MV- II form (Affirmative sentences)

HV- Did

NB- 1-HV 'Did' is used in negative & interrogative sentences.

2- With HV 'Did', I form of MV.

2-Past Continuous

Usage:

An action done progressively in the past.

He **was working** on a project, when I last visited him.

Key- words: those days, etc.

Verb:

MV-I form + ing

HV- was, were

3-Past Perfect

Usage:

An action completed in the past before a said time or another action.

The patient had died before the doctor came.



Earlier past

Past

Key- words: before, when, as soon as etc.

Verb:

MV- III form (earlier past) & II form (Past)

HV- had (earlier past)

4-Past Perfect Continuous

Usage:

An action being done continuously for the said period in the past.

She **had been reading** for two hours when I reached her house.

Key- words: since, for

Verb:

MV- I form + ing

HV- had been

Future tense:

1- Future indefinite (Simple)

Usage:

Refers to simple action which is to take place.

I **will go** to Surat tomorrow.

Key- words: tomorrow, next, coming etc.

Verb:

MV- I form

HV- will, shall (Modals)

NB- 1- Ist Person (I, We) - shall

IInd & IIIrd Person (You, He/ She, It, They)-will

2- During three situations, i.e. determination, promise, threatening 'shall →will
& will →shall.

2-Future Continuous

Usage:

A progressive future action.

At this time tomorrow, she **will be doing** her homework.

Key- words: tomorrow at this time etc.

Verb:

MV- I form + ing

HV- will, shall (Modals) + be

3-Future Perfect

Usage:

Refers to an action which will be completed at the said time in future.

e.g. I **will have prepared** support material by Saturday.

Key- words: after, by, etc.

Verb:

MV- III form

HV- will, shall (Modals) + have

4-Future Perfect Continuous

Usage:

An action which will begin before a definite time in the future and will just end up at that time or may continue even after that.

When I reach my school at 08:30 a.m tomorrow, the teacher **will have been giving** remedial classes.

Key- words: - Since, for, after three years, etc.

Verb:

MV- I form + ing

HV- will, shall (Modals) + have been

Tense Table

Active Voice

Tense	Present	Past	Future
Indefinite	I form/I form +s/ es (Affirmative sentences) Do/does+ I form (Negative/ Interrogative sentences)	II form (Affirmative sentences) Did+ I form (Negative/ Interrogative sentences)	Will/Shall + I form
Continuous	Is/ Am/ Are+ I form + ing	Was/were+ I form +ing	Will/shall + be+ I form + ing
Perfect	Has/have + III form	Had +III form	Will/shall+ have +III form
Perfect- Continuous	Has/Have + been+ I form +ing+ since/for	Had+ been+ I form+ ing+ since/for	Will/shall +Have +been+ I form +ing +since/for

Future Time Reference

1- By using ‘will/shall’

I'll go to Agra tomorrow.

2- By using ‘Simple present tense’

What time does the match begin?

3- By using ‘Present Continuous tense’

The PM is leaving for America next week.

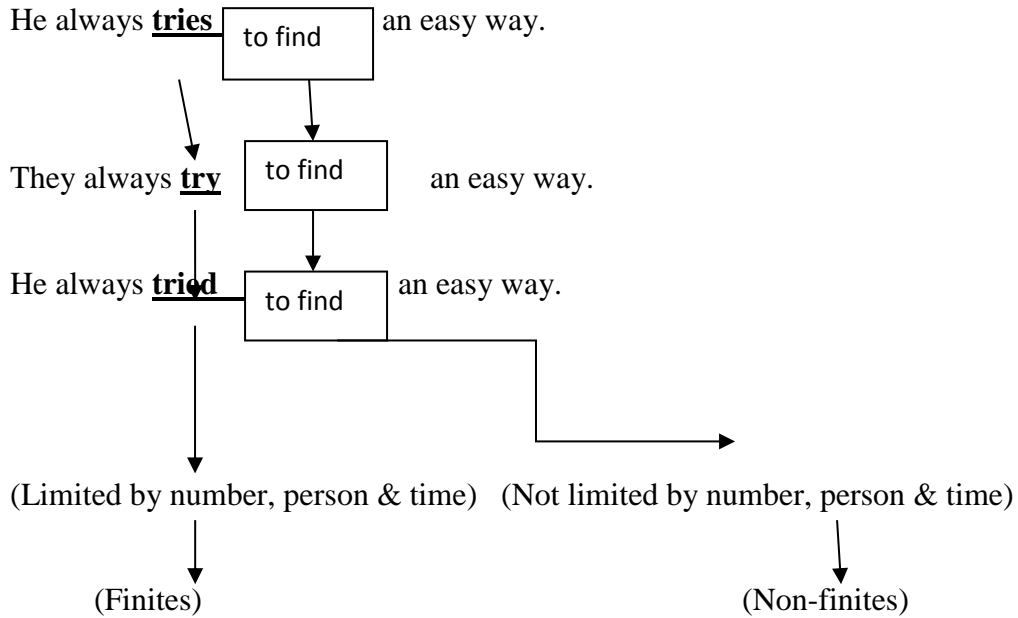
4- By using ‘Going to’ form.

I am going to take bath.

5-By using ‘about to’ form,

The train is about to come.

3-Non-finites



1- Participle:

Present: Verb+ ing= adjective (function)

Past III form= adjective (function)

Examples:

Computer is a **calculating** machine.

I saw a **crashed** aircraft.

2- Gerund:

Verb+ ing= Noun (function)

Examples:

Swimming is a good exercise.

3- to-infinitives to show purpose

Examples:

I went **to post** a letter.

4-Relatives

Give information about a person or thing.

Relatives	usage
Who(whose, whom)	Persons
Which	Inanimate things and animals
That	Persons and things
Where	Place
what	things

5-Comparison

When we compare things, persons and places.

Degrees of comparison:

1- Positive degree- No comparison is made.

Lata is a tall girl.

Maya is a beautiful girl.

Ramesh is junior to me.

2- Comparative degree- Comparison between two.

Gayatri is taller than Lata.

Ravita is more beautiful than Maya.

3- Superlative degree- Comparison between more than two.

Seema is the tallest girl of class X B.

Savitri is the most beautiful girl of class X B.

Note:

1- Use of 'than' in comparative degree.

2- Use of 'to' in comparative degree.

3- Use of article 'the' in superlative degree of comparison.

4- Formation of comparatives and superlatives of double and more than double syllable words i.e. beautiful.

-Modals

Modals are the auxiliaries that are used to convey special idea.

Modal Verbs	Function/Idea conveyed
Can	Ability, Permission(informal)
Could	Past of 'Can'
May	Possibility, Permission(Formal)
Might	Past of 'May'

Will & Shall	To express future time, to express determination, promise and threatening, to make requests
Should, Ought to	Moral obligation, to express advice
Must, have to	Social obligation(compulsion), duty, necessity
Used to	Past habit

7-Active and Passive

Used when work done is more prominent than the doer.

Active to Passive:

Steps:

- 1- Change Object to Subject. (Refer noun case below)
- 2- Change the verb according to tense.
- 3- Change Subject to Object and add 'by' before it. (Refer noun case below)

Additional information

Noun case

Subjective	Possessive	Objective
I Person		
I	my	me
We	our	us
II Person		
You	your	you
III person		
He	his	him
She	her	her
It	its	It
They	their	them

Types of Objects

I teach you English.

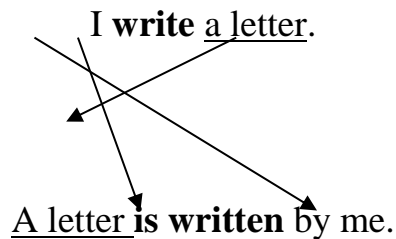
1- What do I teach you?

Answer- English → Direct Object

2- Whom do I teach English?

Answer-You → Indirect Object

Example: (Active to Passive voice) →

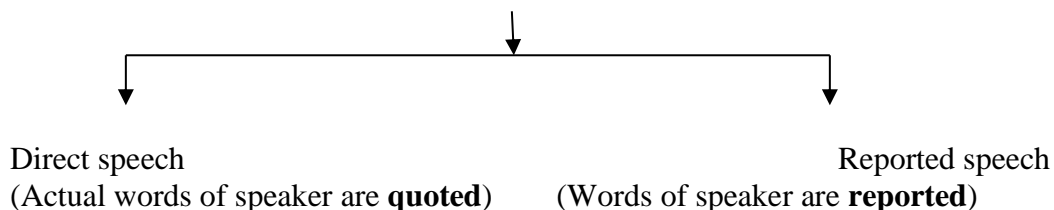


Passive Voice Tense Table

Tense	Present	Past	Future
Indefinite	Is/am/are+ III form	Was/were+ III form	Will be/shall be+ III form
Continuous	Is/am/are + being+ III form	Was/were+ being+ III form	X
Perfect	Has/have + been +III form	Had + been +III form	Will/shall + have + been +III form
Perfect-Continuous	X	X	X

Modals → Modal+ be + III form

8-Reported Speech



Example:

He said to me, “How are you?” Direct speech
 ↓ ↓
 Reporting verb reported speech →
 He asked me how I was. Indirect/Reported speech

Steps to change direct speech into reported speech:

- 1- Change the reporting verb-according to type of sentence of reported speech.
- 2- Remove commas- use conjunction- according to type of sentence of reported speech.
- 3- Change the verb of reported speech- according to tense of reporting verb.
- 4- Change the personal pronouns in reported speech.
- 5- Always use full stop (.) at the end.

Change of reporting verb

Reporting verb(said to)changed to	Type of sentence (reported speech)
told	Declarative
asked	Interrogative
Asked/advised/requested/ordered	Imperative

Removal of commas (Conjunction used)

Type of sentence (reported speech)	Conjunction used
Declarative	that
interrogative	
i- yes/No type	If/whether
ii- Wh-words type	Wh- word
Imperative	
i- Affirmative (begins with I form)	To
ii- Negative (begins with ‘Do not’)	Not to

Changing the verb of reported speech

Verb (direct speech)	Verb (reported/Indirect speech)
Reporting verb (Present/future tense)	
Verb (direct speech)	No change
Reporting verb (Past tense)	
I form	II form
Is/am/are	Was/were
Has/have	Had
II form	Had+ III form
Was/were	Had been +I form + ing
Will/shall	Would
Can	Could
May	Might
Must	Must/had to
Would	No change
Could	No change
Might	No change
Universal fact	No change

Changing the personal pronouns

- I person- with the speaker
 II person- with the listener
 III person- No change
 (Refer ‘noun case’ table for changing the personal pronouns)

Solved/Unsolved exercises

1- Editing/Omission

Tips:

- Read the passage carefully. Identify the tense of passage.
- Underline the error/identify the missing word
- Look for errors/missing words in the use of
 - Determiners
 - Tenses/Verb
 - Subject-verb agreement
 - Non-finites
 - Relatives
 - Connectors

- Comparatives
- Modals
- Prepositions
- Gender
- Number(singular-plural)

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Solved

Complete the passage given below by choosing the correct alternatives from the ones that follow:

1x3=3

Q.1 As a small boy I used to play cricket with my mother. She used to bowl (a) ____ me in a small room in our house. There was (b) ____ Space so she would kneel and throw the ball gently to (c) _____. Once I hit hard and hit her on the nose. It started bleeding and I was frightened.

Answers

- (a) to
 (b) little
 (c) me

Practice Question-1

Unsolved

Complete the passage given below by choosing the correct alternatives from the ones that follow:

1x3=3

Q2. Plants derive their food both (a)_____ the earth and the air .If you minutely look (b)_____ their roots , you (c)_____ find that the ends of their roots are like fine fibres.

- (a) (1) in (2) to (3) from (4) on
 (b) (1) at (2) by (3)from (4)along
 (c) (1) Can't (2) will (3)since (4)but

Practice Question-2

Unsolved

Choose the appropriate options from the ones given below to complete the following passage. Write the answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers :

(1×3= 3 marks)

Q3. Dutta finally revealed the glittering frame and held it (a) _____ the customer. He was struck by (b) _____ grandeur and fell silent. Dutta (c) _____ his breath and watched the man's expression.

- (i) from (ii) towards (iii) on (iv) away
- (i) its (ii) it's (iii) these (iv) that
- (i) was holding (ii) hold (iii) held (iv) had held

Practice Question-3

Unsolved

Q.4 In the passage given below, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheet. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined as shown.

Egyptian pyramids served tombs for kings served as tombs
 and queens, but they also places of ongoing a)
 religious activity. After a ruler died, his her b)
 body carefully treated and wrapped c)
 preserve it a mummy. According to ancient d)
 Egyptian belief, the pyramid, the mummy e)
 was placed, provided a place the monarch f) .

Practice Question-4

Unsolved

Q.In the passage given below, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheet. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined as shown.

English is / useful language. The people is a useful
 who speaks English today make the a)
 largest speech community the world. b)
 A speech community is similar other c)
 kinds communities. The people who d)
 form speech community share a common e)
 language. Often they live side side as f)
 they are in a neighbourhood, a village or a city.

Practice Question-5

Unsolved

In the passage given below, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word

The small town was the eg. was at the
 foot of the mountains. Most the (a)
 people were farmers. There traders also (b)
 in the town. Though not rich were (c)
 happy contented. At one (d)

- time the peace broken by (e)
several robberies. The people frightened (f)

Sentence Reordering(supply type)

Practice Question

Solved

Rearrange the following words/phrases to form meaningful sentences.

1x3=3

- (a) Railway station/my parents/one evening /along with /to the /I went/
(b) crowd at/ counter/ there was/ the ticket/ a huge/
(c) for the/was alive/train/with passengers/the platform/anxiously waiting/

Answers

- a) One evening I went along with my parents to the railway station.
b) There was a huge crowd at the ticket counter.
c) The platform was alive with passengers anxiously waiting for the train.

Practice Question-1

Unsolved

Rearrange the following words/phrases to form meaningful sentences.

1x3=3

- (a) rub out/ because/rubber/its name/ got/it could/ pencil/marks/
(b) stretch/and/rubber/can/bounce.
(c) rubber/ used/ earlier/to/ come/ all/trees/from/

Practice Question-2

Unsolved

Rearrange the following words/phrases to form meaningful sentences.

1x3=3

- (a) Arabia/for /many/in known/discoveries/
(b) the/were/the first /among/people/Arabs/stars/to study/
(c) there were/Observatories/astonomical/and Damascus/ at Baghdad/

Practice Question-3

Unsolved

Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences. The first one has been done for you as an example. Write the answers against the correct blank numbers in your answer sheet. 1x3=3 Marks

in the / is swimming / with tremendous / one sport / potential / country /

One sport in the country with tremendous potential is swimming.

- (a) our / is / full of/ talented swimmers / country /

(b) not / utilized / potential / fully / their / is /

(c) academic subjects / other activities / take precedence / over / in school /

Practice Question-4

Unsolved

Look at the words and phrases below. Rearrange them to form meaningful sentences. Write the correct sentences in your answer sheet. Remember to number the answers correctly. (3X 1=3 marks)

1. a fashion /has become /with/ eating out/ people/ today/ the.

2. by /relished /home cooked food/ no longer /the youngsters/ healthy/ is,

3 to /the popularity/ every corner/ junk food/ has led/ of/ eating joints/ around / of/ the opening

Practice Question-5

Unsolved

Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences. The first one has been done you. (1×3 = 3marks)

Hardly/ Koala are/ ever drink/ animals that

e.g. : Koalas are animals that hardly ever drink water.

- water supply / they get / they eat/ from/ all their/ the leaves
- inhabited/ tree leaves/ so / by koalas/ in areas/ is high on/ demand
- one group/ it takes / to support/ several acres/ of koalas/ of trees

Practice Question-6

Unsolved

Rearrange the following jumbled words to make meaningful sentences and write the same in the answer sheet.

(1 x 3 =3marks)

(a) in/other animals/elephant/an/excels/ intelligence

(b) displays/ he/ his intelligence/little actions/in his

(c) with a difficulty/a way out/whenever/with/his intelligence/faced/he finds/is

Editing(supply type)

Practice Question

Solved

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write it along with the correction in the answer sheet.1x3=3

Incorrect Correct

During a summer holidays

I accompanied my

eg; a the

friend from his village. It was a

small place consisting

(a) from to

of about 200 houses. The villagers

are simple people

(b) are were

and very hospitable. The natural

scenery or fresh

(c) or and

air was very soothing.

Practice Question-1

Unsolved

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write it along with the correction in the answer sheet. 1x3=3

Incorrect Correct

After our stay in Russia, I return with

(a) _____

my son to visit my family for India.

(b) _____

We flow by the magnificent expanse of

the Himalayas in New Delhi.

(c) _____

Practice Question-2

Unsolved

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write it along with the correction in the answer sheet. 1x3=3

Incorrect Correct

A city of Venice attracts many a traveller,

(a) _____

as it lie sparkling in the sunshine, with

(b) _____

its buildings reflecting in the waters

(c) _____

of the canals.

Practice Question-3

Unsolved

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write it along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer

sheet against the correct blank number. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Incorrect Correct

Children love picnics and outings of their parents eg of with
though they are equally happier doing things a) _____
with them around the house. A parent may b) _____
make his child feels special by following some c) _____
simple rituals.

Practice Question-4

Unsolved

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet. Underline the correct word supplied by you. The first one has been done for you as an example. (1 × 3 = 3 marks)

The idiot box is increasing pushing the book shelf	e.g	Incorrect	correct
out of the homes even in regions were have a high		increasing	<u>increasingly</u>
literacy rate and a long tradition on libraries. According		(a) _____	_____
to the findings of a sample survey a average Keralite now		(b) _____	_____
spends 90 minutes on cable TV and 60 minutes on reading.		(c) _____	_____

Practice Question-5

Unsolved

The following newspaper report has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Under line the error and write the incorrect word and the correction.

	<u>INCORRECT</u>	<u>CORRECT</u>
A three old girl has rescued by the police	(a) _____	_____
last Tuesday. She was kidnap by a neighbor	(b) _____	_____
for ransom. The mother informs the police	(c) _____	_____
about the missing girl. A probe is being	(d) _____	_____
supervised by the “DSP himself.		

REPORTED SPEECH

Practice Question

Solved

Read the conversation given below and complete the paragraph that follows:
1x3=3

Ganga:How did you spend your holidays ?

Gautham:I went for Cricket coaching. What did you do?

Ganga:I went for NTSC coaching classes.

Gautham:At least during the holidays you could have enjoyed yourself.

Ganga: But I enjoyed it.

Ganga asked Gautham (a)_____ holidays. Gautham said that (b)_____ cricket coaching and wanted to know (c)_____ during the holidays. When Ganga told him that she had gone for NTSC coaching classes Gautham told that she could have enjoyed herself during the holidays .Ganga replied that she had enjoyed joining the coaching classes.

Answers

a) how he had spent his

b) he had gone for

c) what she had done

Practice Question -1

Unsolved

Read the dialogue given below and complete the paragraph that follows:

1x3=3

Arjun: Do you know that the cultural fest is postponed?

Akshay: Anu called last night and told me about it.

Arjun: Do you know when it is going to take place?

Akshay: It is postponed to the 25th of this month.

Arjun asked Akshay (a) _____ postponed. Akshay replied that Anu (b) _____ about that. Arjun then asked him (c) _____ to take place. Akshay told him that it was postponed to the 25th of that month.

Practice Question-2

Unsolved

Read the conversation given below and complete the paragraph that follows:

Vishal: I called you yesterday but you were not at home.

Vijay: I went for a movie with my brother. Why did you call?

Vishal:Do you have my practical notebook with you?

Vishal told Vijay that (a)_____ at home . Vijay replied that (b)_____ brother and asked him why he had called. Vishal wanted to know (c)_____. Vijay replied that after referring to it he would give it back to him immediatly.

Practice Question-3

Unsolved

Read the following conversation and complete the passage given below. (1x3 = Marks)

Police man : What is her full name?
 Woman : She is Veena Sharma
 Police man : Can you describe her?
 Woman : She is thin and fair in complexion

The policeman asked the woman (a) _____. The woman replied (b) _____ Veena Sharma. The policeman further asked her(c)_____.The woman said that she was thin and fair in complexion.

Practice Question-4

Unsolved

Read the following conversation between two friends, Ginnie and Dimpi and complete the paragraph that follows. (3marks)

Ginnie: Why have you not brought my dress?

Dimpi: I haven't brought it because I had gone to my cousin's house with my mother, so I forgot to keep it.

Ginnie: Don't give me lame excuses. I want to know the truth.

Dimpi: I am sorry Ginnie. I was playing with my friends till late. I forgot that you needed it today.

Ginnie asked Dimpi (a) Dimpi said that she (b)Ginnie (c) and further added that (d)..... Dimpi said that he was sorry and said that she had been playing with her friends and that she had forgotten that she needed it that day.

Practice Question-5

Unsolved

Read the following dialogue and then complete the report and write your answers in your answer sheet with the correct blank number. (1×3=3)

Teacher : Why are you crying, Radha?

Radha : Madam, Mansi has broken my pen.

Teacher : I'll arrange new pen for you.

Radha : You said this yesterday also.

Radha was crying in her classroom. The teacher saw her and asked (a) _____.
 Radha replied (b)_____ her pen. The teacher promised

that she would arrange new pen for her. Radha replied that (c) _____ that the previous day also.

Sentence completion

Practice question(solved)

Given below is the schedule of Mr. Rajiv Kumar who is visiting the valley school for inspection. As head prefect of the school, you are to put up his programme on the notice board. Complete the paragraph that follows.

1x3=3

***School visit>Inspection-17 Sep.first school assembly-
Scheduled meeting with the members of the
management comitee-Join staff members -tea -departure.***

On 17th September,Mr.Rajiv Kumar(a)_____ for inspection. He (b)_____ the school assembly. Then he plans (c)_____.After that he will join staff members at tea before he departs.

Answers

(a)Will be visiting the School

(b)Will first inspect

(c)To meet the Members of the Management Committee.

Practice Question-1

Unsolved

Study the given notes and complete the paragraph that follows by fillings up the blanks with grammatically appropriate structures. (1x3 = 3 marks)

Annual sports Day celebration in school

Director sports- Chief Guest

Principal, Staff, Head boy, Head Girl Welcomed him, his wife distributed prizes.

The Annual Sports Day Function of ABC school(a)_____ with great enthusiasm. The Director of Sports (b)_____ on the occasion. He (c)_____ by the Principal, Staff and the Head Boy and Head Girl. Prizes were given away by the better half of the chief guest.

Practice Question-2

Unsolved

Read the paragraph given below and fills in the blanks that follow.

(3marks)

Humans have always thought of the moon as living. In earlier times, it was seen that it had always been

changing. Since it was the brightest star in the dark sky, humans watched and wondered why it (i)

.....
Humans (ii).....always afraid of the dark, so the bright light.....
(iii) both welcome and mysterious.

Practice Question-3

Unsolved

Complete the following passage by filling up the blanks. Write the words to be added in your answer sheet[.3MARKS]

Pollution (a)..... the destroying of environment. It (b)..... to the degeneration of soil, air and water. Soil, air and water (c).....been degenerated by waste, smoke and chemicals.

- a) (i) means (ii) meaning (iii) meant (iv) has meant
- b) (i) is leading (ii) leads (iii) had led (iv) has lead
- c) (i) have (ii)has (iii) are (iv) was

Practice Question-4

Unsolved

Choose the most appropriate option from the ones given below to complete the following passage. Write the answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Do not copy the whole passage.

My introduction to the Y.M.C.A. swimming pool revived unpleasant memories (a) _____ stirred childish fears. But in (b) _____ while I gathered confidence. I paddled (c) _____ my new water wings, watching the other boys and trying (d) _____ by aping them. I did (e) _____ two or three times on different days and was just beginning to feel at ease in the water (f) _____ the misadventure happened.

- a. (i) so ii) and iii) because iv) while
- b. i) a few ii) some iii) a little iv) many
- c. i) with ii) on iii) of iv) in
- d. i) have learnt ii) learning iii) learnt iv) to learn
- e. i) which ii) this iii) these iv) those
- f. i) how ii) why iii) when iv) what

Practice Question-5

Unsolved

Complete the following passage by choosing the correct passive forms of the verbs given in brackets from the alternatives given below the passage. Write only your answers given below in the answer sheet against the blank number. (1×3=3)

She danced for two and a half hours and when she finished, the performance (a) _____ (appreciate) by the audiences. That was the single performance the first after the traumatic accident and she (b) _____ (turn) in to one of the most sensational stars of the country. Since then she (c) _____ (invite) to perform all over the world. She is Sudha Chandran, a national icon.

- a. i) is appreciated ii) was appreciated iii) has been appreciated iv) had been appreciated

b. i) was turned ii) is turned iii) is being turned iv) has been turned

c. i) was invited ii) has been invited iii) are invited iv) had been invited

Practice Question-6

Unsolved

Complete the passage given below by choosing the correct alternatives from the ones that follow:

1x3=3

Normally a healthy person ought (a)_____ drink about eight glasses (b)_____ water every day. But for students, it should go up (c)_____ twelve glasses.

(a) (1) of (2) to (3) need (4)for

(b) (1)in (2)into (3)at (4) of

(c) (1)to (2)from (3)on (4)since

During the book week celebrations in your School, you were asked to speak on the importance of books. You made the following notes. Complete the paragraph that follows.

1x3=3

***Increase knowledge - Widen outlook-Relax mind
when under stress***

By reading books our knowledge (a)_____. Reading also helps us in (b)_____ our outlook on life. Reading books also provides us with (c)_____ especially when we are under stress.

Dialogue Completion

Practice Question-1

Unsolved

Complete the dialogue from the given options. 1x3 = 3 Marks

Parul : We are going on a trip to Manali next week

a) _____ on this trip?

Meenaxi : It is not possible for me to join you on this trip.

Parul : (b) _____ for you to do so?

Meenaxi : My aunt is coming from Canada.

Parul : (c) _____ to India?

Meenaxi : She is coming this very week.

Answers

a) Do you like to join us

b) Why is it not possible

c) When is she coming

Practice Question-1

Unsolved

Given below is a conversation between David and his friend, Meenu. Complete the dialogue in any suitable way. Write the correct answer in your answer sheet against the correct blank number.

Do not copy the whole sentence. (4 marks)

David : Hello. Is this 26897367?

Meenu : Yes. (a) _____?

David : To Meenu. I am her friend, David.

Meenu : David! It's Meenu. (b) _____?

David : I'm calling from Indira Gandhi International airport. I'm here for a visit.

Meenu : That's great. (c) _____?

David : I wanted to give you a surprise.

Practice Question-2

Unsolved

COMPLETE THESE CONVERSATIONS.

1. Ajay: Could you show me some bath soap bars?

Salesgirl: Oh, of course, sir.(a)_____?

Ajay:I would like one with fragrance of jasmine.

Salesgirl: Here (b)_____?

Ajay:Do you also have some perfumes?

Salesgirl: (c)_____

- I. Are you having any preferences?
 - ii. Do you have any preference?
 - iii.Did. you have many preference
 - iv. Are you preferring any one
- i. is one of the good ones that we have?
 - ii.is good ones that we have
 - iii.we are having fragrance of jasmine
 - iv.some of that we have here
- i.perfumes are good.
 - ii.These are one of the importing ones.
 - iii.You can buy perfumes also.
 - iv. Shese are imported ones.

Practice Question-3

Unsolved

COMPLETE THESE CONVERSATIONS.

Husband: Namrita has failed in her semester exams. What does she do all day?

Wife:(a) _____

husband:I wonder what's troubling her?

wife: well,(b) _____

husband:I think we should meet her

teacher

wife :(c) _____

- **i. I think something is troubling her.** **ii. something I think is troubling her.**
- **iii. i think troubling her is something**
- **iv. I think she is feeling troubles.**
- **i. Something at school it could be.**
- **ii. It could be something at school.**
- **iii. Could it be something at school.**
- **iv. It is troubling at school**
- **i. for Wednesday I shall take an appointment.** **ii.)**
- **Wednesday I shall take an appointment.** **iii. I am to take an appointment for**
- **Wednesday.**
- **iv. I shall take an appointment for Wednesday.**

Procedure reporting

Practice Question

Solved

Below you can see a set of instructions for making idlis. Complete the paragraph which describes how idlis are made. The first one has been done as an example.

1x3=3

Soak one cup of urad dal and two cups of boiled rice separately.

Grind them coarsely and mix them together.

Allow the dough to ferment overnight.

Add salt to taste .

Pour the dough in idli moulds.

Steam it in a pressure cooker for 15 minutes.

Allow it to cool for 10 minutes and open the cooker.

Remove the idlis from the moulds and put in a vessel.

The idlis are ready for serving.

A cup of urad dal and two cups of boiled rice are soaked separately for 5 hours .The dough(a)_____ overnight and salt is added for taste. The dough (b)_____ moulds and (c)_____ for 15 minutes.After 10 minutes the cooker is opened. The idlis are ready for serving.

Answers

(a) is allowed to ferment.

(b)is poured into idli.

(c) steamed in a pressure cooker.

Practice Question-1

Unsolved

Given below are instructions for making vermicelli *upma*. Use these to complete the paragraph that follows as shown. Write the correct answer in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Do not copy the whole sentence. (½X 6=3marks)

1. Heat some oil in a pan. Fry the vermicelli till golden in color. Keep aside.
2. Heat some more oil in a pan. Toss in the mustard seeds followed by the black gram. Stir fry both till the mustard seeds splutter fully and the gram is red in color.
3. Add warm water along with salt to taste and bring to a boil.
4. Reduce the heat and add the vermicelli. Cook whilst stirring often till all the water has evaporated and the vermicelli is well cooked.

First some oil is heated in a pan and the vermicelli (a) _____ and kept aside. Then some more oil is heated in a pan. The mustard seeds (b) _____ followed by the black gram. Both (c) _____ till the mustard seeds splutter fully and the gram is red in color. Warm water (d) _____ along with salt to taste and (e) _____ to a boil. The heat (f) _____ and the vermicelli is added . It is stirred often till all the water has evaporated and the vermicelli is well cooked.

Practice Question-2

Unsolved

Given below are instructions to draw a circle. Use these to complete the paragraph that follows. Write correct answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers. Do not copy the whole sentences. 1×3=3Marks

Take a compass and insert a pencil into the provided hole and tighten it. Keep the pointed end of the compass on one end of a scale. Extend the arm, having the pencil, to the required length to obtain the

radius. Then keep the pointed end of the compass at the required point. Rotate the arm having the pencil about the pointed arm to obtain a circle.

A compass is taken and a pencil is inserted into the provided hole and tightened. The pointed end of the compass (a) _____. The arm having (b) _____ to obtain the radius. The pointed end of the compass (c) _____. The arm having the pencil is rotated about the pointed arm to obtain a circle.

Practice Question-3

Unsolved

Below you can see a set of instructions for making a sandwich. Complete the paragraph which follows.

1x3=3

How to make a sandwich

- (a) Take two slices of soft bread
- (b) Trim their crust
- (c) Apply butter evenly on them.
- (d) Prepare the filling
- (e) Place filling on one of the slices and cover the other
- (f) Press gently and toast it.

Two slices of bread (a) _____. Their crust (b) _____. Butter(c) _____. The filling is prepared and placed on one of the slices.

NEWSPAPER HEADLINES

Practice Question

Solved

Complete the news reports accompanying the following headlines by filling in the blanks.

1. MILITANTS CAPTURED IN JAMMU

PRACTICE QUESTION SOLVED _____ FOUR GUN-WIELDING MILITANTS WERE CAPTURED IN JAMMU

PRACTICE QUESTION

1. POACHERS ARRESTED

Two poachers _____ poaching tigers

2. NEW SATELLITE SPOTTED NEAR EARTH

According to "NASA" scientists, _____ during one of their usual sky watching sessions.

3 BRAVERY AWARD FOR TWENTY

India's twenty brave children _____ and selflessness. Their courage has been exemplary.

SECTION-D (LITERATURE) (20 MARKS)

TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

-A J Cronin

Two Gentlemen of Verona is a touching story of Jacopo and Nicola, two brothers aged 12 and 13, who do odd jobs and live a hard life themselves to sustain and treat their elder sister Lucia, who is suffering from tuberculosis of the spine.

A J Cronin uses the title of William Shakespeare's famous play, The Two Gentlemen of Verona in an ironic manner. Cronin's portrayal of these modern "gentlemen" of Verona re-defines the concept of what it means to be a gentleman, Cronin shows us that one may polish boots or sell newspapers, but it is the magnanimity of heart and the nobleness of purpose that actually determines whether one is a true "gentleman".

The story recounts the hard life chosen by the two young boys so that they could pay for the treatment of their sister afflicted with tuberculosis. The boys exhibit sincerity and devotion to the cause and the maturity they display in their actions gives a new hope for humanity.

The writer and his friend are stopped at the outskirts of Verona by two small boys when they drive through lower hills of the Alps. The boys are brothers Nicola, the elder and Jacopo, the younger one. They were selling wild strawberries. Next time when they meet the boys, they are polishing shoes in the public square. Interacting with them, the writer comes to know that they do various tasks. One mid night, they see the boys resting on the stone of a footpath. Nicola sat tired with a bundle of unsold newspapers. His brother was sleeping by putting his head on Nicola's shoulder. The narrator asks the boys if they save the money for emigration to America, they deny and say that they have other plans. The writer offers them help for which Jacopo asks him to drop them at Poleta by their car. The writer accepts their request.

The next afternoon, they reach the village located on a hill. The two boys are dropped from the car. After sometime, the writer follows them and finds from the nurse about the two boys and their sister. She tells him that their father, a famous singer died in the war. A bomb had destroyed their home. They had a cultured life, but due to the war, they were left alone on road. Lucia was a good singer, but now she is suffering from tuberculosis and the boys are working hard day and night for the treatment of their sister. Their selfless action, nobility and devotion touch the writer's heart and show a greater hope for mankind.

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow by choosing the option you consider most appropriate:

Solved extracts for Comprehension (3 marks)

- 1) "I thought you picked fruit for a living", I said. "We do many things, Sir". Nicola answered seriously.
 - a) What were the boys doing when the author saw them?
 - b) Name the other boy
 - c) What were the other things that the boys did? Mention any two.
- 2) The two boys were seated at the bedside of a girl of about twenty who propped up on pillows, wearing a pretty lace jacket, was listening to their chatter, her eyes soft and tender-
 - a) Who was the girl?

- b) Where was she at the moment?
- c) What had happened to her?
- 3) 'Well' I said, 'we're leaving on Monday, is there anything I can do for you before we go?'
 - a) Who is the speaker?
 - b) What did the listener ask the author to do?
 - c) Why did the speaker ask the boy if he could do anything?

Answers

- 1)
 - a) They were polishing shoes.
 - b) Jacopo was the other boy.
 - c) They guide the visitors, showing the places of interest.
- 2)
 - a) The girl was Lucia, their sister.
 - b) She was in a hospital in Poleta.
 - c) She was undergoing treatment for tuberculosis.
- 3)
 - a) The speaker is the narrator.
 - b) The listener asked the speaker to take them to Poleta, in his car.
 - c) He was impressed by the help rendered to him by them and also appreciated their willingness to work. He wanted to help them.

Short Answer Questions

Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each.

1) What did the narrator's companion discover about the boy?

Ans: The narrator's companion discovered that the boys were real brothers. The elder brother Nicola was 13 years old while the young Jacopo was 12 years old. Their rags and shabby appearance display their acute poverty.

2) How can you say that the boys were willing workers?

Ans: The boys did their independent job. They shined shoes in the scorching heat. They sold strawberries and conducted the tourism round of the town. They sold newspapers in the stormy nights. They changed their work at will. That's why they can be called willing workers.

3) Why didn't the narrator go inside?

Ans: The boy's sister was admitted into the hospital. The boys did not like to share their secret with the narrator. The narrator had no desire to expose them. Moreover he could not bear to intruder upon their happy family meeting. Therefore he preferred to stay out.

4) Why did the boys hate the Germans? How did they react against them?

Ans: The Germans had bombed their city and had destroyed their home. Their father was also killed in the war. The boys and their sister were thrown in the streets. The boys were forced to live in a shelter. Then the Germans became the rulers. Therefore the boys hated the Germans. To show their hateful reaction they joined the resistance movement.

Additional questions

- 1) Why were the narrator and his companion impressed by the two boys?

They were impressed by their ability and willingness to work and also the positive behavior they exhibited in spite of adversities.
- 2) How were the boys useful to the author?

When they wanted a pack of American Cigarettes or seats for the Opera or wanted the name of Good restaurant, they were ready to help them. They also tried to satisfy the needs of the author and his companion during their stay. They never expected any favours other than what they earned.
- 3) Why were the boys in the deserted square at night? What character traits do they exhibit?

They were in the deserted square waiting for the last bus from Padua in order to sell newspapers to the travellers. This shows their readiness to do any work and earn as much as possible in an honest way.

UNSOLVED

B) Answer the following in 30-40 words each:

- 1 Why did the driver not approve of their buying fruit from the boys?
- 2 When did the author's companion find out that the boys were brothers ?
3. What were the jobs the boys did to earn money?.
4. What attracted the visitors towards the boys ?
- 5 Where did the author meet the two boys for the first time? What were they doing?
6. Why was the author surprised to see Nicola and Jacopo working as shoe shines?
7. How were the boys useful to the author?
8. Why did the author say that what struck one most was their willingness to work?
9. Why were the boys out in the deserted square at night?
10. Were the boys quite happy to work? Which sentence tells you this?
- 11.What made the author think that they were earning much?
- 12.Why did Nicola say "just plans" when the author asked them what their plans were?
- 13.Who asked the author to drive them to Poleta? Did the other brother approve of the request? Why?
- 14 Did the boys try to prevent the author from finding out the real purpose of their visit to Poleta? Did they succeed?
15. How did the war affect the boys' family?
16. How did the boys take care of their sister?
17. Do you think the two boys enjoyed what they were doing? Why do you think so?
18. How does the story of the Two Gentlemen of Verona give promise of greater hope for human society?
19. How can you say that the boys worked quite hard?
20. What did the narrator tell the narrator?
21. How was the life of the boys comfortable and cultured?
22. How did the boys react to the Lucia's suffering from the tuberculosis of the spine?
23. What happened when the boys rejoined the narrator?

C) Long answer type questions:

1. Write a paragraph on the early life of the two boys.

Hints:

Father a widower well-known singerkilled in war ... bomb blast destroyed house...boys and sister left to the streets ... suffered ...horribly ... starvation

2. Write a note on the character of Nicola and Jacopo.

The following hints will help you:

motherless loss of father sufferingsloss of their house ...made their own shelter willing to do any job ... their devotion to ...their sister dedication patriotic ... proud...did not want sympathy ...

2. Narrate the story of Two Gentlemen of Verona beginning with their experience during the war in about 200 words. You may use the following hints for your essay.

Nicola and Jacopo ... sons of a well-known singer and widower ... only sister Lucia ...father killed ... house destroyed ... children left to the streets starved horribly a shelter....built by themselves ... boys did different jobs. The visitors make friends their willingness to

work one midnight deserted square wanted to sell newspapers earning moneyrequest author to take them to the country ...Drive to the country ... the boys leave the author waiting ... he follows ... discovers the secret.

3. A J Cronin came to know the story of the two boys from the nurse in the story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'. Imagine that the boys themselves narrated the story to A.J Cronin. Write the story in the words of the boys. You may begin like this.

We were living happily in our.....

5.Yet in both these boyish faces there was a seriousness which was far beyond their years. Does this sentence signal anything to you?

Now use the following hints:

Boys simple ... aged 13 and 12 ... sense of responsibility though too youngdoing anything .

Short Answer Questions for Practice

- 1) Why didn't Luigi the driver approve of the two boys?
- 2) Why was the author surprised to see Nicola and Jacopo working as shoe-shine boys?
- 3) When the narrator asked the boys about their plants, they were evasive. Why didn't they disclose their problems?
- 4) Do you think the boys looked after Lucia willingly?
- 5) How does the story 'Two gentlemen of Verona' promise hope for the society?

Value Based Questions (120-150 words 5marks)

- 1) Nicolo and Jacopo sacrificed the pleasures of childhood in order to offer a better treatment for their sister. They also dreamt of going to America one day. How would you set your goals and work towards achieving them?

Hints:

Goal setting

- a) Necessity of having an aim in life.
 - b) Strong will to perceive goals.
 - c) Work hard
 - d) Be ready to sacrifice pleasures.
- 2) They proved extremely useful to us. If he wanted a pack of American Cigarettes or seats for the Opera or the name of a good restaurant Nicolo and Jacopo could be relied upon to satisfy our needs.
- Man is Interdependent. He is expected to help society. In what way will you help a person who needs your support?

Hint:-Helpful, showing concern for problem. Sympathy, pacifying the person and extended needed support.

MRS. PACKLETIDE'S TIGER

Summary

MRS. PACKLETIDE'S TIGER

-SAKI

Mrs. Packletide's Tiger by Saki (HH Munro) is a short story in which one character's disloyalty to another proves the crux of the plot. Set mostly in Colonial India, the author aims to highlight and ridicule the pretentious nature of the upper classes of Edwardian society. With sophisticated language, we are encouraged ingeniously to dislike Mrs. Packletide, who endeavours to shoot a tiger in order to upstage her rival Loona Bimberton. The satirical tone

employed throughout the story enables us to applaud her gullibility at the hands of her paid companion, Miss Mebbin.

From the beginning the satirical tone employed increases our dislike of the petty Mrs. Packletide whose motive for shooting a tiger was that her rival Loona Bimberton had recently flown in an “aeroplane by an Algerian aviator.” This feat in those times was considered not only a daring and brave feat (because aeroplanes had just been invented and were nothing like the comfortable, reliable modes of transport they are today) but Saki’s tone also shows us his repulsion of these classes by implying that this feat of Loona Bimberton’s was only a show of bravery. The word “carried” suggests she had to be helped and coaxed along the way and in the end it was only her greed for the fame it would bring her that made her do it. The alliteration highlights Mrs. Packletide’s outrage at being battered by a rival and we see her petty nature emerge from beneath her mask of society’s fashion.

Our dislike of Mrs. Packletide’s character increases as the story continues along with Saki’s sarcasm. The word “ostensibly” used by the author to describe how Mrs. Packletide is planning to show off the tiger skin rug to her friends seemingly in order to honour Loona Bimberton, is really an excuse to show off to her rival and upstage her. Similarly her offer of a thousand rupees for the chance to shoot a tiger “without much risk or exertion” shows the extravagance of this ridiculous expedition on which she is intent and reminds us of her shallow nature. This detail allows the author’s theme to grow, showing us the stupid side of Mrs. Packletide. She has no sense of the value of money or the actual excitement of hunting: the hunt, the chase, the kill.

Saki then introduces Mrs. Packletide’s paid companion, Miss Mebbin as having a: “morbid dread of performing an atom more service than she had paid for.”

This statement of Miss Mebbin’s nature immediately creates in our minds a stingy, strict, sneering, cold-hearted woman. It also suggests she is observant and cautious, not for others but for herself. The title “Miss” combined with the detailed description of her thrifty nature creates an image of a mean old spinster. The idea that she is greedy is highlighted in the way he writes that she:

“adopted a protective elder-sister attitude to money.”

Saki is suggesting that on the surface, she is unthreatening but in truth she cares for money so much she treats it as a person, a sibling even. This revelation prepares us for her betrayal of Mrs. Packletide.

On the night of the shoot Mrs. Packletide reassures Miss Mebbin of the lack of danger showing that Mrs. Packletide knows how much of a farce this expedition really is. Miss Mebbin wasn’t actually mortally afraid but rather was concerned in case she missed a bonus in her pay. The shooting’s absurd nature is highlighted even more when Saki introduces the added detail of Mrs. Packletide playing “Patience” with cards as she awaits the old decrepit tiger to go for the obvious bait. In the end Mrs. Packletide misses the stationary tiger – and kills the bait instead! However, the tiger dies of a heart attack because of the loud gun report. Mrs. Packletide ignores this fact and claims she shot the tiger, assuming Miss Mebbin will not say a word as she is merely a “paid companion.” The villagers keep quiet so as not to jeopardise their reward.

Upon returning to England Mrs. Packletide has her revenge and gains admiration from everyone except, of course, Loona Bimberton. Once the fuss has died down we begin to see Mrs. Packletide enjoying happiness and we beg for repercussions. Saki answers our plea! Miss Mebbin returns to her old boss to blackmail her into paying for an idyllic cottage, which she does, promptly. We cheer enthusiastically!

In my view Saki achieved his goal superbly. By making Mrs. Packletide such a fake show-off with his sardonic tone and extravagant language, we grow hateful of her. Her petty, selfish nature annoys us and the extremes she will go to achieve her aims are deplorable. Although Miss Mebbin is a nasty piece of work herself, we still support her disloyalty towards

Mrs. Packletide because it results in her comeuppance. The betrayal of Mrs. Packletide gives us the ending we want to this humorous story and leaves us in no doubt as to Saki's feelings towards the upper classes.

Solved extracts for Comprehension (3 marks)

- 1) "It was Mrs. Packletide's pleasure and intention that she should shoot a tiger. Not that the lust to kill had suddenly descended on her or that she felt she would leave India, safer and more wholesome than she had found it, with one fraction less of wild beast pee millions of inhabitants
 - a) Why did Mrs. Packletide want to kill a tiger?
Because she wanted to outshine Loona Bimberton who had travelled 11 miles in an aeroplane and had boasted about it.
 - b) Was she successful in killing the tiger?
No. She wasn't but she could procure a tiger skin.
 - c) What kind of lady was Mrs. Packletide?
She was a selfish lady and wanted to be popular.
- 2) As for Loona Bimberton, she refused to look at an illustrated paper for weeks and her letter of thanks for the gift of a tiger-claw brooch was a model of repressed emotions.
 - a) Why did Mrs. Bimberton refuse to look at an illustrated paper for weeks?
Because she did not want to see the sensational reports about Mrs. Packletide's adventure of shooting a tiger.
 - b) Who gifted her a tiger-claw brooch?
Mrs. Packletide had gifted her a tiger-claw brooch.
 - c) What were the repressed emotions?
Anger and jealousy.
- 3) Mrs. Packletide indulges in no more big game shooting. "The incidental expenses are so heavy". She confides to inquiring friends.
 - a) Why does Mrs. Packletide not indulge in big game shooting?
She was not successful earlier and her weakness was exposed.
 - b) What was the big game shooting, she had indulged earlier?
She had indulged in shooting a tiger to outshine Loona Bimberton.
 - c) What is meant by 'incidental expenses' here?
The incidental expenses refer to the loss of her weekend cottage along with the money paid for the shooting.

II) Answer the following question in about 30-40 words.

A) Why did Mrs. Packletide want to kill a tiger?

Ans: Loona Bimberton had enjoyed a joy ride in an aero plane with Algerian pilot. She always boasted of this feat. Mrs. Packletide had a strong dislike of Loona. She wanted to outshine Loona by attempting a much daring feat. Therefore she wished to kill a tiger.

B) How did the circumstance prove favorable for Mrs. Packletide?

Ans: An old tiger use to roam about in the jungle around the village. It was too old and weak to kill a big game. So it use to feed itself on goats ,sheep ,and other domestic animals Mrs. Packletide availed herself of the god sent opportunity .She made efforts to obtain the tiger . Hence, the circumstances proved favorable for her.

C) In what two ways did Mebbin show her elder sister's attitude during the tiger's hunt?

Ans: Miss Louisa Mebbin was a paid companion of Mrs. Packletide .She had adopted a protective elder sisterly attitude towards money in general .She smartly intervened in preventing Mrs. Packletide from paying unnecessary tips in some Moscow hotel. She pointed out that Mrs. Packletide has wrongly paid a thousand rupees for the old, weak, and ailing tiger.

D) What did Louisa Mebbin plant in her garden? Why did she do so?

Ans: Louisa Mebbin exploited the situation .She threatened Mrs. Packletide that she would pass on her discovery to Loona Bimberton .To keep her mouth shut Mrs. Packletide bought a cottage for her –Mebbin named the cottage ,Les Fauves (wild beast) She planted tiger lilies there .It reminded her of the secret of the tiger’s death every time .

III) Long Answer Question:

Mrs. Packletide's tiger is indeed a humorous story. Saki, the author employs several techniques to bring in the element of humour. Mention three incidents in the story you find most humorous and the reasons for calling them humorous? (Word limit: 150)

Ans: Mrs. Packletide Tiger is a humorous story from the beginning to the end Mrs. Packletide \s motive for killing the tiger is preposterous as it had become a prestige issue. None of them wanted to face the reality. The pettiness and hunger for publicity of the characters evoke laughter. The publicity achieved by the two arch rivals surpassed their achievements is quite funny as compared to their dubious talents. Also, the way in which the villagers connive with the theory that the tiger had indeed died by Mrs. Packletide's shot so as to earn the promised thousand rupees evokes laughter. Last but not the least, Louisa's naming the cottage 'Les fauves' and growing tiger- lilies as a constant reminder of her victory over her arch rival are some of the incidents of humour.

UNSOLVED:

I) Short answer type questions:

1. What were the circumstances which compelled Mrs. Packletide to undertake the tiger shooting expedition?
2. What happened at the tiger shooting spot? What were the benefits and difficulties Mrs. Packletide has after the event?
3. What were the humorous elements in the story?
4. Was Mrs. Packletide an Indian or a foreigner? How do you know?
5. Who was Loona Bimberton? What was Mrs. Packletide’s attitude to her?
6. What did Mrs. Packletide want to do before she left the country?
7. What seemed to happen when the rifle ‘flashed out’ what really happened?
8. Why did Mrs. Packletide dress the way she did for the country ball?
9. Describe the three steps taken by the villagers to keep the tiger in good humour?
10. How did Mrs. Packletide react to Loona Bimberton’s adventure?
11. What causes the tiger’s death?
12. What was Mrs. Packletide’s plan to do after shooting the tiger?
13. Why did Loona Bimberton refuse to look at the illustrated weekly?

Short Answer Questions for Practice

- 1) Why did Mrs. Packletide decide to give a party to Loona Bimberton?
- 2) How was the tiger shooting arranged?
- 3) Who was Miss. Mebbin? How did she behave during the tiger shooting?
- 4) How did Miss. Mebbin turn the situation to her advantage?
- 5) Why had the tiger turned to eating small animals?

Value Based Questions (120-150 words 5marks)

- 1) A person who is vain is full of self-importance and can only think of himself/herself and can go to great lengths to prove his/her superiority. What measures will you take to get rid of such situation in life?

Hints:-

- a) Pride goes before a fall.
 - b) Recognise the talent and ability in others.
 - c) Learn to appreciate the achievements of others.
 - d) Be aware of one's own strength and weakness.
 - e) Refer to the incident of 'Mrs. Packletide's Tiger'
- 2) Increasing materialism creates negative values like manipulation, spitefulness, jealousy, unhealthy competitions, greed etc..... How would you fight this trend?

Hints:-

- a) Give importance to human relationship.
- b) Develop healthy competitions.
- c) Follow honesty in all deals.
- d) Fight jealousy and spitefulness with love and compassion.

Long answer type questions:

1. Do you agree with the view that the author ridicules the pretentious nature of the upper class of then prevailing society? Justify your answer.
2. Describe the character of Mrs. Packletide.
3. At the end of the story we develop hatred towards Mrs. Packletide. What is the reason for this? Explore the elements in the story.
4. "The pettiness and hunger for publicity of the characters evoke laughter." Justify your answer quoting from the lesson Mrs. Packletide's Tiger.
5. In "Mrs. Packletide's Tiger," Saki (H.H. Munro) tackles the human beings' fascination with wild-game hunting, as well as the timeless drive to keep up with the Bimberton's. Discuss.
6. What sort of an attempt did Mrs. Packletide make? What was the result?
7. Differentiate Loona Bimberton and Mrs. Packletide.
8. Suppose you are Mrs. Packletide. Years later you think of tiger hunt-episode. You decide to write in your diary what led you to give up the big game of hunting. Write a page of Mrs. Packletide's diary.
9. Suppose you are Miss Mebbin. Your cottage is the wonder and admiration of your friends. Write a page of your diary recording how you managed to buy a pretty week-end cottage and maintain it so well.

THE LETTER

Summary

THE LETTER

-DHUMAKETU

Coachman Ali is the central character of the story, The Letter. He is unable to bear the pain of separation when his daughter Miriam leaves him after her marriage. He feels lonely. He desperately waits for her letter, but in vain.

The story shows the need for love, sympathy, and fellow-feeling for those who are in pain. The grief and the long waiting lead to Ali's death in the end.

Dhumaketu has portrayed the reality of life by his lively imagination, invested it with emotion, and touched it with a romantic idealism. His story casts an irresistible spell by the freshness of its theme, style and technique, a rich variety of incident, plot and situation, and its diverse world of distinctly individual characters, brilliant and idealistic.

Gist of the lesson

(Para 1-12) – Ali's never ending wait for news from Miriam

The story begins with a description of the long and arduous journey that Ali makes every day to the post office in the hope of receiving a letter from his daughter Miriam who has not been in touch with him since her marriage 5 years ago. He starts early when the whole town is asleep. Though he is poor and old, his faith and love for his daughter makes him bear the bitter cold as he plods supporting himself on a staff.

The post office becomes his place of pilgrimage .He dedicatedly goes there for five long years, sits there through the day ,is mocked and jeered at by the post office employees as he sits at a specific place each day.

He is treated like a mad man by everyone and is the object of ridicule for one and all. They think that he comes in vain to receive a letter that would never come. They would call out his name falsely to indicate that he has received a letter and enjoy the disappointment on his face.

(Para 13-15)– Ali –a changed man

Ali was a skilled and clever hunter once .He was so addicted to hunting that he couldn't spend a single day without hunting. –something he was very good at. As he grew older he began to change .His only daughter Miriam married and left him to stay with

her soldier husband from a regiment in Punjab .He transforms completely and feels lonely in her absence. Hunting no longer interests him. He understands the meaning of love and separation when he misses his daughter and in the simple hope of receiving a letter from her someday he goes to the post office religiously.

Although he has never received a letter, he keeps at it.

(Para 16-30) --Misery at the post office

The post office becomes a place of pilgrimage for him because of the devotion and regularity with which he comes to visit it. Receiving a letter from his daughter becomes the sanctimonious purpose of his life.Nobody at the post office seems to understand Coachman Ali. They are indifferent and use him only as a subject of their ridicule and derision. They just want to enjoy the sight of him jumping to the sound of his name. They just have fun and laughter at his expense, never for once trying to understand his pain.But Ali, does not pay heed to the cruel treatment that he receives and with ceaseless faith and endurance he comes daily to the post office even if to go empty handed.The post office employees simply write him off as a mad man before the post master.

(Para 31-51) – Ali embraces death –remains hopeful.Towards the end of his life Ali suffers from ill health and stops coming for a while. People at the post office—have no sympathy, understanding or concern to try and guess the reason but are curious to know why he hasn't come. At last he returns on recovering a little but signs of ill health, old age and approaching end can be seen on his face. He can no longer remain patient and pleads with the ill-tempered postmaster asking him if there was a letter for him The postmaster who is in a hurry gets irritated and calls him a pest. He is very rude to Ali and thoughtlessly and angrily scolds him. Ali is sad and helpless. His patience is exhausted but his faith remains intact. Before departing that day, Ali gives five gold guineas to Lakshmi Das –the office clerk and extracts a promise from him to deliver his daughter's letter at his grave. Ali is never seen again as he dies before receiving any letter

(Para 52-72)—Poetic Justice (a literary device that shows an ironic twist of fate intimately related to a character's own conduct. The postmaster who was rude to Ali suffers just like Ali did)Time takes a turn. The postmaster is restless and anxious because he has not received any news from his daughter who is in another town and is unwell. He anxiously looks through the mail only to find Miriam's letter addressed to Ali. He immediately recalls the past and realizes the pain and anguish Ali must have gone through. A single night spent in anxiety makes him

understand Ali's heart and soul. He is filled with a deep sense of remorse and repentance for having been rude to Ali. He decides to hand over the letter himself to Ali. He hears a soft knock on the door at 5—thinks it is Ali who has come to receive the letter. He opens the door immediately and sees old Ali bent with age standing outside.

Actually it is a hallucination that the postmaster gets. He is fearful and astonished to see the unearthly look on Ali's face. Ali disappears as he came leaving the postmaster in a state of utter shock.

Lakshmi Das, the clerk is shocked to hear the postmaster call out the name of Coachman Ali who has now been dead for three months. The letter is found near the door. Lakshmi Das tells him about his last meeting with Ali to convince him. That evening both of them go to place the letter on Ali's grave. The postmaster understands the essential human worth of letters and doesn't just treat them as envelopes and postcards anymore. Part of his penance is to keep waiting for the letter from his daughter.

Solved extracts for Comprehension (3 marks)

- 1) “But he is a bit touched Sir. In the old days, he committed many sins, and maybe he shed some blood within sacred precincts and he is paying for it now”. The postman added in support of his statement.
 - a) What was the statement made by the postman earlier?
The postman had supported the statement that the old man was made to look for a letter for the last 5 years when never got one.
 - b) What were the sins committed by him, according to the postman?
According to the postman, he had committed sins as a hunter, by separating the young ones from their mothers.
 - c) How is Ali paying for his sins now?
Ali is separated from his daughter and he has been suffering from loneliness for many years.
- 2) “Then please note it down brother. It will be useful if a letter should come when I am not here.”
 - a) Who is the speaker? To whom is he speaking?
Ali is speaking to the postmaster.
 - b) What is he asking to note down?
He is asking to note down the name of his daughter Miriam.
 - c) What is the reaction of the listener to this?
The postmaster lost his temper and told Ali to get away from the place.
- 3) Lakshmi Das, were you indeed the first to come to the office this morning!
 - a) Who is the speaker here?
The speaker is the postmaster.
 - b) Why does he ask this question?
Because he had seen Ali and spoken to him. He wanted to make sure if it was Ali who had come.
 - c) What was given by the speaker to that person who appeared first?
The speaker had given the letter that had come to Ali.

II) Answer in 30-40 words:

a) What kind of life did Ali lead as a young man?

As a young man, Ali had been a clever and skilled hunter. He was always successful in finding a partridge where others had failed. His sharp sight could spot a hare crouching low in a bush, when even dogs failed to see it. He hunted animals mercilessly.

b) When and why did he change his attitude?

His attitude changed when his daughter Miriam got married and shifted to another place. Then, he realized the pangs of separation and concluded that the world was made of love and sorrow. He left his old ways of hunting and now kept waiting for his daughter's letter.

c) How was the postmaster a changed person in the end?

The post master now saw through Ali's heart. He also realized Ali's feelings, while waiting for his own daughter's news, who was ill in another town. He now understood Ali's pain and agony that he experienced, while waiting for the letter.

He was no longer ill-tempered as he was in the beginning.

Additional Short Answer Questions-

- 1) Who was Ali? Where did he go daily?
Ali was a coach man. He went to the post office daily to look for a letter from his daughter. He had been doing this for the past five years.
- 2) Why did Ali give up hunting?
When his daughter Miriam got married and left him, he understood the suffering of separation. He did not enjoy the pleasures of a sportsman when he saw the terror in the eyes of the young ones when they were separated from their parents during hunting of animals.
- 3) Why did Ali give 5 gold guineas to the clerk?
He gave five gold guineas to the clerk requesting him to keep his daughter's letter on his grave when it comes. He knew that he would not live any more but he had faith that his daughter's letter would come.

Short Answer Questions for Practice

- 1) What impression do you form of the postmaster after reading the story "The Letter"
- 2) "Tortured by doubt and remorse, he sat down in the glow of the Charcoal Sigiri to wait". Who is tortured by doubt and remorse? Why? What is he waiting for?
- 3) What made the Postmaster realize the sufferings of Ali?
- 4) How did the post office people behave with Ali?
- 5) Why had the post office become a place of pilgrimage for Ali?

Value Based Questions (120-150 words 5marks)

- 1) "Love and Patience will be tested by time but finally be rewarded". With reference to the story 'The Letter' express your views on this.

Hints:

Love and Patience have no value in the materialistic world
Perseverance on this path is tough, but it can change the attitude of the people at the end.

- 2) "Stand in the shoes of other, to understand their sufferings and problems".
With reference to the lesson 'The Letter', speak for or against the topic.

Hints:

Try to understand the problems of others and see them as yours.
Show empathy to others when they suffer.
Each individual is important in his own way.
Allow others to confide in you, so that their stress is relieved.
Remember a good deed done to others is the best contribution of your life.
'You reap what you sow'

THE FROG AND THE NIGHTINGALE

-VIKRAM SETH

Vikram Seth is a well-known poet in India. He was born in 1952 in Calcutta (Kolkata). The poem The Frog and the Nightingale is from his book of poems called *Beastly tales from Here and There* (1991). As the title makes it explicit that the poems are based on narratives from various parts of the world, Greece, China, India and Ukrain not to mention the fantasy world of Gup. The poems highlight the tension between good and evil. These tales in verse are simple to read and are like the fables, teaching important lessons of life. The poem under study portrays the cunning frog and the Naïve Nightingale who pays the price of her innocence by losing her purity, her originality and ultimately her life.

Gist of the Poem

(Lines 1-34)

Once upon a time a frog living in Bingle Bog (marshy area) croaked away in his unpleasant voice all night. The other creatures hated his voice and did everything in their power to make him quiet-threw sticks, stones, prayed, insulted, complained, threw bricks but all in vain. Nothing could stop the frog from minstrel ling (singing) all night in his harsh voice. One night his renditions were interrupted when a Nightingale perched itself on the Sumac Tree and burst into the most melodious song ever heard under the Sumac Tree. The other creatures of the Bingle Bog unused to such sweet voice heard her mesmerized by the beauty of the song. Creatures from all over the forest were drawn towards the bird's song and asked for a repeat performance. Toads, Tiddlers, teals Ducks and Herons cheered her song. Not used to praise the Nightingale kept giving performance the whole night. Next night when the nightingale got ready for the performance (She had all the mannerisms of an artist-clearing of throat, adjusting the mike, her appearance).

(Lines 35-60)

The Frog made his presence felt introduced himself as the owner of the tree, known also for his deep voice and as a columnist for the Bog Trumpet (Magazine). Highly impressed by the Frog's credentials, the Nightingale was too eager to hear about his opinion. The Frog without mincing any words criticized her art as a professional. Nightingale being too naïve believed and defended herself by claiming to be original. The Frog brushed her claims aside and told her in no uncertain terms that without his guidance she would be nobody.

(Lines 61-84)

Unable to hide her excitement at her good luck, the nightingale accepted the honour of being trained by a musician of repute! The frog made it very clear that he would be charging a modest fee but assuring her that she would be able to pay back. So the Nightingale began her career as a performer-infused with confidence, filled with a zest for performance and inspired by the fawning, sang and became a sensation overnight.

The magical quality of her song attracted creatures of the Bingle Bog from far and wide

The opportunist frog cashed on the crowd and started charging admission fee. The arrogant and heartless frog never let an opportunity to make the Nightingale realize who was in control. Without a care for the bad weather, he would order her to practice, push her to her limit. In his role of a patron he became a hard task master, pushing the Nightingale to the verge of collapse.

(Lines 85-110)

Day after Day this went on, the Nightingale now sleep deprived and exhausted went on performing. The Sumac tree of Bingle Bog was humbled (honoured) by the presence of the elite of the Bingle Bog (Poet is being sarcastic about people who come to see musical performance only for the sake of showing off jewels, without little bit of interest in the art. Employing the pun on words the poet lists few royal titles-Duke, Count, Cardinal, Mallord,

Earl who visited the Sumac tree to hear the Nightingale perform. On one hand the Frog was happy as his business was so profitable on the other hand he was jealous of the success of the Nightingale. His greed made him unreasonable, every day he would point out her flaws, criticized her singing, advised her on the technique; remind her of her goal of being successful and how much she owed him.

(Lines 111-140)

This constant badgering by the Frog robbed the Nightingale of her creativity. She started sounding bored, uninspired and no amount of mannerism could revive the audience. The cash collection started falling and the disinterested applause of few who still were coming gave her no happiness. It made her sorrowful and depressed. The frog was livid as his business was getting affected. He lost his temper and became cruel. He asked her to follow trends and give the people what they wanted. The Nightingale tried very hard, collected her wits about her, performed but alas she burst a vein and collapsed. The calculative Frog quickly washed his hands off the Nightingale. He pointed out how the Nightingale was a stupid creature, he tried to teach her but she was very nervous, easy on the ear and gullible. He became a little brazen as he pointed out the Bird should have known that one's song should be one's own (meaning - You can't let other people dictate your life. She should have known when to say no.) The manipulative Frog not only cleared himself of all responsibility of the Bird's death but also made it appear that the bird was responsible for her death. He projects himself as a confident, practical and wise creature who sings with a élan! Hence the Frog resumed his position in the Bog and continued to blare out in his harsh and unpleasant voice undisputed and unrivalled. The moral of the poem is that one has to pay for one's gullibility. Being inspired and influenced by someone unknown and stranger is indeed a foolish work. The nightingale had to suffer for her misjudgment. If our self-image is based on what others make us believe we are, we will always be misguided. It is important to know your own worth. The Nightingale's gullible servile nature results in her tragic death. The pompous, scheming frog plans her destruction after winning her trust. Lack of confidence and good judgement of character can bring misery from which there is no escape.

Frog:

He has been portrayed as arrogant, pompous, haughty, patronizing, opportunist, condescending and boastful.

He is used to his position of the only singer of the Bingle Bog

The entry of the melodious nightingale is an eye opener

Being practical and worldly wise he uses his position to influence her

He impresses upon her his superiority by discussing her art condescendingly

He manipulates the situation to his advantage, starts making profit by charging admission fee.

His haughtiness is evident when he doesn't tolerate any slips on the nightingale's part.

He gradually works on the nightingale's weakness- of being rich and

Famous (downfall of many)

A smooth talker brushes away the blame of nightingale's death by philosophising it that 'your song must be your own'

Nightingale

She is portrayed as the innocent, naïve, gullible, polite, unsure, timid, shy and nervous type.

The taste of appreciation enhances her self-esteem making her gullible.

The desire to impress makes her blind to the faults of the frog.

Her purity, originality and piousness get shadowed by the greed for status and commercial success.

Trapped in the vicious circle of success, she pushes herself to a point of exhaustion.

Addicted to her status, unable to get out of the clutches of the frog she tries-

The misguided efforts result in her death.

1. Read the given stanzas and choose the correct option from the list of options given:

Trembling, terrified to fail,
Blind with tears, the nightingale
Heard him out in silence, tried,
Puffed up, burst a vein, and died.

1. The nightingale was terrified of:

(a) failure (b) humiliation (c) losing her confidence (d) frog's anger

2. The most appropriate word that describes the nightingale's character is:

(a) foolish (b) diffidence (c) humble (d) obedient

3. The nightingale died due to:

(a) lack of sleep (b) bursting of a vein (c) humiliation (d) grief

1. Answers

(a) frog's anger (b) foolish (c) bursting of a vein

2. Well, poor bird she should have known

That your song must be your own

That's why I sing with panache :

Koo-oh-ah! ko-ash! ko-ash!

And the foghorn of the frog

Blared unrivalled through the bog

(a) The nightingale is referred to as a poor bird because she _____.

(a) Couldn't earn much money

(b) Couldn't impress her audience

(c) died due to humiliation

(d) was too prone to influence and was foolish

(b)The meaning of the word ‘Panache’

- (1)Lack of confidence
- (2) very confident
- (3)patience
- (4)very loud sound

1

(c) The traits of the frog reflected in the poem are_____

- (i) Simplicity and innocence
- (ii) stupidity and foolishness
- (iii) Sympathy and kindness
- (iv) cunningness and cruelty

2. Answers:

- (a) she was too prone to influence and was foolish
- (b) Very confident
- (c) cunningness and cruelty

3. Dumbstruck sat the gaping frog
And the whole admiring bog
Stared towards the sumac, rapt
And, when she had ended, clapped

1. The animals of the Bog were dumbstruck because-----

- (a) The frog sang very well
- (b) The nightingale sang melodiously
- (c) The moon shone brightly
- (d) All the animals came to the same place

2. “Whole Admiring Bog” means-----

- (a) Creatures of the bog who hated the nightingale’s song
- (b) Creatures of the bog who liked the frog’s song
- (c) Creatures of the bog who admired the nightingale’s song

3. Everyone stared at the sumac because-----

- (a) The frog was speechless
- (b) The nightingale had perched on it
- (c) The nightingale was sitting and singing melodiously in her sweet voice

3. Answers

- (a) The nightingale sang melodiously
- (b) Creatures of the bog who admired the nightingales
- (c) The nightingale was sitting and singing melodiously in her sweet voice

3. Answer in 30-40 words:

- (a) How did the frog benefit from the nightingale’s song?
- (b) How did the frog train the nightingale in her singing?
- (c) What is your impression about the frog in the poem?

Answers:

a) The nightingale sang melodiously. All the creatures came to listen to her singing. The wily frog charged admission fee from all of them. The frog made a lot of money, as everyone admired the nightingale's song. He also sold his songs to the nightingale and made money. In this way he got benefitted from the nightingale's song.

b) The training began on a rainy day. He coaxed her to sing, although she was quite unused to singing in that weather. He told her to journey up and down the scales of musical notes for six hours, without giving her any rest, till her voice became hoarse and trembling. He advised her to put on her scarf and sash as this would help her to sing in the weather. He also charged her a fee and told her to practice for a longer time each day till her voice, like his own, grew stronger.

c) The frog is an arrogant creature. All the creatures of the bog loath his song. Even prayers or bricks fail to silence him. He considers himself as the master of the bog. He is proud of his voice. He is jealous of the nightingale's popularity and is determined to remove her from the scene, and even succeeds. He is heartless.

Unsolved

Based on your understanding of the poem, choose the correct options for the following:

1. So the Nightingale once more,
Quite unused to such applause,
Sang till dawn without a pause.

a) The nightingale was not used to so much appreciation as

- i. She had had no audience before
- ii. She was a no body so far
- iii. This was her first performance
- iv. She was unaware of her musical talent

b) The creatures of the Bingle Bog requested her for another song as

- i. They were tired of listening to the unpleasant notes of the frog
- ii. They were all free and wanted to be entertained
- iii. Her musical notes were a welcome change
- iv. The frog was on a holiday

c) The nightingale's song made the frog think about

- i. Ways of insulting the nightingale
- ii. How ungrateful were the creatures of Bingle Bog
- iii. How to take advantage of the situation
- iv. Ways of teaching a lesson to the creatures of Bingle Bog

2. That a critic of such note
Had discussed her art and throat
"I don't think the song is divine,
But- oh, well at least it's mine"

a) The ‘critic’s claim for his reputation was that he

- i. Was known for his singing.
- ii. Was owner of the tree.
- iii. Writes for the bog trumpet.
- iv. Reflects his arrogance.

b) The nightingale is apologetic about her song as

- i. The frog did not like it
- ii. It was copied from some where
- iii. The frog had pointed out the technical flaws
- iv. The nightingale lacked confidence

c) Her claim that ‘at least it’s mine’ implies that

- i. The song was original
- ii. She was proud of it
- iii. She wanted to show off
- iv. She was confident

3. “But I can’t sing in this weather”
“Come my dear-we’ll sing together.
----So the frog and nightingale
Journeyed up and down the scale

a) The nightingale resists the frog’s suggestion as

- i. It was very hot
- ii. It was raining
- iii. It was very humid
- iv. It was very cold

b) The way frog brushes away her excuses reflects his

- i. Arrogance
- ii. Hard task master
- iii. Servile
- iv. Clever

c) Journeyed up and down the scale’ means

- i. Travel in Bingle Bog
- ii. Travelling up and down the tree
- iii. Singing on different notes
- iv. Popularity ratings

4. Day by day the nightingale
Grew more sorrowful and pale
Night on Night her tired song----
Till the birds and the beasts grew tired

a) The nightingale was growing sad and pale as

- i. The frog was always criticizing her
- ii. He was making her practice for long hours
- iii. She was afraid of displeasing her
- iv. She felt trapped

b) The birds and the beasts grew tired of

- i. Waiting for the nightingale
- ii. Paying the frog
- iii. Uninspired songs of the nightingale
- iv. Nightingale's repetitive performance

c) The effect of nightingale's substandard performance was

- i. The creatures started going to the frog's performance
- ii. The creatures did not appreciate her performance
- iii. The gross collection at the ticket office fell down
- iv. The nightingale stopped singing

5. Dumbstruck sat the gaping frog,
And the admiring bog
Stared towards the sumac, rapt,
And when she had ended, clapped

(a) She in the above lines refers to the _____.

- (i) duck (ii) heron
- (iii) nightingale (iv) cuckoo

(b) The frog was dumbstruck because _____.

- (i) he had never heard such a melodious voice
- (ii) he had never seen such a beautiful bird.
- (iii) a huge crowd had gathered to listen to his voice.
- (iv) he was being awarded for his beautiful voice.

(c) The whole bog clapped because _____.

- (i) the frog had told them to do so.
- (ii) the whole bog was in the habit of clapping
- (iii) she sang really very well
- (iv) she was really very beautiful and smart

Short Answers

- 1) How did the creatures of the Bingle Bog react to the nightingale's singing?
They stared towards the tree, totally involved and at the end clapped. They cheered the nightingale calling her song 'Divine'. They told her to sing again and again.
- 2) Why is the frog's joy both 'Sweet and bitter'?
The frog's joy was 'sweet' because he was earning more and more money by selling the nightingale's song. It was 'bitter' out of jealousy and the thought that a new rival has arrived.

Short answer questions in about 30-40 words:

Based on your reading of the poem answer the following questions briefly:

- 1. In spite of the frog's crass cacophony how could he emerge as the winner?
- 2. What chance incident brought some respite to the creatures of Bingle Bog?
- 3. How did the frog encash on the nightingale's popularity?
- 4. What characteristics helped the frog to overpower the Nightingale?
- 5. What piece of advice did the frog give to the nightingale to improvise her singing?
- 6. Why do you think the nightingale lost her appeal for the masses?
- 7. How did the celebrity status affect the nightingale?

8. What do you think the nightingale was afraid of?
9. In what sense was the nightingale a stupid creature?
10. How did the frog become the unrivalled king of the Bog?
11. "Every day the frog who'd sold her Songs for silver, tried to scold her."

Short Question for Practice

- 1) What are the different ways in which the frog asserts his importance?
- 2) How did the creatures in the Bog react to the frog's voice?
- 3) Why was the frog angry?
- 4) How did the frog exploit the nightingale?
- 5) How did the frog become the unrivalled king of the bog?

MIRROR

– SLYVIA PLATH

The poem 'Mirror' is an autobiographical account of mirror, highlighting its qualities. It reflects how a woman is disappointed and frustrated to see her gradually fading beauty and youth. It symbolizes the eternal truth of old age and loss of beauty in the course of life. The mirror is real and shining. It is unbiased. It shows what comes to it. It is a monologue of the protagonist Mirror who is free of any preconceptions and prejudice. It is not distorted by emotions of love or hatred as human beings do.

GIST OF THE POEM:

(Lines 1-4)

The mirror in the poem symbolizes the eternal truth of life. It is real and shining. It is silver in colour and appears perfectly smooth. It does not judge others with pre-conceived ideas like human beings. It does not have any pre-decided ideas and doesn't get affected by love or dislike. It has no feelings, emotions and preferences. It reflects exact what comes to it. It shows the person's accurate image from any kind of distortion. Since mirror is exact, truthful and objective, it may appear as unfeeling and cruel, though it is not so.

(Lines 5-9)

The mirror says that it is above any kind of personal feeling. It is like God, who sees the truth and views everything from all corners of the world. It is something mystic and divine, above the ordinary and the worldly. So, like God, the mirror looks at everything with equal eye. Most of the time, it keeps thinking about the opposite wall which is pink and has on it. It has grown passionate about it and now it has begun to think of the wall as a part of its heart, here it means that it has become an integral part of its being, consciousness and existence. The wall flickers i.e. its view shakes and dims with changes in the shades of light. The mirror's view of the wall is interrupted by the people's faces and the darkness when they stand between the mirror and the wall.

(Line 10-13)

The mirror says that sometimes it is in the form of a lake, and when the woman looks into the mirror, the memories of life flash across her mind as both deeply (lake and mirror) reveal her true identity as a person. She attempts to see her flaws behind the darkness. The illusion created by the reflection of candles and the moon makes her appear beautiful and different from what she really is (old and ugly). But the mirror reflects her image truthfully without any bias.

(Lines 14-18)

The true (ugly and old) image as reflected by the mirror makes the woman 'frustrated and depressed. She cries and throws her hands in agitation and despair. She is ageing but it is difficult for her to accept the natural process of ageing. She comes and stands in front of the

mirror every morning; it is her face that replaces the darkness. She misses her youth and beauty. She is no longer charming as she was in her youth. She feels insecure and insignificant. She feels, she has become very ugly. The loss of her youth and beauty makes her behave like a fish out of water or a terrible fish trapped in the pond of time.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TITLE

The poem deals with the varied qualities of mirror – exactness, truthfulness and its relationship with the human beings (here the old woman) for years together. The whole poem revolves around the mirror. Hence, the title is quite apt and appropriate. The poem conveys strong message to humans- rather than living in the world of illusion, we need to change our thinking and attitude. We need to learn to face and accept the reality of life without indulging in too much of self-pity.

Solved Extracts for Comprehension (3 marks)

- 1) “I am silver and exact. I have no preconceptions
Whatever I see I swallow immediately
Just as it is, unmisted by love or dislike
I am not cruel, only truthful.”
 - a) Who is ‘I’ in the above lines?
 - b) What does the mirror reflect?
 - c) Why is the mirror called cruel?

- 2) “The eye of little God, four cornered,
Most of the time I meditate on the opposite wall
It is pink with speckles
I have looked at it so long”.
 - a) What does “Four-cornered’ mean?
 - b) What does “Pink speckles” refer to?
 - c) Name the poetic device in the fourth line

Answers

- 1)
 - a) The mirror
 - b) Real and objective images
 - c) It reflects the truthful and objective images
- 2)
 - a) Like god it looks at everybody in an unbiased manner
 - b) The opposite wall that is pink in colour
 - c) Personification

Read the extracts given below and answer the questions by choosing the correct option--

--

Now I am a lake. A woman bends over me,
Searching my reaches for what she really is,
Then she turns to those liars, the candles or the moon.
I see her back, and reflect it faithfully.
She rewards me with tears and an agitation of hands.

1) The mirror is a lake as

- (a) both have reflective surfaces.
- (b) both are without preconceptions.
- (c) the mirror is truthful.

(d) the lake is truthful.

2) Candles and moon are called liars because.....

- (a) of their flickering light
- (b) their light adds to the beauty of people
- (c) their dim light hides the blemishes of one's face
- (d) they reflect misleading images

3) Which figure of speech has been used in 'Now I am a lake'?

- (a) simile
- (b) irony
- (c) metaphor
- (d) alliteration

Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words.

A) How the wall has become a part of the mirror's heart? What separates them?

Ans: Wall has become a part of the mirror's heart because wall is always there and its reflection is on the mirror is also permanent. They are separated only either by the faces or the darkness.

B) How do you think the old woman rises day by day?

Ans: The old woman once was a young and beautiful lady. As each day passes that woman grows older and older.

C) Why does the mirror appear to be lake in the second stanza? What aspect of the mirror do you think is being referred to here?

Ans: In the second stanza mirror is compared to lake. It is highly suggestive. Lake cannot reflect exactly as a mirror. The lake also suggests the flow of time and age, hence the beauty being drowned in the lake.

UNSOLVED

Question I: Read the extract given below and answer the questions by choosing the correct option:

A) I am important to her. She comes and goes.
Each morning it is her face that replaces the darkness.
In me she has drowned a young girl, and
In me an old woman
Rises towards her day after day like a Terrible fish

1) In the above lines 'I' refers to

- a) the mirror
- b) the poet
- c) the young lady
- d) the old lady

2) What replaces darkness each morning?

- a) the lake
- b) the front wall

- c) the woman's face
- d) the moon

3) An old woman is compared to

- a) burning candle
- b) terrible fish
- c) mirror
- d) truthful God

(B) I am silver and exact, I have no preconceptions. Whatever I see I swallow immediately just as it is unmisted by love or hatred. I am not cruel, only truthful _____

(a) "Silver and exact" in the extract mean

- (i) Made of unalloyed silver
- (ii) Very expensive and decorative
- (iii) Absolutely silver colored
- (iv) Clear and accurate

(b) "I have no preconcepts" means mirror

- (i) has no state and outdated ideas
- (ii) is very imperfect
- (iii) has no preconceived ideas
- (iv) reflects the image with a bias

(c) "Unmisted by love or dislike" refers

- (i) to mirror's love and dislike for the old lady
- (ii) to impartial reflection of the old lady
- (iii) to love and dislike towards the lady
- (iv) partial reflection of the old lady's image

(C) The eye of a little God, four-cornered. Most of the time I meditate on the opposite wall.

It is pink, with speckles; I have looked at it long I think it is a part of my heart.

(a) The literal meaning of the expression 'four cornered' as used in the poem is:

- (i) in the eyes of God everybody is equal
- (ii) mirror is unbiased
- (iii) it is impartial
- (iv) the mirror is rectangular and it has four corners

(b) The expression: 'pink speckles' refers to

- (i) a lady with a healthy pink face and freckles
- (ii) spots made on the mirror with pink paint
- (iii) the mirror
- (iv) the opposite wall that is pink

(c) The expression: 'I meditate on the opposite wall' mean

- (i) the mirror keeps looking at the wall
- (ii) the woman keeps viewing herself in the mirror
- (iii) the mirror is in love with the wall
- (iv) the image of the wall is reflected in the mirror

(D) Searching my reaches for what she really is, than she turns to those liars, the candles or the moon. I see her back, and reflect it faithfully.

(a) The lady is reaching for ____

- (i) her lost ring
- (ii) her lost youth and beauty
- (iii) her lost friend
- (iv) her strength and vitality

(b) What she really is ____

- (i) She is very beautiful and charming
- (ii) The truth that she is no more young and charming
- (iii) She has become extremely old and ugly
- (iv) She cannot hold her youth anymore.

(c) The speaker is different from those liars

- (i) It does not show false images
- (ii) It does not tell lies
- (iii) It is faithful
- (iv) It does not mislead the woman

(E) I have looked at it so long I think it is a part of my heart but it flickers faces and darkness separate as over and over.

(i) 'I' and 'it' 'in the above extract are ____

- (a) the young girls the lake
- (b) the mirror the wall
- (c) the woman the mirror
- (d) the wall the light

(ii) The expression: 'a part of my heart' means

- (a) It lives in her heart
- (b) It is a part of her existence
- (c) It is very dear to her
- (d) It is a part of her body.

(iii) The expression: 'But it flickers' means

- (a) The light flickers because of the wind
- (b) The image in the mirror flickers because of the light
- (c) The candle flame flickers because of the lives
- (d) The girl's image flickers in the lake water

Short Answer -Solved

- 1) How does the mirror usually pass its time?
The mirror usually passes its time by looking at the opposite wall and also reflecting the objects that come in front of it
- 2) What is the woman searching for in the depths of the lake?
The woman is looking for her reflection which displays her youth and beauty which she has lost as she had grown old
- 3) Why are the candles and the moon called liars?
They are called liars, because they hide the blemishes with a soft light and make people look beautiful.

Short Questions for Practice

- 1) Why is the woman agitated when she looks at the mirror?
- 2) How is the mirror important to the woman?
- 3) Why does the mirror appear to be a lake in the second stanza? What aspect of the mirror is being referred to here?

SUMMARY

In this sonnet, the speaker of the poem claims that his powerful rhyme will outlast marble and gilded monuments, keeping the youth's memory alive until the Judgement Day. As in many of Shakespeare's sonnets, the passage of time is a major theme. Here Time is portrayed predominantly as a negative force connected with death and decay. Line 3, for example, personifies time as a sluttish character, who besmears human attempts to achieve immortality by building stone monuments. The poem reflects a common view during the Elizabethan age that the entire world was in a process of gradual decay and decline as humanity moved through time toward the Last Judgement, the Judeo-Christian idea of apocalypse and an end of time.

This poem is predominantly concerned with the human desire to be remembered and immortalized in an attempt to overcome death. The poem suggests a strong awareness of the inevitability of death; images of the aging effects of time and the destructive results of wasteful war are emphasized. Worse than death, the sonnet suggests, is the force that conspires to ensure that an individual is forgotten, such as war's quick fire and the all-oblivious enmity of other people. The anxiety running throughout the poem is not merely due to a fear of death, but the idea that all traces of the self might be completely erased from the earth. The poem rejects traditional human attempts at preserving the memory of an individual through the building of monuments, statues, or buildings as doomed to either decay through the effects of time or to ruin through the violence of war. The sonnet itself (this powerful rhyme), however, is upheld as a vehicle of immortality that will not be destroyed. You live in this, declares the poet in the last line of the sonnet, suggesting that the youth to which the poem is addressed can somehow be preserved through the poem, which is immune to physical destruction. The last line of the poem also connects love with eternity and immortality by asserting that despite death, the youth will always dwell in lover's eyes. This phrase suggests that while the body and self are lost and forgotten, love is eternal; the youth will somehow live in the eyes of all lovers who might read the poem throughout time. While this sonnet takes a defiant stand against oblivion, the speaker's attitude towards death can be seen as ultimately ambiguous. L. C. Knights in his 1934 essay on Shakespeare's Sonnets commented: In all the sonnets [which

promise some form of immortality], it is the contemplation of change, not the boasting and defiance, that produces the finest poetry; they draw their value entirely from the evocation of that which is said to be defied or triumphed over.

What is a SONNET?

The sonnet is a lyric poem of fourteen lines.

The term "*sonnet*" derives its meaning from the word *sonet* and the [Italian](#) word *sonetto*, both meaning "little song" and "little sound".

Solved Questions:

Solved Extracts for Comprehension

- 1) Not marble, not the gilded monuments,
Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme,
a) Why do Princess get marble and gilded monuments made?
b) Why can't the monuments made by the Princess outlive the powerful rhyme?
c) What does 'Gilded' mean?

Answers

- 1) a) So that they are remembered for ages
b) Because nothing can destroy the words of loved one.
c) Gold-plated
- 2) "But you shall shine more bright in these contents,
That un swept stone be smeared with sluttish time".
a) What does 'Un swept stone' mean?
b) What two things is the poet talking and comparing in these lines?
c) What does the poet mean by 'sluttish time'?

Answers

- a) A stone monument left uncarved
b) Verses and statues
c) Time which is dirty and cares for no one

I) Multiple Choice Questions:

A.'Gainst death and all-oblivious enmity
Shall you pace forth; your praise shall still find room
Even in the eyes of all posterity
That wear this world out to the ending doom.

1.What does the poet suggest here?

- a)To become a hero in the eyes of the future generation
b)To forget death
c)To forget all enmity
d)To wait till doomsday

2.Posterity will come to know about the poet's friends---

- (a) .By his recorded or written memory of life
b).By the poet's powerful rhyme
c) By this sonnet only
d) By the monuments gilded by him

3. "Pace forth" means-----

- a) Walk ahead
- b) Come ahead
- c) Stride forwards
- d) To be in race

A. Answers

1 (c) 2 (a)3 (c)

B. So, till the judgment that yourself arise, you live in this, and dwell in lovers' eyes

1.The poet is addressing

- a) His father
- b) The person he loves
- c) Powerful rulers
- d) Everyone

2. One should wait till-----

- a) One's death
- b) One's biography is written
- c) One creates an example for posterity
- d) The day of the last judgment

3. These lines convey the message----

- a) One must act in order to be loved by all
- b) One gets justice in the doomsday
- c) Everything comes to an end
- d) Poetry immortalizes friend

B. Answers

1. (b)2.(d)3(d)

II) Answer in 30-40 words:

a)How according to the poet, will his beloved outlive monument and time?

According to the poet, his beloved, is captured in this sonnet and therefore shall outlive the marble and gilded monuments built by the princes, because the monuments shall get spoiled by time.

b) How does the poet immortalize his beloved?

The poet immortalizes his beloved by stating that his beloved shall live forever in this sonnet and in the eyes of posterity. Also she will wear out this world till the judgment day and outlive it.

c) What is the moral of the poem?

The moral of the poem is that literary art is not affected by time, though marble and gilded monuments are. They are ravaged by time but it will have no effect on his beloved who is a living record in this sonnet. Time is shown as a great leveler and destroyer here.

UNSOLVED:

I Multiple Choice Questions:

Not marble, nor the gilded monuments
Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme;
But you shall shine more bright in these contents
Than upswept stone, besmeared with sluttish time.

1.The rich and powerful got ornate monuments made in order to ----

- a)show off their wealth
- b)show their position
- c)show their artistic talent
- d)be remembered till posterity

2.The poet addresses his sonnet to

- i) time b) war c) the person he loves d) powerful rulers

3.The rhyme scheme of this stanza is ----

- i)aabb ii) abab iii) abba iv) abbb
- d)

THE DEAR DEPARTED

Summary

In The Dear Departed Stanley Houghton uses various literary devices to criticise basic human characteristics. He uses a mixture of dramatic irony, sarcasm, simultaneous speech, humour and a twist in the plot to criticise human traits. The characters in the story are two-dimensional and there is no development. This allows us to easily see through their character and understand their actions. In this short play, Houghton manages to portray irony in many different ways. Firstly, the title is already ironic. The departed, Abel Merry weather, is not one bit dear and precious to them. The only thing the sisters are interested in is the money or valuables he owns.

The two sisters, Mrs Slater and Mrs Jordan, ill-treat their father and are only interested in his money. As the scene opens we find that Mrs Slater is telling her daughter to wear black clothes as they are supposed to be mourning. Both husband and wife are bothered about his bureau in which he has kept his possessions, his clock and other things. They don't even call the doctor to confirm whether he is really dead. Since he has not got up in the morning they presume and even inform Mrs Slater's sister that he is dead. But they want their daughter to wear black clothes which is ironical.

Husband and wife are busy thinking whether the old man has paid the insurance premium and so on. They don't even go near him. Once the other sister, Mrs Jordan, arrives with her husband they argue and fight like street cats. There is absolutely no decency in their behaviour. They are so calculative and mean. Even Mrs Jordan and her husband do not go to the room where the old man is lying dead.

As the foursome are arguing and discussing Mrs Slater's daughter informs them that grandfather is very much alive. They refuse to believe the child. Even before they could go up they see their father coming down. They are dumbstruck. They really do not know what to say and what not to.

When the old man wishes to know why his other daughter who never visited him has come, they all have a sheepish expression on their faces. Then Mrs Jordan does tell him that they were told that he was dead. The old man does not react.

He tells everybody that he has decided to leave all his wealth to the daughter with whom he stays. Mrs Slater and Mrs Jordan are more than willing to take care of him. Greed for money drives them. They seem to be shameless and open about their desire for possessing wealth.

At this point the old man makes an announcement which shocks everybody. He tells them that he is going to move out of the house and stay with Mrs. Shorrockseho keeps 'Ring-o-Bells'. They both are going to marry. Since she will be taking care of him till the end he would obviously leave all his belongings to her. It is like throwing cold water over the plants of greedy sisters. The last bit is the twist of the tale.

Extracts for Comprehension

- 1) 'Are we punching it before Aunt Elizabeth comes?'
 - a) What does it refer to ?
 - b) Name the the speaker
 - c) Who is Elizabeth?

Answers

- a) Grandfather's bureau
 - b) Victoria Slater
 - c) Daughter of Abel Merry Weather
-
- 2) Mrs. Slater " I am not satisfied but it's the least we can do till our new black's ready, and Ben and Elizabeth will never have thought about mourning yet, so we'll outshine them"
 - a) What is Mrs. Slater not satisfied with?
She is not satisfied with her mourning dress
 - b) Why is Elizabeth coming to Mrs. Slater's house?
She is apparently coming to mourn her father's death but actually she is coming to claim her share of her father's property.
 - c) What do you know about Mrs. Slater's character here?
She is a hypocrite, likes to show off

Short Questions Solved

- 1) What are Mrs. Slater's reactions when she comes to know that her father is dead?
She doesn't feel sad, she is more interested to show off and outsmart her sister by wearing black clothes rather than really mourning. She is more bothered about snatching his possessions before her sister arrives. She wanted her daughter to wear black so that the other would not think bad about her.
- 2) What is the reason for the Jordans taking a long time to get to the house of the Slaters? What does this show about the two sister's attitude towards each other?
The Jordans are taking a long time because they are waiting for the new mourning dress that they have ordered. They are competing with each other to exhibit their sorrow. They want to put down each other even in a situation like the death of their father

Short Questions for practice

- 1) What changes does grandfather make in his new will? What effect does it have on his daughter?
- 2) What are the three things that grandfather plans to do on Monday next?
- 3) What impression do you form about Victoria after reading the drama?
- 4) What startling revelation did grandfather make?
- 5) Bring out the irony in the title of the play.
- 6)

Value Based Questions (120-150 words 5marks)

- 1) Victoria : Oh Grandpa, I am so glad you are not yet dead.
Love and compassion is not yet lost.
Children are embodiment of these values. Elucidate
Hints: Victoria feels bad about how her grandfather is treated- how her parents and relatives with him dead- to get rid of him- you agree with her- old people should be cared for and loved.
.....
- 2) "I Feel I was a bit of burden to you, so I found someone who'd think it a pleasure to look after me".
Old people are no more a burden in this modern world. They are self-reliant and wish to lead independent lives. Write a letter to your friend expressing your views about the above statement.
Hints: Old people have emotions and feeling- want to lead a independent life- treat them with respect- share and care
- 3) Materialistic attitude does not build healthy family relations. It is one of the causes of breakdown of family relationship. Do you agree? Express your opinions about this attitude prevailing in the present society.
Hints: People value money more than love-fight with each other-selfish attitude-people should learn to be unselfish and care for the family members

SOLVED QUESTIONS

Q-1 Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words.

a) How would you describe Mrs. Amelia Slater?

Ans: Mrs. Amelia Slater is a vigorous, plump, red faced, vulgar woman who can go to any extent in her own way. She is not ready to share her father's bureau and the clock with her sister and so takes them in her possession before she arrives. She dominates her family members. Throughout the play, she is impolite and insensitive.

b) What did Victoria consider as 'pinching'? What does this show about her personality?

Ans: The Slaters are moving away grandpa's bureau stealthily before the arrival of the Jordans. They want to take it into their possession without revealing the truth to the Jordans. So Victoria considers it as 'pinching'. It shows that she is a precocious girl and has the ability to distinguish between the good and the bad.

c) "That is professional etiquette". Who says these words and what kind of professional etiquette is being referred to here?

Ans: Mrs. Slater says these words to Elizabeth. She was referring to the grandfather's doctor, who was out when the grandfather was discovered 'dead'. She further informs her that she did not go to any other doctor, because according to the professional etiquette, Dr. Pringle should attend to grandpa when he's dead, as he was the one who attended him when he was alive.

UNSOLVED

B) “Are we pinching it before Aunt Elizabeth comes?”

What does ‘it’ refer to here?

1. How does Vicky conclude that her parents ‘are pinching it’?
2. Mention the two reasons that Mrs. Slater gives for her action.

Short answer type questions:

1. How does Mrs. Slater plan to outshine the Jordans? What does it reveal about her character?
2. Why does Mrs. Slater decide to shift the bureau from grandfather’s room before the arrival of the Jordans? How does Henry react to the suggestion?
- 3) Ben appreciates grandfather saying ‘it’s a good thing he did.’ Later he calls him a ‘drunken old beggar’. Why does he change his opinion about grandfather?
- 4) What change does grandfather make in his new will? What effect does it have on his daughters?
- 5) What are the three things that grandfather plans to do on the next Monday?
- 6) What does the grandfather thank Mrs. Slater for? Why?
- 7) What according to Mrs. Jordan is ‘a fatal mistake’? What argument does she offer to support her view? How do others react to it?
- 8) Why does Mrs. Slater rebuke her daughter, Victoria?
- 9) Which qualities of her sister Elizabeth Jordan are hinted at by Mrs. Slater? Are these unique to her?
- 10) How does the bureau episode add to the merits of the play as a comedy?
- 11) Why do the Slaters & Jordans fail to agree on the form and exact words of the Obituary Notice for the newspapers?
- 12) What does the shifting of the bureau downstairs reveal about the difference between the attitude of the elders and that of Vicky?
- 13) What, do you think, is the initial error committed by the Slaters? How does it recoil on them?
- 14) How do the Slaters and Jordans react to the grandfather’s decision to get married? What trait of their character is revealed?
- 15) How does Mrs. Slater ready herself and Victoria for the arrival of her sister, Elizabeth and Ben, her husband?
- 16) What does Mrs. Slater ‘steal’ of her father’s things before Mrs. and Mr. Jordan arrive? How does Henry react to it?
- 17) What do the Slaters and Jordans discuss immediately after arrival for them mourning at the Slaters? What does it show of their character?
- 18) What of their father do Mrs. Slater and Mrs. Jordan talk about after taking tea?
- 19) How do all react when they see father alive and not dead as they had thought? What does father say about himself?
- 20) How do both the sisters quarrel after father asks Mrs. Slater why had his bureau been shifted?
- 21) What does father promise to do after Mrs. Slater asks him not to be hard on her?
- 22) How do Mrs. Slater and Mrs. Jordan behave about keeping father with them?
- 23) How does Abel frustrate the designs of both of the sisters?
- 24) What according to Mrs. Jordan is a fatal mistake? What argument does she offer to support her view? How do others react to it?
- 25) How does the bureau episode add to the merits of the play as a comedy?
- 26) How do the Slaters and Jordans react to the grandfather’s decision to get married? What trait of their character is revealed?

IV) Long Answer type questions:

- a) Write the character sketch of Mrs. Slater highlighting the following points: Her greed, her overpowering nature, straight talk, her impoliteness and lack of the sense of feelings.
- b) In the play the two daughters do not seem to be concerned at their father's death. Do you think it is proper? Why?
- c) How are the two sisters exposed in the play, *The Dear Departed*?
- d) Justify the title of the play, *The Dear Departed*.
- e) Discuss the comic elements in the play.
- f) What are ironical elements that make the play a comedy?
- g) Compare and contrast Henry's character with that of his wife. Support your answer with evidence from the play.
- h) What is your impression about Abel as portrayed in the play?
- i) How is the play a kind of bitter commentary on the hollowness of familial love and relations?
- j) Compare and contrast the character of Mrs. Slater and Mrs. Jordan.
- k) How does the spat between his daughters lead to grandfather discovering the truth?
- l) "Grandfather is not entirely right in moving away from his daughters." Discuss. Give reason in support of your answer.

LONG READING TEXT:

THE STORY OF MY LIFE

-HELEN KELLER

The Story of My Life, first published in 1903, is [Helen Keller's autobiography](#) detailing her early life, especially her experiences with [Anne Sullivan](#). The book is dedicated to inventor Alexander Graham Bell. The dedication reads, "To ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL Who has taught the deaf to speak and enabled the listening ear to hear speech from the Atlantic to the Rockies, I dedicate this Story of My Life."

SYLLABUS FOR TERM I

(CHAPTERS 1-14)

SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTERS

CHAPTER 1

Helen Keller was born on June 27, 1880 in Tuscumbia, Alabama, USA, as the eldest child of Arthur H. Keller, a Captain in the Confederate Army and Katherine Adams, an educated lady from an intellectual family. She was deprived of her sight and hearing due to illness that struck her when she was nineteen months old. 'Ivy Green', where Helen spent her childhood after her illness, was a paradise, a profusion of greenery and flowers. She spent most of her time in the garden, guided by her extra perceptions of smell, touch and hearing. The wonderful scenes of Nature that she had imprinted in her mind during the days before her illness remained evergreen in her memory. She recounts her confusion at being isolated from a world she had known, and her frustration at not being able to renew contact with it. She could not help being bad tempered, though she knew that she was in the wrong. With the love and care showered by the members of her family and her teacher, she gradually accepted her fate.

CHAPTER 2

Helen's hands compensated for the loss of her sense of hearing and sight. She developed a language of signs of her own with the help of her mother. She learnt to distinguish things by touch and she could fold and put away clean clothes. Her constant companions were Martha Washington, the child of their cook and an old dog, Belle. Both Martha and Helen loved to do mischiefs, and they went about indulging in all kinds of pranks, though Helen tried to boss over Martha and had the final say in their friendship. She goes on to recount some of the childish pranks that she indulged in. The timely intervention of Katy prevented Martha from cutting Helen's hair. Helen was saved from burning herself while drying her apron, by her nurse, Viny. When she learnt to use the key, Helen locked her mother in the pantry for three hours and later locked her teacher, Miss. Sullivan, in her room, hiding the key under the wardrobe. Thus the time to channelize Helen's energy and enthusiasm had come. The family moved to a larger house and her father helped her to acquire language by spelling words into her hands and making her repeat them. Helen felt jealous of the attention given by her mother to her sister. She even went to the extent of overturning the cradle, when the little baby was sleeping in it. She goes on to speak of her close and touching relationship with each of her parents, whose support and love helped her become strong and confident.

CHAPTER 3

As she grew older, the yearning to express herself grew in Helen. The language of signs was not of much help. It was decided to take Helen to Dr. Chishlom, a famous oculist in Baltimore. On her way to the oculist, that she managed to communicate to her aunt to sew two beads that she had pulled out from her aunt's cape in the place of her doll's eyes. Her Aunt understood and sewed them in the right place. This made her really excited. She kept herself busy, making friends on the bus and playing with toys. Though Dr. Chishlom could do nothing for Helen, he suggested Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's name. On his advice, consultations were made with Mr. Anagnos, Director of the Perkin's Institute in Boston, who helped her in finding a teacher who could educate Helen. Helen's joy knew no bounds.

CHAPTER 4

Miss. Sullivan arrived on March 3, 1887, when Helen was six years and nine months old. Miss. Sullivan gave Helen a doll sent by the blind children. When she was playing with it, Miss. Sullivan spelt 'd-o-l-l' into Helen's hand. Helen was quick to imitate it. She felt extremely happy and proud to have spelt the letters correctly. Slowly she was able to spell many words and understood that everything had a special and unique name. At times she was confused and once when she could not get the explanation for 'mug' and 'water' as different words, she showed her anger on her doll by dashing it on the floor, which made it break into fragments. Her teacher picked up the fragments and took Helen outside. She cleared her confusion by making her feel the flow of liquid on her hands. This made her realize that each word gave birth to a new thought. She felt repentant of what she had done and tried to put the fragments of the doll together.

CHAPTER 5

As Helen continued with the exploration of the world with her hands, she became more confident. Miss. Sullivan was always with her and she helped her discover the beauty of every object of nature and every part of the human body. She made her student realise not only the benevolence, but also the ferocity of nature. Once on a warm and humid day, when Helen sat waiting for Miss. Sullivan, who had gone to fetch the lunch basket, on the branch of a tree, the

wind blew very hard, lashing against the branches. The frightened Helen clung to the branch with all her might, till her teacher came and helped her down. She is terribly shaken by the event. Her fears lessened as the days passed by, until one beautiful spring day she climbs a gentle mimosa tree seats herself on its branch. Helen had learnt a new lesson-that Nature“wages open war against her children and under softest touch hides treacherous claws.”

CHAPTER 6

Helen’s store of vocabulary increased every day. She yearned to have more information of the same subject. Her teacher tried to make her understand what love was. Her first conscious perception of an abstract idea was triggered when her teacher asked her to ‘THINK’ in order to arrange beads in a symmetrical pattern. Finally with the help of the sun, cloud and brief showers , her teacher made her understand that love cannot be touched, but one can feel the sweetness that it pours into everything.

CHAPTER 7

Miss. Sullivan gave Helen cardboard slips on which words were printed in raised letters. These words were then arranged on a frame to form short sentences. Miss. Sullivan illustrated whatever she taught with a beautiful story or poem. She taught her History, Geography and about the pre-historic era, the sea and its creatures, the growth process of plants and tadpoles and many more. She made raised maps in clay, so that Helen could feel mountain ridges, valleys and rivers. Helen never liked Mathematics. But her love for Biology equalled that of Geography. She turned to nature and its processes to understand lessons that applied to human life as well- the order and beauty of a plant growing from an insignificant bud. Miss. Sullivan’s genius, quick sympathy and loving acts made Helen’s education very beautiful, interesting and thrilling. For Helen, her teacher was everything.

CHAPTER 8

Helen and Miss. Sullivan prepared for Christmas at the Tuscumbia House. Helen took part in the festivities and played a guessing game with her teacher. She was invited by the Tuscumbia school children on Christmas Eve. She handed over presents to the children and received a lot of gifts in return. Miss. Sullivan presented her with a canary. Now she had a little bird, Tim, to look after and Miss. Sullivan taught her how to care for her pet. But as ill-luck would have it, Tim was eaten up by a big cat a few days later, when the cage door was let open by mistake.

CHAPTER 9

In May 1888 Helen visited Boston with Miss Sullivan and her big rag doll. During this train journey, she is calmer and eager to listen to Miss. Sullivan’s descriptions of the passing scenery and the people at the stations they pass. Unfortunately the doll, Nancy, was reduced to a heap of cotton, when the laundress secretly tried to give it a bath. At the Perkins Institution, she made friends with the blind children. She was quite happy with her stay at Boston. She visited Bunker Hill, Plymouth and The Great rock. She made friends with Mr. William Endicott and his daughter and was touched by their kindness. For her, Boston was ‘The City of Kind Hearts’ mainly due to the benevolent and kind Mr. Endicott.

CHAPTER 10

The chance that Helen got to spend some days on Cape Cod with a dear friend, Mrs. Hopkins, fulfilled her desire to touch and feel the mighty ocean. She was almost drowned in the sea, but the waves luckily threw her back on the shore. Helen took a horseshoe crab home as she wanted

to keep it as her pet. But the crab disappeared, leaving Helen disappointed. She learnt the lesson that it was not kind or wise to force a poor dumb creature out of its natural habitat.

CHAPTER 11

Helen spent the autumn months with her family on a mountain, Fern Quarry, about 14 miles from Tuscumbia. The mountain was thickly wooded. Many visitors came to Fern Quarry and related stories about wildlife. Helen considered them to be brave hunters who could frighten even ferocious animals. She enjoyed the ride on her pony which she had named Black Beauty because of its glossy black coat. One day Mildred, Miss. Sullivan and Helen lost their way in the woods. They narrowly escaped from being hurt by climbing onto the braces under the bridge on which the train passed.

CHAPTER 12

Once Helen went on a visit to a village in New England. The entire village was covered with snow. Then came a snowstorm and tiny flakes of ice were falling around. The loneliness that Helen and others felt was forgotten for a while, when they were sitting round the fire. During the night the wind became furious. At last when the sun appeared, Helen and others slid over snow, sitting in a toboggan.

CHAPTER 13

Helen had been trying desperately to speak, but she was not successful in her attempts. She did not lose heart. The story of RagnhildKaata, a deaf and blind girl in Norway, who had been taught to speak was narrated to her in 1890, by Mrs. Lamson. This story inspired her to continue with her attempts. Miss. Sullivan took her to Miss. Sarah Fuller, Principal of the Horace School, who agreed to teach Helen herself. Miss. Fuller's simple but unique method made Helen speak her first connected sentence- "It is warm". Thus with Miss. Sullivan's tireless efforts and Helen's strong determination, the latter was able to speak on her own. She discarded the manual alphabet as a medium of communication. Now Helen had a great sense of self-esteem. Even her thoughts seemed to flow more easily, when she expressed them. She could now explain the use of the manual alphabet, also called finger spelling. In fact, this phase can be considered as the second part of her life story.

CHAPTER 14

Helen wrote her first book, "The Frost King", (initially titled "The Frost King"). She showed it to her teacher and the story was read out to her family members at dinner. She sent it to her friend, Mr. Anagnos, who published it in one of The Perkin Institution reports. But it was discovered that the story was similar to Miss. Margaret.T.Canby's "The Frost Fairies" which had appeared in a book called "Birdie and His Friends". Helen was accused of plagiarism, though she could not figure out how it had happened. When questioned later by a teacher, she admitted that Miss. Sullivan had talked to her about Jack Frost and his wonderful works. She was accused of plagiarism by Mr. Anagnos himself. She was questioned by a court of investigation and the judges forced her to acknowledge that she had listened to the story, "The Frost Fairies", that was read to her. She felt humiliated, though nothing had been proved against her.

Now she became highly cautious while writing. It was Miss. Sullivan's encouragement that drove away the psychological fear from her mind that she was a 'thief of words'. Miss. Canby herself sent a bracing message stating that she did not consider Helen guilty of any wrong and that she believed that Helen would grow up to become a famous writer. In fact, what Helen had

done was not a deliberate or conscious attempt at copying another person's idea. She had just reproduced the ideas that had become a part and parcel of her life, in her own words. But then, she had lost one of her dearest friends, Mr. Anagnos, because of the allegation of plagiarism.

SOLVED QUESTIONS

1) How did Helen lose her faculties of seeing and hearing?

Helen was not born blind and deaf. She had been a normal child with all her senses of perception in perfect condition. When she was nineteen months old, she was stricken by a mysterious disease, which even the doctors could not diagnose. They had no hope and even predicted her end. Gradually Helen's senses of hearing and sight started fading away, until she lost them permanently. Darkness and stillness enveloped her life once and for all.

2) How did Helen almost burn herself?

One day Helen spilled some water on her apron. As she wanted to get it dried quickly, she spread it before the fire, which was flickering on the sitting room hearth. She moved nearer the fire and threw the apron over the ashes, in her hurry to get it dried. The apron caught fire and it engulfed her. She could feel her clothes blazing. On hearing her frightened cry, Nancy the nurse came rushing to her rescue. She threw a blanket on her, which nearly suffocated her. Thanks to Viny's timely intervention, only Helen's hands and hair had been burnt.

3) How did Dickens' 'American Notes' kindle hope in Helen's mother? Why was her hope short-lived?

The frequent tantrums that Helen threw up when she could not succeed in doing things as she wanted to do them, made her parents really perplexed. The school for the blind was far away and it was unlikely to come to an out-of-the-way place like Tuscumbia to teach a child who was both deaf and dumb. It was at this juncture that Helen's mother remembered vaguely an account of Laura Bridgman (from Dickens' 'American Notes'), who had been educated in spite of being deaf and blind. This brought in a ray of hope in Kate's life. But the hope was short-lived as she realized that Dr. Howe, who had discovered the way to teach the deaf and blind, had been dead many years before and his methods had probably died with him. Moreover, there was no possibility of a little girl living in a far-off town in Alabama receiving benefit of Howe's teaching.

4) A teacher can play a very significant role in the life of her students. Explain the statement with reference to Miss. Sullivan.

The role of a teacher does not end in imparting knowledge to his/her students. A teacher is a guide, a facilitator and a mentor to the students. The love, understanding and patience that a teacher bestows on the students, help in moulding them, instilling confidence and self-respect in them. They are the moulders of the future pillars of a nation.

Miss. Sullivan is a typical example of a dedicated teacher. Her role as a teacher all the more challenging as her student was physically challenged. But she did not leave a single stone unturned in order to groom Helen. From the very beginning she was tolerant and patient. Through her deft handling of Helen's psychology, she succeeded in dispelling darkness and diffidence from her mind. By tolerating her lapses, she won her heart. She patiently guided her, step by step, in learning to spell and read. She was fruitful in her effort to bring light in the otherwise dark world of Helen.

5) How did Miss. Sullivan introduce the beauty and benevolence of nature to Helen?

Miss. Sullivan took Helen across the fields to the banks of the Tennessee River, when the daisies and the buttercups were in full bloom. She was taught how the sun and rain make the trees grow,

how birds build nests and live and thrive from land to land and how the squirrel, the deer and the lion and every other creature finds food and shelter. As the knowledge of the things around her grew, she discovered the delight of the world she was in. Her teacher taught her to find beauty in the fragrant woods, in every blade of grass, and in the curves and dimples of her little sister's hand. She linked her earliest thoughts with nature and made her feel that the birds, flowers and Helen herself were happy peers. Thus, in subtle ways, Miss. Sullivan helped Helen to make connections with the world around her.

- 6) **“Love is something like the clouds that were in the sky before the sun came out”- How was Miss.Sullivan finally able to drive home the meaning of ‘love’ into Helen’s head?**

Once, Helen brought some violets for Miss. Sullivan, who tried to kiss her in return for her kind gesture.. But Helen would not let anyone else other than her mother kiss her. When Miss. Sullivan spelt, “I LOVE HELEN” into her hand, Helen wanted to know what love was. Miss. Sullivan pointed to her heart and said, “It is here”. For the first time Helen became conscious of her heartbeats and the word ‘love’ puzzled her as she could not touch it. Even her teacher could not show her love. Her search for the meaning of ‘love’ continued. One day when the sun reappeared from behind dark clouds, after a brief shower, Helen asked if that was love . Then her teacher explained that one cannot touch the clouds, but feel the rain and know how glad the thirsty earth is to have it. In the same way love cannot be touched, but one can feel the sweetness that it pours into everything. Without love a person would not be happy and would not want to play. In this way, the concept of love was made clear to Helen.

- 7) **What were the different steps that Helen had to take before she started reading “Reader for Beginners”?**

As soon as she could spell a few words, Helen was given slips of cardboard on which were printed words in raised letters. She learnt that each word stood for an object, an act or a quality and she began by finding the slips of paper that represented them. Then she placed each name on the object , thus making a sentence out of the words and carrying out the things themselves. For example, she placed her doll on the bed with the words ‘is-on-bed’ arranged beside the doll. At times, everything in the room was arranged in object sentences. When she got the “Reader for Beginners”, she hunted for the words she knew and she was filled with joy when she found them. She compares her joy to a game of hide-and-seek.

- 8) **What does Helen say about her first trip on the ocean?**

Helen’s first trip in the ocean was in a steamboat from Boston to Plymouth. She felt that the voyage was full of life and motion. But the rumble of the machinery made her believe that it was the thunder before the rain. She started to cry, thinking that their outdoor trip would be cancelled if it were to rain.

- 9) **‘Short cuts are inviting, but they must be used with all caution and proper care. Elucidate this statement with reference to the adventure that Helen, her sister and Miss Sullivan had on the trestle.**

Once Helen, her sister and Miss Sullivan lost their way, while wandering in the woods. Suddenly Mildred pointed out to the trestle which spanned a deep gorge. As it was late and growing dark, they decided to cut across the trestle which was a short cut to their house. As they were half way through the trestle, they heard the “puff, puff” of an engine. Just in time, they climbed down upon the cross braces. The train rushed over their heads. They could feel the hot breath from the engine on their faces and the smoke and ashes almost choked them. As the trestle shook and swayed, they felt that they would fall into the chasm. With great difficulty they regained the track and reached home long before dark.

10) What kind of a reception did Helen receive at the station from her family members?

As soon as she had made her own speech, she wanted to go home. She talked to Miss. Sullivan throughout the journey, not for the sake of talking, but determined to improve to the last minute. The whole family had come to the station to receive her. Her mother pressed her close to her, speechless and trembling with delight, taking in every syllable that she spoke. Mildred seized her free hand and kissed it and danced. Her father expressed his pride and affection in a big silence.

11) Briefly describe Helen's trial before the court at the Perkins Institution.

Helen was brought before a court of investigation, which comprised of the teachers and officers of the institution. Miss. Sullivan was asked to leave. She was questioned and cross-questioned to such an extent that it appeared that they wanted her to acknowledge the fact that she remembered having had "The Frost Fairies" read out to her. She could sense the doubt and suspicion in every question aimed at her. She could also 'see' her dear friend, looking at her reproachfully. The blood pressed about her thumping heart, and she could scarcely speak, except in monosyllables. Even the consciousness that it was a dreadful mistake did not lessen her suffering. When at last she was allowed to leave the room, she was completely dazed and did not even notice the consoling words told by her teacher and her friends.

UNSOLVED QUESTIONS

a) **Briefly describe Helen's friendship with Martha Washington, mentioning at least two pranks that they did together. (Chapter 2)**

b) **Mention the ways in which Helen kept herself occupied during her trip to Baltimore.**

(Chapter 3)

c) **Describe Helen's encounter with Dr. Bell. How did this meeting prove to be useful to Helen in shaping her life?(Chapter 3)**

d) **Why did Helen break her doll? (Chapter 4)**

e) **Describe the incident where Helen realized that nature could be furious. (Chapter 5)**

f) **"Any teacher can take a child to the classroom, but not every teacher can make him learn". Apply this statement to Miss. Sullivan and her teaching methods. (Chapter 7)**

g) **Describe Helen's experience of celebrating Christmas with the Tuscumbia school children.**

(Chapter 8)

h) **Who presented the canary to Helen? When? What had happened to it? (Chapter 8)**

i) **Why does Helen refer to Boston as 'The City of Kind Hearts'? (Chapter 9)**

j) **What was the unfortunate incident that happened to Nancy? (Chapter 9)**

k) **"How different this journey was from the one I had made to Baltimore two years before." This is what Helen says about her journey to Boston. What was different about the two journeys?**

(Chapter 9)

l) **How was Helen's 'intense longing to touch the mighty sea and feel it roar' fulfilled?**

(Chapter 10)

- m) “...but little by little I came to realize that it was not kind or wise to force this poor dumb creature out of his element.” Describe the incident that made Helen make this comment.

(Chapter 10)

- n) ‘Determination and single-minded devotion can compel mountains to bow and give passage’. Elucidate this statement in the light of the struggle that Helen put up in order to be able to speak. (Chapter 13)
- o) The budding writer in Helen was stifled and crushed, which left a lifelong scar in her mind. Explain. (Chapter 14)

CHARACTER SKETCHES OF IMPORTANT CHARACTERS

ARTHUR.H.KELLER

In Helen’s words her father was ‘the most loving and indulgent’ father, who was fully devoted to his family. He was a great hunter, who loved dogs and guns. He was a highly hospitable host, who rarely came home without a guest. He was a brave, competent and respected citizen, a captain in the Confederate Army. He was the editor of ‘The North Alabamian’ and the ‘Marshals of Alabama’. He was a nature lover, who took great pride in his big garden, where he raised the finest strawberries and watermelons. It was through his initiative that Helen initially came in touch with nature. He took her from tree to tree and from vine to vine. He tried to instill confidence in her so that she would not feel that she was a physically challenged child. He was a good story teller and he shared many anecdotes with his daughter. It was through his persistent efforts that he could manage to find a teacher, Miss. Sullivan, who could teach his daughter. A great blow struck Helen at the age of sixteen, when he died of a heart attack.

KATE ADAMS KELLER

Kate was the second wife of Arthur. She was a good looking, intelligent, widely read lady, who had excellent memory. Helen was very much attached to her. The fact that she allowed only her mother to kiss her substantiates this fact. It was while reading about Laura Bridgman, who also was deaf and blind, that she came to have the hope that Helen too would be able to read and write. She tolerated the occasional tantrums that Helen threw up, like a patient and understanding mother. She was sure that a change would come in Helen one day. She helped her daughter in every possible way to overcome the difficulties that came her way. She had a positive attitude towards life, which she was able to transmit to her daughter in due course of time.

ANNE SULLIVAN

A bright beam of light entered Helen’s life in the form of Anne Sullivan, when she was just seven years old. From the time she took over as Helen’s tutor, till the day she breathed her last, she was a constant companion, a mentor, a teacher and a friend to Helen. Being blind herself, she knew about the difficulties that Helen had to face. Her methods of teaching were highly innovative and in tune with nature. She was the embodiment of love and patience. These qualities helped her to deal with a rebellious and active child in the most efficient manner. Though she helped Helen in whatever she did, she saw to it that Helen was able to stand on her own legs. By taking Helen out with her, she gave her a feel of nature and its beauty. She taught her manual alphabet and helped her to communicate with the world. Her nurturing and loving care helped Helen grow into a perfect adult, all selfless and compassionate. No wonder Helen

herself acknowledged- “there is not a talent, or an inspiration or a joy in me that has not been awakened by her loving touch. “

MICHAEL ANAGNOS

Mr. Anagnos was an orthodox immigrant from Greece. He was the Director of the Perkins Institution for the Blind. It was he who sent Miss Sullivan to Keller’s home. Later on he and Helen became friends. He encouraged Helen and always appreciated her compositions. He got “The Frost King” written by Helen published in the Institute’s journal. But later the accusation of Helen of plagiarism was a bolt from the blue not only for Helen but also for Anagnos. He felt that Helen had cheated him. Mr. Anagnos’ belief that she had intentionally plagiarized the composition broke Helen’s heart. Her pleadings of love and innocence fell to deaf ears. This incident ended the relationship between the two.

SAMPLE PAPER

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT- I

English Communicative

Class-X

Maximum Marks: 80

Time: 3 hours

The question paper is divided into four sections.

Section A: Reading: 15 marks

Section B: Writing: 20 marks

Section C: Grammar: 15 marks

Section D: Literature: 30 marks

Section A

(Reading- 15 marks)

Q.1. Read the following passage carefully:

(8 marks)

In a Beautiful Hill Station

Living in a big bustling city there is this perpetual desire to visit places where life seems to be unhurried. Just walking along the undulated paths surrounded by the luscious verdure revives the feeling of being earthy. Away from the din it’s wonderful to soak in the luxury of the wilderness, green- green! I picture the place we were going to, Landour. One needs to go up to Dehradun, which is the entry to many tourist destinations of the Garhwal region. Finally it was decided to stay at Dehradun for a day or two and later head for Landour via Mussoorie.

Dehradun has some very interesting places to visit. First on our itinerary was the visit to the Forest Research Institute which is an immensely impressive building surrounded by lush green lawns. Colonial architecture never fails to always enamour the psyche. The children got engrossed in the museum; the stuffed tigers were almost lifelike. From the stuffed caged animals, now the next thing was to see the live caged animals at the zoo in the afternoon.

The next day the programme was to go to Sahasradhara Waterfalls which was eleven kilometres from the town. The water here is said to have curative properties. The drive to the waterfalls was enjoyable, with soothing greenery around. Once we reached the place, the sound of the water cascading from the ledge was music to the ears. At once, I quickened my pace to step into the stream and feel the pleasantness of the flowing water. Water always has a rejuvenating effect.

1.1. Complete the following briefly. (5 marks)

- a. People living in the busy cities love to visit hill stations as -----
-----.
- b. The luxury of the wilderness takes us -----.
- c. Two of the very interesting places at Dehradun are ----- and --
-----.
- d. The Forest Research Institute had an impressive building that depicts -----
-----.
- e. The children got engrossed in seeing the -----.

1.2. Fill in the blanks with one word only. (1/2 x4=2 marks)

Dehradun has very interesting places for -----a----- . Let it be the ----b----- verdure or the-----c----- wilderness; everything around seems to have the power to -----d----- --- the feeling of being earthy.

1.3. Find a word in the passage that means: (1 marks)

- a. Thick green plants growing in a particular place. (para 1)

Q2. Read the following passage carefully: (7 marks)

TIME TO CELEBRATE, AND INTROSPECT

India might have been hoping for a double-digit medal tally, but the half-dozen that she ended up with in the London Olympics represents her best ever result on the biggest sporting stage in the world. The fact that the country had won just seven individual medals in the Olympics since Independence should help put the latest achievement in perspective. The absence of a gold medal, in contrast to the Beijing effort, is certainly a dampener and so too the overall slide in the medals ranking from 50 to 55.

The consolation, apart from the medals including two silvers, should be in nine other top-eight performances, and the promise held out by several youngsters. For a country with an annual sports budget of just over Rs 721 crore, where bureaucrats and sports administrators test the endurance of athletes even before they qualify for the Olympics, the London show should be considered encouraging even if it failed to live up to the hype created by over-ambitious official agencies and fanned by the media.

The Indian medal winners — Gagan Narang, Vijay Kumar, Saina Nehwal, Mary Kom, Yogeshwar Dutt and Sushil Kumar — deserve all the accolades, including substantial cash awards that have been announced. The setbacks in boxing, attributed mainly to unfair judging, and the failure of the archers were factors that pulled India down. That the country plunged to an all-time low in hockey is a matter of shame and no time should be lost by the government in overhauling the faction-ridden administration or in preparing a blueprint for the grassroots-level development of the game.

Answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones given below

- a. In London Olympics India ended up with ----- medals.
 - i. twelve
 - ii. six
 - iii. ten
 - iv. seven
- b. Unfair judging was the cause of setback in -----.
 - i. Shooting
 - ii. Archery
 - iii. Boxing
 - iv. Hockey
- c. Compared to the Beijing effort, ----- in the London Olympics is certainly a dampener.
 - i. nine other top- eight performances
 - ii. the endurance of athletes
 - iii. the consolation apart from the medals
 - iv. the absence of a gold medal
- d. Despite the less number of medals in tally, India finds hope in -----.
 - i. the promise held out by several youngsters.
 - ii. Gagan Narang, Vijay Kumar and Saina Nehwal.
 - iii. a double-digit medal tally
 - iv. the faction-ridden administration
- e. To uplift hockey from nadir we should -----.
 - i. raise the annual sports budget
 - ii. test the endurance of the players
 - iii. overhaul the faction- ridden administration
 - iv. announce substantial cash awards
- f. Indian medal winners require _____ to get inspired.
 - i. fair judging
 - ii. overhauling of the administration
 - iii. all the accolades
 - iv. a dampener
- g. The Indian medal winners are-
 - i. Gagan Narang and Vijay Kumar
 - ii. Saina Nehwal and Mary Kom
 - iii. Yogeshwar Dutt and Sushil Kumar

iv. All of the above

SECTION B: WRITING- 20 MARKS

3. Read the telephonic conversation below, and write a message to be left at Renu's desk, telling her what the caller wanted to convey to her, in about 50 words.

(3 marks)

Vikas: Hello! Is it 564293? Could I speak to Renu? Renu Prakash who works in the sales section?

Receptionist: I'm sorry. Miss Renu Prakash has not come in yet.

Vikas: I am her brother, Vikas calling from Bhopal. Could you tell her that her mother has been admitted to a hospital?

Receptionist: I'm sorry to hear that. Is there anything else you want me to convey to her?

Vikas: Yes, please tell her that she should catch the evening flight and that I'll pick her up from the airport.

Receptionist: I'll certainly do that. I'll leave a message for her now as I am going out later. I'll personally make arrangements for her to catch the evening flight to Bhopal. Please don't worry.

Vikas: Thank you very much. Your help is greatly appreciated.

4. Read the biographical details of Dr A P J Abdul Kalam and write a biographical sketch in about 100 words on the basis of these details. (5 marks)

- **Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam-** born- 15 October 1931 - raised in [Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu](#)
- An Indian [scientist](#) and administrator who served as the [11th President of India](#).
- Studied physics at the [St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli](#), and [Aerospace Engineering](#) at the [Madras Institute of Technology \(MIT\), Chennai](#).
- Worked as an aerospace engineer with [Defence Research and Development Organisation](#) (DRDO) and [Indian Space Research Organisation](#) (ISRO).
- Was elected the President of India in 2002

5. You have seen with helpless disgust the piles of rubbish adorning practically every street corner of your city/ town. People are seen moving on without giving it a second thought, although there have been feeble attempts made by a few civic-minded people off and on. Write a letter to the Editor of The Hindu highlighting the festering mess around you and

suggesting measures to deal with this menace. (120 words)
marks)

(6



6. Everyday a different study confirms that the world is heading towards global disaster, and man is the main factor in creating this dangerous change in climate. Using the inputs given below, write an article on ‘Global warming- Is it a proven fact?’ (120 words)

(6 marks)

The earth is saying something with record heat, drought, storms and fire.

- Carbon pollution is the main reason our planet is getting hotter
- If carbon pollution continues at current levels, we’d be facing hot days that occur ten times more often than they do now.
- Heavier rainfall will lead to dangerous flooding
- When the weather goes wild, people get hurt.
- Reduce our dependence on fossil fuels.
- Increase our use of clean, renewable energy.

SECTION C : GRAMMAR – 15 MARKS

Q 7. The underlined words in the following passage have not been used appropriately. Replace them by choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given below the passage. Write the answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Do not copy the whole passage. (1x3=3 marks)

Now it (i) _____ that once the earth had two moons .According to the astronomers the smaller of the two moons smashed into the other in what (ii) _____ the “big splat” As a result of big splat our planet (iii) _____ with a single moon .

(i) (a) has discovered (b) has been discovered (c) has been discovering (d) has discover

(ii) (a)was being called (b) was been called (c)is being called (d)is calling

(iii) (a)was left (b)had been left (c)is leaving (d)was leaving

Q. 8. Read the following dialogue and then complete the report given below. Write your answers in your answer sheet with correct blank number. Do not copy the dialogue and the report. (1x3 = 3marks)

Santa: How did your hen die?

Banta: I poured hot water into its mouth.

Santa: But why did you do it?

Banta: Actually I thought it would give me boiled eggs.

Santa asked Banta (i) _____. Banta replied that (ii) _____. Now Santa wanted to know why he had done it. To which Banta replied that (iii) _____.

(i)

- a) how his hen died.
- b) how did his hen die
- c) how did his hen died
- d) how his hen have died

(ii)

- a) he poured hot water into its mouth
- b) he had poured water into its mouth
- c) he was pouring water into its mouth
- d) I was pouring water into pouring

(iii)

- a) actually he had thought it would give him boiled eggs
- b) actually he was thinking it.
- c) actually he thought it would give me.
- d) actually he thought it will give me boiled eggs.

Q. 9. Look at the words and phrases below. Rearrange them into meaningful sentences. Write the correct sentences in your answer sheet. The first one has been done as an example. (3 marks)

EXAMPLE: four\divided\the question\ has been\section\paper\into\the

The question paper has been divided into four sections.

- i. the reading/three passages/will/section/have/unseen,
- ii. five/multiple choice/passages/questions /each/followed/will be /by
- iii. vocabulary/out of /marks /twenty /for/marks/will be/four

Q. 10. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line against which a blank is 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. (3x1=3 marks)

The forestry sector had been e.g. had has
a worst affected, because of (a)_____

financial reasons. In fact, hard (b) _____
any funds were provided for
raise new plantations and the (c) _____
afforestation programme was being
sustained largely through external aided project.

11. Read the following dialogue and then complete the report by transforming the sentences into reported speech. Write your answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers. Do not copy the whole passage. (1x3 = 3 marks)

Wife: Our servant has run away.

Husband: Is anything missing?

Wife: Yes, my gold watch.

Husband: Where did you keep it?

Wife: On the dressing table as usual.

A wife told her husband that their servant had run away. The husband asked the wife (a) _____. The wife replied in positive and said that (b) _____. The husband then asked her (c) _____. The wife replied that she had kept it on the dressing table as usual.

SECTION D: LITERATURE: 30 MARKS

12 A. Read the given extract and answer the following questions. (3 Marks)

Gainst death and all oblivious enmity
shall you pace forth, your paradise shall still find room.
Even in the eyes of all posterity,
That wear this world out to the ending doom.

- Why would the young man be remembered by the future generations?
- What does the poet mean by ending doom?
- What is the tone of these lines?

12 B. Read the given extract and answer the following questions. (3 Marks)

His eyes were filled with tears of helplessness, for his patience was exhausted, even though he still had faith

- Why were Ali's eyes filled with tears of helplessness?
- What faith did Ali have?
- When did Ali's faith reward him?

12 C. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

(3 marks)

I felt I was a bit of a burden to you, so I found someone who'd think it a pleasure to look after me. We shall be very glad to see you at the ceremony- till Monday- till Monday then. Twelve o'clock at St. Philips Church.

- Identify the speaker.
- What is he talking about?
- Why has he come up with such a decision?

13. Answer the following in about 50-60 words each. 2 x 3 = 6 marks

- a.) "We do many things, sir". Explain this statement with reference to the context.
 - b.) Why had the tiger turned to eating of small animals?
 - c.) Why did the postmaster call Ali a pest?
14. "Children can forget their moral duty towards their parents for their greed for money".
Elucidate

OR

"Mrs. Packletide lived a lived a life of false pride. Pride always has a fall." Elaborate the statement.

15. 'The Story of My Life' instils in us a feeling of hope and love for life. Elucidate.

16. Give a brief character sketch of Mr. Laurence Hulton.

OR

Draw a character sketch of Bishop Brooks.