

AUM SRI SAI RAM

SRI SATHYA SAI SHARADANIKETHANAM



MANDYA



**SSLC ENGLISH NOTES
(BASED ON NEW PATTERN)**

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Unit – 1
A HERO

- RK NARAYAN

II. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each:

- 1. Swami's father drew his attention to a report in the newspaper. What was the report about?
OR What was the special news about the bravery of a village lad?**

The newspaper carried a report about the bravery of a village boy who had come face to face with a tiger while returning home by the village path.

- 2. What comment did Swami make when he heard the newspaper report? How did his view differ from that of his father?**

Swami felt that it was not possible for a boy to fight a tiger and it must have been a strong and grown up person who had done this. His father disagreed saying that strength and age were not so important. What really needed was courage.

- 3. What challenge did Swami's father put to him?**

Swami's father challenged him to sleep alone in his office room that night which was a frightful proposition. Swami always slept beside his grandmother so any change in this arrangement made him frightful.

- 4. In which part of the office did Swami decide to sleep. Why did he select this place?**

Swami spread his bed under the bench in the office and crept in there to sleep. It seemed to be a much safer place more compact and reassuring.

- 5. As the night advanced Swami felt that something terrible would happen to him. What would it be? How would it happen?**

As the night advanced Swami remembered all the stories of devil and ghost. He expected the devils to come up and carry him away.

- 6. What did Swami feel when he saw something moving in the darkness? What did he do?**

When Swami saw something moving in the room, he imagined that it was the devil. He crawled out of the bench, caught hold of it and dug his teeth into it.

- 7. Why were congratulations showered on Swami?**

Ans.: Swami had bitten the burglar taking him to be the devil. The burglar's cry brought Swami's father and others to the scene leading to his arrest. So, congratulations were showered on Swami.

- 8. Why did Swami feel relieved at the end?**

The next day Swami slept beside his granny. His father did not protect much. Swami felt relieved.

- 9. How was Swami honoured by his classmates, teacher and the headmaster?**

Congratulations were showered on Swami. His classmates looked at him with respect and his teacher patted on his back. The headmaster said that he was a tree scout.

10. Do you think Swami really wanted to join the police? If not, what did he want to be?

No, Swami was not interested to join the police. He wanted to become an engine driver, railway guard or a bus conductor.

11. —You must sleep along hereafter||, said Swami's father. By doing so, what was Swami supposed to prove?

By sleeping alone, Swami was supposed to prove his courage. He was expected to show that even he has courage.

12. What were the excuses given by Swami in order to escape from sleeping along?

Swami said that he would sleep alone from the first of next month. He also said that the office was dusty and full of scorpions.

Extracts

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow.

1) —Courage is everything, strength and age are not important||

a) Who is the speaker? Ans: Swami's father

b) When did the speaker said so? Ans: When Swami commented that he must have been a grown-up person and not a boy at all.

c) What does the speaker intend to say?

Ans: The speaker intends to say that courage is important, and age or strength are not important.

2—How can it be father? Suppose I have all the courage what could I do if a tiger should attack me?||

a) Who is the speaker? Ans: Swami

b) Why did the speaker say so? Ans: The speaker means that he believes that strength and age are important.

c) How did the response affect him? Ans: His father challenged him to sleep alone in the office room to show his courage

3) —Leave alone strength, can you prove that you have courage?||

a) Who posed this challenge?

Swami's father

b) Did he accept the challenge? If not, why?

No, He did not accept the challenge. It was a frightful proposition for him.

c) Why did the speaker pose this challenge?

Because Swami commented that Strength and age are important not the courage.

4) —From the first of the next month, I'll sleep alone father.||

a) Who wanted to sleep alone?

Swami wanted to sleep alone.

b) Why did he request his father to allow him sleep alone from the first of next month?

He requested his father to allow him to sleep from the first of next month only to escape from his father.

c) Where he used to sleep?

Swami used to sleep with his granny.

5) —No, you must do it now, it is disgraceful sleeping beside his granny or mother like a baby.‖

a) who commanded like this?

Swami's father commanded Swami like this.

b) What does „it“ refer to here?

“It“ refers to Swami sleeping alone in the office room.

c) What is shameful here?

Swami slept beside his granny or mother like a baby. It was disgraceful.

6) —Your office room is very dusty and there may be scorpions behind your law books‖

a) Who said these words?

Swami said these words.

b) Why did the speaker complain that there were scorpions in the office room?

No, there were no scorpions. It was just a trick to escape from his father.

c) where did he want to sleep instead?

He wanted to sleep in the hall.

7) —I'll make you the laughingstock of your school.‖

a) Who does „you“ refer to?

swami

b) Who wanted to make him the laughingstock of his school?

Swami's father wanted to make Swami the laughingstock of his school.

c) Why did he say so?

Because Swami used to sleep beside his granny like a baby.

8) —Aiyyo! Something has bitten me,‖

a) Who cried “Aiyyo! Something has bitten me?”

The burglar cried.

b) Why did he make an agonized cry?

He made an agonized cry as Swami had bitten him.

c) What was the result of the tumbling?

The burglar fell amidst the furniture with a bleeding ankle.

d) What happened next?

Swami's father,

9) —Congratulations were showered on him the next day.‖

a) Who was congratulated? Why?

Swami was congratulated. Because, he bitten the notorious house breaker of the district.

b) What was the act of bravery done by him the previous day?

He had bitten deep into the flesh of the notorious house breaker.

c) Why was he considered as the true scout?

Because he had bitten deep into the flesh of the notorious house breaker of the district and helped the police.

IV. Answer each of the following questions in a paragraph of 8-10 sentences:

1. A report about a boy in the newspaper was an unexpected event in Swami's life. Justify.

The newspaper carried a report about a village lad who had fought bravely against a tiger, while he was returning home by the jungle path. Swami argued that a boy could not fight a tiger, it

had to be a strong, grown-up person. His father disagreed saying that courage was more important. Swami was not ready to accept this. His father then challenged him to show his courage by sleeping alone in the office that night. While Swami was sleeping there, he saw a dark figure. Believing it to be the devil. Swami dug his teeth into its leg. It turned out to be a notorious burglar whose loud cry brought others to the scene. The burglar was caught, and Swami became a hero overnight.

2. What desperate attempts did Swami make to escape from his father?

Swami's father challenged him to sleep alone in the office room that night. Swami was filled with fear and tried desperately to make his father change his mind. He told his father that he would sleep alone from the first of the next month. But his father did not agree. Swami then went to sleep near his granny, pulled the blanket over his face and pretended to be fast asleep. However, his father soon came there and pulled him out of bed. Swami tried to appeal to his granny and his mother to save him, but his father would have none of it. So, Swami's desperate attempts failed.

3. Narrate Swami's dreadful experience when he was lying under the bench.

Swami crept under the bench, shut his eyes tight and covered himself with the blanket. Soon he fell asleep. He began to have a nightmare that a tiger was chasing him, and he could not escape from its claws. With a desperate effort he opened his eyes. As he lay in fright, he heard a rustling sound. He tried to look out in the darkness and saw something moving. He felt that it was the devil who would surely attack him. He crawled from the bench, caught hold of the figure and bit it hard to save himself.

4) Narrate how a coward boy Swami became a hero overnight?

Swami inevitably had to sleep in the office room. He spent that night with the fear of the devils and the nightmares. Then He saw something moving in darkness. He thought that his end had come, and the devil had come to carry him away. Finally, as an attempt for survival he hugged it with all his might and used his teeth as mortal weapon on it. It was not the devil but the burglar who cried with agony and fell amidst the furniture with a bleeding ankle. The notorious house breaker of the district was arrested by the police. The police were grateful to him. His classmates looked upon him with respect, his teacher patted him, and his headmaster appreciated that he was a true scout. Thus, unknowingly Swami Became a hero overnight.

Unit - 1
GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE

RUSKIN BOND

III Answer the following questions in two or three sentences:

1. What did people tell the grandmother as went by?

People told grandma that she should stop climbing trees as she grew old, and that one should grow old gracefully

2. What was usual in the reply given by the grandma?

Grandma was very childish in her reply. She said that she would grow disgracefully.

3. What did the doctor recommend? How did the family members react?

The doctor recommended grandma a quiet week in bed. Family members sighed with relief.

4. How did grandma feel while she lay in bed?

Ans.: Grandma felt miserable as she lay in bed. She loved to look at the dancing leaves. For her, it was like a brief season in hell.

5. What did she ask for as soon as she was better?

As soon as she was better, Grandma asked her son to build a house in a treetop

6.why was grandma not happy with the doctor's recommendation?

Grandma was not used to staying in bed. She was fond of climbing trees which she could not do as the doctor had recommended one-week bedrest to her. That's why she was not happy.

7. —It was like a brief season|. Name the figure of speech in the sentence. What are the two things compared? Explain

The figures of speech in „it was like a brief season in simile. The poet has compared grandma's illness,

During which she was confined to bed , to a brief season in hell.

According to the poet, his Grandmother was genius. Substantiate this statement.

The poet Ruskin Bond calls his grandmother as „genius“ as she could climb a tree even at the age of 62. She was passionate to climb a tree and learnt it from her loving brother at the age of six. Everybody feared that granny would fall from a tree one day.

Once it so happened that she climbed a tree but couldn't come down. After the rescue the doctor recommended her rest for a week. But for granny it was like a brief season of hell. She demanded a house to be built on a tree. The poet's father was dutiful and fulfilled his mother's will, so the granny moved up and enjoyed her olden days.

Unit - 2
THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS

-DEVEN KANAL

II. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each:

1. How did Roma fall on the tracks?

Roma had squeezed herself near the door of the crowded ladies' compartment of a Mumbai local train. Suddenly she got pushed, lost her foothold and was thrown out of the coach.

2. What did Baleshwar Mishra do as soon as he saw the girl lying next to the tracks?

On seeing the Girl on the tracks, Baleshwar immediately pulled the red emergency chain of the train. As the train slowed, he asked the other passengers to go with him to help the girl. No one came forward. Then Baleshwar bravely jumped off the still moving train and rushed towards the girl.

3. Who Volunteered to help Baleshwar? How did he help him?

A tempo truck driver stopped when he saw Baleshwar standing by the road holding the injured girl in his arms. He helped Baleshwar to lay the girl down in the back of his truck and drove them to a small hospital, but it lacked facilities. So, he drove them to a bigger hospital where she could be treated well.

4. How did the doctors at Divine Multi Specialty Hospital treat Roma?

The Medical Director of the hospital saw the extent of Roma's injuries and immediately admitted her to the ICU without any paperwork. X-rays were taken out and the doctors found that she needed surgery. She was taken care of very well and recovered within a few days.

5. Why did Baleshwar revisit the spot where Roma had fallen?

Roma's brother, Dinesh, had told him that her call phone and handbag were missing. Baleshwar revisited the spot where Roma had fallen. With the help of a railway employee he was able to recover some of her belongings.

6. After Roma's recovery, what did she say about Baleshwar?

Roma was amazed to hear about the way she had been rescued. She wondered how a stranger could jump off a train and risk his life for her. She could not imagine what would have happened to her if Baleshwar had not been there. She felt that she could never repay him for what he had done.

7. —Take the girl to Airoli, suggested the cop. But Baleshwar disagreed. Why did he do so?

Baleshwar felt that the girl needed medical help immediately. Airoli was at least 10 kilometres away and he knew of a small hospital close by. So, he did not agree with the cop.

8. Was Baleshwar right in asking Roma her name while she lay in a critical condition? Justify your answer.

Baleshwar was right in asking Roma her name. He also got from her, her brother's name and phone number. With this he was able to call her brother and inform him about Roma's accident.

9. Baleshwar had a good memory. Do you agree with this? Give examples to support your view.
Yes, Baleshwar had a good memory. Roma had given him her brother's cell phone number and he memorized it quickly before she lost consciousness again. Thus, he was able to contact Dinesh and inform him about the accident.

10. If Baleshwar had not come forward to help Roma, what would have happened to her?
If Baleshwar had not come forward to help Roma, she would have bled to death. Luckily Baleshwar took her to the hospital in time and got her treated.

11. —Roma Talreja tried to settle into a corner near the door in the train. Was she right in doing this?
No, it was wrong on Roma's part to settle into a corner near the door. It was very risky as there was a great rush. People were pushing each other to stand safely in less space and she could have fallen which she did.

III. Read each of the following extracts and answers the questions given below.

1)—There is a girl by the tracks the voices cried out.

a) Who is the girl mentioned here?

Roma Talreja is the girl referred here.

b) Whose voices were these?

These were the voices of the people in the opposite train.

c) Why did the voices cry out?

The people saw Roma Talreja falling from the train on the tracks.

2)—Behanji, aap theek hai? he asked. But there was no response and no help in sight.

a) Who does behanji refer to here?

Behanji refers to Roma Talreja

b) Why was there no response?

Because Roma was injured seriously and fell on the tracks unconsciously.

c) who took her to hospital?

Baleshwar Mishra

3) —My sister is injured, please help me take her to a hospital. —But no one stopped.

a) Who does „sister“ refer to here?

„sister“ refers to Roma Talreja

b) Who requested here so?

Baleshwar Mishra

c) Who does „no one“ refers to here?

„No one“ refers to the motorists on the road.

d) Why was she taken to a hospital?

She fell on the tracks and seriously injured.

4)—Take the girl to Airolī.

a) who suggested it?

The cop

b) Who is the girl here?

Roma Talreja.

c) Why did Baleshwar disagree to his suggestion?

Because Airoli was at least 10 kilometres away and he knew a nearer hospital than that.

5) —Oh, I couldn't thank him,|| Baleshwar thought.

a) Who was not thanked?

The tempo-truck driver was not thanked.

b) Why should he thank him?

Because the tempo-truck driver helped Baleshwar to take Roma Talreja to the hospital when nobody was ready to help him.

c) Why couldn't he thank him? Ans: Because the tempo-truck driver slipped from the hospital having done all he could.

6) —I can't imagine what would have happened if Baleshwar hadn't been there,||

a) Who does „I“ and „she“ refer to here?

Roma Talreja

b) Who rescued her?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra

c) What would have happened if Baleshwar Mishra had not been there?

If Baleshwar Mishra had not been there, she would have bled to death on the tracks alone.

7) —I think it's astonishing that a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for me. I can never repay Baleshwar.||

a) Who is the stranger here?

Baleshwar Mishra

b) What was astonishing for the speaker?

The stranger Baleshwar Jumped off a moving train and risked his life for Roma Talreja. This was astonishing for Roma.

c) Why couldn't she repay him?

Because if Baleshwar had not rescued her in time, she would have bled to death on the tracks alone.

8) —I'm new to Mumbai, but I've noticed that people here are afraid.||

a) Who is the speaker of this statement?

Baleshwar Mishra

b) What did they fear about?

Because they feared about getting involved in courts or with the police.

c) What is the effect of that on the life the people of Mumbai?

The effect of that on the life the people of Mumbai are that nobody is helping one another at the time of rescuing anybody.

IV. Answer in about eight – ten sentences:

- 1. Give a brief account of how Baleshwar helped the girl on the tracks. Or Baleshwar was god sent to Roma. Justify.**

When Baleshwar saw the girl lying on the tracks, he jumped down from the moving train and ran towards her. There was no help in sight, so he lifted her up, crossed the tracks and walked till he reached the road. He waited patiently with the girl in his arms for a long time. He stopped several motorists, but no one heeded to his call. Finally, a tempo truck driver stopped and helped him to take the girl to a hospital nearby where she was given first aid. The doctor there advised him to take her to a larger hospital. Baleshwar did this and the girl got the necessary medical care. Within a few days she recovered finally.

- 2. The Dalai Lama says —Love and Compassion are the true religions to me. But to develop this, we do not need to believe in any religion. How does this relate to the lesson —There's a girl by the tracks!||**

This saying of Dalai Lama's relates a lot to this lesson. Baleshwar saw Roma lying on the tracks. Both didn't know each other. Even then, he pulled the chain and got off the train to help her. He showed humanity and kindness towards Roma. Had he not done this; anything could have happened to her. He took her to the hospital and even informed her brother about her injuries. In this way he made us realize that showing love and compassion towards others is the true religion.

- 3. After Roma made a full recovery, Baleshwar met her. Briefly describe how Roma thanked him, and what Baleshwar said in reply.**

After Roma made a full recovery, she was amazed to know how Baleshwar rescued her. She thought it is astonishing that a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for her. She couldn't imagine what would have happened if Baleshwar hadn't been there. She could never repay him. On the other hand, Baleshwar was proud of his good deed. He acknowledged her gratitude.

Unit - 2
QUALITY OF MERCY

-WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

I. Answer the following in 2 or 3 sentences each:

1. Mercy is compared to gentle rain from heaven. How is this comparison apt?

As the gentle rain falls on the earth, so also when mercy is shown it blesses the giver and the taker and given comfort.

2. The speaker compares the power of the king with the power of mercy, saying that mercy is the mightiest of the mightiest. How does she justify this?

The king who has sceptre in his hand evokes a feeling of fear in the minds of others but the king who has a feeling of mercy in his heart possesses divine quality of mercy.

3. The poem 'Quality of Mercy' has fourteen lines. But it is not a sonnet. Justify the statement.

This poem consists of fourteen lines, but it is not a sonnet as there is no rhyme, scheme in the poem. In other words, there isn't three quatrains and a couplet.

Extracts

Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow: -

1. —It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath. It is twice blest||

A. What is compared to the gentle rain from heaven?

Mercy

B. Why does the speaker feel it is twice blest?

According to the speaker, the person who shows mercy and the person who receives mercy is also blest

C. What is blessed twice?

The quality of mercy is blessed twice.

2. —His sceptre shows the force of temporal power.||

A. How does the sceptre show temporal power?

The sceptre creates fear among people.

B. In contrast, what quality does mercy stand for?

Mercy stands for divine quality and it flows from the heart.

C. What does sceptre stand for?

Sceptre stands for temporal or earthly power.

3. —It's mightiest in the mightiest||

A. What is the mightiest thing here?

Mercy

B. How is it mightier?

Quality of Mercy is more powerful than all the symbols of power on earth.

C. When does it become the mightiest?

When the mercy is blessed, it becomes mightiest.

4. —It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes||

A. How does it bless the one who gives?

The giver gets the blessing as he has helped the other person.

B. How does it bless the one who takes?

The taker is blest because he is forgiven

C. What does „it“ refer to?

It refers to mercy

6. —Mercy is above the Sceptre sway.‖

A. What is a Sceptre?

It is a decorated rod carried by monarchs.

B. How is mercy above the Sceptre sway?

Mercy is a divine quality or Godly power whereas Sceptre is an earthly temporal power.

C. Why is the sceptre said to possess temporal power?

Because the power of sceptre is an attribute of awe and fear of kings.

Answer in about eight sentences:

- 1. How does the speaker in the court try to convince Shylock that mercy is twice blessed and is a divine quality? OR What does Portia tell Shylock about the quality of Mercy?**

Portia, one of the main characters in the play „The Merchant of Venice“, argues why mercy is the greatest virtue of all. Portia compares mercy to the gentle rain that falls from heaven to the ground. Mercy blesses both the giver and the receiver. It is the most powerful of all virtues and enhances the glory of a king more than his crown. The sceptre of a monarch is a symbol of worldly power. It controls people through fear. The power of the sceptre mercy is divine and has its seat in the heart. The power of a man who shows mercy along with justice would be God – like in nature.

- 2. Write the summary of the poem _Quality of Mercy‘**

The Quality of mercy is not forced. It drops down from heaven as a gentle rain upon the earth; blessing both the giver and the receiver. This quality is very might and is like a majestic enthroned Monarch who is looked with awe due to his sceptre and crown. The sceptre creates awe and fear in the hearts of the people. But mercy is above this. It resides in the hearts of the kings and is a quality of God himself. If mercy is a part of justice, then this earthly power shines like a Godly power.

VI. Quote from memory the poem _Quality of Mercy‘

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath, It is twice blest:
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.
„Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes

The throned monarch better than his crown.
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway;

It is enthroned in the heart of kings;
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.

- William Shakespeare

GENTLEMEN OF RIO EN MEDIO

JUAN A.A. SEDILLO

1. Describe the old man's property.

The old man's house was small, wretched but quaint. His Orchard was gnarled and beautiful. The little creek ran through his land.

2. Where did Don Anselmo live? What work did he do?

Don Anselmo lived in a small, quaint house in Rio en Medio. He tilled the land belonging to his ancestors.

3. Explain briefly the appearance and manners of Don Anselmo?

Don Anselmo wore an old, green faded coat. His gloves too were old and torn and his fingertips showed through them and carried a cane which was the skeleton of a worn – out umbrella. When he entered the room, he bowed to all and slowly removed his hat and gloves.

4. How did the old man greet the people who had been waiting for him?

The old man bowed to all of them in the room. He then removed his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully.

5. What did the Americans speak about with Don Anselmo to break the ice?

The Americans spoke about rain and Don Anselmo's family to break the ice.

6. What did the Americans discover after the survey?

After the survey, the Americans discovered that Don Anselmo owns more than eight acres of land which extends across the river.

7. The storyteller offered the old man almost the double of what he had quoted earlier. Why?

The storyteller offered the old man almost the double of what he had quoted earlier because he discovered that Don Anselmo owns more than eight acres of land which extends across the river.

8. What was the reaction of the old man to the story teller's offer?

The old man hung his head for a moment in thought, stood up and stared at the story teller's offer.

9. After the survey why did the Americans offered double the quoted price for the old man's land.

The Americans were good people and when they found that Don Anselmo owned more than eight acres of land, they offered to pay double the price they had quoted earlier.

10. Why did the storyteller fail to convince Don Anselmo to accept more money?

The storyteller failed to convince Don Anselmo to accept more money because Don Anselmo felt that he was insulted by the offer.

11. Why do you think the Americans wanted to buy Don Anselmo's land?

The little creek ran through the land of Don Anselmo. His orchard was gnarled and beautiful. So, to lead a happy and peaceful life. The Americans wanted to buy Don Anselmo's land.

12. Why did the storyteller say that Americans were honest?

The storyteller said that the Americans were honest because they did not want to cheat Don Anselmo and they were willing to pay Don Anselmo twice the money for his land.

13. Why do you think Don Anselmo did not sell the trees in the Orchard?

Don Anselmo planted a tree for every born child and so the trees in the Orchard belong to the children of Rio-en-Medio. Hence Don Anselmo could sell only the Orchard but not the trees in the Orchard.

14. How do you say that Don Anselmo was generous?

Don Anselmo was generous. Because he was a man of principles, he refused to take the extra money offered by the Americans for his land.

15. What did the story teller's friends complain?

The story teller's friends complained that the children of the village were over running the property purchased by them. The children came every day, played under the trees and took blossoms.

16. What changes did the Americans make to Don Anselmo's property? OR What were the changes made on the ranch after it was sold?

The Americans plastered the old house, pruned the trees and patched the fence.

17. What did Don Anselmo do as he leave the place with money?

Don Anselmo shook hands all around, put on his ragged gloves, took his cane and walked out with the boy behind him.

18. What did the story-teller request Don Anselmo to do after the complaint?

The storyteller told Don Anselmo that according to the deed, the Americans had complete possession of the property, but the children of the village over ran the orchard every day. So, he requested Anselmo to stop the children from doing this so that the Americans could live in peace.

19. What was Don Anselmo's reply to the story teller's request?

Don Anselmo replied that he had sold his property to the Americans because they were good people, but he did not sell them the trees.

20. Why was the story-teller unable to convince the old man?

The Storyteller was unable to convince the old man because the old man insisted that he had sold the property and not the trees which belonged to the children. So, he had not taken double the price fixed for the land.

21. Whose argument do you agree with. Don Anselmo's or the story teller's? Give reasons. (Open ended question) (Ans. is suggestive)

I agree with Don Anselmo's stuck to his principles that he had sold only the land and not the trees which belong to the children of the village. His argument was stronger than the storyteller.

Extracts

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

1)—It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man.¶

a) Who is the old man here?

Don Anselmo

b) Who did the old man negotiated with?

The old man negotiated with the Americans.

c) What were the terms of negotiation?

The old man had agreed to sell his house and land to the Americans for twelve hundred dollars.

d) Why did the negotiation take long time?

Because the old man had a lot of time and he was in no hurry.

2)—They are good people and they are willing to pay you for the additional land as well.You will get almost twice as much¶

a) Who are the good people referred here?

The Americans are referred to as good people.

b) Who calls them good people?

The author Juan A.A.Sedillo calls them so.

c)Why are they offering twice the amount?

The Americans found that Anselmo owned more than eight acres of land almost double of what was mentioned in the deed.

3)—I know these Americans are good people¶

a) Who is the speaker? and why does he call them good people?

Don Anselmo is the speaker and he calls the Americans good people as he was a gentle man.

b) What did he sell them and how much did he offer?

The old man Anselmo sold them his house and land for twelve hundred dollars.

c) Why did he feel insulted? Who insulted him?

The author and the Americans offered twice the amount as in the deed. But Anselmo was an honest and a gentleman. He did not want more than the deed amount. So, he felt insulted.

4)—Finally he signed the deed and took the money but refused to take more than the amount agreed upon.¶

a) Who argued with whom?

the author argued with the old man Don Anselmo.

b) What was argued with him?

He argued with him to take the extra amount for the extra land possessed by Anselmo.

c) Why did he refuse to take the extra amount?

Anselmo was an honest and a gentle man of Rio en Medio. He was a man of principles.

5)—One day they came back to the office to complain. The children of the village were overrunning their property¶

a) Who complained to the office?

The Americans complained to the office.

b) What was their complaint?

Their complaint was that the Children of Rio en Medio were over running their property.

c) What is the property referred here?

The property refers to the land purchased by the Americans

6)—They are good people and want to be your good neighbours always.¶

a) Who said these words? Who are called good people here?

The author called the Americans good people.

b) Who is he speaking to? Why does he speak so?

He is speaking to Anselmo. Because he wants Anselmo to avoid the children of Rio en Medio overrunning their orchard.

c) Who are the neighbours referred here?

The Americans

7)—This was bad, Don Anselmo, I pleaded¶

a) Who said this?

The author said this

b) To whom it was said?

To Don Anselmo.

c) Why did he say so?

Because He said that he did not sell the trees on the orchard. This was bad according to law.

8)—I have planted a tree for that child. The trees in that orchard are not mine, they belong to the children of the village.¶

a) Who planted trees?

Don Anselmo planted trees for the children of Rio en Medio

b) Why did he plant trees?

Because he loved the children as well as the trees.

c) Why did not the trees belong to him?

Because the children of Rio en Medio were the real owners of the village.

Answer in about eight sentences:

1. Don Anselmo and the Americans were generous in their own ways. Explain.

The Americans informed Don Anselmo that after survey, they found that he owns more than eight acres and were willing to pay double the agreed amount. This shows that the Americans were generous, and they did not want to cheat him. Once again when the old man stuck to his words that the trees belong to the children, they bought the trees individually from the villagers Don Anselmo, however, was a man of principles and refused to take anything more than the amount agreed upon and expressed his generosity.

- 2. At last, the problem of ownership was resolved, but it took a long time. What might be the reason for it.**

After buying the property from Don Anselmo by the Americans the children of Rio en Medio, began to overrun the Orchard and spend most of their time there. This was brought to the notice of Don Anselmo and he was asked to stop the children. Don Anselmo claimed that he had sold the land to them but not the trees. He had planted a tree for each child born in the village and the trees belonged to the children, not to him. The owners were left with no choice. They had to buy the trees individually from the villages and this took a long time.

- 3. —I did not sell the trees because I could not, they are not mine. How did the old man support this statement?**

The old man explained that he was the oldest person in the village. Almost everyone there was related to him and all the children of Rio en Medio were his nieces and nephews. He planted a tree for every child that was born in the village. So, the trees in the Orchard belonged to the children. Hence there was no way he could sell the trees along with the land.

- 4. Don Anselmo's reaction to the offer of more money was not expected. Justify this statement.**

Don Anselmo agreed to sell his land for twelve hundred dollars. After the survey the Americans found that the land was more than 8 acres and they were willing to offer twice the amount for the extra land. The old man could have been happy but as he heard this the old man hung his head for a moment and stared at the storyteller. He felt that he was being insulted. He told them that he had agreed to sell his property for twelve hundred dollars to the Americans because they are good and stuck to his words. This reaction of the old man is truly unexpected.

Unit - 3
I AM THE LAND

-MARINA DE BELLAGENTA

II. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences.

- 1. —I wait|| is repeated five times in the poem. What quality of the speaker is highlighted with this repetition?**

Human beings are troubling the earth. They say that they own the lands proclaim that the land is theirs. Mother earth has an ocean of patience and bears all the cruelty committed by man.

- 2. Bring out the contrast between the speaker and the reader in the poem, —I am the land||.**

The speaker in the poem is land. It says that it is always patient and bears all that is done to it. The reader uses the land in many ways. He digs the land, grows fruits and trees and even fights for land.

- 3. What are the activities which go on over the land?**

Man buys land, digs land and plants trees, grows fruit on it. Children dance and play on land. Man, also fences and makes boundaries over the land.

- 4. —You cannot put a fence
Around the planet Earth||**

Is this a tone of weakness or self-assertion? Give reason for your answer.

It is a tone of self-assertion. The poet mocks at those who are greedy. They wage wars to acquire more land. The earth has given everything to us. Whatever injustice we are doing, the earth bears everything patiently. We cannot put a fence around the mother earth.

Extracts

Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow: -

- 1) —You say you own me, I wait||**

A) Who does „You“ and „I „refer to?

„You „refers to people. „I „refers to the earth.

B) What is owned here?

People own the earth.

C) How does the person wait?

The earth waits with patience.

- 2) —You shout, I lie patient. You buy me, I wait with muddy holes”**

A) Who is shouting here?

The people are shouting.

B) Who is lying patiently?

the earth is lying patiently.

C) What does muddy holes and car lot eyes refer to?

Muddy holes refer to the virtual holes on the earth.

3) —Then someone tickles me, plants life...fruit...grass.... trees.॥

A) Who does „someone“ refer to?

„Someone“ refers to the farmers.

B) Who is ticked?

The earth is tickled by the farmer.

C) What is the effect of that tickling on it?

It is making the earth smile with several plants“ flowers, fruits and trees.

4)—You come with guns a chain link necklace chokes me now.॥

A) Who came with guns?

The soldiers came with guns to fight against their enemies.

B) Who is choked here?

The earth is choked by the war mongers.

C) What does „chain link necklace“ mean?

The fence between the nations is like a necklace around the neck of the earth.

5) —YOU CANNOT PUT A FENCE AROUND THE PLANET EARTH॥

A) Who cannot put fence around the earth?

People cannot put fence around the earth.

B) What is the mood of the speaker expressed here?

The earth is in a mood of self-assertion.

C) Why cannot we put a fence around the around?

The earth round and it is almost covered with water.

III. Answer the following question in 8-10 sentences

- 1. Write the summary of the poem —I am the land॥ OR How does the poet describe that the earth has an ocean of patience in the poem, —I am the land॥.**

In the poem „I am the land“ the poet depicts the mother earth as the speaker. Mother earth tells that she waits with patience when people claim that the land belongs to them. They occupy the land, plough, plant trees, grow fruits and grass. The children dance and play on the land. The land bears everything without a complaint. The soldiers come with guns fighting for the land. People build fences on the land to divide nations which suffocates like chains in her neck. But mother earth mocks at the people“s behaviour with a tone of self-assertion.

Unit – 4

4. DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR

-SRI R. VENKATARAMAN

Answer the following questions briefly

1. Ambedkar had a great thirst for books when he was a student. Explain.

Throughout his life Dr. Ambedkar was a voracious reader. He had an insatiable thirst for books. He bought books by curtailing his daily needs. In New York he purchased about 2,000 books and that they to be sent to India in 32 boxes.

2. How did the fourteenth amendment to the US Constitution and Mahatma Phule influence on Ambedkar?

While in U.S.A. Ambedkar was drawn to the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the U.S.A. which gave freedom to the Black Americans. He was at once the parallel of the situation for the depressed classes in India. On returning India he was greatly influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule, the votary of a classless society and women's upliftment. This made him to devote all his time and talents for the betterment of his underprivileged brethren.

3. There were great luminaries on the Drafting Committee Dr. Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot. Give reasons.

Dr. Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee. He was tactful, frank and had utmost patience. He explained clearly the meaning and scope of the different provisions of the Draft constitution. He explained the most complicated legal concepts which could be easily understood even by a layman.

4. Write a short note on Dr. Ambedkar's idea/perception of the three pillars of state.

Dr. Ambedkar had a clear idea about mutuality of the legislature, the Executive and the judiciary. He said that the jurisdiction of each should be clear and untrammelled. He had a sense of the importance of the role of citizens.

5. What are the significant observations of Dr. Ambedkar on the constitution?

The constitution is a fundamental document which defines the position and power of the three organs of the state – the executive, the judiciary and the legislature. It also defines the powers of the executive and legislature as against the citizens. The other purpose of constitution to limit their authority to avoid tyranny and oppression by the legislature and the Executive.

6. Nehru choose Dr. Ambedkar as the law minister. What might have inspired Nehru to do so?

Ambedkar had a great skill in law and legislation. He had the vision of social justice. Therefore, Nehru chose him to be Law Minister of India.

7. What made Dr. Ambedkar describe the methods of civil disobedience, Non-cooperation and Satyagraha as the —Grammar of Anarchy?

According to Ambedkar, methods of civil disobedience non-cooperation and Satyagraha are necessary in a state which is ruled by foreigners. But in a democratic country, these methods should not be used. If used there would be loss of lives and public property.

8. How did Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi try to wipe out caste discrimination from India?

Gandhiji reminded the higher castes their duty towards the depressed classes. Babasaheb Ambedkar did the same by reminding them of their inherent rights to equality with the higher and more powerful castes. One stressed the duties, the other stressed the rights.

Extracts

Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow: -

1. —He had an insatiable thirst for books.¶

a. Who is the „he“?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b. Who had an insatiable thirst for books?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

c. What does „insatiable“ mean?

That cannot be satisfied

d. Illustrate an example for the above statement?

He bought books by curtailing his daily needs. He purchased about 2,000 old books in New York.

2. —He saw at once the parallel of the situation for the depressed classes in India.¶

a. Who does „he“ refer to?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b. What is the parallel situation mentioned here?

Situation of Black Americans in the USA and situation of the depressed classes in India.

c. How were the „depressed classes“ in India at that time?

They were exploited

3. —They brought about a veritable revolution in social thought.¶

a. Who are „they“?

Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

b. What „revolution“ is referred to here?

Bringing equality between higher castes and depressed classes

c. How did they bring about the revolution?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar reminded the depressed classes of their rights to equality and Gandhiji reminded the higher castes of their duties towards the depressed classes.

4. —In an interesting observation, he once described the methods of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and Satyagraha as the —grammar of anarchy.¶

a. Who is the „he“?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

b. According to the author, when do these methods assume importance?

Ans: Against an alien power.

c. Why are these methods called as “grammar of anarchy”?

Because it is used against democratic government elected by people’s consent.

5. —His flair for legislative work became evident to the whole nation.¶

a. Who had the flair for legislative work?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

b. How did his flair become evident to the whole nation?

When Ambedkar made effective contributions to the debates on a variety of subjects

c. How did his flair get recognition?

He was made the chairman of the drafting committee.

6. Who could have dreamt that one born to a Mahar family would one day become not only a Law Minister but a Law – Maker....?

a. Who is referred to as „Law Minister“ here?

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

b. Who chose him to be the Law Minister?

Jawaharlal Nehru

c. Why is he recognized as the Law maker?

Because he had skills in the field of law and legislation.

7) —I have no doubt whether we agree with him or not in many matters, that perseverance.‖

a) Who said this?

Jawaharlal Nehru

b) Who does „Him“ refer to?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

c) When did the speaker say these words?

At the time of Ambedkar’s death.

8) —The who took such an important part in our activities has passed away‖

a) Who said this?

Jawaharlal Nehru

b) Who passed away?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

c) What is the meaning of the phrase „passed away“?

It means „dead“.

9) —The only valid division are the division between those who are noble and wholesome and those who are ignoble and unwholesome‖

a) Who said these words?

Buddha

b) When did he say these words?

About 2500 years ago.

c) What does the word „division“ refer here?

The caste division.

10) —A symbol of revolt‖ he said

a) Who made this statement?

Jawaharlal Nehru

b) Who is called „a symbol of revolt“?

Ambedkar

c) Why is he described so?

Because he fought against the discrimination of the cast system.

THE SONG OF INDIA

-V. K. GOKAK

1. Identify the two speakers in the poem. What does one of the speakers want to sing about?

The two speakers are the poet and Mother India. One of the speakers, the poet, wants to sing in praise of Mother India

2. What are the epics? Why does the poet call the temples as „epics in stone“? OR

How are the Indian temples, „epics in stone“?

Epics are long poems, typically the ones derived from ancient oral tradition, narrating the deeds and adventures of heroic or legendary figures or the history of a nation. The poet calls temples „epics in stone“ because each temple has a story to unfold. Moreover, on the walls of each temple, there are numerous sculptures narrating many a story.

4. Who does the poet mean by „of your children that died to call their own“?

The poet refers to the freedom struggle when he talks about the children who died to call India their own as it was under the British rule.

5. What, according to the poet, is the contribution of the seers and prophets?

The seers and the prophets guide the man who is alone on his pilgrimage. In other words, they offer spiritual guidance. They put people on the right path with their teachings and preaching.

6. Why is the poet „querulous“? What does he want to do?

„Querulous“ means „complaining“. The poet is peeved that he cannot sing a song of the glory of his Motherland since the Mother objects to each subject of praise considered by the poet. So the poet throws the ball in the court of the Mother and asks her whether there is any theme at all that would lend itself to a song in praise of the Motherland.

6. What do the night, the sun god and the clear dawn represent?

The night represents sorrow in the lives of men, the sun God refers to the hands of the saviors who take away the sorrow from the life of people and the clear dawn represents the bright future

7. Explain the lines „A song bathed in the stainless blue unvapouring in the void“.

„Stainless blue“ refers to the clear sea. The metaphor refers to a song of pure joy which is free of negativity. The phrase „Unvapouring in the void“ can mean crystal clear, without the mist in the openness of the sky.

8. Write in brief the vision of the future of India. OR

9. What does 'the Motherland writing the Book of Morrow' signify?

„The Book of the Morrow“ refers to the future of India. Despite all the squalor, dirt, problems and poverty, the Mother is still hopeful of a bright future. She is protective towards her children and knows that the morning is going to be bright without the nightmare.

10. Why did the children have to die to call the Mother their own?

The children had to sacrifice their lives in the freedom struggle against the British who had colonized India. It is ironic that the children had to claim their mother as their own. This means we had to claim our own land after being under the British Rule.

Summary

This poem is in the form of a dialogue where the two speakers are the poet and the mother India. The poet wishes to sing depicting the natural beauty of India like the snow-capped Himalayas, the three seas, the rock cut temples, the dawns, the lakes, the shipbuilding yards, the steel-building yards, the steel-mills. But Mother India tells him to sing a song of the beggars, lepers who swarm the streets. She asks him to sing for millions of people who work hard to earn a iron men who came in the wake of strikes. The poet gets annoyed and asks why he could not sing any song whole heartedly in her praise“ Mother India raises on hearing his words, looking beautiful draped in clear blue sky with milky white oceans moving around her. She writes the „The Book of the Morrow“ in which she wants a glorious India where people do not suffer, where they are literate and not biased by caste and class system. She wants an India which is free from the darkness of ignorance and which is full of the light of the light of the knowledge.

Unit - 5
THE CONCERT

-SHANTA RAMESHWAR RAO

II. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each:

1. Why did Smitha get excited after reading the newspaper?

Smitha got excited after reading the newspaper because it had the news of Pandit Ravi Shankar's music concert at the Shanmukhananda Auditorium the next day.

2. Why do you think the mother cautioned the girl?

Smitha's brother, Anant had been struck with cancer. He was very sick and was lying on the bed. So the mother cautioned Smitha not to disturb Ananth.

3. Why did Smita's family move to Bombay?

Smita's brother Ananth was suffering from cancer. They moved to Bombay from their native town Gaganpur, so that he could be treated at the cancer hospital in the city.

4. In what way was the truth frightening to Smitha?

Ans.: Though Smitha and her family had pretended Anant would get well, she had known that Anant was going to die of cancer. This was frightening to Smitha.

5. Do you consider Anant a talented boy? Justify your answer.

Yes, Anant was a talented boy. He was the best table – tennis player in the school and the fastest runner. He was learning to play the Sitar and was already able to compose his own tunes.

6. —They had come with high hopes, what hopes did Anant's parents have?

Anant's parents had high hopes in the miracles of modern science. They thought that he would be cured. Then he could talk and run again and hoped that he would become a great sitarist one day.

8. Aunt Sushila was a generous lady. How would you justify this statement?

Whenever Smita's family came to Bombay for Anant's treatment they stayed in Aunt Sushila's house. Her apartment was small but there was always room for them. By this we can say that Aunt Sushila was a generous lady.

9. What did the doctors say to Anant's parents? Were they words of hope or words of despair?

The doctors asked Anant's parents to take him home and give him whatever he liked. They were the words of despair because his parents realized that he had not many days to live.

10. What was the chance of a lifetime for Ananth?

Ananth was a music lover and was also learning to play sitar. Listening to Sitar maestro's music and attend his concert was the chance of lifetime for Anant.

11. What was the daring thought that came to Smita?

Requesting the music wizard to come home to play Sitar for Anant was the daring thought that came to Smitha.

12. How did Smitha enjoy the concert?

Smitha was spellbound by the music. As the first notes came over the air, she felt as if the gates of enchantment and wonder were opening. But every beat of Tabla reminded her of Anant's voice.

13. Do you think of Response of music maestros was unusual? Justify your answer.

No, the response of music maestros was not unusual because any person with good heart and is compassionate towards other sorrows would do the same.

14. The neighbours could not believe their eyes. Why do you think they felt like this?

The neighbours could not believe their eyes when they saw music maestros get down from the taxi in front of their blocks because they never expected such famous people to heed to the request of a small girl to fulfil her brother's wish.

15. Did Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha keep their promise? If yes, how?

Yes, Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha kept their promise. Next day they went to Anant's house and played for the boy.

16. Do you like the ending of the story? Why? If you don't, how would you like to end it?

No, because I don't like sad ending. I would like to see Anant getting cured and back to his earlier days like playing table tennis and sitar.

17. In the course of the story _The Concert_, whom do you consider to be more worried, Smita or Anant?

In the story, Smita was more worried than others. Though attending the concert was a chance of lifetime, she could not enjoy it completely because Anant was not with her. She was always thinking how to fulfil Anant's wish.

Extracts

1) —We mustn't miss the chance, —he said. I've-I've —always wanted to hear him and see him.¶

a) Who said this?

Anant said this

b) who does „we „refer to?

„We „refers to Anant and his family.

c) What is the chance here referred?

The chance here refers to the last wish of Anant to see and hear Pandit Ravi Shankar.

2) —This is not the last time they are going to play¶

a) Who is the speaker?

Who is spoken to?

Anant's mother is speaking to Anant.

b) Who does „they“ refer here?

They refer to Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha

c) Why did the speaker say so?

Because Anant was a fan of Ravi Shankar. But he could not attend his concert as he was suffering from cancer.

3) —They had come with high hopes.¶ They did not voice their fears‘

a) What were the „high hopes“?

The hopes of recovery of Anant from cancer.

b) Do you think their hopes would be filled?

No, their hopes would not be fulfilled. Because Anant was suffering from cancer.

c) Doctors said something to the parents. Were those words of hope or words of despair?

Those were the words of despair which the parents could not understand.

d) Who does „they“ refer to?

„They“ refers to Anant's parents.

4) —Take him home. Give him the things he likes, indulge him!

a) Who said these words?

Doctors who were treating Ananth.

b) Why did they say so?

They knew that Ananth had not many days left.

c) Did they bring him home?

Yes, his parents brought him home.

5) —Panditji is busy man. You must not bother him with such requests.

a) Who was bothering Panditji ?

Smitha

b) What was her request?

She requested Pandit Ravishankar to come to the house and play for Ananth.

c) Who said the above words?

A large moustachioed man.

6) —They could not believe their eyes. It is It is not possible!"

a) Who could not believe their eyes?

Neighbours of Aunt Susheela's house.

b) What made them so?

Great Musicians Ravishankar and Ustad Alla Rakha had come to Ananth's house to play.

c) Why could not they believe?

Such great musicians hardly come to anybody's house to play.

IV. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of 8-10 sentences each:

1. Why do you think that Smitha and Ravi Shankar deserve the appreciation of readers?

Smitha could not take Anant with her to the concert because he was suffering from cancer. She went to the concert with her father and enjoyed Ravi Shankar's recital. She also wanted her brother to listen to Ravi Shankar's music. So, she approached Ravi Shankar and told all about Anant and requested him to come to his house and play sitar. No one could imagine that a great musician like Ravi Shankar would agree to her request. But he along with tabla maestro Ustad Alla Rakha played for Anant. Thus, Smitha and Ravi Shankar deserve our appreciation.

2. „Where there is will, there is way“. How is this saying apt for Smitha?

Smitha and Anant had done things together. Now Anant was ill and could not accompany Smitha to the music concert. Instead of sitting home and repenting for the loss, she went to the concert with her father. She also gathered courage to request Panditji to come to her house and play for Anant. To everyone's surprise maestros agreed to her request and came to her house and played for him. It was unbelievable for everyone. Thus, we can justify that „Where there is will, there is way“ is apt for Smitha.

Unit - 5
JAZZ POEM TWO

-CAR WENDAL HINES, Jr

III Answer the following questions in two or three sentences:

1. Give a short description of the Jazz player

The Jazz player has wrinkled old face. He is unshaven and has a tired look. He wears a faded blue shirt, old necktie and jacket. His shoes too are old and worn out.

2. Why do you think the Jazz player keeps her head down?

The Jazz player is a poor, old man. He has led a hard life. He is tired and keeps his head down.

3. The word 'old' has been repeated several times in the first two stanzas.

Everything about the man is old his face, his clothes and his shoes. He appears to be a pathetic figure.

4. What message does the Jazz player want to convey?

The Jazz player wants to convey to the world that he is Black man who can draw people towards him through his music.

5. How does the Jazz player change as he plays on the saxophone?

As the Jazz player starts to play on the Saxophone, he is no longer an old Black man. He produces wonderful music and appears to be like a bird flying higher and higher.

6. How has the Jazz player held his instrument?

The Jazz player has held his instrument across his chest. It is supported by a wire coat hanger from his neck.

7. 'He is no longer a man' says the poet. Who else is he supposed to be if he is no longer a man?

The Jazz player forgets everything when he plays the music to preach the world. At that moment he feels like a bird which gathers his wings and flies higher and higher.

IV Answer the following in 8-10 sentences each.

1. Write the substance of the poem 'Jazz Poem Two'.

An old Jazz musician is standing like a Black Ancient mariner. His old face is wrinkled and weary. His faded blue shirt has turned dark with sweat. Blue shirt has turned dark with sweat. His stomach is hanging loosely. His jacket is worn out and his necktie is undone and dropping loosely over the jacket. His shoes are torn and are stuffed with paper to cover the holes. His rough unshaven face shows pain.

He stands alone head down, eyes closed, and ears perked. An old saxophone hangs across his chest supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger. He gently lifts the saxophone to the parted lips. But once he starts playing music, he is no longer a Black man but a bird which gathers his wings and flies high and higher. He seems to be spreading the message of God through his music.

2. Describe the physical appearance of Jazz? What special skill did he have?

The Jazz player has a rough unshaven face and sagging stomach. He wears a faded blue shirt, a loose necktie and an old jacket. His shoes are run down. Across his chest is an old alto saxophone supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger. The Jazz player at first has a weary expression on his face. He keeps his head down and appears lifeless. When it is his turn to play, he lifts the saxophone to his lips, suddenly, he is filled with a new life. He is no longer an ordinary man. He is like a bird flying higher and higher, totally lost in the beautiful music he produces.

Unit - 6
THE DISCOVERY

-HERMAN OULD

II. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each:

1. Give a short description of the appearance of Columbus.

Columbus was a tall, well build man of forty-six. His hair was prematurely white, fair complexion and ruddy.

2. The play begins with a song. What mood does this convey?

The seamen who had been away from home for a long time had not sighted land. The song shows that the seamen were desperate.

3. ‘There are limits to patience’, says Diego. What does this suggest about Diego’s state of mind?

Diego along with the seamen were tired of the voyage and wanted to return home, but Columbus was firm and would not give up. So, Diego desperately said these words.

4. Who do you think has the lives of fifty in his hands? How?

Christopher Columbus had the lives of fifty seamen in his hands. He was their captain. The seamen were tired and wanted to return home, but Columbus was firm and would not give up.

5. What does Columbus feel his worst enemy? Why do you think he feel so?

Columbus feels that his uncontrolled tongue is his worst enemy. Columbus was a man who lost his temper soon and was easily irritated. He would often speak rudely to his men which made them angry towards him.

6. ‘Mutiny is an ugly word’, says Diego. Is mutiny an ugly word? If so, why?

Yes, because mutiny leads to destruction. Mutiny curbs the development of determination, tolerance and faith in God.

7. How does Pedro try to defend the drunken seamen? Was he right in defending them?

Pedro defending that the drunken seamen were simple men and wanted to relax by drinking as they did not have the same vision as Columbus.

Pedro was not right in defending the seamen because their drinking was leading to unruly behaviour.

8. Columbus was always furious when he heard the seamen’s song. Why did it make him angry?

The song expressed the seamen’s love for drinking which was a sign of their deep discontent. Columbus was angry because they did not understand what he was trying to achieve.

9. Columbus feels that whatever he does, it is God’s will. What will of God does he like to fulfil through this venture?

Columbus felt that it was the will of God that he should discover a new world which would bring wealth to his country and help them to bring new souls on the path to God.

10. Columbus says, —Would God implant desire to solve mystery and he doesn't provide solutions?|| Identify the mood of Columbus in saying this?

Columbus had been sailing for many days not yet sighted land. His men were turning against him. But Columbus felt that if God had sent him, he would surely help him find a way. These words show that he had faith in God.

11. Pepe warns Columbus about some people. Who are they?

Pepe warns Columbus about the other sailors because they drank too much and were going against Columbus.

12. How did the seamen show their anger towards Columbus?

The seamen rushed in an angry mass towards Columbus growling like wild animals.

13. —Discipline knows no buts|| what made Columbus say this?

Columbus wanted to punish Guillermo Ires, who had disobeyed Columbus. So, he ordered that Guillermo should be brought to him. Francisco tried to protest, against this. Columbus then said these words.

14. Why do the Crewmates of Columbus feel desperate?

After sailing for so many days, Columbus and his men could not sight a land. They were tired and wanted to return to their homes and families. But Columbus would not give up. So they were desperate.

15. _I will perform it myself_, says Columbus. What does _it_ mean here?

It means to put him in irons for the first man to move towards Columbus.

16. _Devil's track to nowhere_, says Guillermo. What does this suggest about the thinking of the seamen?

The seamen felt that Columbus was perhaps possessed by the Devil. He was risking their lives and taking them on a voyage which would take them nowhere.

17. How did Pepe prove his loyalty to Columbus?

Pepe was the only person who had faith in Columbus and tried to warn him about how desperate the others had become. When the seamen rushed to kill Columbus, Pepe stood before them with his arms spread out and told them that they would have to kill him first. His loyalty put the others to shame.

18. —This is a voyage of discovery||. What had Columbus set out to discover?

Columbus had set out to discover a new world, where he would find new wealth and a new territory for his king and queen to rule.

19. According to Columbus, what was the one thing that he had discovered?

Columbus said that he had discovered one thing – that if a man had a vision, he must follow it alone. He should not expect loyalty, friendship, discipline or obedience from others.

20. Pepe says, —Everybody doubts.....except me. Why do you think he is an exception?

Because Pepe was loyal to his captain and believed that the captain would reach his destiny when the other seamen wanted to attack him with anger.

21. Pepe excitedly declares that he is still loyal to the leaders what effect does it have on others like Juan and Guillermo?

Pepe was the only one who had the faith that Columbus would discover a new world. But the other sailors like Juan and Guillermo rebelled against him and even tried to attack him and abused Pepe when he came forward to save Columbus from being attacked.

Extracts

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow

1.—There are limits to patience, sir!

A. Who lost his patience?

Diego lost his patience.

B. Who is he speaking to?

Diego is speaking to Pedro.

C. Why did speak so?

He lost his patience and wanted to go back to Spain.

2.—Why should one man have the lives of fifty in his hands?!

A. Who said these words to whom?

Diego said these words to Pedro.

B. What does the speaker mean?

The speaker means that the seamen are forced against their incapacity.

C. Who had the lives of fifty in his hands?

Columbus had the lives of fifty in his hands.

3.—I hope we are not entertaining mutinous thoughts, Diego.!

A. Who did not entertain mutinous thoughts?

Pedro did not entertain mutinous thoughts.

B. Who said this?

Pedro said this to Diego.

C. Why did he say so?

Because, he had lost his patience.

4.—They are simple men and must have their relaxation||

A. Who does „they“ refer to?

“They“ refers to the seamen

B. What were they doing for relaxation?

They were singing for relaxation.

C. Who is the captain? What were his visions?

Columbus is the captain. His vision was to discover the New World America.

5. —I do not claim your confidence, sir.||

A. Who do „I „refer to?

„I „refer to Pedro.

B. Who is the „sir „here?

Columbus is the „sir „here

C. What was he confident in?

He was his confident in his discovery.

6. —I prefer your company to theirs.||

A. Whose company does the speaker prefer to?

The speaker prefers the company of Columbus.

B. Whose company does not he like? Why?

He does not like the company of the seamen.

C. Why does not he want their company?

Because of their desperate and horrible behaviour.

7.—The Santa Maria will be the lighter for his carcass.||

A. Who said this? Who reported it to Columbus?

Francisco said this. Pepe reported it to Columbus.

B. What is the Santa Maria?

The Santa Maria is the ship that Columbus was on to discover the New World.

C. Why did he say so?

Because he was discontented with the voyage. He was home sick.

8.—Discipline is a thing of the past, sir. It’s you or us.||

A. Who is the speaker?

Francisco is the speaker.

B. Who is he speaking to?

He is speaking to Columbus.

C. Why is he speaking so?

He is speaking so, because he was discontented with the voyage. He was home sick.

9. —And who's to put him in irons? We are thirty to one.‖

A. Who asked this question?

Guillermo asked this question.

B. Why would he put him in irons?

Because they were against Columbus. They were rebellious on Columbus.

C. Whom does „thirty to one „refer to?

Sailors.

10. —We want our homes and our families.‖

A. Who said this?

Guillermo said this to Columbus.

B. What were his feelings?

He was against Columbus. He was rebellious on Columbus

C. Who is he speaking to?

He is speaking to Columbus.

11. —What! Does that child stand between me and death?‖

A. Who said this?

Columbus said this

B. Who was the child standing between the speaker and death?

Pepe was the child standing between the speaker and death.

C. When did the speaker say so?

When the sailors came roaring against Columbus in a rebel.

12. —Your best cannot be bettered.‖

A. Whose best cannot be bettered?

Francisco's best cannot be bettered.

B. Why did the speaker say so?

Because he lost his self-confidence.

C. What is the meaning of the statement?

This means that when one reaches the level of being best, he can never improve.

13. —A good sailor knows his placel.‖

A. To whom it was said?

It was said to Diego.

B. What does it mean?

Columbus wanted to point out to Diego that he had no right to be on the quarter deck. It is an indirect command.

C. What was „Diego's reaction?

Diego tried to suppress his anger and with a scowl goes off from there.

14. —Discipline knows no buts‖

A. Who said these words?

Columbus said these words to Francisco.

B. Whom did he say these words to?

He asked Francisco to bring Guillermo Ires to him for speaking against him.

C. What did Columbus mean to say by these words?

Columbus meant that one should not hesitate to enforce discipline.

15. —Mutiny is an ugly word, Sir!

A. Why did the speaker say these words?

When Pedro asked Diego whether he was thinking of rebelling against Columbus, he said so.

B. In what way the word is ugly?

The word is ugly because Mutiny“ is a deed which leads to destruction.

C. Who is the sir here?

Pedro is the „sir“ here

IV Answer the following questions in a paragraph of 8-10 sentences.

1. —Columbus had the will power and had the strength to face obstacles! Justify your answer.

Columbus and his crew left Spain to discover the new world. He and his men sailed for a long time but did not come across the trace of any land. The sailors were fed up. They wanted to go back to their places. They asked Columbus to turn the ship back to their country. When Columbus asked them to wait for a few days, the crew became angry. The sailors thought of revolting and even murdering Columbus. One of the sailors rushed towards Columbus to murder him, Pepe another sailor interviewed him and saved the life of Columbus. Columbus had a lot of patience and encouraged his sailors not to become desperate.

After a few days Columbus saw a light faintly flickering raising up and down. The land he discovered was west Indies. The crew jumped with joy.

2. Swami Vivekananda says, —Purity Patience and Perseverance are the essentials to success – And above all Love. Does Columbus possess all these qualities? Justify.

Columbus wanted to discover a new world which would make his country, king and queen rich. He had faith in God and there was purity in his intentions. All his men wanted to give up, but he had patience and he persevered till he reached his goal. He did not lost heart. Columbus had love – love for his country. Love for God. His good qualities finally lead him to success.

3. How was the excitement of finding a new land expressed by different characters at the end of the play?

Columbus pointed out a light, faintly flickering, which rises and down. Then Pedro, with a wild shout said Glory by to God and the sea men with joy and excitement cried a light, land! Land! and blessed mother of God

BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST

-JAMES T. FIELDS

III. Answer the following in 2—3 sentences each:

1. **Usually storms are formed in the deep sea. What precaution have the sailors got to take before voyage?**

Before setting out on a voyage, sailors must make sure that the ship is strong enough to withstand any storm at sea. They must be well stocked with food and water. They need lifesaving jackets and be sturdy swimmers.

2. **When the captain shouted. _We are lost'. How did his daughter react?**

His daughter held his hand and gently asked if God protected us on land would he not protect us when they are on the ocean.

3. **The speaker and his crewmates sat in darkness and prayed. What did they hear?**

They heard the storm raging at sea, then the sailors sat in the darkness and prayed; The captain staggered down the stairs and shouted, „we are lost“.

4. **The crew mates kissed the maiden and spoke in better cheers. What made them feel cheerful?**

The little girl asked her father if God protected them on land. Would he not protect them on the sea? Her faith in God brought hope to the sailors and they kissed her in joy.

5. **_A ship is always safe at the shore, but it was not built for that' what does this mean?**

A ship is built to take people and goods across the seas. If it just stays on the shore it will no doubt be unharmed but would be of no use to anyone.

6. **The poet uses the phrase _the hungry sea'. What can the reader imagine from this?**

The poet personifies the sea hungry because when the storm is very severe, the huge waves will drown the ship and sailors as if the sea is very hungry.

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

1. —We were crowded in the cabin, not a soul would dare to sleep||.

A. Who does „we“ refer to?

„We“ refers to the sailors in the poem Ballad of the Tempest“.

B. Why were they crowded in the cabin?

They were troubled by the terrible tempest amid the sea.

C. Not a soul would dare to sleep-why was it so?

Because the sailors were afraid that the storm would destroy the ship and their lives.

- 2.|| —It is a fearful thing in winter to be shattered by the blast||.

A. Which is the „fearful thing referred here“?

The fearful thing here is the tempest in the sea.

B. Where did the fearful thing appear?

The fearful thing appeared in the mid sea.

C. What did it shatter?

It shattered the mast of the ship.

3.—So we shuddered there in silence, For the stoutest held his breath,||

A. Who shuddered in silence?

The sailors in the tempest shuddered in silence.

B. Why were they shuddered in silence?

They were shuddered in silence because they heard the breaking sound of the mast.

C. Who does stoutest refer to?

The „stoutest“ refers to the bravest sailors.

4.—We are lost! —The captain shouted, as he staggered down the stairs.

A. Who does „we „refer to?

“We“ refers to the captain of the ship and his crew.

B. Why did he shout so?

The captain saw the mast of the ship destroyed by the storm.

C. Why did he stagger down the stairs?

He thought that there was no hope for their life.

5.—Isn‘t God upon the ocean, just the same as on the land? ||

A. who spoke this statement? To whom?

The captain’s daughter spoke this statement to her father.

B. When did the speaker said this?

The speaker said this when the captain was desperately shouting that they were lost.

C. What was the effect of the statement?

This statement inspired the crew and they anchored the ship to the harbor safely.

V. Answer the following in 8-10 sentences:

1. Write in your own words the substance of the poem Ballad of the Tempest

It was dark, stormy night in winter a ship was out at sea. Huge waves dashed against the ship and the roar of the sea filled the sailors with fear. They crowded together in one cabin. Even the bravest among them could not sleep. They just sat in the darkness and prayed. As the storm continued, the captain too gave up hope and said that nothing could save them. At that point, the captain’s little daughter held his hand and quietly asked if God protected them on sea. Her faith in God filled the sailors with a new hope. By morning, the storm cleared, and they reached harbour safely.

VI. Quote from memory

We were crowded in the cabin,
Not a should would dare to sleep,
It was midnight on the waters,
And a storm was on the deep.

Tis a fearful thing in winter
To be shattered by the blast,
And to hear the rattling trumpet
Thunder, "Cut away the mast!"

So, we shuddered there in silence, -
For the stoutest held his breath,
While the hungry sea was roaring
And the breakers talked with death

As thus we sat in darkness
Each one busy with his prayers,
"we are lost!" the captain shouted,
As he staggered down the stairs

But his little daughter whispered,
As she took his icy hand,
"Isn't God upon the ocean,
Just the same as on the land?"

Then we kissed the little maiden,
And we spoke in better cheer,
And we anchored safe in harbour
When the morn was shining clear.

-JAMES T. FIELDS

COLOURS OF SILENCE

-NATIONAL BOOK TRUST OF INDIA

I. Answer the following question in 2-3 sentences each:

1. Why was Satish confined to bed? What was the worst thing for him? Why was it so?

After the accident, Satish's legs became very weak, requiring several operations. He frequently suffered from bouts of fever and infections of the ear. So, he was confined to bed. He was becoming deaf and he could not bear the silence.

2. How did Satish meet with an accident?

On a holiday in Kashmir, Satish went hiking with his father and brother while crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids, his foot slipped, and he fell into the rapids.

3. Satish didn't want to go to a new school. What was the reason?

Satish didn't want to go to a new school where he couldn't talk to the other children, where everyone would make fun of his deafness.

4. How did Satish's brother Inder, help him?

Inder sat with Satish for hours with him and talked to him, teaching him words and pronunciation. He spends time with him, trying to teach him things/

5. What did Satish see at the far corner of the garden? Why did it attract him?

Satish saw a bird at the far corner of the garden. Its restless energy attracted him.

6. Many schools refused to take in Satish. How did it affect him?

Satish became moody and could not talk freely with others. He began to avoid going out to play with the other children.

7. What effect did the books he read have on Satish?

The books that Satish read was meant for adults. That made him feel depressed and left a deep impression upon his sensitive mind. His own world is comfortable in comparison to the world outside.

8. Describe the bird in the garden, which attracted Satish?

The bird had a long tail and black crest. It was restless and full of energy. Its eyes moved here and there and its whole body seemed ever ready to fly.

9. How did the beautiful bird inspire Satish?

Satish stared at the bird for a long time. After it flew away, he took out his notebook and pencil and made a sketch of the bird. He soon began to spend a lot of time making different sketches.

10. Why was Satish's father against drawing?

Satish's father felt that artists do not make much money. He wanted a bright future for his son. He thought that it is possible only by studying hard. He thought drawing as waste of time.

11. Satish's father accepted that his son's destiny lay in canvas and paint. What did he promise to do? How did Satish express his gratitude?

Satish's father promised to find out the best school of arts so that Satish could make his life in the field of his choice. Satish's eyes filled with tears and he hugged his father tightly.

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow

1. —Will you come to school tomorrow?||

A. Who asked this question?

Satish's friend Surrender asked this question.

B. Why did he shake his head?

Because Satish was suffering from bouts of fever and ear infections.

C. Did he continue his education in the school?

No, he had to leave that school.

2. —We will have to look for a new school,||

A. Why would have they to find a new school?

Because the previous school did not keep Satish as he had hearing problem.

B. Why did Satish shake his head?

Because Satish was unable to talk to the other children and they made fun of him.

C. Was Sathish eager to go to new school?

Sathish was not eager to go to new school, as his classmates would make fun of him.

3.—What will you do in life if you don't get education, eh?||

A. Who asked this question to whom?

Satish's father asked this question to Satish.

B. Why did he asked this question?

Because Satish refused to go to another school.

C. Why could he hear only snatches of his words?

Because Satish was suffering from bouts of fever and ear infections.

4.—My son is not dumb, sir! His hearing is a little bad. He is under treatment and will soon be fine!||

A. Who argued? Who was the son here?

Satish's father argued with the school authorities. Satish is the son here.

B. Why was his hearing a little bad?

His hearing was a little bad because of ear infection

C. Why was his argument failed?

The school refused Satish as he was a deaf.

5.—This is an idle pastime. You would do better to read and get some knowledge,||

A. who was spending his time?

Sathish was spending time.

B. What was his pastime?

Satish spent his pastime in drawing sketches.

C. Why did his father suggested so?

His father wanted him to make his life by education, but Satish spent his time on drawing.

6.—Why do you take away his source of entertainment?"

A. What was the source of entertainment?

Drawing was the source of entertainment

B. Who got that entertainment?

Satish got that entertainment

C. Who took away his source of entertainment? Why?

Satish's father took away his source of entertainment. Because, he did not want his son to make his life by drawing.

D. Who said these words?

Sathish's mother said these words.

7.—They are for you Satish. I will find out the best school of arts for you.¶

A. What does „they“ refer to?

„They“ refer to the painting materials as palette, colours, brushes etc.

B. Who is the person encouraging here?

Satish's father is encouraging his painting.

C. Why did his father allow Sathish continue Painting?

Finally, he understood that his son's field of interest is painting.

IV. Answer the following in 8-10 sentences

1. —Satish Gujral became a great artist, support this statement mentioning a few of his achievements. OR —Physical disability is no barrier to success to Satish. Justify.

Sathish Gujral is among the foremost artists of India. Satish Gujral is accomplished in several art forms like painting, sculpture, architecture and writing. Exhibitions of his works were held in prestigious museums like Museum of modern Art, New York, the Hiroshima collection. Washington and the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi. He has published four books of his works in the various arts. He was awarded the order of the crown for the best architectural design of the 20th century for his design of the Belgian Embassy in New Delhi. He has also been honoured with the Padma Vibhushan.

2. Satish's parents were both his well-wishers. But each cared for him in a different way.

How?

Satish's father was optimistic and hoped that Satish's hearing would come back. Instead of wasting time on drawing, he wanted Satish to study.

Satish's mother did not have the hope that he would recover. She was happy that her son had found good pass time in drawing and she did not want to stop him.

3. How was the accident a turning point in Sathish's life? Discuss briefly and justify your answer.

Satish met with an accident and lost his sense of hearing and was also sick for long time. He could not go school. His father was more interested in sending his son to school to get him educated. In the beginning he was not happy with his son's paintings. But as he was deaf for life, he could not attend the normal school, so he began to paint to pass his time. But later, when his father encouraged his son's talent and nurtured it, he became a great artist of India. If not for this accident he would have got the chance of painting and he would not have become a great artist.

Unit - 7
THE BLIND BOY

-COLLEY CIBBER

III. Answer the following in 2-3 sentences:

1. —The blessings of the sight! can you list out a few of them?

Day and night, beautiful colours, and the beauty of nature around us are the blessings of the sight.

2. How does a blind person understand whether it is day or night?

Whenever the blind person is awake it is day, when he is asleep it is night for him. Sun does not make his day or night.

3. How do others feel about the blind boy? What is his reaction?

People feel sorry for the blind boy and try to show sympathy towards him. The blind boy says that he does not really understand what he is missing so he does not feel that his life is miserable.

4. How does the blind boy pacify himself?

People sympathize with the blind boy. But the boy does not want to be unhappy about what he cannot get. Though he is poor and blind, he feels rich because he is happy.

5. What a normal person can understand is almost a riddle to the blind boy. What is it?

We can recognize day and night. The blind boy can feel the warmth of the sun but doesn't know how the sun can make day and night because when he falls asleep it is night and whenever he is awake it is day for him.

6. What is the message of the poem 'The Blind Boy'?

The message of the poem „The Blind Boy“ is we should be happy and contented with what god has given us. We should not spoil our happiness by trying to get what we can't.

IV Answer the following in 8-10 sentences

1. —We should feel happy with what he had and never go after what we can't get!. How has the poet brought about this message in the poem 'The Blind Boy'? OR Summary of the poem 'The Blind Boy'.

This poem peeps into the feelings of a boy who cannot see. The blind boy is the speaker in the poem. He wonders what light is like for he has never seen it. He wishes to know what his blessings of sight are. People around him talk of the beautiful things they see. They say that the sun shines bright, but he can only feel the warmth of the sun. He cannot understand how the sun brings about night and day. To him, day is when he is awake and night when he sleeps. So, if he remained awake it would continue to be day for him. The blind boy hears people pitying him, but he does not feel sorry for himself. He decides that he will not make himself unhappy over something he cannot get. He would be happy as a King by being ever cheerful.

The Blind Boy

O say what is that thing call'd Light,
Which I must ne'er enjoy;
What are the blessings of the sight?
O tell your poor blind boy!

You talk of wondrous things you see;
You say the sun shines bright:
I feel him warm, but how can he
Or make it day or night?

My day or night myself I make
Whene'er I sleep or play;
And could I ever keep awake
With me 'twere always day.

With heavy sighs I often hear
You mourn my hapless woe;
But sure, with patience I can bear
A loss I ne'er can know.

Then let not what I cannot have
My cheer of mind destroys;
Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,
Although a poor blind boy.

SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL

-KEILIS-BOROK

II. Answer the following in 2 or 3 sentences only:

1. **According to the author, why do some people choose to become scientists though they may not earn much money?**

According to the author, some people choose to be scientists because they cannot live without science. To them science is an adventure and the discovery made is the reward. Instead of money they enjoy freedom, friendship and the joy of uncovering one of the mysteries of nature.

2. **Technical experts were summoned by the then Soviet Academy of sciences solve the problem. What was the problem or What was the „problem“ that the nuclear powers had faced? Was it a violation of the agreement or was it the detection of violation? Explain briefly?**

The three superpowers wanted to come to an agreement, putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test. But there was a possibility that one of the participants could secretly make an underground nuclear explosion. The problem was how the other powers could detect this violation

3. **Technical experts from the superpower nations met in Geneva. Why? /What was the purpose?**

The three superpowers wanted to come to an agreement, putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test. And, to discuss the problems that could arise as a result.

4. **Who will be head hunted by financial institution and pharmaceutical industries? Why?**

The people trained in theoretical physics are head hunted by financial institutions, those trained in frontiers of biological research became founders and directors in the pharmaceutical industry.

5. **Give a few examples which illustrate the writer's stand that scientists are the most practical people in the world.**

All new technologies, all new brands of industry are the results of research by scientists.

It is through their work that we have medicines, electronics, synthetic fibres, modes of transport and the green revolution. This proves that scientists are the most practical people.

6. **—A paradox may refer to a person, a thing or a situation that has two opposite features and therefore seems strangell. In the light of this definition how is MAD a paradox?**

The agreed nations had the nuclear poet signed to stop the nuclear weapons. But if any country violated the agreement and how it could be detected is the paradox.

7. **Make a list of lessons that the writer learnt at the Geneva Summit.**

As a scientist, the author had people like him all over the world, who could think and interact as the author, when he is abroad, he need not feel lonely.

Science gives us hope of survival and well-being for the whole mankind.

Extracts

Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow:

1. **—It turned out that this problem had a direct connection with the theory of seismic waves.¶**

A. When did this „problem“ arise?

This problem arose during the Geneva Summit.

B. What is the „problem“ referred here?

The „problem“ referred here is how the three powers could detect the violation of agreement.

C. Which waves were almost same as seismic waves?

The waves produced from the underground nuclear explosions.

2. —The three nuclear powers were willing to come to an agreement.¶

A. Who were the three nuclear powers?

Soviet Union, United States and United Kingdom.

B. What was the agreement?

The three nuclear powers were willing to come to an agreement putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test.

C. Why were they ready to agreement?

To save the humankind.

3. —At that time every man, and child on the Earth lived under the threat of annihilation?¶

A. What caused this threat?

Nuclear weapons

B. Why did everyone live under the threat?

Because each superpower nation seemed stronger than the other as far as nuclear weapons were concerned.

C. What steps did the three powers take to avoid threat?

They decided to put a ban on nuclear weapon test.

III. Answer the following in 6-8 sentences:

1. What lessons did the writer learn at the Geneva Summit?

The writer learnt many things at the Geneva Summit. The first was that there were people all around the world who think and interact the way he did. Secondly, he learnt that with those people with the same interests around him, he could never feel lonely abroad. Thirdly he realized that science is our indispensable guardian and caretaker.

If there is science, there is hope of survival and wellbeing for all of us.

2. Why did the scientists meet at Geneva? What conclusion did they come to?

After the Second World War the U.S.A., U.S.S.R and U.K. became powerful countries in the world. Each of these nations had nuclear bombs. Within minutes the world could be destroyed. In order to save themselves the superpowers were willing to come to an agreement of putting a ban on the nuclear weapon tests. But there was a doubt about violating this treaty. Therefore, a few scientists all over the world met at Geneva to save the world from danger. They arrived at a decision which resulted in the formulation of Nuclear Test Ban.

3. ‘Iron Curtain’ is referred as a barrier. It was outwardly difficult for the opposite sides of the iron curtain to find out the solution for the problem of violation of agreement. What was the reason?

A cold war was going on the atmosphere. There were political tensions as well and at that moment it was expected from scientists and engineers to find out the solution for the problem of violation of agreement which was impossible. It was because everyone had a different cultural background. They were able to work out a common language by expertise but still the cold war and the political tensions did not allow them to break the Iron Curtain

OFF TO OUTER SPACE TOMORROW MORNING

-NORMAN NICHOLSON

II. Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences:

1. The speaker has the feeling that he is imprisoned. What might have been the reason for him to have such a feeling?

The speaker is alone, and he feels lonely. He cannot have contact with anybody. No one can visit him.

2. Give some instances of daily routine mentioned in the poem 'Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning'?

Writing letters, people visiting, knocking at the door phone contact. The speaker cannot do all these things because he is in space.

3. Why does the poet in the poem 'off To Outer Space Tomorrow Morning' feels that he is imprisoned. What might have been the reason for him to have such a feeling?

In space the astronaut will have no letters, no mail, no friends, or nobody to visit to share happy moments. He is just confined to a solitary confinement as in jail in the capsule door of the spacecraft.

4. The speaker in the poem 'off To Outer Space Tomorrow Morning' says, 'Teacups circling round me like the planets round the sun.' Why does it happen only in space and not on the earth?

On the earth, each object is bound to earth surface by the attraction of the earth called gravity. They rest or move keeping balance on the Center of Gravity. But in space the objects lose weight and the gravitational power of the earth which then move freely around some object of more weight. So, the Teacups circling round me like the planets round the sun.

5. What does the astronaut deprive off in the space?

The astronaut is deprived of many things in space. There will be no calendars or clock. There will be no bond of friendship or relation. They are just confined to the capsule door of the space sealed.

Extracts

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

1—You can cross out my name from the telephone book

A. Who is the speaker?

The astronaut is the speaker.

B. Where is he going to?

He is going into the space next morning.

C. Why does he want to cross out his name?

There will be no communication by phone.

2. —There won't be any calendar, there won't be any clock.....day light will be on the switch and winter under lock.

A. Why are the calendars, useless in the outer space?

The rotation of the space craft makes quick day and night.

B. "winter under lock" what does it mean?

The expression "winter under lock," means, that there is no change of weather.

C. Which location referred to „there“? The Space

3. —I'll doze when I'm sleepy and wake without a knock||

A. Who will doze?

The astronaut will doze.

B. Where is he sleeping?

He is sleeping in the space craft

C. Why does he do so?

Because in space there will be no days and nights as on the earth.

4. —In solitary confinement as complete as any goal||

A. Who would feel solitary?

The astronaut would feel solitary.

B. where does he feel solitary?

In space the astronaut will have no letters, no mail, no friends, or nobody to visit to share happy moments.

C. Why does he says so?

He is just confined to a solitary confinement as in jail in the capsule door of the spacecraft

5. —With the teacups circling round me like the planets round the Sun,||

A. Where does this happen?

This happens in space.

B. Who experienced it?

The astronaut experienced this

C. Why is it so?

Because there is no gravitational force in space.

6. —But you needn't think I'll give you a damn for you or what you are||

A. Who does „I „and you referred here?

„I“ refers to the astronaut and „you“ refer to the astronaut's friends or relatives.

B. What does the phrase „I'll give you a damn for „you“ mean?

This means that the astronaut requests his well-wishers not to think that he would have no time to think about you.

C. Why does he say so?

Because there would be no telephone contacts.

7. —Then you and every soul on earth can go and blow your top||

A. Who is the speaker?

The astronaut is the speaker

B. Where is the speaker going to?

The speaker is going to space.

C. Why does he say every soul to blow their top?

Because it takes twenty hundred light years to travel.

III. Answer the following in 6-8 sentences:

1. How has the poet described the life in space?

He has mentioned that there is absence of gravitation pull in space. Everything keeps on swirling inside the rocket. The concept of day and night doesn't apply in space. There will be no communication in the form of letters and mails with the outer world. Calendars and clocks are useless in space. Totally, we can say that life in space is totally in contrast to life on earth.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

1. NARAYANPUR INCIDENT

-SHASHI DESHAPANDE

I. Answer the following in about 2-3 sentences each

1. Why were the students marching in the street? Or

How were the students marching an unusual march?

The students were marching to give a notice to the collector, for the British to quit India. It was uncommon because they walked silently without shouting slogans or behaving in a violent manner. Even though there were policemen, they marched as if the policemen didn't exist.

2. Can you guess what the police officer had been talking to the student leaders?

The students met the D.S.P. and one of them handed him a piece of paper. The Police Officer didn't even glance at it. This shows that he might have advised them to go back. He might have told them to stop their agitation.

3. Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed with the way students were marching.

What was the reason?

The students marched back to their homes silently and Manju and Babu thought that the students feared the police. According to them, the students should have protested. Hence, they were disappointed.

4. What had the police expected about the way of protest? or

How did the student leaders manage the protest?

The police expected the students to stout slogans and cause violence. This would make the police to arrest them, beat them up and imprison them. But the student's leaders did not want to be arrested then, as they had a lot more to do. Therefore, they marched back silently

5. What was there in the 'mysterious parcel'? What suspicion did the police have about that?

The „mysterious parcel“ contained a „cyclostyle machine“. The police suspected that Mohan and his family were making copies of Mahatma's speech. They also suspected that some people were hiding these.

6. Why had Patil, the sub – inspector come to Mohan's house? Who believed him? What was the result?

Patil the sub-inspector came to Mohan's house to give a warning about the raid of his wife. As he was a close friend of Mohan's father, he asked Mohan to give him the cyclostyle machine and all proof pertaining to the agitation against the British. Mohan's mother believed him and allowed him to take away all these things.

7. How do you know that Mohan's mother was supportive of their struggle?

When Suman and their friend brought the cyclostyle machine, she asked them to keep it in the puja room. When the sub Inspector came in initially, she acted as if everything was normal and nothing revolutionary took place at their home.

8. What do you think is the writer of the incident trying to impress upon the readers?

People wanted to fight against the British and get freedom. Some Indians were working for the British, but they were waiting for them to quit India. These people helped the freedom fighters secretly. The sub-Inspector Patil also indirectly helped Mohan's family.

3.ON TOP OF THE WORLD

-DICKY DOLMA

Answer the following in two or three sentences only

1. What factors encouraged Dolma to take up basic mountaineering course?

Dolma came to know that a mountaineering institute was set up at Manali and it would give training to those who were interested in climbing mountains. Her friends and her family members also encouraged her to join this course.

2. Dolma says, —It is not a difficult decision for me to take up the challenge of the lofty mountains. Why does she say so?

From her childhood, Dolma had been fascinated by the grandeur of the snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas. Her home, in Palchan was surrounded by beautiful mountain peaks.

3. How has Dolma described her preparedness for the task of scaling Mount Everest?

Dolma got training in the mountaineering institute at Manali. Her determination and hard work helped her to secure „A“ grades. She believed that success always follow dedication, determination and hard work. She used to practice four hours every day before the task of scaling Mount Everest

4. What was the biggest headache that Dolma had to face besides her physical and mental problem?

Dolma’s father was bedridden. She was not financially sound, and she needed a lot of money for her father’s treatment, so the family had very little to offer her.

5. What does Dolma say about mountaineering after she returns from Mount Everest?

“Mountaineering” is a tough sport. This thought never comes to me. It is my zeal for the work. Seeing peaks is a second nature to me. I have never been scared when it comes to hard work”, says Dolma.

6. What does Dolma say about the view from the top of Mount Everest?

Dolma said that an Everest can feel and understand but cannot be described in words. It was much breath taking that she could ever be imagined. The awards that she had bestowed stand very low before the view from the above.

7. What can we learn from Dolma’s life?

Whenever hurdles come, we must face them boldly. Dolma’s determination and hard work, Zeal for the work is emulating.

3. A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED

Etd: MEHA MATHUR & TESSY KOSHY

Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each

- 1. The writer speaks of the _smile_ that welcomes anyone who enters Hanif's house. What more do we know about this _smile_?**

Hanifuddin was a soldier. He participated in the Kargil war in 1999 and sacrificed his life for the sake of the country. He was then 25 years old.

- 2. What did Hanif chose as his mission? Why did he do so?**

Hanif knew that life for him was short; he wanted to serve the nation. Therefore, he joined Indian Army as a soldier. He believed that a person working for the nation could change lives.

- 3. Life for Hanif in the beginning was never a smooth sail. Why was it so?**

Hanif lost his father when he was just eight years old. His mother a vocal artiste, was out very often with the performance wing. Therefore, he became very responsible at a tender age.

- 4. The absence of mother from home taught the children something. What was that?**

Hanif's mother a vocal artiste, would often have to leave the children alone as she travelled with the performance wing. The kids became very responsible getting up and getting ready for school without her having told them and learnt that one's duty is the most important thing in life.

- 5. Share your thoughts and impression of Hanif with your classmates.**

Hanif even though he lived only for 25 years, continues to live forever in our hearts. In his short life span he became a hero by sacrificing himself in the Kargil war. Because of the hardships from a tender age, he learnt that one's duty is the most important thing in life. He often went out of his way to help people and this gave him happiness. He was a young man of varied talents and interest. Life for Hanif was always „ekdam bindas“

- 6. How does the writer describe the _introvert_ Hanif?**

Hanif began to make friends at his fourteenth year of age. He often went out of his way to help people. By doing so, he derived joy.

- 7. Hanif was a young man with varied talents and interest. Illustrate this statement drawing support from the text.**

Hanif dabbled in art, sketched very well. He made beautiful cards out of waste material. He read books and loved playing drums.

- 8. What were the dreams of Hanif? Do you think they were fulfilled?**

Hanif had dreamt that he would rise the ranks. This dream could not be fulfilled because he was killed in the Kargil war. Another dream was that a post be named after him. Those dreams came true when the sub-sector was named after him.

4.THE BIRD OF HAPPINESS

-LIU JUDE

II. Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each.

1. What did the people in the poor area in Tibet suffer from OR

How can you say that the people in the poor area of Tibet were unhappy?

The poor area had no rivers or good land, no warmth or fresh flowers, no trees or green grass. The people suffered from hunger and cold all year round. So, they were unhappy.

2. What did the old folk of Tibet say about happiness?

The old folk used to say that happiness was a beautiful bird. It lived far away, on a snowy mountain in the east. Wherever the bird flew, happiness went with it.

3. —Will I ever make it?|| Why did Wangjia feel so?

In anger, the first monster blew through his beard and the smooth road became a vast scree. Every stone on it was as sharp as a knife. As Wangjia walked on it his boots got torn. His feet got cut. His hands were torn to pieces. The journey was very tough. So, he thought if he would ever make it.

4. How was Wangjia made to suffer by the second monster?

The second monster blew through his beard. His bread bag flew into the sky. The blue mountains and green rivers turned into a desert. Wangjia suffered with no food. At first his stomach rumbled with hunger, his head swam and got sharp pain in his guts.

5. What changes came over Wangjia as the Bind of Happiness caressed him?

As the bind of Happiness caressed Wangjia, his eyeballs flew back to their sockets, he saw much more brightly than before. All his wounds were healed, and he was stronger than ever.

6. Why did Wangjia decide not to go back?

Though the journey was very tough, Wangjia decided not to go back. He knew that the people at home were waiting for him to bring back happiness.

7. What did the third monster warn Wangjia?

The third monster warned Wangjia that if he wanted to see the bind of Happiness. If he failed, the monster, would gouge out Wangjia's eyeballs.

8. How was the last journey of Wangjia different from the previous ones?

In the previous journey, Wangjia had his eyesight and was able to see his path. But in the last journey, he did not have eyesight. His eyeballs were gouged out by the third monster. He had to move groping his way with his hands on the ground.

9. Why did the people offer Wangjia a number of things?

The girls of the village offered him barley wine. The mothers spread barley grains on his head. It was Tibetan custom to wish him a good journey.

10. What brought hope to Wangjia's life?

Wangjia climbed up the peak of a snow-covered mountain. There he heard the voice of the Bird of Happiness. Wangjia was filled with joy.

IV Answer the following questions in 8-10 sentences:

1. What hardships did Wangjia undergo on his way to find the bird of happiness?

Wangjia came across three monsters on his way. They made him suffer because he refused to obey them. The first monster changed the smooth road into a vast scree. Walking on this, Wangjia's boots got torn, his feet were cut, and hands were torn to shreds. The second monster turned everything into a desert. He had no food at all. As a result, he suffered great pain in his stomach. When the third monster blew through his beard Wangjia's eyeballs jumped out of their sockets and he became blind.

2. Wangjia was face to face with three monsters. Each monster had his own wish. What contrast do you draw between the wishes of the monsters and wish of Wangjia?

On the way Wangjia meets three monsters. Each of the monsters wanted Wangjia to perform an evil deed in order to reach the bird. The first monster wanted him to kill Lousang's mother. The second monster wanted to poison the old man, Silong. The third monster wanted him to bring back Bhima's eyeballs. Wangjia wished to make the people of his land happy. He suffered a lot but did not follow the evil path. He proved that good always wins over the bad.

3. How did the Bird of Happiness put an end to the hardships suffered by the people?

Standing on the mountain top, the Bird of Happiness gave three loud cries. At the first cry, a golden sun appeared through the clouds and a warm breeze to blow. At the second cry, the mountains were covered with forests, flowers began to bloom, and birds began to sing. At the third cry, green fields and rivers appeared and white rabbits danced happily on the grass. From that day on, the people never suffered hardships again.