



Mount Abu Public School
H-Block, Sector-18, Rohini, New Delhi-110085

CLASS-X
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
ENQUIRY LETTER (WRITING)
ONLINE ASSIGNMENT

DATE-30.01.2021

LINK- <https://www.learninsta.com/letter-of-enquiry-class-10/>

Q1 You are Anshul/Anshika, a student of class X and resident of 56 D, Ring Road, ITO, New Delhi, and wants to be a choreographer. Write a letter to the director, National Institute of Choreography, Noida, seeking information about their course, admission procedure, eligibility criteria and other necessary details.

Answer:

56 D, Ring Road, ITO

New Delhi 1100XX

1 July 20XX

The Director

National Institute of Choreography

Sector 16, Noida 102XXX

Dear Sir

Subject: Inquiry regarding course in choreography

Refer to your advertisement regarding the courses in choreography offered by your reputable institute, I want to state that I am currently in X class and preparing for my final exam. I am very much interested in

dancing and want to take it as a career. I am also given to understand that this institute is by far the best so far as choreography is concerned and I would very much like to be part of it. Kindly send me the prospectus and the application form. I would be highly grateful if you could provide me with the following information:

- The department and programme faculty
- Funding opportunities
- Scholarships available
- Admission procedure
- Eligibility criteria
- Hostel facilities

Kindly send me, the brochure along with the enrolment form at the earliest so that I could register myself for the course.

Q2 Yours faithfully Anshika You are Rama/Ramesh of D-105, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi. You want information about German Language Courses at German Embassy, Chankya Puri, New Delhi. Write a letter to the Director inquiring about the same.

Answer:

D-105, Lajpat Nagar
New Delhi 1100XX
12 August 20XX
The Director
German Embassy
Chankya Puri
New Delhi 1100XX

Dear Sir/Madam

Subject: Inquiry regarding German courses

I wish to make certain enquiries about the German language courses offered by your institution. I have just completed class X and want to pursue my career in German. I would like to know the duration of the course, the fee structure and the transport facilities available. I have always had a flair for language and have wanted to be a multilingual.

Hence the desire to learn the German language. I will be grateful if you could send me the brochure along with the enrolment form enabling me to register myself for the course at the earliest. Please also find enclosed with the letter a draft of 200/- for the brochure. Any balance money shall be paid on receipt of the same.

Yours faithfully
Rama



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CLASS-X
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
ENQUIRY LETTER (WRITING)
LESSON PLAN-VIII

DATE-29.01.2021

LINK- <https://www.learninsta.com/letter-of-enquiry-class-10/>

An inquiry letter is usually written to gain some information from the recipient. While writing an inquiry letter it is important to provide some information about yourself so that the recipient can authenticate the source of the inquiry.

Suggestions to write an inquiry letter:

- Give a brief introduction about yourself. Your organisation.
- Provide the details about the thing or subject of inquiry.
- If you require a detailed information, write your questions accordingly.
- If you require the information by a particular date, then do mention in the letter.
- Thank them for their time and consideration at the end.

Format:

Address Given

Or

Examination Hall

Date

The Principal

Name of Institute

Address

Dear Sir/Madam

Subject: Inquiry regarding

Body of letter Para I – After reading your advertisement

regarding I wish to make certain inquiries. Para II –

- Duration of course
- Fee structure
- No. of students per batch
- Transport facilities

Para III – I will be grateful if you could send me the brochure along with the enrolment form so that I could register in the course at the earliest.
Complimentary Close



Mount Abu Public School
H-Block, Sector-18, Rohini, New Delhi-110085

CLASS-X
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
LETTER TO EDITOR (WRITING)
ONLINE ASSIGNMENT

DATE-28.01.2021

LINK- <https://www.learnbse.in/english-main-course-book-mcb-cbse-class-10-writing-with-grammar-letter-writing/>

Q1 Read the following advertisement for products using solar energy.
Solar Power Systems For A Greener India

- Excellent Offers
- Solar Cookers
- Solar Lanterns
- Solar Heating/Cooking Systems
- Solar Water Heater

Raj Solar Sales and Service 45-Panchkwan Road New Delhi

Write a letter to the editor of an English daily, making a plea to the common people to switch over to solar energy to conserve electricity and limit electricity bills. (Board 2014, Set PRE2N18) (5 marks)

Answer:
147 Mayur Vihar
New Delhi
11 April 20xx
The Editor Hindustan Times New Delhi

Subject: Evoking Awareness Towards Solar Energy

Sir

Through the columns of your reputed newspaper, I wish to make the people aware of the growing need and demands of solar power. We all know that our earth is showing signs of a patient in declining health and it is due to excessive pollution on our planet. Man has a desire to live a luxurious life and for that, he is over consuming electricity. He doesn't realize that overuse would exhaust the treasure. We must conserve electricity which is the need of the hour.

But this conservation can only be done if we start using solar power systems. Various

kinds of solar systems like solar cookers, solar lanterns, solar heating and cooking system, solar water heater, etc., are available in the market.

These solar systems are non-polluting. They are economical and are available in different sizes. So, I request you to publish this letter in your newspaper to make people aware of the need of conserving electricity and limiting electricity bills. Public must pay attention to the dire need of switching over to solar energy.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely

Divyansh

Q2 Though there is a movement like 'Sarvashiksha Abhiyan' and enrolling of underprivileged children in schools, there are still many children, like the one in the picture, who do not go to school, rather have never seen a school. It is indeed disturbing. You decide to write a letter to the editor of a newspaper expressing your views and the steps to be taken. Take ideas from the MCB unit 'Education'. Write the letter in about 120 words. (NCT 2014) (5 marks)

Answer:

87 A Saket Colony Agra

25th October 20 xx

The Editor

The Times of India

New Delhi

Subject: Educating the Underprivileged

Sir

Through the columns of your reputed newspaper, I wish to draw your attention towards the movement 'Sarvashiksha Abhiyan' which aims at providing knowledge to all children. Even the act RTE-Right to Education also ensures education for all children between the age of four to fourteen. But these movements and acts do not show themselves implemented anywhere especially in the underprivileged class.

There are still many children who do not go to school. They either work as a domestic labour or work in factories, dhabas, etc. It is disturbing to note that our government's plans are not bearing any fruits. It is all because of lack of awareness towards these kinds of movements.

We all need the help of print media as well as electronic media to spread messages of awareness to the masses. The underprivileged children must be made to realize that they have the right to get education. So, they must go to school. The foremost thing is to discourage child-labour so as to give these children a bright future. I hope you will pay attention to this noble cause and publish it in your newspaper.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely

Siddharth Singh



CLASS-X
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
LETTER TO EDITOR (WRITING)
LESSON PLAN-VII

DATE-27.01.2021

LINK- <https://www.learnbse.in/english-main-course-book-mcb-cbse-class-10-writing-with-grammar-letter-writing/>

Introduction Letter to Editor :

To know how to write a letter to the editor, just follow these steps:

- Properly write your postal address, e-mail address, phone number or any other contact information.
- Write a simple salutation.
- State the argument you are responding to, provide evidence and say what should be done.
- Have a simple closing.

Format: Sample Letter

You are Kavita Khanna, a resident of 50-C, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi. Write a letter to the editor of 'India Today', magazine about the article on 'Ban Poly Bags' published in the latest edition.

Sender's Address	50-C Pushp Vihar New Delhi	Leave one line (Spacing)
Date	26 th August, 2014	Leave one line (Spacing)
Receiver's Designation and Address	The Editor India Today New Delhi	(Spacing)
Subject Statement	Subject : Ban Poly Bags	(Spacing)
Salutation	Sir	Salutation
Change in paragraph with the change in point	I totally agree with the views published in the article 'Ban Poly Bags'. It is a fact that poly bags are harmful due to their non-biodegradable nature. They don't decompose, instead they choke the drainage system. Most animals eat them and die in the long run. If they are burnt, their obnoxious smell pollutes the atmosphere.	Details
Never use apostrophe in Yours	I request the people at large, in their interest and in the interest of mother earth, to wake up to this problem. Everyone should stop using poly bags. Jute bags, paper bags, etc., should take their place.	Why ban polybags ? Measures that should be taken
Write full name if it is given	Thank you Yours truly Kavita Khanna	

Marking Scheme 2014

Content: 3 mark

Fluency: 1 mark

Accuracy: 1 mark

Under content, credit should be given for the candidates creativity in presenting ideas.



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CLASS-X
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
TEXTBOOK-FOOTPRINTS WITHOU FEET
LESSON- A TRIUMPH OF SURGERY
POET- JAMES HERRIOT
ONLINE ASSIGNMENT

DATE-25.01.2021

LINK- <https://www.learninsta.com/a-triumph-of-surgery-extra-questions-and-answers/>

Q1 "I think I know a cure for you". What was Dr Herriot's 'cure' for Tricki?

Ans1 Seeing the miserable condition of Tricki Dr Herriot at once decides to keep him away from his mistress Mrs Pumphrey for a while. So, he suggested that Tricki should be hospitalized for about a fortnight as he had to be kept under observation.

Q2 Why was Dr Herriot shocked at Tricki's appearance?

Ans2 Dr Herriot was shocked at Tricki's appearance because he had become hugely fat. His eyes looked bloodshot and rheumy and his tongue lolled from his jaws. He could walk with difficulty.

Q3 What was Mrs Pumphrey's reaction when Dr Herriot suggested Tricki's hospitalization?

Ans3 Dr Herriot had made his plan in advance. So when Mrs Pumphrey reported Tricki's illness, he at once suggested him to be hospitalized for about a fortnight to be kept under observation.

Q4 Which two suggestions did Dr Herriot give to Mrs Pumphrey at the initial stage? Did she follow?

Ans4 Dr Herriot suggested Mrs Pumphrey to cut down on the sweet things given to Tricki. He asked her to provide more exercise to the dog.

Q5 What did Mrs Pumphrey do to bring him back to normal health? Was she successful?

Ans5 When Mrs Pumphrey found Tricki weak, she started giving him extra diet between meals to build him up. She gave him some malt and cod-liver oil and a bowl of Horlicks at night. She never forgot to give him cream cakes and chocolates which Tricki really loved. She was not successful rather she put her dog in more trouble. He started gaining weight which made his condition worse.

Q6 Why did Mrs Pumphrey make a frantic call to Dr Herriot?

Ans6 Suddenly Tricki stopped eating. He refused even his favourite dishes and had bouts of vomiting. He spent all the time lying on rug, panting and did not do anything. So Mrs Pumphrey was distraught and made a frantic call to Dr Herriot.

Q7 What step did Dr Herriot take to save Tricki?

Ans7 Dr Herriot immediately hospitalised Tricki for about a fortnight as it was necessary to part him from his mistress. Tricki's only problem was overfeeding which he knew. Tricki needed dieting which was possible only in absence of Mrs Pumphrey. He stopped giving food to Tricki. He was given only plenty of water.

Q8 Why was Tricki an uninteresting object for other dogs at the surgery?

Ans8 When Tricki was brought to the surgery, all the household dogs surged around him but Tricki looked down at the noisy pack with dull eyes and lay motionless on the carpet. So after sniffing him for a few seconds, they found him an uninteresting object and moved away from him.

Q9 What evidence do you get from the text about Tricki's affluent living?

Ans9 Tricki was loved by his mistress. She was very much concerned for him. She was rather blind in love. Tricki lived a more lavish life than any normal human being. He had a whole wardrobe of clothes for different weather, raincoat for wet days. Different bowls for different meals, toys, cushions, comfortable bed and what not. He was given rich diet including cream cakes and chocolates which he loved.

Q10 Describe the 'parting scene' between Tricki and Mrs Pumphrey's household?

Ans10 The only way to save Tricki was to take him away. When Mr Herriot was about to take him to his surgery for treatment, Mrs Pumphrey started wailing. The entire staff was roused and maids rushed in and out bringing.



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CLASS-X
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
TEXTBOOK- FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET
LESSON- A TRIUMPH OF SURGERY
POET- JAMES HERRIOT
LESSON PLAN-VI

DATE-23.01.2021

LINK- <https://www.successcds.net/learn-english/class-10/a-triumph-of-surgery.html>

Introduction to the lesson

Tricki, a small dog, is pampered and overfed by his rich mistress. He falls seriously ill and his mistress consults a veterinary surgeon. Does he perform an operation? Does the dog recover?

This story is about Tricki, a dog who is the pet of a rich lady named Mrs. Pumphrey. She loves her dog very much and is unable to refuse him anything he wants. Tricki, is fond of eating cream cakes and chocolates. So one day when Mrs. Pumphrey is out with Tricki for a walk the narrator sees them and stops to talk. While talking to Mrs. Pumphrey he realises that she has been overfeeding Tricki and also had been giving him things that he shouldn't eat due to which Tricki had started looking like a bloated sausage. Soon Tricki got unwell and Mrs. Pumphrey has to call Mr. Herriot (narrator) for help. She does not want to send him away but the only way suggested by Mr. Herriot is to get him hospitalised for 15 days. Then the story unfolds into how he gets well. Read the description to know more.

About the Author

James Alfred Wight (3 October 1916 – 23 February 1995), known by the pen name **James Herriot**, was a British veterinary surgeon and writer, who used his many years of experiences as a veterinary surgeon to write a series of books each consisting of stories about animals and their owners. He is best known for these semi-autobiographical works, beginning with *If Only They Could Talk* in 1970, which spawned a series of movies and television series.

A Triumph of Surgery Summary

The story starts when Mrs. Pumphrey, a rich lady takes her dog out for a walk. A nearby veterinary doctor who knows the lady sees the dog and is shocked as he sees that the dog looks like a bloated sausage with a leg at each end. He advises her to stop giving him unhealthy things to eat but Mrs. Pumphrey is not able to refuse him. Soon he falls sick and the doctor is called. The narrator, Mr. Herriot then somehow takes Tricki, the dog to the hospital even though he knows that Mrs. Pumphrey is not ready to leave her dog and nearly fainted just by hearing these words. Then he takes the dog along and puts a bed for him in his surgery. The dog doesn't move much nor eats anything for the first two days. On the second day he looks around and whimpers a bit. He wanted to go out on the third day and started playing with the bigger dogs when he was taken out. He also licked the bowls of other dogs clean on the third day.

Then his condition started improving very fast. He started fighting for his meals with other dogs. Then when this news reached Mrs. Pumphrey, she started sending him eggs as she thought that Tricki was recovering from an illness and needed energy foods. Mr. Herriot and his partners started eating those eggs for morning breakfast. Then for improving Tricki's blood, Mrs. Pumphrey started sending in bottles of wine which was again consumed by Mr. Herriot. He used to take two glasses before lunch and some more glasses while having his lunch. Then when she started sending in bottles of brandy for Tricki that was the time when Mr. Herriot thought that he would really like to keep Tricki as a permanent guest in the surgery. Mr. Herriot used to be really happy someday by having two extra eggs every morning. Then having few glasses of wine in the afternoon and closing the day by having brandy at night. But then he took a wise decision and called up Mrs. Pumphrey as she was really worried and on this side Tricki was ready to be taken back home. Tricki was really happy to see his mistress and jumped into the car. Mrs. Pumphrey said that she won't be able to ever thank him for what he had done and also, that his surgery had been successful as Tricki was now cured.



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CLASS-X
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
LESSON- TENSES (GRAMMAR)
ONLINE ASSIGNMENT

DATE-22.01.2021

LINK- <http://www.perfectyourenglish.com/grammar/tenses-worksheets-for-grade-10-cbse.htm>

Q1 Complete the following sentences using the most appropriate form of the verb given in the brackets.

The world1..... (be) online. Everyone2..... (use) computers and internet for business and pleasure. There is growing concern about the effects this has on children. Nowadays children3..... (spend) a lot of time online4..... (play) games,5..... (chat) with their friends and6..... (watch) videos. Priceless childhood hours7..... (spend) sitting indoors opposite a computer screen instead of playing outdoors.

Some people believe that children should8..... (allow) to spend time online. In their opinion, the hours spend on the computers are actually very good for them. Their logic is simple. Nowadays computer skills are absolutely essential for success in the workplace. Therefore, the time they spend on the computer9..... (be) actually helping them to gain the skills they10..... (need) to become productive adults.

Passage 2

Many scholars and learned men1..... (use) to visit King Krishna Deva Raya's court. The king himself was a learned man and2..... (love) to entertain those distinguished guests. Very often, the scholars, who3..... (visit) his court4..... (challenge) his courtiers. The king greatly5..... (enjoy) these contests of wit and wisdom.

One day, a scholar6..... (come) to the palace. He was a well-learned person and7..... (speak) many languages. The

king8..... (welcome) him with great pleasure
and9..... (request) him to spend a few days in the palace. The
visitor10..... (accept) the invitation happily. He
also11..... (challenge) Krishna Deva Raya's courtiers to find
out what his mother tongue12..... (be).

The courtiers13..... (try) every trick in the book. They spoke
with him in several languages. Interestingly, the scholar14.....
(be) fluent in all of them and therefore the courtiers15..... (not) figure
out what his mother tongue was.

Meanwhile, Tenali Raman16..... (sit) quietly in one corner.
He17..... (not even make) an attempt to speak to the scholar.
Tenali Raman was the most intelligent among Krishna Deva Raya's courtiers. So the
king18..... (surprise). He19..... (ask) Raman
why he20..... (not take up) the challenge.

Suddenly Tenali Raman21..... (rise) from his seat. He turned
towards the king and22..... (say) that he had something urgent to do.
Saying this, he23..... (rush) towards the door. As
he24..... (go) past the scholar, he25..... (trip)
and26..... (step) hard on the man's toes. The
scholar27..... (badly hurt) and28..... (cry) out in pain.



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CLASS-X
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
LESSON- TENSES (GRAMMAR)
LESSON PLAN-V

DATE-21.01.2021

LINK- <https://www.learnbse.in/cbse-class-10-english-grammar-tenses/>

I. How would you define the term 'Tense'?

The term 'Tense' denotes the form of a verb which shows the time at which an action happened. So, the tense shows two things : (i) the time of the action (iii) state expressed by the verb.

Look at these sentences:

- Reshma goes to school.
- Reshma went to school.
- Reshma will go to school.

In the above sentences (i) 'goes' (ii) 'went' and (iii) 'will go' are verbs.

In sentence (i), the verb 'goes' denotes the present tense and refers to the present time.

In sentence (ii), the verb 'went' denotes the past tense and refers to the past time.

In sentence (iii), the verb 'will go' denotes the future tense and refers to the future time.

By 'Tense' we can understand the correspondence between the form of the verb and our concept of time (past, present and future).

II. 'Time' and 'Tense' are not the same thing. 'Time' is a universal concept. It has three divisions: past, present and future. 'Tense' is related only to the verb.

It is not necessary that if the verb is in the present tense, it will show only the present time. It is also not necessary that if the verb is in the past tense, it will show the past time.

Look at the sentences:

- The match takes place on Sunday.

Here the verb 'takes place' is in simple present tense but expresses an action that will take place in the future time.

- Mohan is about to come.

Here 'present tense' expresses the near future time.

- The Sun sets in the west.

It is a universal truth. Here, it stands for all the three times: past, present and future. Note: Modern grammarians believe that there is no future tense in English to express future time. We use the modal auxiliaries 'shall' and 'will', with the present tense, etc. to express future time. But we are following the traditional grammarians in this book. According to them English has three tenses, (i) Present Tense (ii) Past Tense and (iii) Future Tense

Here is a list of rules of these tenses:

	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Progressive Forms
Present	Ist form + s / es	am/is/are + Ist form + ing	have/has + IIIrd form	have/has been + Ist form + ing
Past	IIInd form	was/were + Ist form + ing	had + IIIrd form	had been + Ist form + ing
Future	will/shall + Ist form	will be + Ist form + ing	will have + IIIrd form	will have been + Ist form + ing



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CLASS-X
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
LESSON- DETERMINERS (GRAMMAR)
ONLINE ASSIGNMENT

DATE-20.01.2021

**LINK- <https://www.learninsta.com/determiners-class-10/>
<http://perfectyourenglish.com/blog/determiners-worksheet-for-class-10-much-or-many/>**

Q1 Fill in the blanks using suitable determiners.

- (a) (a/an/the) man went for (b)
(a/an/the) holiday to (c) (a/an/the) place near
(d) (a/an/the) sea., (e)
(every/all/some) morning he went for a swim in the sea. On
(f) (all/most/every) days the sea was rough, but on
(g) (every/most/some) days it was calm.

Q2 Use much with uncountable nouns; use many with countable nouns. Much can also mean to a great degree or important.

1. We have work ahead of us. (much / many)
2. In spite of all the publicity, the film isn't (much / many)
3. I haven't been to places. (much / many)
4. I have told you times that I don't like smoking. (many / much)
5. There aren't students in the class. (many / much)
6. He does not think I have done for him. (much / many)
7. Your sister looks the same as you. (much / many)
8. The writer is revered. (much / many)
9. are called but few are chosen. (Much / Many)
10. I don't earn (much /many)



CLASS-X
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
LESSON- DETERMINERS (GRAMMAR)
LESSON PLAN-IV

DATE-19.01.2021

LINK- <https://www.learncbse.in/cbse-class-10-english-grammar-determiners/>

1. Determiner:

'**Determiner**' is a word used before a noun to indicate which things or people we are talking about. The words 'a', 'the', 'my', 'this', 'some', 'many', etc. are called determiners:

- He is a good boy.
- This novel is very interesting.
- I have some information about the accident.
- There were many people at the station.

All the italicised words are determiners and they limit the meaning of the nouns that follow them.

2. Kinds of Determiners:

<i>Pre-determiners</i>	<i>Articles</i>	<i>Demonstratives</i>	<i>Possessives</i>	<i>Ordinals</i>	<i>Cardinals or Numerals</i>	<i>Quantifiers</i>	<i>Distributives</i>	<i>Interrogatives</i>
all, all of, half, half of, both, double, twice, quite, rather, such, what, etc.	a, an, the	this, these, that, those	my, our, your, his, her, its, their	first, second, next, last, etc.	one, two, three, ten, hundred, thousand, etc.	much, some, no, any, many, enough, several, lot of, plenty of, little, few, all, both, another, etc.	each, every, either, neither	what, which, whose, etc.



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CLASS-X
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
TEXTBOOK-FIRST FLIGHT
LESSON- A LONG WALK TO FREEDOM
POET- NELSON MANDELA
ONLINE ASSIGNMENT

DATE-18.01.2021

LINK- <https://www.cbsepapers.com/cbse/cbse-class-10-english-first-flight-extra-questions-for-chapter-2-nelson-mandela-long-walk-to-freedom>

Short Answer Type Questions [2 Marks each]

Q1 What promise does Mandela make in the beginning of opening of his oath-taking speech?

Ans1 Mandela thanks all the international leaders and guests as he calls it an occasion of joy and victory for Justice. He promises that the country shall not again experience the oppression of one by another.

Q2 What freedom meant to Mandela in childhood? **[CBSE 2015]**

Ans2 During childhood the meaning of freedom for Mandela was quite limited he considered it to be free to run in the fields, to swim in the clear stream, free to roast mealies and ride the board backs of slow moving bulls.

Q3 Why did inauguration ceremony take place in the amphitheatre formed by the Union Building in Pretoria?

Ans3 It was the first democratic, non-racial government taking oath in South Africa. The ceremony was attended by dignitaries from more than 140 countries around the world and thousands of the people of South Africa of all the races to make the day memorable. So, it took place in, the amphitheatre formed by the Union Building in Pretoria.

Q4 What are the ideals which Mandela set for the future of South Africa in his swearing- in ceremony?

Ans4 Mandela emphasised to liberate all the people from poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discriminations in his swearing-in ceremony.

Q5 What did Mandela think for oppressor and oppressed? **[CBSE 2011]**

Ans5 Mandela always thought that both oppressor and oppressed are deprived of their humanity. Oppressor is a prisoner of hatred while oppressed has no confidence in humanity so both of them need to be liberated.

Q6 What do you understand by Apartheid'?

Ans6 'Apartheid' is a political system that divides people according to their race. In this system black-coloured people in South Africa were not free even to discharge their personal and social obligations of being parents, sons and husbands, etc.

Q7 Describe the effect of the policy of apartheid on the people of South Africa.

Ans7 The policy of apartheid could not be considered fortunate for the people of South Africa. It created distance and a deep wound in the country and the people. Many great men like Oliver Tambo, Waltr Sisulu, Yusuf Dadoo, Bram Fischer, etc were produced due to the brutality and oppression. They were men of great character

Q8 How is courage related to the brave man according to the author of the lesson?

Ans8 The author believes that courage is not the absence of fear, but it is the triumph over it. The brave man is not the one who does not feel fear of any kind but he is the one who has the courage to conquer it.

Q9 Could everyone fulfil the obligations personal or social in South Africa?

Ans9 No, everyone was not free to fulfil their obligations because of colour of the skin. If a persoti tried to fulfil their obligations, they were punished and isolated for being a rebellion.

Q10 What did Mandela realise about his brothers and sisters? **[CBSE 2012]**

Ans10 Mandela realised that his brothers and sisters were not free in their own country due to their colour. The freedom of everyone in his society was curtailed. He joined the African National Congress and fought for the freedom.



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CLASS-X
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
TEXTBOOK- FIRST FLIGHT
LESSON- NELSON MANDELA
POET- A LONG WALK TO FREEDOM
LESSON PLAN-III

DATE-16.01.2021

LINK- <https://byjus.com/cbse-notes/class-10-english-nelson-mandela-long-walk-to-freedom-summary/>

“It always seems impossible until it's done.”

Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom is an extract from the autobiography of Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela that describes the struggle for freedom of black people in South Africa. On 10th May 1994, Nelson Mandela took the oath as South Africa's first Black President after more than three centuries of White rule. His party had won 252 out of the 400 seats in the first democratic elections in the history of South Africa.

Many dignitaries and political figures from several countries had attended the inauguration ceremony that took place in the Union Buildings amphitheatre in Pretoria. In his speech, Mandela addressed all dignitaries respectfully and assured his fellow countrymen that his country would never experience similar suppression by one group over another. While vowing as the first black President, he established democracy in the country and said there would be no discrimination of people, irrespective of caste, colour, creed or race. He assured that the government would always treat all the people of the country with due respect and equality.

The lovely day of inauguration was symbolic for Mandela as the South African people sang two national anthems – the whites sang 'Nkosi Sikelel i-Afrika' and the blacks sang 'Die Stem', the old anthem of the Republic. All these events reminded Mandela how the black-skinned people were exploited by the white people earlier. He deeply felt the pain of his race and said that this type of suppression and racial domination of the white-skinned people against the dark-skinned people on their own land gave rise to one of the harshest and most inhumane societies the world had ever seen or known. He strongly believed that no person is born to hate the other person on the basis of skin colour, background or religion. Although people must learn to hate initially, because if they learn to hate, they can be taught to love as well, as love comes more naturally to humans than hate. He also mentioned how

a person becomes brave, not because he does not feel afraid, but because he knows how to conquer his fears.

Furthermore, Mandela stated that every man in life has two major obligations. The first one being towards his family i.e, parents, wife and children and the second obligation towards his motherland, countrymen and his community. Everyone is able to fulfil those obligations according to his own interests and inclinations. However, it was difficult to fulfil both these obligations as a black man in a country like South Africa before the democratic wave took over the nation by storm. When Mandela became an adult, he realised that freedom was merely an illusion and temporary in nature for the black-skinned people of his country. He felt that they were treated as slaves of exploitation and all the people of his race were treated unfairly by the white-skinned people.

According to Mandela, freedom was indivisible for all. But the people of his colour and race were bound in chains of oppression and tyranny. He knew that the oppressor must be liberated just like the oppressed because a person who snatches another's freedom is also a prisoner of similar oppression. Thus, the oppressor is not free too and feels shackled in the chains of oppression himself.

Conclusion

In the chapter – Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom, we learnt that brave men are not those who never feel afraid, but the ones who know how to conquer fear. Mandela strongly felt that every individual has certain duties and responsibilities towards his own country and community. We hope this CBSE Class 10 English First Flight Prose Summary of Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom must have helped students to get a brief idea about the chapter. Meanwhile, you can view BYJU'S website for more such interesting updates on [CBSE](#) and [CBSE study material](#) and access sample papers and question papers of different years while preparing for your Board examinations.



Mount Abu Public School
H-Block, Sector-18, Rohini, New Delhi-110085

CLASS-X
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
TEXTBOOK-FIRST FLIGHT
LESSON- DUST OF SNOW
POET- A LETTER TO GOD
ONLINE ASSIGNMENT

DATE-15.01.2021

LINK- <https://www.cbsepapers.com/cbse/cbse-class-10-english-first-flight-extra-questions-chapter-1-dust-of-snow>

Extract Based Questions [3 Marks each]

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

Question 1.

The house- the only one in the entire valley- sat on the crest of a low hill. From this height one could see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that always promised a good harvest. The only thing the Earth needed was a downpour or at least a shower. Throughout the morning Lencho who knew his fields intimately had done nothing else but see the sky towards the North-East. "Now we're really going to get some water, woman." The woman who was preparing supper, replied, "Yes, God willing".

- (a) Where was Lencho's house located?
- (b) What was Lencho's wife preparing?
- (c) Find the word from the passage which means 'very closely'.
- (d) What does 'Crest' means?

Answer:

- (a) Lencho's house was located on the crest of a low hill.
- (b) Lencho's wife was preparing supper.
- (c) The word is 'Intimately'.
- (d) Crest means the top part of a hill.

Question 2.

It was during the meal that, just as Lencho had predicted, big drops of rain began to fall. In the North-East huge mountains of clouds could be seen approaching. The air was fresh and sweet. The man went out for no other reason than to have the pleasure of feeling the rain on his body. CBSE 2012

- (a) What could be seen approaching in the North-East?

- (b) Why did Lencho go out?
- (c) Give an antonym of the word Big.
- (d) Which word in the passage is a synonym of 'forecast'.

Answer:

- (a) Huge mountains of clouds could be seen approaching in the North-East.
- (b) Lencho went out to have the pleasure of feeling the rain on his body.
- (c) The word is 'small'.
- (d) The word 'predict' is a synonym of forecast.

Question 3.

With a satisfied expression he regarded the field of ripe corn with its flowers, draped in a curtain of rain. But suddenly a strong wind began to blow and along with the rain very large hailstones began to fall. These truly did resemble new silver coins. The boys, exposing themselves to the rain, ran out to collect the frozen pearls.

- (a) What happened to the rain suddenly?
- (b) 'The frozen pearls' refers to which thing in the paragraph.
- (c) Find the similar meaning of 'contented' in the paragraph.
- (d) Find from the passage a word which means 'to take after'.

Answer:

- (a) The rain suddenly changed into hailstones.
- (b) 'The frozen pearls' refers to hailstones.
- (c) The word is 'Satisfied'.
- (d) The word is 'Resemble'.

Question 4.

Not a leaf remained on the trees. The corn was totally destroyed. The flowers were gone from the plants. Lencho's soul was filled with sadness. When the storm had passed, he stood in the middle of the field and said to his sons. "A plague of locusts would have left more than this. The hail has left nothing.

- (a) Describe Lencho's feeling as shown in the passage.
- (b) What happened to the crop when the storm had passed?
- (c) Find the word that means the opposite of 'restored' as used in the passage.
- (d) What do you mean by 'hail' in the last line?

Answer:

- (a) Lencho was filled with sadness when the storm had passed.
- (b) The crop was completely destroyed when the storm had passed.
- (c) The word is 'destroyed'.
- (d) 'Hail' is balls of ice that falls from the sky in the form of rain.

Question 5.

"That's what they say: no one dies of hunger." All through the night, Lencho thought only of his one hope: the help of God, whose eyes, as he had been instructed, see everything, even what is deep in one's conscience. Lencho was an ox of a man, working like an animal in the fields, but still he knew how to write. **[CBSE 2014]**

- (a) What was Lencho's only hope?
- (b) How did Lencho work in the field?
- (c) Find the exact word of similar meaning 'moral sense' given in the passage.

(d) Explain 'an ox or a man'.

Answer:

- (a) Lencho's only hope was the help of God.
- (b) Lencho worked as an 'ox' in the field.
- (c) The word is 'conscience'.
- (d) It means a man working hard like an ox or animal.

Question 6.

The postmaster- a fat, amiable fellow- also broke out laughing, but almost immediately he turned serious and tapping the letter on his desk, commented. "What faith! I wish I had the faith of the man who wrote this letter. Starting up a correspondence with God!" So, in order not to shake the writer's faith in God, the postmaster came up with an idea: answer the letter. But when he opened it, it was evident that to answer it he needed something more than goodwill, ink and paper. But he stuck to his resolution: he asked for money from his employees, he himself gave part of his salary and several friends of his were obliged to give something 'for an act of charity'.

- (a) What kind of a person the postmaster was?
- (b) How did the postmaster help Lencho?
- (c) Find the exact word in similar meaning 'without delay' given in the passage.
- (d) Determination is synonymous with

Answer:

- (a) The postmaster was a fat, amiable and helpful fellow.
- (b) The postmaster helped Lencho by collecting money from his employees and friends.
- (c) The word is 'Immediately'.
- (d) Determination is synonym with Resolution.

Question 7.

The following Sunday, Lencho came a bit earlier than usual to ask if there was a letter for him. It was the postman himself who handed the letter to him while the postmaster, experiencing the contentment of a man who has performed a good deed, looked on from his office.

Lencho showed not the slightest surprise on seeing the money; such was his confidence, but he became angry when he counted the money. God could not have made a mistake, nor could he have denied Lencho what he had requested.

- (a) Why did Lencho come earlier to the post office?
- (b) Why was Lencho angry when he counted money?
- (c) Find the word which means the opposite of permitted from the passage.
- (d) Which word in the passage gives the meaning 'that one will be successful one day'.

Answer:

- (a) Lencho came earlier to the post office to know if there was a letter for him.
- (b) Lencho was angry when he counted money as it was not the full amount that he had demanded from God.
- (c) The word is 'denied'.
- (d) The word is 'confidence'.

Question 8.

8. When he finished, he went to the window to buy a stamp which he licked and then affixed to the envelope with a blow of his fist. The moment the letter fell into the mailbox the postmaster went to open it. It said: "God: Of the money that I asked for, only seventy pesos reached me. Send me the rest, since I need it very much. But don't send it to me through the mail because the post office employees are a 'bunch of crooks'. Lencho." CBSE 2016

- (a) What did Lencho do with the stamp?
- (b) What did the postmaster do when the letter fell into the mailbox and why?
- (c) Find out the word which has the similar meaning as 'attached' used in the passage.
- (d) Which word in the passage denotes a dishonest person?

Answer:

- (a) Lencho licked and affixed the stamp to the envelope with a blow of his fist.
- (b) The postmaster immediately opened the letter to know Lencho's feeling for the money he had received.
- (c) The word is 'affixed'.

- (d) The word is 'crook'.



Mount Abu Public School
H-Block, Sector-18, Rohini, New Delhi-110085

CLASS-X
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
TEXTBOOK- FIRST FLIGHT
LESSON- DUST OF SNOW
POET- ROBERT FROST
LESSON PLAN-II

DATE-13.01.2021

LINK- <https://www.toppr.com/guides/english/first-flight/dust-of-snow-summary/>

INTRODUCTION

This article focuses on the short poem, Dust of snow summary by Robert Frost. It illustrates the extraordinary curative power of nature and trivial things in life. Nature cures everything whether it is awful mood or illness. The author is experiencing one such bad day when a crow's movement near hemlock dusted snow upon him. The snow instantly makes him happier. His day gets tons better. The supremacy of nature made him realise his problems are petty. The fact that hemlock is poisonously combined with crow being the indicator of doom and fear is utilized in the poem because the carrier of happiness within the lifetime of the narrator is ironical. The poet tries to spotlight that sometimes creatures link with negative aspects of life often bring change and happiness. Being outdoors in nature, with all its unpredictability can benefit anyone, anywhere at any time.

SUMMARY

It is winter season and the poet is in a bad mood sitting quietly under the hemlock tree covered all over the snow. On spur of moment, a crow sitting on the branch of the tree shakes the tree, and the snow from tree falls on the poet. The snow is cold and velvety to touch which changes the poet's mood from bitter to elate. This fills him with a refreshing feeling. This moment was very compelling and saves his day from disappointment. The black crow usually symbolizes bad omen and emblem of death and fear. Since the crow is not related to goodwill, it is ironic that during this poem he did an honest deed by shaking off the snow.

Robert Frost did not prefer to use any other trees like oak, maple or pine. He chose the hemlock which is typically related to poison and toxicity. Similarly, he uses dust which is useless to anybody and nobody wants to be liking dust. But the poet uses it as an impulse that brings positive thoughts in mind. Anyway, the alluring snow that adorns the poisonous hemlock tree's branches is shaken off by a scary crow. We have toxic hemlock covered in pure, white snow, and a person who is depressed, getting to kill

himself and walking under the tree. The black crow throws the snow on the poet. The feels of pure cold snow alter his mind about sacrificing his life. On the contrary, he decides to forget the regrets of his life and sorrow to follow the path of healing of the inner soul.

This poem conveys the message that nothing in life is small. Even trivial things can bring positive changes in our life. In addition to this, it also shows that if we take things positively in life, situations do change for better. Even the small help or good gestures we do for others make large differences. Just believe those random acts of kindness we do and the way they brighten a person's day, and sometimes change their future. Noticing and appreciating all the tiny things in life will make our life happier.

Conclusion of Dust of Snow

The poem teaches us a lesson that every small act in life can illuminate our soul and motivate us to do better.



Mount Abu Public School
H-Block, Sector-18, Rohini, New Delhi-110085

CLASS-X
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
TEXTBOOK-FIRST FLIGHT
LESSON- A LETTER TO GOD
POET-G.L.FUENTES
ONLINE ASSIGNMENT

DATE-12.01.2021

**LINK- <https://www.learninsta.com/a-letter-to-god-extra-questions-and-answers/>
<https://www.thefreshreads.com/a-letter-to-god-questions/>**

Q1 What are the raindrops compared to and why?

Ans1 Raindrops are compared to new coins – ten-cent and five cent pieces. It is because they promised a good harvest and as such good money.

Q2 How was Lencho sure that it was going to rain?

Ans2 Lencho knew his fields intimately and he could predict the weather by looking at the sky. His experienced eyes saw clouds and he predicted rain.

Q3 Explain the qualities of the post office employees?

Ans3 The post office employees represented the people who believed in helping others. They were kind and helpful. They cooperated with each other and contributed to their best of the capability just to keep Lencho's faith in God alive. They had love, concern, compassion and empathy for Lencho.

Q4 Why would you not agree with Lencho calling them 'a bunch of crooks'?

Ans4 Lencho was not at all justified in calling them 'a bunch of crooks' because they helped him by collecting money and understanding Lencho's unshakable faith in God. Each one of them parted with some money for the act of charity which 'a bunch of crooks' would never do.

Q5 Why was Lencho angry when he received the letter?

Ans5 When Lencho received the letter, he opened the envelope. He, at once, became angry on counting the amount in it. There were only seventy pesos in the envelope, whereas he had asked for one hundred.

Q6 How did the postmaster help Lencho? OR What did the postmaster do to keep the faith of Lencho?

Ans6 The postmaster collected money from the post office employees, he himself also contributed his share and sent the money-order to Lencho in God's name to keep his faith.

Q7 Where was Lencho's house situated? Why did he sit seeing the sky?

Ans7 Lencho's house was situated on the crest of a low hill in the valley. The whole day he sat seeing the sky because he knew that his fields needed downpour or at least a shower and he was waiting to see the signs of rain.

Q8 How was Lencho's life affected by the rain?

Ans8 Lencho was a hard working farmer. He lived with his family on the crest of a low hill. He was going to get a very good crop this year. His field needed only a downpour. The rain started. But within a very short time, the rain turned into hailstones. It destroyed his crop completely. Thus the rain affected his life badly.

Q9 What did Lencho compare the raindrops to? Why?

Ans9 Lencho compared the raindrops to new coins. He called the big drops 'ten cent pieces' and the smaller ones as 'five cent pieces'. His field needed rain badly. The raindrops increased his hopes of a good harvest. That is why, he called them so.

Q10 What were Lencho's feelings when the hailstorm stopped?

Ans10 Lencho was filled with utter sadness when the hailstorm stopped. He was troubled to see the corn which was totally destroyed. Nothing was left in the fields. He and his family had to go hungry without corn.



Mount Abu Public School

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CLASS-X
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
TEXTBOOK- FIRST FLIGHT
LESSON- PROSE- A LETTER TO GOD
POET- G.L. FUENTES
LESSON PLAN-I

DATE-11.01.2021

LINK- <https://www.successcds.net/learn-english/class-10/a-letter-to-god.html#>

*Faith Is Like Wifi, It Is Invisible But It Has The Power To
Connect You To What You Need.*

A Letter to God Introduction

The story, "A Letter to God" by G.L Fuentes revolves around the idea of having unquestionable belief in something. The story is set in a Latin American country. Lencho, the farmer, who is the protagonist of the story, writes a letter to God seeking help from the almighty after discovering his entire crop yield destroyed by a devastating hailstorm. Although, his wishes get fulfilled partially, if not completely, he is ungrateful in the end and questions the honesty and modesty of the post-masters who actually helped him with money (anonymously) in the name of god.

A Letter to God Summary

The story, "A Letter to God" by G.L. Fuentes depicts unwavering faith of a farmer in God. It begins with a farmer, named Lencho expecting for a rain shower to nourish his field of corn. He is confident that his harvest is going to yield him huge profits just like it does every year. To his utmost excitement, rainfall did happen but sooner, it turned into a hailstorm destroying his entire crop field. The damage posed a threat to the family's survival as their entire livelihood was dependent on the year's produce. Although disheartened, the family had robust belief in the almighty. Lencho, despite having worked day and night at the field, knew how to write and thus, decided to write a letter to God explaining his situation and asking for help. He went to town to post his letter addressed "To God". The letter on being noticed by the postmaster, at first amused him, but then motivated him want to do something for the farmer so as to keep his immense belief intact. He contributes from his salary and collects money from his colleagues and friends who willingly contributed for an act of charity. To his dismay, he could only collect 70 pesos which he wrapped in an envelope to make it seem like a reply from the deity. On having found the letter, the writer (Lencho) is not

at all shocked, but instead, he gets angry on finding that the amount is less than what he had expected. He again writes a letter to God conveying his disappointment and distrust in the employees of the post office who he thought had stolen the remaining amount.



Mount Abu Public School

H-Block, Sector-18, Rohini, New Delhi-110085 India

**SUBJECT : ENGLISH
CLASS X**

**MONTH : February
PLANNER**

Guidelines

- Refer to the content given below and view the links
- These notes will help you to understand the concept and complete the assignment that follows
- The assignment is to be done in the chemistry notebook
- Please read the science NCERT book before you begin answering

FIRST FLIGHT

CHAPTER-1

(A LETTER TO GOD)

1. With a satisfied expression he regarded the field of ripe corn with its flowers, draped in a curtain of rain. But suddenly a strong wind began to blow and along with the rain very large hailstones began to fall. These truly did resemble new silver coins. The boys exposing themselves to rain, ran out to collect the frozen pearls.

Questions:

- a) Why was Lencho satisfied?
- b) What does he compare the raindrops to?
- c) What do the 'frozen pearls' refer to?
- d) Trace the word in the passage which means 'covered with'.

2. "What faith! I wish I had the faith of the man who wrote this letter. Starting up a correspondence with God!"

Questions:

- a) Who is the speaker of the above lines?
- b) Why did the man write a letter to God?
- c) "Starting up a correspondence with God." What does it tell you about the man's character?
- d) Give the verb form of the word 'Correspondence'.

Answer the following questions in 40 to 50 words each

- 1. How did the rain change? What happened to Lencho's fields?
- 2. Who does Lencho have complete faith in? What does he do?

3. What does the postmaster do to answer Lencho's Letter?
4. Why doesn't Lencho try to find out who had sent him the money?

Long Questions 80 words each.

1. Why did Lencho write a letter to God? What did he write in the letter?
2. Who received the letter of Lencho? Why did he help him? How did Lencho react?
3. Lencho was a godfearing person. Give a brief character sketch of Lencho in the light of the above statement.
4. What kind of people were the post office employees? Was Lencho justified in calling them 'a bunch of crooks'?

CHAPTER-2

(A LONG WALK TO FREEDOM)

Answer the following questions in 40 to 50 words each

1. Why had the international leaders gathered in South Africa?
2. What ideals does Mandela set out for the future of South Africa?
3. How does Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?
4. What does Mandela refer to as 'an extraordinary human disaster'?

Long Answers

1. How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?
2. "I was not born with a hunger to be free." When did Mandela begin to feel the hunger for freedom?
3. How did the policy of apartheid affect South Africa?
4. What does Mandela mean when he says, he is 'simply the sum of all those African Patriots' who had gone before him?
 1. That day had come about through the unimaginable sacrifices of thousands of my people, people whose suffering and courage can never be counted or repaid. I felt that day, as I have on so many other days, that I was simply the sum of all those African patriots who had gone before me. That long and noble line ended and now began again with me. I was pained that I was not able to thank them and that they were not able to see what their sacrifices had wrought.

Questions:

- a) Which occasion is the speaker talking about?
- b) What did the people of South Africa suffer from?

c) What does Nelson Mandela consider himself to be?

d) Which word in the passage is synonym of 'bravery'?

2. My country is rich in the minerals and gems that lie beneath its soil, but I have always known that its great wealth is its people, finer and truer than the purest diamonds. It is from these comrades in struggle that I learned the meaning of courage. Time and again I have seen men and women risk and give their lives for an idea. I have seen men stand up to attacks and torture without breaking, showing a strength and resilience that defies the imagination.

Questions :

a) What opinion does the writer has about the people of his country?

b) When do men and women risk their lives, according to the passage?

c) What does courage mean to Mandela?

d) Trace a word in the passage that means 'ability to deal with any kind of hardship' is

3. No one is born hating another person because of the colour of his skin, or his background, or his religion. People must learn to hate, and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite. Even in the grimmest times in prison, when my comrades and I were pushed to our limits, I would see a glimmer of humanity in one of the guards, but it was enough to reassure me and keep me going.

Questions:

a) What is man's natural emotion, according to Mandela?

b) Why do people hate one another?

c) What quality did Mandela see in the prison guard?

d) Trace a word in the passage that means 'most unpleasant and depressing'.

CHAPTER-3

(TWO STORIES ABOUT FLYING)

1. That was twentyfour hours ago. Since then nobody had come near him. The day before, all day long, he had watched his parents flying about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the art of flight, teaching them how to skim the waves and how to dive for fish. He had, in fact, seen his older brother catch his first hering and devour it, standing on a rock, while his parents circled around raising a proud cackle.

Questions:

- a) Where was the seagull staying?
- b) What was the attitude of the seagull's parents towards him?
- c) Why couldn't the seagull fly about like his brothers and sister?
- d) Trace a word from the passage which means 'moving lightly just above the surface of sea.'

2. He waited a moment in surprise, wondering why she did not come nearer, and then maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish. With a loud scream he fell outwards and downwards into space. Then a monstrous terror seized him and his heart stood still. He could hear nothing. But it only lasted a minute. The next moment he felt his wings spread outwards.

Questions :

- a) How had the seagull been feeling?
- b) Why didn't his mother come near him with food?
- c) What happened when the seagull dived at fish?

d) Trace a phrase from the passage which means 'to be very frightened'.

1. The moon was coming up in the east, behind me, and stars were shining in the clear sky above me. There wasn't a cloud in the sky. I was happy to be alone high up above the sleeping countryside.

Questions :

a) What is the profession of the speaker of the above passage?

b) Where is the speaker going?

c) What does the speaker mean to say by 'the sleeping countryside'?

d) Give the adverb form of the word 'clear'.

2. Inside the clouds, everything was suddenly black. It was impossible to see anything outside the plane. The old aeroplane jumped and twisted in the air. I looked at the compass. I couldn't believe my eyes: The compass was turning round and round and round. It was dead. It would not work.

Questions :

a) What does the passage tell us about the weather?

b) What happened to the instruments of the plane?

c) What did the pilot decide to do?

d) Give the noun form of the word 'believe'.

CHAPTER-4

(FROM THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK)

1. To enhance the image of this long awaited friend in my imagination, I don't want to jot down the facts in this diary the way most people would do, but I want the diary to be my friend, and I'm going to call this friend 'Kitty'

Questions:

- a) Why did Anne Frank decide to maintain a diary?
- b) What did she want to write about in her diary?
- c) Why did Anne Frank feel she could share more with her diary than with people?
- d) Pick out a phrase which means "to write something quickly".

2. That evening, after I'd finished the rest of my homework, the note about the essay caught my eye. I began thinking about the subject while chewing the tip of my fountain pen. Anyone could ramble on and leave big spaces between the words, but the trick was to come up with convincing argument to prove the necessity of talking.

Questions:

- a) Why was Anne assigned extra homework?
- b) What was she asked to do?
- c) What did Anne want to convince her teacher about?
- d) Which phrase in the passage mean: 'to write aimlessly for long.'

Answer the following questions in 40-50 words each

- 1. Why does Anne want to keep a diary?

2. What were Anne's classmates worried about?
3. Which teacher does Anne not get along well and why?
4. What made Mr. Keesing allow Anne to talk in class?

Long Questions in 80 words each.

1. What punishments did Mr. Keesing give to Anne Frank? How did she finally stop him from punishing?
2. "Paper has more patience than people." Justify with reference to the lesson "From the Diary of Anne Frank."
3. Anne is an intelligent girl. Give instances from the text to support your answer.

CHAPTER-5

(THE HUNDRED DRESSES I)

Answer the following questions in 40-50 words each

1. Who is Wanda Petronski? How is she different from other girls in class?
2. Why did Wanda have to suffer discrimination at the hands of American children in school?
3. How does Wanda take the dress game? Do you think she tells lies?
4. What decision does Maddie come up with? Why does she take such a decision?

Long Answers

1. Write a character sketch of Wanda Petronki.
2. Why did Wanda's family decide to move in a different city? was their life going to be different in a new city?
3. Did Wanda really have a hundred dresses? Why do you think she said she had?
4. Maddie decides that she was never going to stand by and say nothing. Discuss Maddie's character in the light of this statement

1. Wanda did not sit there because she was rough and noisy. On the contrary, she was very quiet and rarely said anything at all. And nobody had even heard her laugh out loud. Sometimes she twisted her mouth into a crooked sort of smile, but that was all. Nobody knew exactly why Wanda sat in that seat

Questions :

- a) What kind of a girl was Wanda?
- b) Where did she sit in the classroom?

c) What kind of children sit at that place in the classroom?

d) Trace a phrase in the passage which means the opposite of : 'similar to'.

2. Peggy was not really cruel. She protected small children from bullies. And she cried for hours if she saw an animal mistreated. If anybody had said to her, 'Don't you think that is a cruel way to treat Wanda?' She would have been very surprised. Cruel? Why did the girl say she had a hundred dresses?

Questions :

a) What kind of a girl was Peggy, according to the passage?

b) How did Peggy treat Wanda?

c) Why did Peggy think Wanda told a lie about her dresses?

d) Which word in the passage means 'people who use their power and frighten weaker people'.

CHAPTER-6

(THE HUNDRED DRESSES II)

1. The first period was a study period. Maddie tried to prepare her lessons, but she could not put her mind on her work. She had a very sick feeling in the bottom of her stomach. True she had not enjoyed listening to Peggy ask Wanda how many dresses she had in her closet and that was just as bad as what Peggy had done. She was a coward.

Questions :

- a) Why couldn't Maddie concentrate in her studies?
- b) Why did Peggy ask Wanda questions about her dresses?
- c) Why did Maddie consider herself a coward?
- d) Which word in the passage is the opposite of 'to be full of fear'.

2. She was never going to stand by and say nothing again. If she ever heard anybody picking on someone because they were funny looking or because they had strange names, she'd speak up. Even if it meant losing Peggy's friendship. She had no way of making things right with Wanda, but from now on she would never make anybody else that unhappy again.

Questions:

- a) What decision did Maddie take?
- b) What was she ready to sacrifice?
- c) Why couldn't she make things right with Wanda?
- d) Which phrase in the passage means 'to treat someone unkindly by making fun of him'.

CHAPTER-7

(GLIMPSES OF INDIA)

Answer the following questions in 40-50 words each

Part I A Baker From Goa

1. State the importance of the presence of furnace in the village in Goa.
2. When would the baker come everyday? Why did the children run to him?
3. Why was bread important on special occasions and festivities in Goa?

Part-II Coorg

1. Where is Coorg situated? What is Coorg famous for?
2. What is the story behind Coorgi people's descent that makes them so brave?

Part-III Tea From Assam

1. Which Chinese story did Rajvir tell about the discovery of tea?
2. Narrate the story of a Buddhist monk behind the discovery of tea.

Long Answers

PART-I: A BAKER FROM GOA

PART-I: A BAKER FROM GOA

1. Give a pen portrait of a goan village baker.
2. What is the importance of loaves of bread in the life of the people of Goa?
3. Bread and cakes were an integral part of Goan life in older days. Discuss the memories that the author recollects about good old Portuguese days and their loaves of bread.

PART-II: COORG

1. What are the similarities between the life and society of the people of Coorg and the Greeks and the Arabs?

2. What are some of the things you know about the people of Coorg, the main crop of Coorg and the sports it offers to tourists?

PART III: TEA FROM ASSAM:

1. What are the legends about discovery of tea?
2. What are the facts about tea that Rajvir tells Pranjal and his father?

Part I: A Baker From Goa

1. The baker made his musical entry on the scene with the 'Jhang, jhang' sound of his specially made bamboo staff. One hand supported the basket on his head and the other banged the bamboo on the ground. He would greet the lady of the house with "Good Morning" and then place his basket on the vertical bamboo. We kids would be pushed aside with a mild rebuke and the loaves would be delivered to the servant.

Questions:

- a) Which place is famous for baking breads?
- b) How did the baker make his entry musical?
- c) Who received the loaves of bread at home?
- d) Give the noun form of the word 'musical'.

2. Our elders are often heard reminiscing nostalgically the Portuguese and their famous loaves of bread. Those eaters of loaves might have vanished but the makers are still there. We still have amongst us the mixers, the moulders and those who bake the loaves. Those age-old, time tested furnaces still exist.

Questions:

- a) What do the elders feel nostalgic about?
- b) What in the passage, suggests that bread making is still popular in Goa?
- c) What is a baker in Goa called?
- d) Which word in the passage means 'to think fondly of the past'.

PART II: COORG

1. Coorg, or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is home to evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen rainforests cover thirty percent of this district.

During the monsoons it pours enough to keep many visitors away. The season of joy commences from September and continues till March.

Questions:

- a) What is Coorg famous for?
- b) What shouldn't people visit Coorg before September?
- c) What is the reason for heavy rains in Coorg?
- d) Which word in the passage means 'to start'?

2. Coorgi homes have a tradition of hospitality and they are more than willing to recount numerous tales of valour related to their sons and fathers. The Coorg regiment is one of the most decorated in the Indian army, and the first chief of the Indian Army, General Cariappa, was a Coorgi. Even now Kodavus are the only people in India permitted to carry firearms without a licence.

Questions :

- a) Which fact in the passage states that Coorgis are traditionally brave people?
- b) Apart from being brave, which other quality do the Coorgis possess?
- c) What liberty is given to the people of Coorg?
- c) What liberty is given to the people of Coorg?
- d) What does the expression 'the most decorated regiment mean'?

Part: III Tea From Assam

1. It was green, green everywhere. Rajvir had never seen so much greenery before. Then the soft green paddy fields gave way to tea bushes. It was a magnificent view. Against the backdrop of densely wooded hills a sea of tea bushes stretched as far as the eye could see. Dwarfing the tiny tea plants were tall sturdy shadetrees and amidst the orderly rows of bushes busily moved doll like figures.

Questions :

- a) Where was Rajvir going?
- b) What is he fascinated by on the way?
- c) What does the phrase 'doll like figures' refer to?
- d) Find the word in the passage which means the opposite of 'making something big.'

2. Well, there's one story about the Chinese emperor who always boiled water before drinking it. One day a few leaves flavour burning under pot fell into the water giving it a delicious. It is said, they were tealeaves. We have an Indian legend too. Bodhirama, an ancient Buddhist ascetic, cut off his eye lids because he felt sleepy during meditations. The tea plants grew out of the eyelids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk banished sleep.

Questions :

- a) What are the two stories in the passage about?
- b) How did the Chinese Emperor get the flavour of tea?
- c) What did the Buddhist saint discover?
- d) What is 'a story of older times that may not be true' called? Pick out the word from the passage.

CHAPTER-8

(MIJBIL THE OTTER)

Answer the following questions in 40-50 words each

1. Which pet did Maxwell decide to keep? Where did he get it from?
2. What are some of the things that we come to know about otters from this lesson?

Long Answers

1. How was Mij transported to England?
2. What does the author want to say by using the phrase "Compulsive habits"? What, according to the author, are the compulsive habits of school children and of Mijbil?
3. What things does Mij do which tell you that he is an intelligent, friendly and fun-loving animal who needs love?

1. The creature that emerged from this sack on to the spacious tiled floor of the consulate bedroom resembled most of all a very small, mediocrally conceived dragon. From the head to the tip of the tail he was coated with symmetrical pointed scales of mud Armour, between whose tips was visible a soft velvet fur like that of a chocolate brown mole.

Questions :

- a) Which creature is talked about in the passage?
- b) What did the creature look like?
- c) Where had the author got it from?
- d) Which phrase in the passage means 'covered with'?

2. When I returned, there was an appalling spectacle. There was complete silence from the box, but from its air holes and chinks around the lid, blood had trickled and dried. I whipped off the lock and tore open the lid, and Mij, exhausted and blood-spattered whimpered and caught at my leg. He had torn the lining of the box to shreds. It was first ten minutes until the time of the flight, and the airport was five miles distant. I put the miserable Mij back into the box, holding down the lid with my hand.

Questions :

- a) What did the author observe when he returned?
- b) What happened when the author opened the box?
- c) Why did the author put Mij back into the box?
- d) Trace a word from the passage which mean 'a shocking scene'.

3. It is not, I suppose, in any way strange that the average Londoner should not recognise an otter, but the variety of guesses as to what kind of animal this might be, came as a surprise to me. Otters belong to a comparatively a small group of animals called Mustellines, shared by the badger, mongoose, weasel, stoat, mink and other. I faced a continuous barrage of conjectural questions that sprayed all the Mustellines but the otter.

Questions :

- a) What did the author expect the people of London to know?
- b) Why was the author surprised?
- c) With whom do the otters share their group?
- d) The word in the passage which means 'a continuous flow of something' is

CHAPTER-9

(MADAM RIDES THE BUS)

Answer the following questions in 40-50 words each

1. What was Valli's strongest desire? Was she able to fulfill it?
2. How did Valli behave with other passengers in the bus? What does this tell you about her?

Long Answers

1. What was the favourite pastime of Valli? How did her desire to have a ride on the bus?
2. How did Valli plan her bus ride? How did she make the arrangements?
3. Discuss how Valli's bus journey into the world outside her village is also her induction into the mystery of life and death.

1. Her favourite pastime was standing in the front doorway of her house, watching what was happening in the street outside. There were no playmates of her own age on her street, and this was about all she had to do. But for Valli, standing at the front door was every bit as enjoyable as any of the elaborate games other children played. Watching the street gave her many new unusual experiences.

Questions ;

- a) Why did Valli stand at the door of her house?
 - b) How was she different from other children?
 - c) What did she gain by watching the street?
 - d) Which word in the passage means 'very complicated and detailed'?
2. "Never mind", she said "I can get on by myself. You don't have to help me." The conductor was a jolly sort, fond of joking "Oh, please don't be angry with me, fine madam," he said "Here, have a seat right up there in front. Everybody move aside please make way for madam.

Questions:

- a) What are was Valli going?
- b) What sort of a man was the conductor?
- c) Why did the conductor address Valli as 'Madam'?
- d) Which phrase in the passage means: 'to give place'?

3. Her first journey what careful, painstaking, elaborate plans she had had to make for it. She had thriftily saved whatever stray coins came her way, resisting every temptation to buy peppermints, toys, balloons and the like, and finally she had saved a total of sixty paise. How difficult it had been, particularly that day at the village fair, but she had resolutely stifled a strong desire to ride the merrygoround, even though she had the money.

Questions :

- i) What had Valli been planning for many days?
- ii) How did she save her money?
- iii) What was her strong desire at the village fair?
- iv) Trace a word from the passage which means 'spending money very carefully'.

CHAPTER-10

(THE SERMON AT BENARES)

Answer the following questions in 40-50 words each

1. Gautam Buddha made Kisa Gotami realise a hard fact of life. What was it.

Long Answers

1. Why did Kisa Gotami go to the Buddha? What did the Buddha say to her and why?

2. "He who seeks peace should draw out the arrow of lamentation and complaint, and grief". How does Gautam Buddha make the human beings realise that Death is common to all?

1. At about the age of twenty five, the Prince, thereof shielded from the sufferings of the world, while hunting out glanced upon a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. These sights so moved him that he at once became a begger and went out into the world to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed.

Questions :

a) Name the Prince being talked about in the above passage.

b) What kind of life did the Prince lead in the palace?

c) What effect did the sufferings of the people have on him?

d) Pick out a word from the passage which means 'state of high spiritual knowledge'.

2. Kisa Gotami had an only son, and he died. In her grief she carried the dead child to all her neighbours, asking them for medicine, and the people said, "She had lost her senses. The boy is dead".

Questions :

a) Why was Kisa Gotami sad?

b) What did her neighbours think about her?

c) Where did her neighbour suggest her to go?

d) Find the antonym of the word 'happiness' from the passage.

CHAPTER-11

(THE PROPOSAL)

Answer the following questions in 40-50 words each

1. Justify the title of the play 'The proposal'
2. What reasons does Lomov give for his getting married?
3. How is the proposal finally made?

Long Answers

1. Write the character sketch of Lomov.
 2. Describe in details the points of dispute between Lomov and Natalya.
 3. "And I've always loved you, My angel, as if you were my own son." These words are spoken by Chubukov to Lomov. But do you think he really loves Lomov as his own son? Is he sincere in his feelings towards him? Discuss.
 4. Chubukov says to Natalya : " ____ as if she won't consent! She is in love egad, she's like a lovesick cat." Throw some light on Natalya's character.
1. "And it's impossible for me not to marry. In the first place, I'm already 35 a critical age, so to speak in the second place, I ought to lead a quiet and regular life. I suffer from palpitations, I'm excitable and always getting awfully upset; at this very moment my lips are trembling and there's a twitch in my right eyebrow.

Questions :

- a) Who is speaking these lines and to whom?
 - b) State one of the reasons the speaker gives to get married.
 - c) What is the speaker's physical condition?
 - d) Give the noun form of the word 'excitable'.
2. "No, you just think I'm a fool and want to have me on! You call my land yours, and then you want me to talk to you calmly and politely! Good neighbours don't behave like that, Stepan Stepanovitch! You're not a neighbour, you're a grabber!"

Questions :

- a) How does Lomov think his neighbours are trying to befool him?
- b) What would be the result of his argument with his neighbours?
- c) What does Lomov think about his neighbours?
- d) Give adjective form of the words 'calmly' and 'politely'.

POEMS

POEM-1
(DUST OF SNOW)

1. The way a crow Shook down on me

The dust of snow

From a hemlock tree

a. The composer of these line is

i) Leslie Norris

ii) Robert Frost

iii) Adrinne Riche

iv) Ogden Nash

b. Where was the poet

i) sitting on a heap of snow

ii) sitting under a tree

iii) sitting inside his cottage

iv) sitting on a tree

c. What has the crow done

i) it has thrown dust on the poet

ii) it has shaken the tree

iii) it has shaken off some snow on the poet

iv) it has dropped a fruit on the poet.

2. Has given my heart

A change of mood

And saved some part

of a day I had rued.

A. The poet had been feeling

- i) very happy
- ii) very depressed
- iii) very excited
- iv) very cheerful

B. The crow has changed the poet's mood by

- i) singing him a song
- ii) giving him fruits
- iii) shaking down the dust of snow
- iv) flying away from there

C. The poet is trying to suggest that

- i) small things bring big changes in life.
- ii) dust of snow is very useful
- iii) a crow is a significant bird
- iv) a hemlock tree has a lot of importance.

POEM-2
(FIRE AND ICE)

A. Some say the world will end in fire

Some say in ice

From what I've tasted of desire

I hold with those who favour fire

1. The poet's opinion of the world in these line is that

- i) it will end in ice
- ii) it will end in fire
- iii) it will never end
- iv) it will neither end in fire nor in ice

2. 'Fire' signifies

- i) deep love
- ii) anger
- iii) greed
- iv) cruelty

3. The rhyme scheme of the passage is

- i) abab
- ii) abaa
- iii) abba
- iv) aabb

POEM-3
(A TIGER IN THE ZOO)

1. He stalks in his vivid stripes

The few steps of his cage

On pads of velvet quiet

In his quiet rage

A. Where is the tiger in these lines

i) in zoo

ii) in forest

iii) in circus

iv) in a field

B. He can walk only few steps because

i) he is tired

ii) he is injured

iii) he is locked in a cage

iv) he is hungry

C. The phrase 'quiet rage' suggests that

i) the tiger is happy

ii) the tiger is safe

iii) the tiger is helpless

iv) the tiger is comfortable

2. He could be snarling around houses

At the jungle's edge,

Baring his white fangs, his claws,

Terrorising the village!

A. Through these lines the poet is trying to suggest that

- i) the tigers should be kept in cages
- ii) the tigers are dangerous
- iii) the tigers should be killed
- iv) the tigers should be allowed to live in their natural habitats.

B. The tiger scares the people by

B. The tiger scares the people by

- i) moving in the jungle
- ii) making angry sounds
- iii) showing his teeth & nails
- iv) all of the above

C. What else can the tiger do in a jungle

- i) drink water
- ii) control his anger
- iii) walk only a few steps
- iv) kill some other animal for food.

3. But he's locked in a concrete cell,

His strength behind bars,

Stalking the length of his cage,

Ignoring visitors

A. What kind of cage is the tiger locked in

- i) an iron cage
- ii) a wooden cage
- iii) a cage made of bricks & cement
- iv) a cage made of stones

B. 'His strength behind bars' suggests that

- i) the bars of his cage are very strong.
- ii) the tiger is very strong but his cage is not
- iii) the tiger's power is locked in the cage
- iv) the tiger will use his power to break the bars.

C. The tiger ignores the visitors because

- i) they don't give him anything to eat
- ii) he hates them
- iii) he is not interested in them
- iv) they don't open the cage.

POEM-4

(HOW TO TELL WILD ANIMALS)

1. Or if some time when roaming round,

A noble wild beast greets you,

With black stripes on a yellow ground,

Just notice if he eats you.

This simple rule may help you learn

The Bengal Tiger to discern.

A. The composer of these lines is

i) John Berryman

ii) Leslie Norris

iii) Robert Frost

iv) Carolyn Wells

B. The physical features of a tiger are

i) yellow stripes on black coat

ii) black stripes on yellow coat

iii) golden yellow coat with no stripes

iv) brownish grey coat with black stripes

C. The words 'if he eats you' tell us

i) tigers don't like human flesh

ii) tigers never kill human beings

iii) all tigers are not man eaters

iv) tigers eat only once in a day.

2. Though to distinguish beasts of prey

A novice might nonplus,

The crocodile you always may

Tell from the Hyena thus:

Hyenas come with merry smiles

But if they weep they're crocodiles

A. It will be difficult to differentiate between

- i) wild animals and men
 - ii) domestic animals and sea animals
 - iii) wild animals that kill other animals & humans
 - iv) wild animals & pet animals.
- B. A Hyena is different from a Crocodile in that it**

- i) cries before killing
- ii) gives a hug before killing
- ii) jumps before killing
- iv) smiles before killing

C. A famous saying associated with crocodiles is

- i) weeping like crocodiles
- ii) shedding crocodile tears
- iii) Laughing A crooked smile
- iv) Giving a tight Hug.

POEM-5
(THE BALL POEM)

1. What is the boy now, who has lost his ball,

What, what is he to do? I saw it go

Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then

Merrily over there it is in the water!

No use to say 'O there are other balls.

A. What has happened to the boy

i) he is fallen into the water

ii) he has lost his ball

iii) he has lost his money

iv) his friends have left him alone

B. Why does the poet say "No use to say 'O there are other balls' "

i) because the boy wants the same ball that he has lost.

ii) because the boy doesn't want any ball.

iii) because the boy doesn't like to play with ball.

iv) because no other balls are available

C. How does the boy feel

i) happy

ii) upset

iii) satisfied

iv) indifferent

2. An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy

As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down

All his young days into the harbour where

His ball went. I would not intrude on him

A dime, another ball, is worthless

A. The boy's ball has gone

i) across the road

ii) into the water

iii) under the table

iv) rolled down the street

B. How has the loss affected the boy

i) he stands stiffly staring at the ball

ii) he accepts his loss happily

iii) he goes and buys another ball

iv) he asks the poet to get back his ball

C. The poet doesn't want to interfere by

i) consoling the boy

ii) talking to the boy

iii) buying him another ball

iv) giving him money

3. Now he senses first responsibility

In a world of possessions. People will take Balls,

Balls will be lost always. Little boy

And no one buys a ball back. Money is external

A. The boy understands that

- i) there is no importance of balls in life
- ii) there are losses in life
- iii) we should be attached to our things
- iv) one must learn to bear the losses in life

B. The word 'balls' signify

- i) toys possessed by children
- ii) small things in life
- iii) things that we possess in life
- iv) sweet thoughts in our mind.

C. 'Money is external' means

- i) money has no value at all.
- ii) money can give us only temporary happiness
- iii) money comes from foreign countries
- iv) money is very valuable

POEM-6
(AMANDA)

1. Don't bite your nails Amanda

Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!

Stop that slouching and sit up straight,

Amanda!

A. Who is giving instructions to Amanda

i) her parents

ii) her friends

iii) some strangers

iv) her neighbours

B. How does Amanda sit

i) straight

ii) lazily

iii) huddled

iv) cross legged

C. The composer of these lines is

i) John Berryman

ii) Walt Whitman

iii) Robert Frost

iv) Robin Klein

2. There is a languid, emerald sea,

where the sole inhabitant is me

a mermaid, drifting blissfully

A. Who is a mermaid here

- i) a fairy
- ii) a fish
- iii) Amanda
- iv) a sea creature

B. What does the mermaid want to do

- i) she wants to move happily in water
- ii) she wants to dive in the sea
- iii) she wants to catch fish
- iv) she wants to clean her house

C. The phrase 'languid, emerald sea' means

- i) stormy sea
- ii) disturbed sea
- iii) calm and peaceful sea
- iv) wavy sea

3. I am Rapunzel, I have not a care;

life in a tower is tranquil and rare;

I'll certainly never let down my bright hair!

A. Amanda wants to be Rapunzel because

- i) she wants to have long hair
- ii) she wants to be a princess
- iii) she wants to lead a carefree life

iv) she wants a prince to save her.

B. What kind of life does one lead in a tower, according to Amanda

i) sad and depressed

ii) full of excitement

iii) peaceful and different

iv) full of love and care

C. Amanda would not let down her hair because

i) she doesn't want them to break

ii) she wants to keep her long hair a secret

iii) she doesn't want to be rescued from the tower

iv) she doesn't want anyone to climb the tower

POEM-7
(ANIMAL)

1. I think I could turn and live with animal they are

So placid and self contained

I stand and look at them long and long.

A. The poet wants to turn away from

i) animals

ii) human beings

iii) the world

iv) his school

B. The two qualities of animals mentioned in the passage are that they are

i) loving and affectionate

ii) wild and fierce

iii) peaceful and satisfied

iv) loud and roaring

C. The poet looks at _____ for a long time

i) himself

ii) his friends

iii) animals

iv) the trees in jungle

2. Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth.

So they show their relations to me and I accept them,

They bring me tokens of myself, they evince

them plainly in their possession.

A. In these lines the poet is talking about

- i) his childhood friends
- ii) his students
- iii) his children
- iv) the animals.

B. The word 'tokens refers to

- i) rupees and coins
- ii) gifts given to us
- iii) qualities of love and affection
- iv) coupons used for shopping

C. The message that the poet wants to convey in the poem is

- i) Human beings are better than animals
- ii) Animals are better than human beings
- iii) Human beings are as good as animals
- iv) Animals are as good as human beings.

POEM-8
(THE TREES)

1. The trees inside are moving out into the forest,
the forest that was empty all these days
small twigs stiff with exertion
longcramped boughs shuffling under the roof
like newly discharged patients
halfdazed, moving
to the clinic doors.

A. The roots are busy

- i) growing long
- ii) freeing themselves from the cracks in the veranda
- iii) giving nutrition to trees
- iv) giving water to trees.

B. The small twigs have become stiff because of

- i) dancing
- ii) changing position
- iii) moving into the forest
- iv) physical tiredness

C. In the line 'like newly discharged patients' the poetic technique used by the poet is

- i) simile
- ii) metaphor
- iii) alliteration

iv) epithet

2. The glass is breaking

The trees are stumbling forward
into the night. Winds rush to meet them
the moon is broken like a mirror,
Its pieces flash now in the crown
of the tallest oak

A. The trees break the glass of the house to come out. This suggests that

- i) the trees are very powerful
- ii) the trees are struggling to move out.
- iii) the trees should be used for interior decoration
- iv) the trees should be locked tightly.

B. In the forest, the trees are greeted by

- i) wild animals
- ii) the sun
- iii) the insect
- iv) the wind

C 'The moon is broken like a mirror' This means that

- i) the thick trees hide the moon behind them
- ii) the moon does not shine on the forest
- iii) we can see the moon in pieces through thick trees
- iv) the moon shines brightly on trees

POEM-9

(FOG)

1. The Fog comes

On little cat feet

It sits looking

Over harbour and city

On silent haunches

and then moves on

A. The poem has been composed by:

i) Walt Whitman

ii) Adrienne Rich

iii) Ogden Nash

iv) Carl Sandburg

B. The common feature between the fog and the cat is

i) the fog is white like a cat

ii) the fog settles down quietly like a cat

iii) the fog moves fast like cat

iv) like cat, the fog also runs away.

C. This poem is an example of which of the following poetic techniques

i) metaphor

ii) simile

iii) personification

iv) paradox

POEM-10

(THE TALE OF CUSTARD THE DRAGON)

1. Now the name of the little black kitten was Ink
And the little grey mouse, she called him Blink
And the little yellow dog was sharp as Mustard,
But the dragon was a coward, she called him custard.

A. Belinda had ____ pets.

- i) four
- ii) five
- iii) three
- iv) none

B. Belinda lived in

- i) a big farm
- ii) a glass house
- iii) a little white house
- iv) a little hut

C. The pet whom everyone considered coward was

- i) mouse
- ii) kitten
- iii) dragon
- iv) dog

2. But up jumped custard, snorting like an engine
Clashed his tail like irons in a dungeon

With a clatter and a clang and a jangling squirm,
He went at the pirate like a robin at a worm.

A. Custard jumped angrily at

- i) Belinda
- ii) Mustard
- iii) Pirate
- iv) Blink

B. The rhyme scheme of the stanza is

- i) aabb
- ii) abab
- iii) abcb
- iv) abba

C. The poet has made various comparisons in this stanza. The poetic technique used by him is.

- i) metaphor
- ii) simile
- iii) imagery
- iv) epithet

3. Belinda embraced him, Mustard licked him,

No one mourned for his pirate victim

Ink and Blink in glee did gyrate

Around the dragon that ate the pirate

A. Everyone embraced custard because

- i) he had come out of his cage

ii) he killed the pirate

iii) he saved mustard

iv) he saved Belinda

B. What did Ink and Blink do

i) they kissed the dragon

ii) they embraced the dragon

iii) they circled round the dragon

iv) they went into their holes

C. Who proved to be the bravest in Belinda's house)

i) Mustard

ii) Ink

iii) Blink

iv) Custard

POEM-11
(FOR ANNE GREGORY)

1. Never shall a young man
Thrown into despair
By those great honey coloured
Ramparts at your ear,
Love you for yourself alone
And not your yellow hair

A. 'Honey coloured ramparts' means

- i) yellow coloured wall
- ii) thick golden hair like a wall
- iii) golden coloured soup
- iv) a girl with golden complexion

B. The young men love the woman for

- i) her inner qualities
- ii) her beautiful smile
- iii) her sweet face
- iv) her beautiful hair

C. The poet is trying to tell the woman that

- i) people value inner qualities of a person
- ii) people value only the external beauty
- iii) people are very truthful
- iv) people love one another like God loves us.

2. "I heard an old religious man
But yester night declare
That he had found a text to prove
That only God, my dear,
Could love you for yourself alone
And not your yellow hair.

A. These lines have been taken from the poem _____ composed by _____

- i) Animals, Walt Whitman
- ii) Tree, Adrienne Rich
- iii) For Anne Gregory, W B Yeats
- iv) Amanda, Robin Klein

B. The text proved that

- i) God loves everyone equally
- ii) God can see everyone
- iii) God loves us for our qualities
- iv) God wants us to colour our hair

C. What can the woman do to make people love her

- i) She can get her hair cut short
- ii) she can grow her hair long
- iii) she can change the colour of her hair.
- iv) she can change the style of her hair.

FOOTPRINTS

CHAPTER-1

(THE TRIUMPH OF SURGERY)

Short Answers

Answer the following question in 40 to 50 words each:

1. How did Mrs. Pumphrey show her concern for Tricki when he was at the surgery?
2. Do you think Mrs. Pumphrey must have changed her way of caring for Tricki? Why or why not?

Long Answers

1. How did Dr. Herriot cure Tricki? Was it really a 'triumph of surgery'?
2. Why did Dr. Herriot get tempted to keep Tricki as a permanent guest?
3. How is an unduly kind attitude of Tricki's mistress responsible for his ailment?
4. What kind of a person do you think is Dr. Herriot? would you say he is tactful as well as full of common sense?

CHAPTER-2

(THE THIEF'S STORY)

Short Answers.

Answer the following question in 40-50 words each:

1. What encouraged Hari Singh to make Anil his next prey?
2. What different short comings of Hari Singh did Anil ignore?
3. How can you say that Anil came to know of the theft of his six hundred rupees the next morning?

Long Answers.

1. Why was it difficult for Hari Singh to break the trust of Anil? Why did he come back to Anil?
2. How did Anil make his living? Did he have any regular income?
3. Evaluate Hari Singh both as a thief and as a human being.
4. What do you come to know about Anil in terms of his treating Hari Singh?

CHAPTER-3

(THE MIDNIGHT VISITOR)

Short Answers.

Answer the following question in 40-50 words each:

1. What disappointed Mr. Fowler? Was his disappointment permanent?
2. Why had Max entered Ausable's room?
3. How did Ausable react on finding Max in his room?

Long Answers.

1. How did Ausable prove to Fowler that appearances can be deceptive?
2. Why did Fowler come to meet Ausable? Why was he disappointed in the beginning? What happened in the end?
3. Presence of mind and intelligence are more powerful than a gun. How far is it true in case of Ausable, the secret agent?

CHAPTER-4

(A QUESTION OF TRUST)

Short Answers

Answer the following question in 40-50 words each:

1. How did Horace Danby choose which house he should rob?
2. What do you think is the meaning of the phrase 'honour among thieves'? Which of the two thieves lack the honour?

Long Answers

1. Who was Horace Danby? Why did he rob a house every year?
2. Who is the real culprit in the story "A Question of Trust?" How did she manage to outsmart Horace Danby?
4. Horace Danby was not a professional thief Discuss.

CHAPTER-5
(FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET)

Short Answers.

Answer the following question in 40-50 words each:

1. What experiments did Griffin carry out? What was the final result of those experiments?
2. What did the London boys follow and why were they fascinated?
3. Why was 'The strange scientist strongly suspected of having a hand in the burglary at the clergyman's home?

Long Answers.

1. How did Griffin's invisibility come for his rescue every time he was in trouble?
2. What was the 'Curious episode' that took place in the clergyman's house?
3. How would you assess Griffin as a scientist?

CHAPTER-6
(THE MAKING OF A SCIENTIST)

Short Answers.

Answer the following question in 40-50 words each:

1. How did Ebright's mother encourage his interest in learning?
2. How did Richard Ebright raise a flock of butterflies?
3. Besides science, what are Ebright's other interests?

Long Answers.

1. What experiments and projects does Ebrights undertake after he fails to win anything at a science fair?
2. How was Ebright's mother quite instrumental in his success?
3. What various ingredients made Richard Ebright a scientist?
4. How did the book 'The Travels of Monarch X' become a turning point in Richard Ebright's life?

CHAPTER-7

(THE NECKLACE)

Short Answers.

Answer the following question in 40-50 words each:

1. "She suffered incessantly ...". Why did Matilda suffer?
2. What had Matilda's husband saved the money for? Why did he then part with his savings?
3. Why didn't Mme Forestier recognize Matilda after ten years?

Long Answers.

1. Write the character sketch of Matilda?
2. What did Mr. Loisel bring home one evening? How did Matilda react to it?
3. The course of the Loisel's life changed due to the necklace.
Comment.
4. What would have happened if Matilda had confessed to her friend that she had lost her necklace?

CHAPTER-8
(THE HACK DRIVER)

Short Answers.

Answer the following question in 40-50 words each:

1. What kind of opinion did the narrator form of the Hack driver in their first meeting?
2. Why had the narrator “considered returning to New Mullion to practice law”?
3. Why did Bill and his mother laugh at the lawyer in the end? How did the narrator feel?

Long Answers.

1. What kind of job did the narrator get after getting the degree in law?
2. Which places did the hack driver take the narrator to search oliver Lutkins? What opinion did the narrator form of the hack driver?
3. Describe briefly the narrator’s first visit to New Mullion..
4. Do you think the lawyer was gullible? How could he have avoided being taken for a ride?

CHAPTER-9

(BHOLI)

Short Answers.

Answer the following question in 40-50 words each:

1. In what respect was Bholi different from her sisters?
2. How was the teacher's behaviour towards Bholi on her first day in school?
3. Why was Bholi fascinated by the pictures on the walls of her classroom?
4. How did Bholi prove to be her teacher's masterpiece?

Long Answers.

1. Bholi's heart was throbbing with a 'New hope and a new life'. What were the new hope and the new life?
2. Why did Bholi's parents accept Bishamber's marriage proposal? Why did Bholi refuse to marry him?
3. Bholi was known to be a 'dumb cow'. How did she turn out to be an outspoken and fearless girl?

4. Initially Bholi had many apprehensions about going to school. What made her feel that she was going to a better place than her home?

CHAPTER-10

(THE BOOK THAT SAVED THE EARTH)

Short Answers.

Answer the following question in 40-50 words each:

1. What sort of a person is Think Tank?
2. Why did the three Martians Iota, Oops and Omega come to the earth?
3. How do the Martians interpret the library and the books?
4. What does Noodle tell Think Tank about the books?
5. How does Think Tank react on seeing the picture of Humpty Dumpty in the book?

Long Answers.

1. How did a book on nursery rhyme' save the earth from the Martian attack?

2. Explain how does a mere book Mother Goose, a book of nursery rhymes actually save the earth from the Martian attack.