



Assignments in  
**ENGLISH PLUS**

**COMMUNICATIVE**

**TEACHERS' HANDBOOK**

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**Note:** Please note this **Teachers' Handbook** contains the Solutions/ Hints for the **Assignments/ Worksheets/ Unit Assignments/Full Marks Assignments** given in the book **Assignments in English Plus Communicative 9** written by Kumkum Sinha and published by Full Marks Pvt Ltd.

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# SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT 1

## SOLUTIONS/ HINTS

### SECTION A : READING

#### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 1

1. The Indus Valley civilisation was probably ousted by an invasion of Aryan people from the Iranian plateau after about a thousand years.
  2. Aryan people built towns and cities along the Ganges plains. They spread their culture and made Sanskrit language popular.
  3. Buddhism became popular in southern and eastern Asia.
  4. • Chandragupta Maurya  
• Ashoka  
Chandragupta Maurya establish the Magadha kingdom and expanded its boundaries. Under Ashoka, this empire reached at its peak.
  5. Hunnish invasions in the 5th century led to the downfall of the Gupta dynasty.
  6. The powerful Sultanate of Delhi was established by a Turkish Sultan, named Mahmud.
  7. The Sikh religion came into existence in the 14th century.
  8. Babur laid the foundation of the Mughal empire. His grandson Akbar extended it in northern India and in the Deccan.
- I. 1. Man is bestowed with the power of concentration. He can learn things and can keep them in his mind for a longer period of time. But animals lack this power. They constantly forget what is told them.
  2. It mans difference in power of concentration. A child's face would be the most beautiful face in the world when everyone could concentrate his mind on that same face.
  3. A child loves lively music because the rapidity of the notes gives the mind no chance to wander. A man having great love for common music dislikes classical music, because it

is more complicated and requires a greater degree of concentration to follow it.

4. The trouble with the concentration is that we do not control the mind, it controls us. When someone speaks to us well upon a subject we like, it becomes easy for our mind to concentrate upon what that person is saying.

- II. 1. empower  
2. homeliest  
3. slow  
4. melody

#### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 2

1. He was an iconic hunter-conservationist. He made a prediction in 1930s that the striped predator would disappear from Indian forests by the 1950s.
2. According to the latest forecast made by the WWF, the animal (tiger) could vanish from the wild, worldwide by 2022.
3. The total number of the tigers in 1900 was 45,000. This number has been reduced to around 1400 today.
4. Several statistics indicate that the rumour about the tigers' death are a little exaggerated. The reality is that the tiger population is more or less stable.
5. K Ullas Karanth is very positive who says that the tiger is not going to extinct in India any time soon. In fact, there are all chances for it to make a comeback provided some steps are taken in the right direction.
6. Doomsday
7. It is the result of their sincere efforts that tiger population in the state has grown in about 290.

8. It is located in Tamil Nadu. Tigers had doubled in recent times in this reserve.

2. I. 1. In failures, people usually do not like to confess their own faults and weaknesses. They try to hold themselves faultless and lay the blame upon somebody or something else, or even on bad luck. When heads of families fail, they should ask themselves, why it is that some persons manage a family so well and others do not.
2. A man's personality plays an important role in his life. If he owns an impressive personality, he gets success everywhere. It is the personality of the man that is counted throughout his life. One may be known for one's high thoughts, but what makes one different from others is one's personality.
3. The aim of education should be man-making in the real sense of the term. It should make the man grow naturally. It should sharpen his personality and intellect.
4. The man who influences, who throws his magic, as it were, upon his fellow-beings, has been called 'a dynamo of power'. When that man is ready, he can do anything and everything he likes; that personality put upon anything will make it work. Such a man influences his fellow-beings through his outstanding personality.
- II. 1. they were great personalities  
2. appraisal  
3. confess  
4. genuine

### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 3

1. 1. The two activities of man which are closely associated with energy generation are — rapid industrialisation and modernisation of technology from field to factories.
2. An increase in the average global temperature is known as global warming.
3. Carbon dioxide is the main greenhouse gas. The source of this gas is from fossil fuel combustion like coal, petroleum and natural gas.
4. Other greenhouse gases are methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ), chlorofluoro-carbons (CFCs) and nitrous oxide ( $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ).
5. The sources of these gases are biomass burning, fumes emitted from refrigeration and air-conditioning plants, industrial fumes etc.

6. The ever-rising temperature of the earth will disturb its (earth's) ecological balance, its normal cyclic seasons, melting of polar ice caps and the ultimate rise in sea level.

7. Melting of polar ice caps will be dangerous for mankind because it will lead to widespread flooding in coastal regions all over the world and large part of world's civilisation may disappear beneath the sea.

8. Scientists are searching ways and means to fight this impending danger under the guidance of ICSU.

2. I. 1. The common opinion is that happiness involves fun activities, good living and plenty of wealth. But in reality happiness has no association with fun activities or wealth. These are superfluous things. Happiness is a stronger, deeper and more abiding emotion.
2. Man's ultimate goal should be attainment of true happiness. But the way to attain this happiness is not easy or smooth. It is, rather, very tough and complicated. In such a situation if one is determined to reach that goal, one should be hard working. Happiness earned through constant efforts gives real joy and it lasts life long.
3. The sources of true happiness involve some amount of pain. People usually avoid the very endeavour that is the source of true happiness. Difficult endeavours such as raising of children, establishing worthwhile in life are some of the sources of true happiness.
4. One who is engaged in some kind of work is happy. 'Work is worship' in an old saying. Of course, work holds the key to happiness as doing something which increases confidence and self-worth. It brings a feeling of satisfaction, of doing something, of contributing.

- II. 1. intangible  
2. industrious  
3. contrary  
4. believe

### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 4

1. 1. Stocks and bonds are certificates that business companies sell to the public to raise money.
2. Companies sell shares of stock to raise money.
3. A person becomes one of the company's owners by purchasing stock in it.

4. Two types of stocks are — common stock and preferred stock. The owner of the common stock enjoys right to attend the yearly stockholders' meeting and vote for the directors of the company.
  5. The holders of preferred stock avail certain privileges. When dividends are paid, first preference is given to them. If the company goes out of business, holders of preferred stock are paid off before the holders of common stock.
  6. The owners of preferred stock have certain rights that owners of common stock have. The dividends paid on preferred stocks do not have a set rate, while dividends on common stocks depend on how well the company is doing.
  7. The Stock Exchange is the market place where selling and buying of stocks takes place.
  8. In the Stock Exchange a broker plays an important role. It is through the broker that stocks are bought and sold. He buys and sells stocks for investors.
2. I.
    1. In his boyhood days Pasteur wanted to be a great artist. But after his sixteenth year he stopped wishing to be a great artist.
    2. He viewed the fight against hydrophobia as a battle. The sight of injured children moved him greatly. He felt that he himself was suffering with pain. And he decided to find its cure.
    3. He used to say "The more I contemplate the mysteries of nature, the more my faith becomes like that of a peasant". He would reiterate to his pupils his life's principles: "work, never cease to work".
    4. He died on September 27, 1895.
  - II.
    1. respected
    2. ostentation
    3. contemplation
    4. conquer
4. Activity in the area of the brain that controls emotions and social interactions lessens during deep sleep. This helps people to be emotionally and socially adept when awake.
  5. The study in Canada revealed that students deprived of sleep after learning a complex logic game showed a 30% learning deficit when tested a week later compared with students not deprived of sleep.
  6. The common ailments found in insomniacs are chest pain, arthritis, depression, etc.
  7. Even temporary loss of sleep can affect our body's ability to break down carbohydrates, interfere with the function of various hormones and worsens the severity of diabetes and high blood pressure.
  8. The author suggests the reader to sleep well to avoid problems caused by not getting good sleep.
2. I.
    1. The author felt small and inadequate in Muscat because he found the city more beautiful and livable than Delhi, his home town. Fifteen years ago, Muscat was a barren waste of stocky mountains on which nothing grew. It was just like a dusty waste land with extreme temperatures.
    2. There came several changes in Muscat overtime. Today, the city has broad highways running along its extensive coast and into the interior. Potable water distilled from the sea irrigates lawns, date-palms and flowering bushes along the roads. Where there were no trees to be seen for miles are avenues of casuarina and gulmohur.
    3. The author was surprised to find the spotless cleanliness everywhere in Muscat. He found no litter, no stains of *paan* spit anywhere. Besides, the buildings were designed beautifully. The mosques, homes and stadia all looked elegant. The author didn't see a single ugly building in Muscat. These things inspired him to suggest a slogan like that.
    4. They manage most of the city's trade and commerce, run its schools and hospitals and as labourers, raise new buildings, lay its roads and maintain its greenery. They have earned goodwill among Omanis.
  - II.
    1. barren
    2. desert
    3. litter
    4. vibrate

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 5

1.
  1. A good night's sleep can help one in stress management. When one does not get enough sleep, one becomes victim of more stress.
  2. According to experts, deep sleep enables our nervous system to function well. Without it, we lose our ability to concentrate, remember or analyse.
  3. Proteins are essential for cell growth and repair of damage caused due to stress. In this one is able to manage stress more effectively.

## SECTION B : WRITING & GRAMMAR

### PART I – WRITING

#### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 1

3. The major problems of environment are recognised as global climatic change, ozone depletion, water pollution, air pollution, deforestation and resource degradation. About 23 billion tones of carbon dioxide is released in the air by burning fossil fuels. This has aggravated the problem of air pollution. Air borne particulate materials contain both solid and liquid particles such as dust, sprays mist and smoke. Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants. Toxic gas leaks can be very hazardous with long-term effects. Vehicular sources also pollute air to a great extent. We must not forget that air pollution adversely affects human health, animals, plants, buildings and the atmosphere as a whole.

Air pollution can be minimised by adopting some preventive methods. Use of public transport should be encouraged. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. The industries are to comply with such emission and effluent standards as may be notified in a time-bound manner.

4. One day a little fish saw a fly floating under water. His mouth watered out of greed. He couldn't resist his temptation and decided to go for the fly. But his mother warned him not to go. She said, "It is only a bait to hide a hook. So, my dear child, don't go after it." The little fish was curious to know whether his mother was right. Hence, he went near the fly disobeying her. He played round about the fly looking at it with watered mouth. Suddenly he gave a little pluck at the fly just to prove that there was no hook there. As it was destined, the hook stuck through his gill. Now, the little fish was helpless. The more he tried to get free, the more did the hook go through his gill. Ultimately he died struggling hard to save his life. If he had obeyed his mother, he would not have lost his life. He was punished for disobeying his mother.

**Moral:** One should obey one's elders.

#### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 2

3. There is an old saying that if you educate a woman you educate the whole family. Women's education

is very important for any society to progress. In India, there has always been history of partial treatment to women. Many families in rural areas still don't send girl child to schools. Their argument is that women's education is not required because ultimately a woman has to do household chores. Instead of learning A, B, C, D .... she should learn how to do daily work at home. These people should think in terms of empowering women by educating them. An educated woman would be more aware about her rights and she can also help in checking the family size. An educated mother can always bring positive influence for her child, because during their early years children are more close to their mothers. We should always remember why we call our mother tongue, the mother tongue.

4. A case was brought before a judge. Two men had a quarrel over one thousand rupees. One said that the other owed him ₹1000. But the first man claimed that he had already repaid the money. The judge looked confused for a while. Then he asked the first man to take an oath. The first man was ready but before he could take the oath, the judge took his stick and gave it to the other man to hold it. The first man took oath. He said, "I have given his money into his hand". Meanwhile, an idea crept into the judge's mind. He took the stick and broke it and found inside one thousand rupees. The money was detected and was given to the claimants, the first one who might have forgotten it. He realised his mistake and thanked the judge.

#### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 3

3. **26 November, 20xx**  
**10:00 a.m.**

Today I had been to market at about 11 AM. It was the busiest hour. People were rushing for office. Shopkeepers were in hurry to open their shops. Traffic was heavy on road. Suddenly I was alarmed at a loud screeching sound. I saw a speeding car stopped just at a few meters away from me. It had hit an old man who was crossing the road. The driver was a teenager of about 18. He lost balance and got nervous. As it was rush, he couldn't escape. The old man was badly injured and his head was profusely bleeding. I came nearer and asked the mob to take the old man to nearby hospital. Two young gentlemen

helped me and we took him to the nearest clinic. In the meantime the police patrol van reached there and took the car and the driver in its control. The boy who was driving the car had no driving license. The police called his father, obviously an influential personality. The father seemed to be not repentant for this. I was shocked to see how people have lost their conscience and promote such crimes.

4. Outlines in the question are enough to develop this story.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 4

3. There is an old saying, “spare the rod and spoil the child”. I think the person who coined this phrase must have been a sadistic person. Even in modern times many teachers have some sadistic streak and they enjoy beating their students as if they are beating a beast of burden. Every now and then we get to hear news about some kid getting a broken hand or even dying because of corporal punishment. Corporal punishment is a shame for society and responsible teachers should be given the harshest punishment. We know that even a lion does the desired tricks for the fear of beating but now even animals cannot be treated as badly as students are treated in some places. Learning should be fun and a teacher should try to understand that kids will be kids and they will always do some mischief. They should try to understand that kids should always be treated with kid’s gloves. When a child gets corporal punishment it leaves a permanent scar on his mind. He can never develop into confident adult.
4. A Japanese Emperor possessed a set of twenty flowerpots. Since it was a rare collection of its kind, he felt proud of it.

One day it so happened that one of his courtiers broke a flowerpot by mistake. The Emperor lost his temper and instantly passed death sentence to him. An old man came to know about it. He thought to do something to save the ill-fated courtier. He went to the Emperor’s court and saw that the courtier was about to be put to death. Very cordially he said to the Emperor, “I know that art of repairing a broken flowerpot. Once I have repaired it, it will appear to be original. So, first you see my art and then put the man to death”. The Emperor agreed and told the old man to show his art without a moment’s delay. He also promised to pay him handsome amount.

What happened the next moment was really shocking. Instead of repairing, the old man broke all the nighteen flowerpots with his stick. The Emperor’s anger reached its peak. He cried out, “You old man, what have you done?” The old man boldly replied, “Each of these flowerpots would have taken one human life. So, I broke them all in one go. Now you can give death sentence to only one man, and that is me”.

The Emperor was pleased to hear the old man. He forgave him as well as the courtier.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 5

3. Teachers should give enough choice for the students to do such questions.
4. .... a major read accident that had taken place between a truck and a van. The van was fully packed and some passengers were standing. In spite of that it was plying at a high speed. All of a sudden a truck came from the other side-and within seconds it collided with the speeding van. There occurred a great hue and cry. The drivers of both the vehicles ran away for fear of public wrath. Some passengers had bleeding injuries. The two of them were unfortunate who died before getting medical help. All the injured passengers were immediately taken to a nearby hospital. It was really a bad day. I had never seen such an accident. It haunted me for a long time.

## PART II – GRAMMAR

### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 1

5. (a) has (b) the  
(c) of (d) is being done  
(e) took (f) at
6. (a) are ... is (b) into ... in  
(c) give ... giving (d) for ... to  
(e) but ... and (f) devote ... devotes  
(g) on ... to (h) at ... to
7. (a) They do not lose their qualities even though they have to lose their lives.  
(b) They always follow the right path.  
(c) They make sacrifice of their life for others.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 2

5. (a) give (b) But  
(c) which (d) upon  
(e) are opened (f) renders
6. (a) Constitution was prepared  
(b) of the constitutions  
(c) countries Many good  
(d) borrowed and included  
(e) according to the  
(f) of our country  
(g) makes it one  
(h) It is also
7. (a) what the matter was with her. She looked so sad.  
(b) that her sister was ill.  
(c) what the disease was.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 3

5. (a) treated (b) laid  
(c) must (d) at  
(e) from (f) hoist
6. (a) that ... as  
(b) was ... is  
(c) term ... termed  
(d) with ... of  
(e) characterises ... characterised  
(f) by ... with  
(g) migh ... may  
(h) severe ... severely
7. (a) Secure and timely measures can make everyday living happy.  
(b) Misfortunes may occur due to many factors.  
(c) You can minimise the impact of uncertain events through risk management.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 4

5. (a) among (b) or  
(c) When (d) seem  
(e) in (f) grow
6. (a) accomplish a specific  
(b) first on how  
(c) you need to  
(d) do when the  
(e) approach is to  
(f) project into smaller  
(g) ways, but one  
(h) accomplished by working
7. (a) that he never had a chance to learn it.  
(b) that every student had to learn it in that school.  
(c) to give him a chance and he would learn it.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 5

5. (a) used (b) may  
(c) growth (d) has  
(e) reduced (f) with
6. (a) OBC and minority  
(b) expanded by raising  
(c) eligibility from ₹ 1 lakh  
(d) raising the quantum  
(e) in some cases  
(f) VIII will also  
(g) bid to increase  
(h) attendance while they
7. (a) Unlike many other animals his actions are not mechanical.  
(b) So he is always learning ways and means of solving his problems.  
(c) He displays his intelligence even in his little actions.

## SECTION C : LITERATURE & NOVEL/LONG READING TEXT

### WORKSHEET 1

- I. 1. The story *Kashi Yatre* has been referred to here. The author of this story is Triveni.  
2. Most Hindus visit Kashi to worship Lord Vishweshwara there.  
3. Final goal

- II. 1. The old lady didn't go to Kashi in order to help a poor orphan girl.  
2. The orphan girl with the help of money managed to marry her lover.  
3. The old lady was kind-hearted.
- III. 1. The narrator went to the neighbouring village to attend a marriage ceremony there.

2. Because her grandmother couldn't read the next episode of the story *Kashi Yatre* in her absence.
3. She knew that her grandmother was a bold lady.

- IV. 1. She lost her mother when she was young.
2. Girls were not sent to schools.
  3. Her life would have been happier.

## WORKSHEET 2

1. The narrator spent her childhood in a village in north Karnataka with her grandparents. At that time the transport system in her village was not very efficient. Hence, she used to get the morning paper in the afternoon. The weekly magazine used to reach the village one day late. As a result, everyone including the narrator would wait eagerly for the bus, which used to bring the paper and weekly magazines.
2. Triveni was a well-known writer in the Kannada language. She was a god-gifted novelist. Her style was easy to read and very convincing. She usually took up complete psychological problems of the common people's lives and presented them in a very interesting way. Anyone who read her stories began to identify himself/ herself with her characters. That's why she was very much popular among her readers.
3. The old lady was eager to go to Kashi in order to worship Lord Vishweshwara there. For this, she collected money. But as soon as she came to know about the young orphan girl's problem, she dropped her plan to go to Kashi. This young girl fell in love with a young man but had no money to get her marriage solemnised. The old lady came to her rescue. She gave all her savings for the girl's marriage. She felt that the happiness of the young girl was more important than worshipping Lord Vishweshwara at Kashi.
4. The grandmother felt dependent and helpless due to her illiteracy. She never went to school when she was young and therefore could not read and write. She wanted to be independent by learning how to read and write. Therefore, she decided to cast off illiteracy forever.

## WORKSHEET 3

1. Triveni's *Kashi Yatre* was a very famous novel. The novel appeared in the Kannada weekly *Karamaveera* at the time when the author was a girl of twelve. It is the story of an old lady. Her utmost desire was to go to Kashi and worship Lord Vishweshwara there. But she sacrificed all her savings for the sake of an

orphan girl. This young orphan girl falls in love with a young man but has no money to get her marriage solemnised. This old lady comes to her help. She sacrifices her long-cherished desire to go to Kashi and gives away all her savings for the girl's marriage. She feels that the happiness of the girl is more important than worshipping Lord Vishweshwara at Kashi. The novel became very popular with all the age groups, as the readers could easily identify with the different characters.

The story of *Kashi Yatre* teaches us that it is not so important to visit religious places and worshipping different gods there. What is important is to bring happiness in somebody's life. That's what the protagonist of the novel does. She sacrifices her desire to go to Kashi by giving away her savings to the orphan girl for her happiness. In this way, she becomes highly respectable in the eyes of the readers. We should try our best to follow her path.

2. The author's grandmother, Krishtakka, was illiterate. She never went to school. Lack of education made her very much dependent on her granddaughter. She could not read Triveni's *Kashi Yatre*. She liked the story so much that she would ask her granddaughter to read every episode that appeared in *Karamaveera*. During that time she would forget all her work and listen to her granddaughter with great concentration. Once the author overstayed in a neighbouring village. The next episode of *Kashi Yatre* had come but there was no one to read it for her. The old lady realised how much dependent and helpless she was with her granddaughter.

The author's grandmother was not an ordinary lady. She decided to cast off illiteracy forever. She took an incredible and unusual decision. She declared that she would start learning the Kannada alphabet. Her granddaughter was surprised. She even laughed at her grandmother but the old lady was determined.

The author found a wonderful student in the grandmother. She started her tuition seriously. The grandmother worked really hard. She would read, repeat, write and recite. The author was her only teacher and she was her only student. All her efforts were rewarded. Now she could read not only *Kashi Yatre* but any novel on herself.

## WORKSHEET 4

- I. 1. Because she is illiterate.
2. She belonged to a well-off family but was illiterate.
3. One can become independent by education.

- II. 1. She decides to learn the Kannada alphabet.  
2. So that she may be independent.  
3. The grandmother decides to learn the Kannada alphabet at the age of sixty-two. The narrator therefore makes fun of her decision and laughs.
- III. 1. Learning the Kannada alphabet.  
2. • The grandmother has to do household works.  
• She is very old.  
3. The grandmother is a bold lady. She decides to learn the Kannada alphabet at the age of 62. She is full of determination and ultimately gets success.
- IV. 1. She touches the feet of her granddaughter.  
2. In our tradition only youngsters touch the feet of elders. Here the grandmother touches the feet of her granddaughter. This is an unusual thing.  
3. The grandmother tells her granddaughter that she is touching the feet of a teacher, not of her granddaughter. A teacher should be respected irrespective of the gender and age.

## WORKSHEET 5

1. The narrator used to stay in a village in north Karnataka with her grandparents. She taught her grandmother of 62. She exhibited great patience while teaching her grandmother. It was not an easy job for anyone but she did it with full determination and devotion. It was the result of her best effort that her grandmother became able to read and write within a year. She could read any novel on herself.
2. The grandmother, like the main protagonist of *Kashi Yatre*, had never been to Kashi. So, she identified herself with the old lady of the novel and was very eager to know about the fate of character. As soon as the weekly arrived, she set aside all her household chores and listened to the story with utmost interest. She discussed every episode with her friends at the temple.
3. In the absence of the narrator her grandmother felt quite helpless. *Karmaveera* came as usual. The grandmother opened the magazine. She saw the picture that accompanied the story of *Kashi Yatre*. She rubbed her hands over the paper but could not understand anything. She even thought of going to the village and asking her granddaughter to read it for her. she never felt so helpless and dependent for being illiterate. Her helplessness to read the story of *Kashi Yatre* made her worried.
4. The grandmother lost her mother when she was very young. There was nobody to look after and guide

her. Her father got married and never thought of sending her school. He was also a very busy man and he hardly had any time for her. Instead of providing her education, he married her off at a young age.

## WORKSHEET 6

1. The author's grandmother was a woman of firm determination. She was illiterate because she never went to school. She often regretted for not going to school. She was married young and had children and grandchildren. She was a good housewife who felt so much happiness in cooking and feeding all of her children.

Her granddaughter used to read her favourite novel *Kashi Yatre*. But once she overstayed in a neighbouring village. Her absence for a week made her realise that she was very dependent and helpless without education. Hence, she decided to learn the Kannada alphabet. She was a bold lady. At the age of sixty-two, she decided to cast off illiteracy. She worked hard and finally learnt how to read and write with the help of her granddaughter. She became able to read any novel. She was filled with gratitude for her granddaughter and on the Dussera festival day, touched her feet. In this way, she showed respect to a teacher. Her character teaches us a lesson that for learning there is no age bar. If we have determination to do a work, we can do it successfully.

2. These words of the grandmother are very valuable. They are phonetic. For a right cause, the determined efforts do succeed in all circumstances. They overcome all hindrances. And for learning, there is no age bar. The grandmother is a live example.

Learning at the age of sixty-two is not an easy job. But the grandmother did it in spite of her engagements in kitchen. She had never been to school. Still she didn't hesitate and declared one day that she would learn the Kannada alphabet in order to cast off her illiteracy. Her granddaughter laughed at her 'childishness' but she (grandmother) did not mind. She proved herself a wonderful student. Her hard work bore fruit. She became able to read and write with the help of her granddaughter. She could read any novel on her own. She was now independent. Thus, she proved that age is no bar if one has determination and strength to overcome the problems.

## WORKSHEET 7

1. The grandmother proved to be a wonderful student. She worked really hard and did an amazing amount

of hard work for learning the Kannada alphabet. She would read, repeat, write and recite. Her sincere efforts bore fruit. She became able to learn how to read and write.

2. Youngsters touch the feet of elders. It is a great tradition in our culture but on the Dussera festival day, the reverse had happened. The grandmother touched the feet of her granddaughter to show her respect to a teacher.
3. She decided to learn the Kannada alphabet. It was an unusual decision at the age of sixty-two. But she was determined to cast off her illiteracy forever. The narrator became her teacher. She started her tuition seriously. The grandmother also did an amazing amount of hard work. She would read, repeat, write and recite. All her efforts were rewarded. She became able to read and write. She was no more dependent. She could read any novel on her self.
4. On the Dussera festival day, the grandmother called her granddaughter to the Pooja place and made her sit down on a stool. She gave her a gift of a frock material. Then she did something unexpected. She bent down and touched the feet of her granddaughter. The granddaughter was surprised. The grandmother explained that she was touching the feet of a teacher and not of her granddaughter. A teacher should be respected, irrespective of his/her age.

## WORKSHEET 8

1. The narrator played an important role in her grandmother's life. At that time she was a young girl of only twelve—living with her grandmother in a village of north Karnataka. Her grandmother was very much interested in Triveni's famous novel *Kashi Yatre*. She couldn't read the novel on her own. Therefore, she would ask the narrator to read every episode of the novel that was appearing in *Karmaveera*. The granddaughter did her job dutifully. She had become an indispensable part of her grandmother. The old lady realised this only when the narrator overstayed in a neighbouring village for a week. The next episode of *Kashi Yatre* had come but there was no one to read it for her. She felt dependent and helpless. She decided to read the Kannada alphabet with the help of her granddaughter. The granddaughter started teaching her grandmother. She did her tuition sincerely. She would make her read, repeat, write and recite. Her devotion bore fruit. She made the grandmother able to read and write. She achieved her goal, well within time. The old lady made a touching gesture. She touched the

feet of her granddaughter, who proved a wonderful teacher for her.

2. See Answer No.2 of Worksheet 6.

## WORKSHEET 9

- I.
  1. A zone sales manager for a chemical company.
  2. He got subdual haemorrhage in an accident.
  3. The accident reduced him to a paralysed cripple.
- II.
  1. She was brought to the hospital to see her husband.
  2. The accident had made Chuck quite helpless to do anything. He could only think and think.
  3. Duke helped Chuck to cope with the challenge and led him to accept the changed mode of life.
- III.
  1. Duke was a faithful dog. He was a four year old Doberman weighing 23 kilos. He was full of energy and cheerfulness.
  2. They decided to bring Duke home in order to end Chuck's loneliness.
  3. Yes, it was a wise decision. Duke's re-entry into Chuck's life lifted his numb spirits. Duke taught and helped him to cope with the challenge and led him to accept the changed mode of life.
- IV.
  1. Chuck Hooper and Duke (dog).
  2. Chuck couldn't move because he got a terrible accident one day in which his left side of the body was completely paralysed.
  3. The other fellow was Chuck's faithful dog named Duke. He couldn't talk.

## WORKSHEET 10

1. Hooper was a hard-charging zone sales manager with a chemical company. He was a good footballer at university. He was a tall and sturdy man with competitive nature which made him very popular among his friends and colleagues. He was a very loving husband too. Before the terrible accident, he was leading a very happy life.
2. When he was driving one autumn evening a car pulled out in front of him all of a sudden. He met with a terrible accident. The accident resulted in subdural haemorrhage in the motor section of his brain. His left side was completely paralysed. He was immediately taken to the hospital where he remained on critical list for a month.
3. A special tribute to Duke came from the chemical company's headquarters. The promotion order contained the words, ".....therefore to advance our

objectives step by step, Charles Hooper is appointed Assistant National Sales Manager.” The company acknowledged how Hooper advanced his objectives step by step with the help of Duke, his dog. Duke helped him to lead a normal life once again.

4. After the fifth week of the accident some men from Hopper’s company came to the hospital. They told Hooper to take a year off. The company realised that he was a sales manager and his job required a lot of mobility. Therefore, they created desk job for him at headquarters.

## WORKSHEET 11

1. Before the terrible accident, Chuck Hooper was enjoying a very happy life with his wife and his dog. He was a favoured youngman among his friends and colleagues. With six foot and one inch, he appeared to be a tough and big man. He was a hard charging zone sales manager for a chemical company.

Then arrived the terrible day. When he was driving one autumn evening, a car pulled out in front of him all of a sudden. He met with a severe accident which completely changed his life. The accident resulted in subdural haemorrhage in the motor section of his brain. His left side became totally paralysed. He was immediately taken to the hospital where he remained in critical condition for a month. In March, he was discharged. At home, he felt lonely because his wife, Marcy continued to work at office to keep the house running. Duke, his dog, was brought from the kennel. But his presence didn’t work so well because he (Hooper) could not talk with him. He used to stare at the ceiling for hours.

Duke helped Hooper to accept the changed way of living. His (Duke’s) re-entry into his (Hooper’s) life gradually lifted his numb spirit. The day he made his first step, there was a rekindled hope. Slowly and steadily he became able to work again.

2. Duke was Hooper’s dog. This four-year old Doberman dog proved to be the main mover of the story. Probably for that reason the story has been titled ‘A Dog Named Duke’. Duke, the dog, was not merely a playful pet dog. He was more than a companion, a nurse and a guide for his crippled master. His re-entry into Hooper’s life proved to be very fortunate. He assumed all the responsibilities for leading his crippled master back to his office-desk.

Quite unused to sitting idle for long hours, he one day nudged his master to take him out for a walk without getting any response from him. After days

of persistence the dog succeeded in making him ready for a walk. The day, he made Hooper take his first step, there was a rekindled hope. From then on, the dog and the master were seen going on walks regularly. In due course of time Hooper became able to walk easily and comfortably. He also resumed his work at office. He regained his position and earned a promotion also. All that was made possible by a dog named Duke.

## WORKSHEET 12

- I. 1. Before the re-entry of Duke, Hooper’s life was dull and lonely. He felt himself helpless and worthless. He was in extreme depression.  
2. Because Hooper always lay in bed. And Duke had to sit idle beside him for long hours.  
3. Loyalty and faithfulness.
- II. 1. Hooper. He can’t walk on his own.  
2. Duke, Hooper’s faithful dog, comes to his help.  
3. Hooper, with the help of his dog became able to lead a normal life again.
- III. 1. Hooper’s struggle to walk on his own.  
2. The dog stood and waited for his master to come near him.  
3. As the result of the struggle Hooper became able to walk and lead a normal life again.
- IV. 1. Hooper and his dog set daily goals; Monday, the sixth fence post, Tuesday, the seventh fence post and so on.  
2. On June 1, Hooper and Duke walked to an intersection quite far away.  
3. One day Duke got a terrible accident. He was taken to the animal hospital where he breathed his last.

## WORKSHEET 13

1. Hooper was very excited on coming back home after a long period of four months at hospital. But his excitement didn’t remain for long. His wife left for work each day and there remained no one with whom he could talk. He began to feel lonely. He was lost in thoughts staring at the ceiling for hours. The big man’s broad grin faded away.
2. Duke was Chuck Hooper’s dog. He was very loyal to his master. When Hooper came back home after a long span of four months at hospital, he (Duke) was brought to his side. It was supposed that he would give company to his crippled master.

- The dog (Duke) was unaware of his master's problem. Therefore, one day he jumped at him in excitement to express his love and joy. But the moment he saw his master struggling to resume his balance, he sensed that there was something wrong with him. After that incident, he never jumped on him again. Instead, he took a permanent place beside Hooper's bed and stayed there all the time.
- The story 'A Dog Named Duke' revolves around a dog named Duke. It focuses on the great sacrifice that the dog makes for his master. He is an intelligent, affectionate and loyal dog who does everything to rehabilitate his crippled master. Hooper gets a new life only due to his dog. The entire story revolves around the role that Duke plays in his master's life. Hence, the title of the story is fully justified.

## WORKSHEET 14

- The ghastly accident that occurred in Hooper's life reduced him into a helpless crippled man. He found himself alone and demoralised. He could never think of resuming his work at office. But Duke, his lovely dog, was there to offer him his full support. He knew what he should do and how for his master. He made his master able to walk easily and comfortably. In due course of time, his master also joined his duty. In Duke's absence, Hooper's life would have lost all charms and happiness. He would not have come in the mainstream of life.
- The story 'A Dog Named Duke' revolves round a dog named Duke. Here it is not the man who controls his pet dog. Here was the man who was always pulled by a rampageous dog. And the dog acted as if he owned the man. Before the re-entry of Duke, Hooper was a demoralised and lonely man lying always in bed. But he (Duke) made his life worthy of living. Duke knew what he should do and how for his master. He never jumped on Hooper again when he knew that his jump made Hooper fight for his balance. He took a permanent place beside Hooper's bed and stayed there round the clock. He also helped Hooper in taking his first step—a step that was to mark the beginning of his (Hooper's) long and torturous way back to normalcy. From then on, the dog and the master were seen going on walks regularly and in due course of time the master (Hooper) became able to walk on his own; he also resumed his job. He regained his position and earned a promotion too. All that was made possible by a dog who showed great devotion while serving his master.

## WORKSHEET 15

- One evening Chuck Hooper hooked the leash to the dog's collar. He asked Marcy to help him stand on his feet. Holding the leash in his left hand with the support of the right hand he straightened his right leg, dragging the left leg along with. The dog pulled the slackened leash tight. In this way, Chuck took the first step with the help of his wife and his dog.
- Chuck took three steps on the first day. Afterwards, he and his dog (Duke) started early the next day. They took four steps as Duke tugged the leash straight and tight and Chuck dragged his left leg along the right leg. They were getting progress slowly but steadily. Each day, they added one more step to the previous count. In two weeks, they reached the front porch. Thus, Chuck began to walk with the help of Duke.
- It happened due to Duke, Hooper's loyal dog. He was very sensitive. The moment he learnt about his master's problem, he became cautious. He took charge of the whole situation. He helped his master to accept the changed way of living. His re-entry in Hooper's life gradually lifted his numb spirits. Chuck learnt to keep his balance without anybody's help. He also began to walk in due course of time.
- By mid-April Hooper made great improvement. The neighbours saw the dog pull his leash taut. He would stand and wait. Hooper would drag himself abreast of the dog, then the dog would surge out to the end of the leash and wait again. The pair set goals; Monday, the sixth fence post, Tuesday, the seventh fence post, Wednesday ..... . On June 1 the news spread that Hooper and Duke walked to an intersection quite far away.

## WORKSHEET 16

- Before the terrible accident took place in Hooper's life, he was a very dynamic person. He had possessed all those qualities that a young man of his age could aspire for. He was very popular among his friends and colleagues. He was a hard-charging zone sales manager for a chemical company. Thus, everything was in favour of him. But the moment the accident occurred, his life changed completely. He became a crippled person. He suffered from a subdural haemorrhage in the motor section of the brain. His left side was completely paralysed. His love for dogs proved a boon for him. His dog, named Duke, came to his rescue. He taught him to cope with the new challenges of life. Hooper got encouraged. He shed

away all his pessimistic thoughts and began his efforts to stand on his own feet with the help of his dog. It was his strong determination, perseverance and will-power coupled with the dog's support that made him able to overcome all the obstacles. He finally became able to lead a normal life. We must give its credit to his firm determination.

2. The Story 'A Dog Named Duke' conveys the message that one should not refuse to cope with the challenges of life. Instead, one should accept them wholeheartedly. These challenges give one opportunity to show one's strength and courage. They also teach us how to find their solutions. Life is not a bed of roses. It is full of ups and downs. Hence, one should remain bold in every situation. If one smiles in happy days, one should also embrace troublesome days with a smiling face.

## WORKSHEET 17

- I.
  1. The river was overflowing with water
  2. Men take birth and they die.
  3. The river will flow continuously.
- II.
  1. flowing through stony ways
  2. spiral movement of water
  3. talking cheerfully to them
- III.
  1. anger
  2. land left uncultivated to regain fertility
  3. alliteration
- IV.
  1. alliteration
  2. brook
  3. a pebble

## WORKSHEET 18

1. The brook or the small river originates from a place which is haunted by water birds like coots and herons. The brook emerges from its origin all of a sudden and flows down noisily towards a valley. Here the brook makes loud noise.
2. During its journey the brook passes by thirty hills, twenty hamlets and fifty bridges. At last, it flows to Philip's farm and joins the overflowing (brimming) river.
3. The poet while describing the movement of the brook, says that it twists itself in and out with a blossom sailing and keeps itself moving on. Here and there it faces the lusty trout and grayling. Without caring them the brook goes on and on to meet the brimming river.

4. The brook creates its own sounds and music while flowing onward to meet the brimming river. It creates heavy noise when it passes over the stony ways. When it flows in the spiral movement of water its noise is lost. But when it strikes with the pebble it produces a high-pitched sound as if expressing its happiness. When in an angry mood the brook beats against its bank to show its anger. Under the moon and stars, the same brook seems to murmur softly in wilderness.

Some sounds and music created by the brook are: chattering, chatters, sharps, babbles, frets.

## WORKSHEET 19

1. The poem 'The Brook' by Alfred Lord Tennyson is an autobiography of a stream. The stream is the speaker. It tells the story of its life. The brook or the stream originates from a place which is frequented by water-birds like coot and hern. It suddenly rushes out and is seen flowing among fern. It makes a lot of noise as it flows hurriedly down a valley. Generation after generation men come and die, but the brook continues to flow for ever.

The poet compares the brook with human life. Like the life of man it also passes through various stages of development. As it flows on, it changes its size, sound and movement. In its infancy, it hurries down thirty hills and steps through ridges. In its youth, like human beings, it frets, rushes and gushes with all vigour. In its old age, it loses its roaring noise while flowing into the open. It flows silently before joining the brimming river.

The brook is a source of life. It gives us a message to undertake the journey of life cheerfully. Like the journey of the brook, human life also passes through many obstacles. As the brook keeps on flowing under all circumstances, human beings also move on towards their destination. They must learn to take joys and sorrows equally.

2. The brook emerges from the places where water-birds like coot and hern live. It suddenly rushes out and is seen flowing among fern. It makes a lot of noise as it flows hurriedly down a valley. During its journey, it passes by thirty hills, twenty hamlets and fifty bridges. At last, it flows to Philip's farm and joins the overflowing river.

Unlike men, the brook continues to flow forever. There are many curves on the bank of the brook. The brook comes across many lawns and grassy plots as it slides by a dozen of tree covers. As it moves forward, it also comes across sweet forget-

me-not flower that grows for happy lovers. When it moves under moon and stars it seems to murmur softly in wilderness. It flows silently before joining the brimming river.

## WORKSHEET 20

1. The brook keeps on moving towards its destination despite all hurdles. Just like the journey of the brook, human life also passes through many ups and downs. It has to overcome these obstacles. Like the brook, it must move on towards its ultimate goal. It should be helpful to others like the brook.
2. The poet uses the refrain 'For men may come and men may go but I go on forever' for two reasons: Firstly, to heighten the poetic effect and to highlight the main theme of the poem. Secondly, to bring out a contrast between the transitory existence of man and the eternal existence of the brook.
3. Alliteration is a figure of speech used in poetry. It brings together words which begin with the same consonant or vowel sound. The poet makes every effective use to this device to create a special poetic and sound effect. Some examples of alliteration are:
  - (i) 'flow' and 'field and fallow'.
  - (ii) 'bays and babbles'
  - (iii) 'with willow weed'.
4. Like the journey of the brook, human life also passes through many ups and downs. Many obstacles come in our way which we have to overcome without making any complain or stopping for a while. Like the brook we must move on towards our goal. We should make our life useful for others like the brook. We should embrace joys and sorrows with equal zeal and strength.

## WORKSHEET 21

- I.
  1. He cannot walk on both the roads at the same time.
  2. He is not in position to decide which road he should follow.
  3. Separated
- II.
  1. It is surrounded by tall trees from both sides.
  2. It was not travelled by many.
  3. Alliteration
- III.
  1. after many years from now
  2. less travelled
  3. the choice the poet made in choosing the option

## WORKSHEET 22

1. The poet comes across a path that diverges into two roads. Now he is in dilemma regarding which one to take to continue his journey. He takes a long time in making a final decision.
2. One of the roads seemed to be well-trodden. But its end was not visible as it turned into the jungle and therefore it couldn't be seen any further. The other road was overgrown with grass because it was less travelled.
3. The other road had better claim because it was overgrown with grass and it was less worn out. It seemed to be less travelled by.
4. The poet chooses the other road because it was overgrown with grass. It seemed to be less travelled by. The poet is adventurous by nature and therefore opts for an option that is not very conventional, popular and risk-free. He wants to do something different.

## WORKSHEET 23

1. The poem 'The Road Not Taken' deals with the dilemmas that we, human beings, face in our life. We come across many alternatives or choices in life. But we can't take up all the choices at a time. Therefore, we are required to make a thoughtful decision because our future is dependent on it. If we fail to make a right choice, our life may be a hell or full of miseries. On the other hand, if our choice is right, we will be proved to be good achievers. The poet in the poem chooses the other road because it is less travelled by. He feels that the 'less travelled' road he has taken up has perhaps altered the course of his life. He says that his choice has made all the difference.
2. 'The Road Not Taken' is a biographical poem by Robert Frost. The title signifies the poet's adventurous nature. The two roads appear to be different challenges before the poet. The first is tested and the other is unknown. Had the poet taken the first one, he would have been a common man. His life would have been more comfortable and rewarding. But he chose the other road which was less travelled. So he had to face troubles. It was his own choice. So he doesn't blame anyone for the result. 'The Road Not Taken' changed the course of his life. In this sense, the title is justified and reflects the real theme of the poem.

## WORKSHEET 24

1. The poet does not opt for the first road because it was conventional and less risky. It was travelled by many. The poet being adventurous by nature takes the other road which is less travelled. He feels that his choice to follow the less travelled road has made all the difference in his life.
2. Perhaps the road the poet left would have been proved more rewarding. His ambitions and aspirations in life might have been fulfilled and he would not have looked back with a serious sense of regret. He would have become a successful man.
3. The two roads symbolise the dilemmas that man faces in his life. There are so many choices. It is not possible to opt for all of them. Therefore we are required to make a final decision because our future depends on it. Only the future will reveal whether the decision was a mistake. Once a decision has been made it can't be altered. Hence, we must think carefully while making a decision.
4. Like the poet I too would opt for the less travelled road. I am not too much interested in conventional ways and therefore would follow the road that was not followed by many. This choice would pose challenges and would fill my life with excitement.

## WORKSHEET 25

- I.
  1. a highland girl
  2. a sad song
  3. the deep valley.
- II.
  1. nightingale
  2. metaphor
  3. an oasis in the Arabian desert
- III.
  1. the language in which she is singing is not understandable to him
  2. sad song
  3. the sad song of the girl may be connected with battles of the past
- IV.
  1. in silence and calm
  2. the melody of the girl's song.
  3. *aa, bb*

## WORKSHEET 26

1. The poem is about a lonely reaper in the Highlands reaping the corn and singing a sad song. The poet idealises the solitary Scottish maiden and her song.

He thinks that her song is more musical than that of a nightingale or a cuckoo. The poet is greatly impressed by the sadness of the song that he hears and feels that it has created an unforgettable impression upon his mind.

2. The solitary reaper is a girl who belongs to the Highlands. She is reaping and singing by herself and the whole valley overflows with her melodious song. The poet stops to listen to her song with rapt attention. Although he fails to understand the meaning of the song he listens to it. He is spellbound by her song.
3. The poet finds the reaper's song more musical than that of nightingale or a cuckoo. He is greatly impressed by the sadness and the wistfulness of the song that he hears and feels that it has created an unforgettable impression upon his mind and heart.
4. Both the birds (Nightingale and Cuckoo) have the sweetest voices. The nightingale's song refreshes the tired travellers in the desert of Arabia. And the cuckoo's song echoes the far-off Hebrides Plains. But the reaper's song is more than that. It is unique in itself. It is even more melodious and musical than the song of the nightingale and the cuckoo.

## WORKSHEET 27

1. The poem 'The Solitary Reaper' aims at giving us the figure of a lonely reaper in the Highlands reaping the corn and singing a sad song. He thinks that her song is more musical than that of a nightingale or a cuckoo. The poet is greatly impressed by the sadness and the wistfulness of the song that he hears, and feels that it has created an unforgettable impression upon his mind.

The central idea of the poem is that the song of the lonely Scottish girl is more thrilling than that of a nightingale or the cuckoo. Further, it has such haunting melody about it that it continues to occur again and again into the mind of the poet, long after he has heard it.

2. The girl's song is more musical and melodious than that of a nightingale or a cuckoo. The poet is completely spellbound by the melody of the reaper's song. He is impressed by the sadness and wistfulness of the song and feels that it has created an unforgettable impression upon his mind. The girl's song has such haunting music about it that it continues to occur again and again into the mind of the poet, long after he has heard.

## WORKSHEET 28

1. In the third and fourth stanzas, the poet suggests two beautiful images of nature. In the third stanza, it is about the nightingale's chant which soothes the tired travellers. Its effect is like that of the oasis in the desert.

In the fourth stanza the poet talks of the cuckoo's thrilling voice in the spring time that echoes breaking the silence in the most remote group of the islands.

2. 'The Solitary Reaper' deals with an incident that occurs in the poet's life when he sees a highland girl reaping and singing in perfect harmony with nature. The solitary girl becomes an integral part of the landscape. Her song echoes in the silent valley. It produces a haunting effect which continues to occur again and again into the mind of the poet long after he has heard.
3. The poet is unable to understand the dialect of the reaper's song. So, he is not certain about the theme or the subject matter of the song. So he makes a guess—perhaps she is singing about some old unhappy things or of the past battles of natural calamities, loss or pain. Whatever is the theme, it doesn't matter. The poet finds the song unique. It is more thrilling than the songs of a nightingale or a cuckoo. The music of her song echoes in his mind long after it was heard no more.
4. Man and nature are inseparable in Wordsworth's poetry. In the poem 'The Solitary Reaper' the poet creates a perfect setting for the song of the solitary reaper. The Highlands of Scotland, the profound valley and the fields, provide a romantic setting. The poet finds the reaper's song more musical than that of a nightingale or a cuckoo. Nature, the song and the solitary reaper exist together in perfect harmony.

## WORKSHEET 29

- I.
  1. Juliette's villa.
  2. Juliette's villa was for sale. The 'villa for sale' board had been hanging on the gate over a month. But no suitable buyer turned up to buy it.
  3. The lady would call to enquire about Juliette's villa.
- II.
  1. Maid to Juliette
  2. People at the Join villa studio.
  3. Because she is a born maid.

- III.
  1. She wants her madame to act in the film.
  2. Because she comes to know from her madame that she (madame) is in need of money.
  3. She becomes angry.
- IV.
  1. She is interested in buying Juliette's villa for her old parents.
  2. Because he knows that his wife's parents would live in that villa.
  3. Because he finds himself in position of making profits.

## WORKSHEET 30

1. Juliette's villa is for sale. Juliette is desperately waiting for a proper buyer. The buyers' disinterest has left her irritated and owing to her financial pressure she becomes ready to sell it off for half its worth.
2. Juliette puts up her villa for sale. In the beginning, she expects a good number of customers. But no proper buyer came forward for a month. She feels that she has been a real fool in buying the villa which nobody is interested in.
3. Juliette's villa was for sale. The 'Villa for Sale' board had been hanging on the gate over a month. She thought that her villa was very attractive. She was under the impression that the 'entire world' would be fighting to purchase it. For the first week, she was annoyed every time she passed the 'Villa for Sale' board. No proper buyer turned up to buy it. Juliette got desperate and pretended to sacrifice it at any cost.
4. Jeanne wants to buy Juliette's villa for her parents. She is a worthy daughter and wants to see her aged parents to be comfortable. She knows her husband can afford to pay for the villa and therefore, she takes keen interest in buying it.

## WORKSHEET 31

1. Mr Gaston is a great opportunist. With his wonderful presence of mind he successfully outwits a smart woman named Juliette and makes a handsome profit of a thousand francs from a property even before becoming its real owner. Jeanne is desperate to buy a villa. But Gaston does not show any interest in it. He knows that she is buying the villa not for her or her husband but for her parents. He knows fully well that once her parents take possession of villa, they will invite her sister's children to live with them. Therefore, he decides not to buy the villa. He deliberately finds faults with the villa. He even finds

the price *i.e.* two hundred thousand francs, 'decidedly excessive'.

But soon he changes his colour like a chameleon. He becomes ready to buy the villa as soon as he sees that he can make a good profit out of the deal. He finalises the deal with Juliette in no time. Thus he proves himself smartest of all and outwits not Mrs Al Smith and Juliette but his wife also. Poor Jeanne does not understand what has been transpired. But Mr Gaston knows that he has pocketed one hundred thousand francs in the deal. In this way he proves himself a good businessman.

2. Juliette is undoubtedly a clever lady. She shows that she is desperate to sell her villa. Yet, she can not find a suitable buyer for it. She pretends to sacrifice the place at any price. But she never sticks to her words. On the other hand, she is hard bargainer. She quotes two hundred fifty thousand francs. When Mr Gaston calls it 'decidedly excessive' she brings down the offer to two hundred thousand francs. She is not prepared to budge from that price. She uses all tricks to influence Gaston and his wife.

But Gaston is smarter than her. He proves to be a great opportunist. He outwits first Mrs Al Smith who is in such a haste that she doesn't even verify his identity. She strikes the deal with him in three hundred thousand francs. Just after the deal with Mrs Al Smith, Gaston starts praising the villa for all those things for which he had criticised it previously. He promptly makes a deal with Juliette in two hundred thousand francs. Juliette is happy but it is Gaston who has a last laugh. Poor Jeanne does not understand her husband's trick. Gaston pockets a neat one hundred thousand francs in the bargain.

In this way, he proves himself better than Juliette in business.

## WORKSHEET 32

- I.
  1. Mr Gaston to Jeanne.
  2. Because he knows that his wife's parents will live in that villa.
  3. He purchases the villa.
- II.
  1. Mrs Al Smith, American.
  2. Mr Gaston is an exception because his way of thinking doesn't match with Frenchmen.
  3. Because they don't want to take any risk.
- III.
  1. Mr Gaston.
  2. France.
  3. Europeans go to America to earn money while Americans come to Europe to spend it.

- IV.
  1. Her husband suddenly becomes ready to purchase Juliette's villa for her parents.
  2. No. He is not interested in his wife's pleasure. As he has made a good profit in the bargain he poses that he is trying to please his wife.
  3. He is a great opportunist.

## WORKSHEET 33

1. Gaston knows that his wife is buying the villa not for her or her husband but for her parents. He knows fully well that once her parents take the possession of the villa, they will also invite her sister's children to live with them. Therefore, he is passive about buying it.
2. Juliette is desperate to sell her villa. She demands two hundred fifty thousand francs from Mr Gaston. When Mr Gaston calls it 'decidedly excessive' she brings down the offer to two hundred thousand francs. She tells Mr Gaston that the villa possesses a great many advantages like electricity, gas, water, telephone and drainage. She pampers him and his wife (Jeanne) by saying that the villa would suit people of their taste quite admirably. She doesn't want that ordinary people should come to live in it.
3. Gaston has no interest in buying the villa. Therefore, he deliberately starts finding faults with its garden, rooms and salon. He projects it as an absolutely worthless house. The price of the villa is also not acceptable to him. He finds it 'decidedly excessive'.
4. Juliette is not a philanthropic but a great pretender. In the beginning she shows impatience to sell the villa at any price. She says that even one hundred thousand will be a suitable price. But in reality, she is a hard bargainer. When Gaston and his wife come to see her villa, she quotes two hundred fifty thousand francs as the price of the villa. When Gaston calls it an excessive price, she immediately brings down to two hundred thousand francs. Here, she poses herself as a philanthropic which she is not in the real sense. She is not ready to accept even a franc less than it. This shows her concern for money.

## WORKSHEET 34

1. Juliette is the owner of the villa. She is proud of her property. She is under the impression that the 'entire world would be fighting to purchase it'. She over-assesses the worth of the villa and therefore no proper buyer comes to her. She, like a perfect

saleswoman, uses all her business tactics to sell it off. She knows how to present things. She realises that Jeanne is more than eager to buy her villa. She calls it the most beautiful place. The appearance is modest but it has a charm of its own. She flatters Gaston and his wife (Jeanne) that it will suit them admirably for they are 'exceptional people'. She counts all the advantages that the house possesses. She knows what to say and how to say to its prospective buyers. She is a hard bargainer. She is not prepared to budge from two hundred thousand francs.

However, despite all her cleverness, she is outwitted by Gaston. He pays the price quoted by her for the house but at the same time manages to earn profit of one hundred thousand francs on the same villa. She fails to understand Gaston's tricks.

Although she appears to be a pretender, she maintains a certain degree of self-respect.

2. The title 'Villa for Sale' is an appropriate one. The entire story revolves round the sale of Juliette's villa. She is desperate to sell her villa. But she finds it difficult to get a proper buyer. However, a couple named Gaston and Jeanne come to her one day to see the villa and find out its price. It so happens that the house gets sold twice. It all occurs due to Gaston's trick. First, he pretends to be the owner of the villa in the absence of Juliette and sells it off to Mrs Al Smith. Afterwards, he buys it from Juliette, the real owner of the villa. Both the buyer and the seller think that they have made good bargain but it is Gaston who manages to earn a good profit by making fool of Juliette. Thus, we see that the villa is the main focus and the story gets developed around it.

## NOVEL/LONG READING TEXT

### WORKSHEET 1

1. *Gulliver's Travels* is undoubtedly, 'the abuse of power'. Gulliver assists and supports the Emperor of Lilliput in weakening the strength of his potent enemy. The internal tussel between the Tramecksan and the Slamecksan proves that novel is the abuse of power. Those who belong to the group of Low Heels hold all the important offices in the government. Even though there are more Tramecksan than Slamecksan, the Low Heels are more powerful because of the offices they hold. In the second part of *Gulliver's Travels* the protagonist finds himself

amidst giants. The king discusses the state of Europe and its traditions. When he does not feel happy with Gulliver's accounts of Europe, especially upon learning of the use of guns and cannons. When Gulliver tells of his own people, the king says, "By what I have gathered from your own relation... I cannot but conclude the bulf of your natives to be the most pernicious race of little odious vermin that nature ever suffered to crawl upon the surface of the earth." The Queen bought Gulliver from the farmer and kept him as a favourite at court. All these instances justify that *Gulliver's Travels* is the abuse of power.

2. Perspective and relativity are very important aspects of *Gulliver's Travels*. In the first book, Gulliver finds himself amidst people who are the victims of insecurity, anxiety, war, conspiracy and other human aspirations. Gulliver is chained and imprisoned on the land of Lilliput. He was forced to give his consent to be loyal to the Emperor of Lilliput. To protect Lilliput, Gulliver seizes the fleet of their enemy too. But he refuses to include Blefuscu in the territory of Lilliput. He is also called a traitor and forced to leave Lilliput stealthily before the scheduled date. In Book II, Gulliver finds himself in Brobdingnag, whose inhabitants are of giant size and everything else is on that scale. He meets a farmer who brings Gulliver home and his daughter befriends him and cares for him. He becomes a favourite at court and narrates the tales pertaining to his own countrymen to the king. But the king does not appreciate the system prevalent in his nation.

Gulliver is treated differently at both places. He deals with the situation accordingly to safeguard his life.

### WORKSHEET 2

1. The dictum 'Might Versus Right' is the theme of *Gulliver's Travels* especially in the first two parts. In first part of *Gulliver's Travels*, Gulliver is imprisoned and set free on certain conditions. The conditions are ridiculous but Gulliver accepts them without any inhibition. The conflict between High-Heels and the Low Heels also epitomises the above quoted aphorism. The Little-Endians are in minority but they hold all the positions in the government. So they are powerful and they influence everyone. The illogical dispute between the Little Endians and Big-Endians have become the cause of innumerable casualties and the irreparable loss of the nation. But they believe in 'Might' and not in 'Right'. In Book

It also 'Might' influences the characters. The Queen bought Gulliver from the farmer is an appropriate example of the proverb '*power corrupts, but absolute power corrupts absolutely*'. Swift has criticised the people who have firm faith in 'Might' and neglect the path of righteousness deliberately. The Emperor of Lilliput was not annoyed when Gulliver extinguished the fire. But his officials convince him that it is a crime and Gulliver must be punished for this act of treachery.

2. Gulliver is an observer and a narrator. He is a fictitious character. Swift makes use of Gulliver's character to serve his satirical purposes. The book also has an autobiographical element as some critics opine that Gulliver is the mouthpiece of Swift. Gulliver narrates his experiences of various voyages. The reader can trust Gulliver as the account carries a certain plausibility. Gulliver is a skilled narrator. He creates the readers' interest and curiosity. The judicious blend of dramatic incidents and humorous episodes reflect his intelligence. In Part I, Gulliver finds himself chained. Then there are dramatic and interesting incidents such as the threat of invasion, Gulliver's act of bringing the enemy fleet, extinguishing a fire in the palace by spitting on it, the decision of the emperor to kill Gulliver and his departure from Lilliput. The entertaining incidents are the rope dancing and the creeping under a string. In Part II, Gulliver is surprised to see the giants especially a huge woman who suckles her child. The incident of attacking rats and flies are amusing and frightening. Thus Gulliver is a reliable narrator who shows a good deal of skill as a narrator.

### WORKSHEET 3

1. The size of the characters in the first two books of *Gulliver's Travels* is significant. The ever increasing hiatus between the lower strata of society and upper strata of society is mocked at with astonishing ease. A man must experience the bitter and sweet aspects of life. A rich man should try to understand the predicament the destitute. Gulliver was a giant in Lilliput and a dwarf in Brobdingnag. He enjoyed like of a potent and powerful man. He suffered because of his small size in another country. The size of heels symbolise disputes over petty issues. The things or issues which are insignificant should be ignored at any cost. Wisdom has nothing to do with the size of an individual. Gulliver wisely survives in Lilliput and Brobdingnag. He knows the way he should behave towards dwarfs and giants. In Lilliput he

tries to break the strings. But he receives arrows on his face and stops his activity. He politely speaks and expresses his intention before the farmer's son and wins his heart. Physical appearances are always deceptive. Size epitomises many significant aspects of the earthly existence.

2. The Emperor of Lilliput is satirised. He is an autocratic ruler in disguise. The peculiar way of swearing an oath is ludicrous. The law says, "*Hold the right foot in the left hand, place the middle finger of the right hand on the crown of the head, and the thumb on the tip of the right ear.*" Such idiocy and idiosyncrasy is ridiculed in democracy. The dispute over petty issues is also the outcome of autocracy. The overambitious nature of the Emperor to overpower and defeat his enemy with the help of Gulliver makes him hideous and a source of disgust. His political desires are seriously and cautiously displayed by Swift. His wish to outshine Big-Endians and High-Heels reflects the Emperor's political inclination. His decision to penalise Gulliver irrespective of his own choice proves that he does not want to put an end to his political life. He does not feel irritated or get annoyed when Gulliver extinguishes the fire ignoring the law of the state. He is severely criticised because of his aristocratic rule but his character has been delineated to give an authentic account of those who aspire to attain political power by hook or by crook.

### WORKSHEET 4

1. Gulliver avoided appearing near the Blefuscu side of the coast for the fear of being discovered by some of the enemy's ships, who had received no information of him, because all communication between the two empires was strictly prohibited during the war and an embargo was strictly prohibited during the war and an embargo was laid by the Lilliputian emperor upon all vessels that came near Lilliput. After Gulliver arrived near the fleet, the Blefuscuans were so scared to see him that they leaped out of their ships, and swam towards the shore, where there were not less than thirty thousand people. Then Gulliver took his tackling and attaching a hook to the hole in the prow of each boat, he tied all the cords together at the end.
2. Ingratitude was a capital crime; whoever caused a damage to his benefactor was a common enemy to the rest of mankind, from whom he had received no obligation, and therefore such a man was not fit to live.

## WORKSHEET 5

1. See Answer No.2 of Worksheet 2
2. Lamuel Gulliver's medical practice was not very successful. So, he decided to accept the offer to become a surgeon on a ship which was destined to go to South Sea. The ship was overtaken by a violent storm and it got damaged. The crew lost in the sea. Gulliver managed to reach the seashore. He found himself chained and surrounded by human beings who were just six inches tall. They had bows and arrows with them. The strange human creatures of Lilliput transported Gulliver to their capital intelligently. These people were matchless mathematicians and dexterous. They successfully invented a method of carrying Gulliver to the metropolis. They offered Gulliver some eatables. They treated him generously and behaved bravely. They mustered their courage to walk on his body. The Emperor ordered five hundred engineers and carpenters to build the largest flat car to transport Gulliver to the capital. It shows that they were excellent craftsmen and hard-working. Lilliputians were determined and dedicated people. They were full of courage and valour. Their every activity proved that they were industrious and faithful to the Emperor of their island.

## WORKSHEET 6

1. The man who secretly informed Gulliver that action was going to be taken against him soon was a man of high position at the king's court. Gulliver was of great use of him at a time when he was under the highest displeasure of the king. He came to Gulliver's house secretly at night in a closed carriage in order to let him know the details of the action to be taken by the king's court against Gulliver. He had great concern for him. He let him know that the people who conspired to punish him were the empress, Limtoc the general, Lalcon the chamberlain, Balmuff the grand justice and Flimnap the high treasurer. He also revealed to him that Skyresh Bolgolam (Galbet) was his mortal enemy and it was he who in conjunction with the above people had prepared the articles of impeachment against Gulliver for treason and other capital crimes. This man was grateful to Gulliver for the favours done by Gulliver to him; so he procured information of the whole proceedings and a copy of the articles of impeachment against Gulliver.

2. **Character sketch of the mistress.** Gulliver's mistress was of a very caring nature. She was shocked when she saw that he was attacked by a rat. She took him up in her hands and walked into the garden; there she set him down and walked into the garden. She was very watchful and prevented any harm from coming to him. She understood him very well and catered to his needs.

## WORKSHEET 7

1. *Three Men in a Boat* is a humorous tale of a boating holiday. It was initially intended to be a travelogue with accounts of local history along the route. But the humorous elements and episodes took to the point where the serious and somewhat sentimental passages seem a distraction to the comic novel. The three men are the narrator Jerome, George and Harris. They often enjoy boating trips together. They have a dog also named Montmorency. Their trip is a typical boating holiday of the time in a Thames Camping Skiff. The author portrays the picture of the modern man in a light-hearted manner. Somewhere in the story the author preaches like seers and hermits. He says, "*Pain and sorrow are but the angles of God.*" It would be pertinent to quote the narrator's words about human beings that, "*We are but the veriest, sorriest slaves of our stomach.*" The predicament of the modern man is reflected in the very first chapter of the book. The prescription slip of the doctor proves that the hectic schedule of beings has made them cynics and psychic. The narrator and his friends enjoy boating and intend to make people aware of the difference between 'to live' and 'to exist'.
2. Jerome has explained the harsh reality of life. Fatalists call it destiny. Undoubtedly, nature plays its role. It is an irony with the human beings that their wants are endless and their desires never get fulfilled. "Each person has what he doesn't want, and other people have what he does want." The author has rightly said that, "Married men have wives, and don't seem to want them; and young single fellows cry out that they can't get them. Poor people who can hardly keep themselves have eight hearty children. Rich old couples with no one to leave their money to, die childless." Jerome reveals this bare fact with reference to 'carved oak'. The shopkeeper showed the narrator and his friend the drawing room. There was carved oak, right up to the ceiling. He panelled his drawing room with carved

oak. But people who do care for carved oak pay unaffordable prices to possess it. Life's principles and Nature's theories have not been understood by human brain so far. This is the reason that when nature devastates science becomes passive. This is the law of nature what an individual desires is not given to him. The lofty aspirations of mortals never get materialised.

## WORKSHEET 8

1. *Three Men in a Boat* is a travelogue. It is a humorous story of three friends who enjoy a boating holiday on the Thames between Kingston and Oxford. It is a diary of a two-week trip by rowing boat taken by three friends and a dog. However, it is much more than that, because apart from descriptions of the places they visit along the way. The digressions which have no association with the main plot of the novel are also interesting and humorous. It also deals with the historical backgrounds of the various places. The narrator often thinks about the past incidents nostalgically. The narrator describes the passing landmarks and villages such as Hampton Court Palace, Hampton Church, Monkey Island, Magna Carta Island and Marlow in a vivid and picturesque manner. The novel also reveals the general tendency of the mortals and ridicules the human follies and weaknesses. The situational humour is the beauty of the novel. Their experiences during their trip are really interesting and mesmerize the readers.
2. One day the narrator leant against the low stone wall that guarded a little village church. The church looked very beautiful. The scenic beauty of place became a source of fascination to the narrator. He felt delighted to see the grey old church with its clustering ivy and its quaint carved wooden porch, the white lane winding down the hill between tall rows of elms, the thatched roof cottages peeping above their trim-kept hedges, the silver river in the hollow and the wooden hills. The narrator wished not to be sinful and wicked any more. The beautiful natural scene inspired him to live there and not to do any wrong deed. He intended to lead a blameless and contented life. It was a lovely landscape. It was idyllic, poetical and it inspired the narrator to follow the deific virtues and the time-tested principles of life. He felt good and noble. His magnanimity and kindness arose. He desired to live at that place permanently. The burnt souls always get relief and

peace of mind in the lap of nature. Nature has the knack to heal every ilk of wound and encourage the dejected beings.

## WORKSHEET 9

1. The narrator was averse to a sea voyage because he felt that a sea trip did one good when one was giving to have a couple of months of it, and not a week.
2. See the Summary of Three Men in a Boat.

## WORKSHEET 10

1. The three friends were not interested to carry oil because it always oozed from its container. Once they took up an oil stove in a boat. The oil oozed, coating the whole boat and everything in it on its way. It oozed over the river and spoiled the surroundings too.
2. Uncle Podger was a very particular kind of person. His chief characteristics were as follows:
  - (i) He caused a commotion whenever he undertook to do a job.
  - (ii) He needed too many people to do a simple job.
  - (iii) He was unplanned, slow, shoddy, careless, and dumb-headed.
  - (iv) He was always forgetful and never remembered where he kept his things.
  - (v) He did his work in a shabby manner, irritating everyone near him including those who helped him in that job.
  - (vi) He always injured himself several times even while doing a simple job.
  - (vii) He always surveyed the mess he had made, with pride.

## WORKSHEET 11

1. Montmorency's role in *Three Men in a Boat* adds charm to the story. His ambition in life is to disturb others and interfere in others' work. "If he can squirm in anywhere where he particularly is not wanted, and be a perfect nuisance, and make people mad, and have things thrown at his head, then he feels his day has not been wasted". His highest aim is to get somebody to stumble over him and curse him steadily for an hour. When he succeeds in accomplishing this mission, his conceit becomes quite unbearable.

In chapter 4, the narrator got annoyed because of Montmorency's eccentric nature. Montmorency came and sat down on things. He put his leg into the jam and pretended that the lemons were rats. He got into the hamper and killed three of them before Harris could land him with the frying pan. The narrator said, "It's the natural, original sin that is born in him that makes him things do like that". The three friends liked Montmorency's company irrespective of his absurd activities.

2. George plays a pivotal role in this comic story. He is pragmatic and practical. He acknowledges that they feel depressed and they need rest. He opines, "Change of scene and absence of the necessity for thought, will restore the mental equilibrium." George suggests them to enjoy a sea trip. The narrator humorously says about George that "George goes to sleep at a bank from ten to four each day, except Saturdays, when they wake him up and put him outside at two." George reflects that he believes in accepting challenges. He says that "we must not think of the things we could do with, but only of the things that we can't do with." His perception shows that he is wise and receptive. George also intends "to wake up in the boat in the fresh morning and plunge into the limpid river." It shows that he wishes to relish life in totality. While packing the luggage, George displays his inefficiency and carelessness. He treads on the butter, steps on things and packs the pies at the bottom. He puts heavy things on them and smashes the pies in. In short, we can say that George was practical, pragmatic, sensible, receptive, friendly, co-operative, religious and caring.

## WORKSHEET 12

1. Harris plays an important role in *Three Men in a Boat*. He accepts George's proposal of going to a trip to the river. So far his character traits are concerned, he is not an emotional and sentimental being. The narrator says, "If Harris's eyes fill with tears, you can bet it is because Harris has been eating raw onions, or has put too much Worcester over the chop." He never weeps. He does not yearn for anything that is beyond imagination. He likes drinking. It is said in a humorous way that if someone meets Harris in Paradise, he will say, "...I've found a nice place round the corner, here, where you can get some really first class nectar. Harris wishes to swim before breakfast to maintain

the digestive system. He behaves like a glutton. Harris is a worst packer. He also takes interest in cooking. He himself says, "The great thing is to make a good breakfast." He always keeps to shades or mixtures of orange or yellow. His complexion is dark. And "yellows don't suit him", says the narrator. Harris has a keen interest in visiting tombs. He says about Mrs Thomas "she's a lady that's got a funny tomb and I want to see it." He is careless and callous too. The narrator says "Harris, who is callous in his nature, and not prone to pity..."

2. *Gulliver's Travels* enjoys the status of children's classic. Its storyline attracts the attention of children. The accounts of various voyages of Gulliver make children imaginative and productive. Youngsters of the mortal's world are adventurous in nature and desirous of visiting wonderful lands like Gulliver. Gulliver's experiences in various countries hold the young readers' attention. Children become curious to know about the life of dwarfs and giants. They get excited to know about the traditions and principles of people dwelling on various islands. The humorous projects and activities of professors and intellectuals make children laugh. The last voyage of Gulliver tells children about the social, cultural, religious and political values prevalent in the society. They also brood over the social and cultural issues as they are the active members of the society. The portrayal of Houyhnhnms and Yahoos, undoubtedly, bewitch and fascinate readers. Swift's satire on society, politics, religion, human temperament is evident. It is moral and entertaining tale for youngsters.

Or

Anthony Armstrong has rightly said about Jerome that, "you suddenly begin to read humour with appreciation of the author's personal and particular conception of what is laughable rather than with mere attention to the obvious of described incidents." The reader finds saying not so much, "This book is funny," but "This man is funny." It is a universally accepted aphorism that other people's mishap, weaknesses, or stupidity make us feel superior. We promptly laugh at them and see them as figures of fun. Now not only does Jerome, as a humorous writer, evidently subscribe to this view, but he also knows that if we are allowed to discover other people's failings for ourselves, without having them specifically pointed out, and that, moreover, the people themselves are quite unconscious of them, then we shall feel even more superior — and so our

laughter will be greater. Jerome's inclusion of stories and anecdotes into his narrative is apt and essential. They also help in creating the interest of the readers. His sole purpose of incorporating these stories is to make the novel hilariously funny.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENTS

### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 1

8. 1. Alliteration  
2. Birds like swallows move on the surface of the stream  
3. sunrays

Or

1. Chuck was a zone sales manager for a chemical company. He had met a terrible accident in which the left side of his body got completely paralysed.  
2. At hospital there were other patients and therefore Chuck never felt lonely there. But at home there was no one to give him company.  
3. Duke taught and helped his master (Chuck) to cope with the challenge. He made him able to lead a normal life again.

Or

1. Juliette. Jeanne is upset to think about Juliette because she is sure that Juliette will laugh at her if her (Jeanne's) husband refuses to buy the villa.  
2. Gaston is a great opportunist. He outwits Juliette as well as Mrs Al Smith and makes huge profits.  
3. Gaston is Jeanne's husband.
9. 1. The grandmother was illiterate. She didn't know how to read and write. *Kashi Yatre* was a famous novel of Triveni which appeared as a serial in the Kannada weekly *Karmaveera*. The grandmother asked her granddaughter to read every episode of *Kashi Yatre*. In this way, she was dependent on her granddaughter. Once her granddaughter overstayed in neighbouring village. During her absence she felt very helpless, she opened the magazine and saw the picture that accompanied the story of *Kashi Yatre*. She rubbed her hand over the paper but could understand nothing.  
2. The last tribute to Duke came from the chemical company's headquarters. The promotion order

contained the words, "...Therefore to advance our objectives step by step, Charles Hooper is appointed Assistant National Sales Manager." The company acknowledged how Hooper advanced his objectives step by step with the help of Duke. Duke helped him to lead a normal life once again.

3. The first road is well-trodden and the other road is grassy. It means it is less travelled. The poet chooses the other road because he is adventurous by nature. By choosing this road he wishes to embrace all the challenges that will come in the way.  
4. The poet gets fascinated by the reaper's song. He finds the song more musical than that of a nightingale or a cuckoo. The melody of the song continues to occur again and again into the mind of the poet long after he has heard it.  
5. Juliette's villa is for sale. Juliette is despondently waiting for a proper buyer. The buyer's disinterest has made her desperate. She feels that she has been a real fool in buying the villa which nobody is interested in.  
6. Mr. Gaston is smarter than Juliette. He outwits first Mr. Al Smith who is in such a haste that she doesn't even verify his identity. She strikes the deal with him in three hundred thousand francs. Just after the deal with Mrs. Al Smith, Gaston starts praising the villa for all those things for which he had criticised it previously. He promptly makes a deal with Juliette in two hundred thousand francs. In this way, he proves himself better than Juliette in business.
10. I do agree to the statement, 'For learning there is no age bar'. It all depends upon one's determination and confidence. The narrator's grandmother proves this very successfully. She was an old lady. At the age of sixty-two, she decided to cast off her illiteracy. She took a decision to learn the Kannada alphabet. She told her granddaughter to teach her regularly. At first, the granddaughter laughed at her grandmother's childish decision. She was taken aback. But soon she sensed the gravity of the decision. She found a wonderful student in the grandmother. She started her tuition seriously. The grandmother worked hard. She would read, repeat, write and recite. The narrator was her only teacher and she was her only student. She fixed the deadline and successfully achieved the incredible target. She became able to read and write. She could read not only the episode of her favourite novel *Kashi Yatre*

but any novel on her own. Now, she was not helpless. Instead she became independent. Thus, she made possible what most people thought was impossible. She can be a source of inspiration for all illiterate people. One must keep in one's mind, it is never too late for learning.

11. The nature of fox-terriers is somewhat different from that of other dogs. The narrator, his friends and Montmorency were returning from a dip and half-way up the High Street a cat darted out from one of the houses in front of them and began to trot across the road. Montmorency became delighted. His cry was the cry of a stern warrior who sees his enemy given over to his hands. His victim was a large black Tom. It was a cat. It had lost half its tail, one of its ear and a fairly appreciable proportion of its nose. It was a long, sinewy-looking animal. Montmorency went for the poor cat at the rate of twenty miles an hour. But the cat did not seem to have grasped the idea that its life was in danger. It trotted quietly on until its assassin was within a yard of it and then turned around and sat down in the middle of the road. It looked at Montmorency with a gentle and inquiring expression. He stopped abruptly and looked at Tom. The look of the cat might have chilled the heart of the boldest dog. He came back to the narrator. The eye to eye contact and interaction made him not to attack the cat. His reaction was surprising and unintelligible to the narrator.

*Or*

The Emperor of Lilliput is aristocratic in nature. He shows an insatiable curiosity to know about Gulliver when he comes to know about his presence in Lilliput. Initially, they fail to communicate because of the language. But Gulliver learns their language with the passage of time. Gulliver becomes a favourite of the Emperor. The Emperor of Lilliput is good planner who orders five hundred engineers and carpenters to build a largest flat car. This car was especially designed to carry Gulliver to the capital. He is brave and valiant. He climbs up onto a five foot high turret on the city wall. The Emperor climbs down from the turret and approaches Gulliver on horseback. He shows no fear. He is an excellent horseman. He is a proud, strong man of about thirty years old. His robes are simple, but his gold helmet, with a crest of jewels, leaves no doubt of his royal position. He holds his three-inch-long diamond sword in his hand. The Emperor shows magnanimity and asks his cooks and butlers to

bring twenty carts of meat. He is intelligent enough to announce that anyone who wishes to see Gulliver must get permission from the secretary of state and pay a fee for it.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 2

8. 1. The poet himself.  
2. The passersby.  
3. lonely.

*Or*

1. Touching the feet of elders.  
2. That day the grandmother touched the feet of her granddaughter.  
3. The grandmother told her granddaughter that she was touching the feet of a teacher, not of her granddaughter. She taught her so well. A teacher should be respected, irrespective of the gender and age.

*Or*

1. Mrs Al Smith. She is an American lady who is very proud of her nationality. She criticises Frenchmen for their lack of business tricks.  
2. 'You' stands for Frenchmen and 'we' stands for Americans.  
3. Frenchmen always think about their past while Americans are concerned about their future.
9. 1. Charles Hooper was a hard-charging zone sales manager for a chemical company. He was a tall man of six-foot-one. He used to play football when he was at university. Due to his affectionate nature he was very popular among his friends and colleagues.

One autumn twilight when he was driving home a car pulled out in front of him without warning. Hooper got a serious accident. He was taken to the hospital with subdural haemorrhage in the motor section of the brain, completely paralysing his left side.

2. The grandmother worked hard and finally learnt how to read and write with the help of her granddaughter. She became able to read not only *Kashi Yatri* but any novel on her self. She had passed with flying colours.  
3. The refrain in the poem 'The Brook' is:  
*'For men may come and men may go But I go on for ever.'*

The poet uses this refrain to bring the contrast between the transitory existence of man and the

eternal existence of the brook. It creates unity in the poem.

4. The poet chooses the other road which is less travelled. It is certainly risky and adventurous to choose such a road. The choice for the other road has shaped his life in a specific way with which he is not contented at all. He thinks that if he had chosen the first road all his ambitions might have been fulfilled.
5. Juliette wanted to sell her villa because she was under financial pressure. To make a quick sale, he ordered her maid to hang the 'Villa for sale' board on the gate.

10. See Answer No.2 of Worksheet 31.

11. The voyage to the country of the Houyhnhnms is significant. Gulliver's perception, perspective and attitude change with the passage of time. In the beginning he is an optimistic person. But by the end of the Fourth book, Gulliver becomes a misanthrope. It was essential for Swift to develop misanthropic attitude in Gulliver. Reformation is the sole aim of every satire and ironic piece of writing. To reform and bring desirable positive changes in the prevalent system, Gulliver's misanthropy was unavoidable. Gulliver loses interest in his family and has no desire to return to his nation. He is desirous of renouncing the world. Don Pedro constraints him to return to his country. His wife and children feel delighted to receive Gulliver. But he despises them and hate the members of human civilisation. He feels ashamed of because of his physical contact with his wife. He gets peace of mind in the company of horses. This reflects pessimism, despair, dejection and the state of hopelessness. Swift intended to show that mankind was lost in the depths of depression because of the malpractices. Human beings in disguise of Yahoos reflect brutality, lust and beastly nature. Houyhnhnms are governed by reason and have a well organized society.

*Or*

Harris plays an important role in Three Men in a Boat. He accepts George's proposal of going to a trip to the river. So far his character traits are concerned, he is not an emotional and sentimental being. The narrator says, "If Harris's eyes fill with tears, you can bet it is because Harris has been eating raw onions, or has put too much Worcester over the chop." He never weeps. He does not yearn for anything that is beyond imagination. He likes drinking. It is said in a humorous way that if

someone meets Harris in Paradise, he will say, "... I've found a nice place round the corner, here, where you can get some really first class nectar. Harris wishes to swim before breakfast to maintain the digestive system. He behaves like a glutton. Harris is a worst packer. He also takes interest in cooking. He himself says, "The great thing is to make a good breakfast". He always keeps to shades or mixtures of orange or yellow. His complexion is dark. And "yellows don't suit him", says the narrator. Harris has keen interest in visiting tombs. He says, about Mrs. Thomas "she's a lady that's got funny tomb and I want to see it." He is careless and callous too. The narrator says, "Harris, who is callous in his nature, and not prone to pity..."

### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 3

8.
  1. Both roads were covered with fallen leaves.
  2. No one had blackened the leaves by walking through them
  3. The poet chooses the less travelled road and leaves the other one.

*Or*

1. Duke was a faithful dog of Chuck Hooper. He met a terrible accident. He was rushed to the animal hospital where he breathed his last.
2. Duke lifted Chuck's numb spirits. He made him able to walk again and lead a normal life.
3. The death of Duke proved very disappointing for Chuck. He became lonely in his dog's absence. His dog was more than a human fellow for him.

*Or*

1. Juliette. She is frustrated because she doesn't get a suitable buyer for her villa.
  2. No. She doesn't stick to her decision. She gets two hundred thousand Francs.
  3. She tells her villa has electricity, water, gas, telephone and drainage. She calls her villa 'the most beautiful little place'.
9.
    1. Duke was undoubtedly an extraordinary dog. He knew what he had to do for his crippled master. He would pull him along the street faster and faster. His constant efforts brought stability and stamina to his master. His master (Hooper) began to lead a normal and independent life.
    2. The old lady was eager to go to Kashi in order to worship Lord Vishweshwara there. For this, she collected money. But as soon as she came to

know about the young orphan girl's problem, she dropped her plan to go to Kashi. This young girl fell in love with a young man but had no money to get her marriage solemnised. The old lady came to her rescue. She gave all her savings for the girl's marriage. She felt that the happiness of the young girl was more important than worshipping Lord Vishweshwara at Kashi.

3. The poet is adventurous by nature and therefore opts for an option that is not very conventional, popular and risk-free. He wants to do something different.
4. The poet is unable to understand the dialect in which the solitary reaper is singing. He wishes someone could tell him the theme of the reaper's song. As there is no one there, he makes several guesses. Perhaps her sad song is related to some old, unhappy events that took place in the distant past.
5. Jeanne was Gaston's wife. She wanted to buy Juliette's villa for her parents. She was a worthy daughter. She wished to give comforts to her parents by providing them a villa to live in.

10. See Answers No. of worksheet 6.

11. Swift ironically portrays the characters of philosophers. Gulliver heard a very warm debate between two professors on making money. The first opined to lay tax on vices and virtues. The sum fixed upon every man would be rated by a jury of his neighbours. The second averred that those qualities of body and mind for which men chiefly value themselves must be taxed. The rate must be according to the "Degrees of excelling". The women were proposed to be taxed according to their beauty and skill in dressing. A scholar was working upon a project "for extracting sun beams out of cucumbers".

The man born blind was to mix colours for painters. His master taught him to distinguish colours by feeling and smelling. A professor's project was to shorten discourse by cutting polysyllables into one, and leaving out verbs and participles. Another intended to abolish all words. And this was "urged as a great advantage in point of health as well as brevity".

The illogical and absurd projects of professors and philosophers do not make any significant contribution to development of humanity. This has been an irony of the human existence.

*Or*

'J, Jerome', is the narrator of the book. He is a young, single middle-class man living in London, much like the author himself. Initially, J is possibly meant to suggest that he stands in for Jerome. J is fond of history and literature. He daydreams about the days when knights roamed the countryside of England. This daydreaming sometimes gets him into trouble when he does not pay suitable attention to what he is doing. J is a little vain and conceited, but he realises it and pokes gentle fun at himself, his friends and the habits of others like them through his anecdotes, where he and his friends are often the butt of ego-skewering jokes. He is fond of locks as to break the monotony of the pull. He likes sitting in the boat and slowly rising out of cool depths up into new reaches and fresh views. J is not hard-working. He shirks work and boasts of his hardworking nature. He himself says, "I take a great pride in my work; I take it down now and then and dust it. No man keeps his work in a better state of preservation than I do." He hates steam launches. He says, "There is a blatant bumptiousness about a steam launch, that has the knack of rousing every evil instinct in my nature".

## FULL MARKS ASSIGNMENT 1

### SECTION A

1. 1. The purpose behind pasteurisation of milk was to protect the consumer from disease causing bacteria present in milk.
2. (i) Pasteurisation of milk destroys some vitamins present in it.
- (ii) It makes proteins and minerals less digestible and assimilable.

3. The author in this paragraph suggests us to omit milk and milk products from our diet if we cannot get high quality, unpasteurised milk.
4. The Aryans of Central Asia were the first herdsmen. Their valuable drink was milk and honey.
5. Goats and mares supplied milk to Asian Greeks.
6. Camel's milk is popular in the Middle East and North Africa.

7. Goat's milk is used universally.
  8. They consume milk and milk products in large quantity.
2. I.
1. Sidney was a model of what a courtier should be. He was polished in manners. He was perfectly educated and interested in all that was going on. He was ready to talk on any subject with great ease. He possessed a quality of making friends easily and leaving his lasting impression on those who met him.
  2. That was the age when men were engaged in discovering new lands, new peoples and new ideas. They were curious to know about the future. They wanted to enjoy the present and learn from the past.
  3. In English literature men were trying to produce works that should be of high standard. Like the Greeks and the Romans they also wanted to excel in writing great poetry, great plays, great criticism. They got success in their mission to a great extent.
  4. Sidney being a great poet himself advised other poets not to think much about the rules of correct verse, but to look in their hearts and write. He told that they should give much importance to feeling because it might be stronger than reason and produce better poetry.
- II.
1. the act of asking questions
  2. mimic
  3. influential
  4. rough

## SECTION B

### 3. Monday, 23 January, 20×× 9:00 p.m.

I visited a free eye check-up camp today. It was organised by Jyoti Club at Government Senior Secondary School, Bahadurgarh. It was organised for children of slum dwellers who cannot afford to pay the consultation charges of a doctor. The organisers of the camp engaged highly qualified and experienced doctors for identifying the children with defective vision. The patients were given the spectacles and medicines free of cost. I wanted to work for the team. So I voluntarily offered my services for making arrangement of the camp. It was a great experience.

4. Once a slave managed to escape from his tyrant master. He walked all through the night. Finally, he reached a forest where he saw a cave. He took shelter in the cave. Now he had no fear of being caught by his master's soldiers. As he was very tired of walking a long distance, he soon fell asleep. But was awakened hearing the roar of a lion. The lion whimpered and looked at its raised paw. The slave wondered what was wrong with the lion's paw. He was sure that it didn't need food. That was why it didn't attack him. Perhaps it needed help. So, he examined the beast's paw closely and saw a thorn, stuck in it. The slave gently took out the thorn. The lion wagged its tail to show its gratitude to him. Now, they became friends and started to live together.

One day the slave was caught and brought before his master. In extreme anger the master ordered his soldiers to throw the slave into a lion's cage. But the lion didn't make meal of him. Instead, it stared at him. Then it walked slowly, held its paw up to him. The slave immediately recognised the lion and held it in a warm hug.

The story soon reached the master. He ceased to be harsh to the slave and set him free.

5. (a) to (b) including  
(c) may (d) the  
(e) gave (f) in
6. (a) a ... the (b) to ... of  
(c) from ... to (d) at ... in  
(e) from ... to (f) a ... the  
(g) form ... forms (h) but ... and
7. (a) she was crying  
(b) that she had a stomach ache  
(c) asked her not to worry and to take that tablet

## SECTION C

8. 1. The brook.  
2. Twenty small villages or hamlets.  
3. The movement of the stream is turbulent.

*Or*

1. The narrator's grandmother. She got married when she was very young.
2. Because she couldn't read and write.
3. She made sure that her children and grandchildren studied well.

*Or*

1. Mr Gaston. He becomes sympathetic towards his wife's parents all of a sudden.

2. He is trying to convince his wife that he is considerate enough to think about her (Jeanne's) parents.
  3. He is very shrewd.
9. 1. Triveni was a popular writer in the Kannada language. Her popularity becomes clear from the following points:
- (i) Her style was easy to understand and also very convincing.
  - (ii) Her stories dealt with complex psychological problems in the lives of common people and were very interesting.
2. Before he met the terrible accident Hooper was a very healthy, competitive and successful man. He was very popular among his friends and colleagues. He was a 'hard-charging' zone sales manager for a chemical company. One could see wonderful contentment on his face.
  3. The nightingale and the cuckoo are the two birds which are well-known for their sweet and melodious songs. It is therefore, Wordsworth compares the sweet song of the solitary reaper to these birds.
  4. The brook is a source of life. We can clear this point by dint of the following two evidences:
    - (i) All kinds of weeds, blossoms, plants, grassy lawns and plots and trees grow on its banks or watery surfaces.
    - (ii) It is an important source of food and water for animals and human beings.
  5. See Answer No.3 of Worksheet 30.
  6. See Answer No.2 of Worksheet 31.

10. See Answer No.2 of Worksheet 43.

*Or*

See Answer No.2 of Worksheet 34.

11. *Gulliver's Travels* throws the light of a superior and destructive irony upon the smallness of means, the vanity of the motives, the illusion of the catchwords through which kings retain their thrones and magistrates their offices and from one end of society to the other the fearful influence of man

upon man is exercised. In the fourth book, Gulliver finds himself amidst Yahoos and the Houyhnhnms. The former resembles human beings and the latter resembles horses. But their wisdom and intelligence are much superior to that of human beings. Cazamian says that in order to realise ever so little the idea of a noble existence, Swift has it that one must forsake the human species. Animal life will supply us with the figures of reasonable beings. In the land of philosophical horses, we at last come upon something that in the countries known to us we have looked for in vain. When explained to these wise quadrupeds, human civilization is not intelligible to them because the perversity of beings surpasses all understanding. What people call bestiality is the very attribute of man. With relentless cruelty, Swift drives our thought back towards the sordidness of physical existence. Swift disapproves Gulliver's absolute misanthropy and make him also the target of his irony.

*Or*

George plays a pivotal role in this comic story. He is pragmatic and practical. He acknowledges that they feel depressed and they need rest. He opines "Change of scene, and absence of the necessity for thought, will restore the mental equilibrium". George suggests them to enjoy a sea trip. The narrator humorously says about George that "George goes to sleep at a bank from ten to four each day, except Saturdays, when they wake him up and put him outside at two." George reflects that he believes in accepting challenges. He says that "we must not think of the things we could do with but only of the things that we can't do with". His perception shows that he is wise and receptive. George also intends "to wake up in the boat in the fresh morning and plunge into the limpid river". It shows that he wishes to relish life in totality. While packing the luggage, George displays his inefficiency and carelessness. He treads on the butter, steps on things and packs the pies at the bottom. He puts heavy things on them and smashes the pies in. In short, we can say that George was practical, pragmatic, sensible, receptive, friendly, co-operative, religious and caring.

## FULL MARKS ASSIGNMENT 2

### SECTION A

1. 1. The first pair of jeans that Levi Strauss sold were not blue and very delicate.

2. Levi Strauss went to San Francisco in 1850 to look for gold digs.

3. He wanted to raise cash to buy himself a claim in the gold digs.

4. French denim was famous worldwide for its high quality fabric.
5. Levi Strauss switched from canvas to Fench denim. He later added the indigo dye to put the blue in the blue jeans.
6. Jacob Davis was a tailor in Nevada. It was he who brought the idea of copper-riveted pockets in jeans.
7. Strauss developed the first and largest garment-making business, west of Mississipi river.
8. Levi's Jeans were easily available but Levi Strauss was unaffordable

2. I. 1. Emperor Akbar was very fond of Tansen's music. He called Tansen the world's best musician and his music a divine one. He announced that nobody would sing anymore on the streets of Agra. Only Tansen's music would fill the city's air because it was the sweetest music. It was the finest blend of *swar* and *taal*.
2. However, a group of beggars living in Agra didn't hear Akbar's orders. They moved from street to street singing songs in praise of God.
3. The palace guard told the beggars not to sing any more in the streets of Agra. It was the Emperor's order. But the oldest beggar among the group was not ready to stop singing in praise of God. He said that everyone had the right to take God's name. The guard turned to be furious and brought the group to the Emperor.
4. Baiju was a ten-year-old boy. He wanted to learn music and excel in this field. The old man promised to teach him music.

- II. 1. divine  
2. audacious  
3. condemn  
4. banishment

## SECTION B

### 3. Hints:

- All are human beings.
- No discrimination to be made among different communities.
- God has made all creatures.
- Politicians use religion for vote grabbing.
- They divide the society.
- They create misunderstanding among different communities.

- People at large don't want to be known as Hindu or Muslim or Christians.
- Instead they are humans.
- Babri Mosque Case or Kashmir Issue is created by politicians for their own benefit.
- An awareness is needed.
- Politicians to be avoided.

4. A son was born to the king of Mewar. Unfortunately the queen died in childbirth. The king entrusted the duty of child-nursing to a trusted nurse. The young nurse had also a baby of the prince's age. Hence, she brought the prince up along with her own son.

Meanwhile some of the king's enemies planned to kill the baby prince to take revenge on him. The nurse somehow came to know about it. She became upset because she had to save the prince at any cost. At the same time her own son was dear to her. She couldn't lose any of the two. She thought and thought. Finally she changed the children's dresses. She left her own child in princely dress and ran away with the real prince and thus saved him.

When the king knew about the nurse's sacrifice, he became very happy. He offered her rewards. But instead of receiving rewards, the nurse killed herself. The king built a tomb in her memory.

5. (a) at (b) hoped  
(c) broken (d) which  
(e) was (f) for
6. (a) press ... pressed (b) but ... or  
(c) heat ... heating (d) A ... The  
(e) to ... if (f) passes ... passed  
(g) when ... which (h) purifying ... purified
7. (a) His contributions to the theory of numbers brought him worldwide acclamation.  
(b) He was born in a poor Brahmin family of South India.  
(c) Due to lack of scope, he started his career as a clerk.

## SECTION C

8. 1. He wants to know the theme of reaper's song.  
2. Sad music.  
3. Things happened in the remote past.

*Or*

1. Because he understood that there was something wrong with his master (Chuck).
2. Duke is very loyal to his master.
3. 24-hours.

*Or*

1. Juliette's maid.
  2. Juliette. Because her villa is not sold.
  4. Playing a role of cook.
- 9.**
1. See Answers No.2 & 4 of Worksheet 7.
  2. In 1953, Hooper was a favoured young man. He was enjoying a very good life. He was a 'hard-charging' zone sales manager for chemical company. He was always smiling and was very popular among his friends and colleagues.
  3. In the poem 'The Road Not Taken' Robert Frost makes use of two roads as a metaphor for life. The two roads serve as a metaphor for the choices that we make in our life. The roads are, in fact, two alternative ways of life.
  4. The poet is fascinated by the reaper's song. He finds the song more musical than that of nightingale or a cuckoo. The melody of the song continues to occur again and again into the mind of the poet long after he has heard it.
  5. See Answers No.2 of Worksheet 34.
- 10.** See Answer No.1 of Worksheet 31.
- 11.** Gulliver went to the Academy to meet some philosophers and intellectuals. The first man he

saw had sooty hands and face, long hair and beard, and his clothes, shirt and skin were of the same colours. He was working on a project for extracting Sun-Beams out of cucumbers. The second man's project was to reduce human excrement to its original food, by separating the several parts, removing the tincture which it receives from the gall, making the odour exhale and scumming off the sliva. He saw another man at work to calcine ice into gunpowder.

The first professor Gulliver saw in a large room with forty pupils. Gulliver was surprised to see him employed in a project improving speculative knowledge by practical and mechanical operations. They opined that the most ignorant person could write books in Philosophy, Poetry, Politics, Law, Mathematics and Theology. All philosophers and intellectuals were habitual of demanding money from the visitors. He went to the school of Languages where three professors sat in consultation. The first project was to shorten Discourse by cutting polysyllables into one and leaving out verbs and participles. The other wanted to abolish all words. The methods and perspective of professors is criticised and ridiculed in *Gulliver's travels*.

□ □ □

# SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT 2

## SOLUTIONS/HINTS

### SECTION A : READING

#### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 1

1. (a)
  1. The country sits on vast underground oil field.
  2. It should be spent on things like scientific research, environmental preservation or providing aid to the poor.
  3. He wanted to take control of oil-rich Maj-noon Island.
  4. He attacked Kuwait under the pretext that it was once a part of Iraq.
  5. grudge
- (b)
  1. Paresh Babu's wife was proud of her three daughters. Her only son had died at a very young age and now all her hopes and pride were centered in her three daughters.
  2. The young man named Sudhir seemed a restless person. He always kept himself busy in teasing and joking with Paresh Babu's three daughters.
  3. Sudhir's easy friendship with the three girls annoyed Binoy.
  4. The letter carried the message of the arrival of Paresh Babu's old friend's son at his door. Paresh Babu told his servant to immediately bring him in.
  5. 'Orthodox'.

#### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 2

1. (a)
  1. Lemon contains high concentrations of Vitamin C and smaller but significant amounts of B vitamins, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin.  
Name of the ailment — Constipation
  2. Lemons are useful in cosmetic therapy. They are used as a natural hair lightener. Lemon juice is a popular form of treating acne. It is

also used in facial masks for refreshing the skin.

3.
    - Fishes are marinated in lemon juice to neutralise the odour.
    - Lemon juice is useful in quenching the thirst of diabetic patients.
  4. Lemon juice is sprinkled on apple-pieces to preserve them for short time.
  5. 'myriad'
- (b)
    1. They loved to pose.
    2. When they reached adolescence.
    3. When he was no more.
    4. Her younger son was looking at the photos of her late father.
    5. She means to say that some pictures make a permanent place in mind.

#### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 3

1. (a)
  1. Safflower has inhibitory effects on hypertension and many other diseases. It is anticholesterolemic, purgative, diaphoretic, laxative, emmenagogue, sedative and stimulant. It is good for skin.
  2. It contains a higher percentage of essential unsaturated fatty acids and a lower percentage of saturated fatty acids than other edible vegetable seed oils. It lowers the cholesterol.
  3. (i) It is used to treat rashes and mild inflammation of the skin.  
(ii) It is used in 'Macassar' hair oil and Bombay sweet oil.
  4. It was used to treat measles before the vaccination was developed. It is a good supplement of pharmaceutical hormones, especially in case of women having irregular menstrual cycles.
  5. 'accumulated'

- (b) 1. They make order out of disorder.  
 2. Highly creative people are very open and receptive to the complexities of experience.  
 3. By encouraging their inquisitiveness.  
 4. They have vast stores of patience to draw upon.  
 5. Not able to control.

3. Parents say they cannot manage their children.  
 4. The perpetual rousing of senses by posters, films, magazines, etc. causes the greatest harm to the young minds. Our society needs much more determined efforts to control moral deterioration.  
 5. 'calamity'.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 4

1. (a) 1. They lived like brutes. They fought among themselves and the strong destroyed the weak.  
 2. Man's rational faculties differentiate him from an animal. This quality enabled men to live together in peace.  
 3. They began to apply their strength in positive direction. They ceased killing and biting and started fashioning tools and controlling the actions of other rational beings by power of song or speech.  
 4. They could gain control over the forces of nature by working together and giving one another opportunities to develop their respective strengths.  
 5. They moulded themselves into the best creation of God by making each other much wiser and more comfortable.
- (b) 1. Lack of reverence for women, lack of self-discipline and lack of control are some of the causes that lead our young boys to show ungentlemanly conduct towards our females.  
 2. No, it does not happen today. It is because many parents and teachers miserably fail to perform their duty towards child management.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 5

1. (a) 1. Clammy skin, fatigue, nausea, dizziness and profuse sweating.  
 2. The victim is laid down by raising the feet 8 to 12 inches. His body is covered with cool, wet clothes. He is given sips of salt water.  
 3. High body temperature; a rapid pulse; hot, dry skin; and a blocked sweating mechanism.  
 4. The victim should be placed in a tub of cold water or repeatedly sponged with cool water until his/ her temperature is sufficiently lowered.  
 5. Care should be taken not to over-chill the victim once the temperature is below 102°F.
- (b) 1. Donkeys were carrying bricks. Sheikhu worked for a wage at the brick-baking ovens.  
 2. The old man rebuked Sheikhu. He was in a great hurry because he wanted to take rest at home.  
 3. The old man's name was Nihal Singh. Sheikhu struck the donkeys with his cudgel. As a result they jumped into a dangerous canter. This made the old man nervous.  
 4. He became mild to Sheikhu because he was his son's friend. He (Sheikhu) was going to the electric house.  
 5. 'a large steep waterfall'.

## SECTION B : WRITING & GRAMMAR

### PART I – WRITING

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 1

3. **Self-Awareness**  
 Self-awareness is important for self development. The more we know about ourselves, the more we will prosper in life. Knowing our strengths and weaknesses will help us in a number of ways. If we are aware of our strengths, we can easily assess

our capacity to do something and with or without the support from others. It gives us a sense of well being and we are able to learn new skills and develop assets, thereby developing our confidence. Slowly and steadily we become able to accept challenges of life boldly. Not only this, we also become able to help others in their difficulties by boosting up their morale. If it is important to know our strengths, it is equally important to know our weaknesses. It helps us in accepting our limitations and developing a willingness to take help when offered and enabling

us to overcome our deficits. In this way, we can be able to develop our skills and qualities.

One must realise one's potential. It helps one to tackle tough phases of life in a more amicable way. One should be fully aware of one's likes, dislikes, feelings, emotions, choices, values and attitude towards life.

4. Today I visited a place in the Civil Lines areas where an accident took place last night on Friday. During the last 24 hours 3 persons have been killed in different road accidents in Delhi. One of them was a 43-year old person who was crushed down by an unknown vehicle. He died instantly on the spot. In another accident, a Darjeeling based youngman was hit badly by a speeding Scorpio. He had come to Delhi in search of job. It was very pathetic to see these spots. Reckless driving has become a general trend in Delhi. Many of the motorists and bikers don't follow the traffic rules and speed limits. Despite many efforts of the traffic police accidents occur frequently. There is a need to enforce stricter rules.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 2

3. 26, November, 20××  
10:00 p.m.

Today I was pained to see the failure of law and order in our city. The anti-social elements are becoming smarter and dare to do any unlawful deed even in the wee-hours. I had to face it today when I went to a bank at about 11:00 AM. It was peak business hour in the bank. Suddenly some unruly young men with covered faces entered the premises. They were armed with weapons, guns etc. They began threatening the customers and asked them to standstill and silent. They took the cash-counter and the Manager's cabin in their control. Everyone was frightened. We were helpless and praying to God. Suddenly we saw that a security guard pounced over the criminal. As the criminal had never expected such an attack he got nervous and fell down. The guard grabbed the criminal tightly and asked him to surrender putting him at his gunpoint. The other criminals got clueless to handle the situation. So they had no way other than surrendering. At last police reached and we were rescued. I felt if we have courage we can do miracles.

4. Long long ago there was a fox, living in a jungle. The fox was very fond of eating non-vegetarian meal. One day she wanted to change her taste and wanted to eat something different. She had often seen the Kallu monkey enjoying juicy grapes from a nearby vine.

She also wanted to taste those juicy grapes. She went near the vine but there was a problem. She was not an expert, like Kallu monkey, in climbing trees. She tried to jump to pluck off a bunch of grapes, but they were a bit too much higher for her jumping skills. Her first reaction was similar to her great-grandmother, who gave up and complained that the grapes were sour. Our modern day fox knew that even sour fruits are very tasty and wanted to find a way out, no matter if the grapes were sour or sweet. Suddenly she got a brilliant idea to grab those bunches of grapes. She made a deal with Kallu monkey that she would scare away all other animals so that only Kallu could have the rights to that grapevine. In lieu of that her fees would be a bunch of grape every day. Kallu agreed for the deal and thus our modern day fox started enjoying juicy grapes.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 3

3. 2 January, 20××  
10:00 p.m.

It was a great day for me today. My result for the Term-I exam was declared. As it was the first exam on the changed CBSE pattern I was very much scared. The CCE pattern had created complete confusion and even our teachers were very anxious. However we prepared well and tried our best. I did fairly well in all subjects. Still I was not sure about result. But finally I got A+ grade. It was really a moment to relish with.

4. There was a villager who didn't know how to read and write. He often saw people reading books or newspapers by wearing spectacles. He thought that if he bought a pair spectacles he would be able to read like those people.

Thinking so, he went to the market. He entered a spectacles shop and asked the shopkeeper for a pair of spectacles for reading. The shopkeeper gave him several pairs of spectacles and a book. But the illiterate villager failed to read anything. Suddenly the shopkeeper's eyes fell on the book that the villager was trying to read. It was upside down. The shopkeeper said, "I think you don't know how to read". The villager replied, "It is therefore I have come to your shop. I want a pair of spectacles so that I can read like others. These spectacles are of no use". The shopkeeper said, "Spectacles can't help an illiterate person like you. They are merely help to see better. If you want to read like others, you must learn to read". The villager nodded his head and went away.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 4

3. 20 November, 20××  
9:00 p.m.

I had gone to attend a family function at Patna last week. After attending this function I decided to visit my previous school i.e., St. Michael's Sr. Sec. School where I had taken my education upto class V. I had gone there after a gap of five years, but nothing had changed. I met my old teachers and class-fellows. They welcomed me with great enthusiasm. The teachers asked me about my current school and my studies. I spent sometime with some of my old class-fellows and enjoyed past memories together.

4. Develop your own imagination to write the story.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 5

3. Way to promote reading

Reading habit is not inborn. But it is developed among children simultaneously as they grow. This habit must be maintained because it develops their thought and approach towards life. If they go through various topics of diverse background it will inculcate scientific approach in their thought. Their working style of any problem will be a little bit different from other people. But nowadays there is a steep decline in reading habits among children. One of the major causes of this sort of decline is television. They devote their precious time on television and they watch the programme which is of no use in their life. It just affects their impressionable and imaginative mind. So the children must be inspired towards reading. If it is developed properly their future will be bright.

4. Once a thief was brought before a king. The thief was charged with having made a hole in the wall of a man's house and stolen jewellery from there. The thief fell upon the king's knees and begged for his pardon. He told the king that he was poor no doubt but very honest. He could not dare to think of stealing anything from anyone's house. Only his hand was guilty. It often takes to wicked ways and brings disgrace to him. It was this hand which made a hole into the wall of the man's house and took away his jewellery. He was absolutely right, only his hand was guilty. The king was listening to the thief's argument patiently. After he (thief) finished his arguments, the king told the thief that he was really innocent and deserved all pity. But his hand must be punished. His hand would be sent to the prison and he would stay outside.

## PART II – GRAMMAR

### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 1

5. (a) with (b) each  
(c) or (d) has  
(e) the (f) to
6. (a) for the blind  
(b) dots of writing  
(c) Louis Braille came enabling  
(d) blind to read  
(e) to be called  
(f) people can be  
(g) working in offices  
(h) engineering and textile
7. (a) had exceeded the speed limit  
(b) he was late for work  
(c) to let him go this time

### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 2

5. (a) for (b) had  
(c) drawn (d) into  
(e) The (f) who
6. (a) such as running (b) both for men  
(c) for such sports (d) Athletics is associated  
(e) Games of Greece (f) back to the  
(g) abolition by the (h) games were revived
7. (a) he had gone to an English play the previous night.  
(b) he had thought so and had enjoyed it a lot.  
(c) he had never seen it earlier.

### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 3

5. (a) much (b) have happened  
(c) that (d) still  
(e) but (f) beyond
6. (a) a ... an (b) less ... least  
(c) have ... has (d) doing ... do  
(e) and ... or (f) Many ... Some  
(g) a ... the (h) through ... in
7. (a) These drugs come in the form of capsules, tablets, pills, creams and solutions.  
(b) Some are taken orally, and some are injected into the blood stream.  
(c) Some are applied over the diseased part of the body.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 4

5. (a) from (b) left  
(c) about (d) all  
(e) were closed (f) on
6. (a) arrived at the (b) and was met  
(c) After being driven (d) for a brief  
(e) taken to his (f) he presented his  
(g) World which was (h) greeted with prolonged
7. (a) One night he dreamed that he had been captured by a tribe.  
(b) He was told he would have to produce the sewing machine in a day.  
(c) If he could not he would be speared by the tribe.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 5

5. (a) an (b) by  
(c) gain (d) the  
(e) till (f) which
6. (a) at ... in (b) in ... on  
(c) from ... of (d) is ... was  
(e) which ... where (f) among ... in  
(g) a ... as (h) through ... by
7. (a) Sudama, a very poor but extremely learned man of ancient times, was Lord Sri Krishna's childhood friend.  
(b) The Lord blessed him with fame and the place became known as Sudama Puri.  
(c) Now, of course, it owes its distinction to being Mahatma Gandhi's birthplace.

## SECTION C : LITERATURE & NOVEL/LONG READING TEXT

### WORKSHEET 1

- I. 1. His intelligence and knowledge of different subjects.  
2. Private Quelch  
3. He was so intelligent that he had knowledge of every subject.
- II. 1. Private Quelch or the Professor.  
2. To get a commission in the Army.  
3. To get a stripe.
- III. 1. Private Quelch or the Professor.  
2. His ambition was to get a commission.  
3. He woke up late at nights to read the training manuals.
- IV. 1. Private Quelch or the Professor.  
2. Private Quelch was tall and thin.  
3. He would swing his arms and march to the canteen like a Guardsman.

### WORKSHEET 2

1. Private Quelch was a tall and stooping young man. He always seemed to be frowning through his horn-rimmed spectacles. He earned himself the nickname 'Professor' not because of his knowledge and information about everything but also because he had scholarly looks due to horn-rimmed spectacles that he used to wear.

2. The narrator first met Private Quelch at the training depot. During their first lesson in musketry a Sergeant described that the muzzle velocity was well over 2000 feet over per second. Private Quelch could not resist himself. He corrected the Sergeant by saying that it was not 2000 feet per second but 2440 feet per second. Everyone was stunned over his boldness and knowledge. He was truly a man of deep knowledge.
3. The Sergeant got angry when publicly corrected by the Professor. He decided to seek revenge by asking a number of questions to the Professor with an intention of demoralising him. But the Professor was ready with correct answers. He answered each of the questions and it only enhanced his glory.
4. The Professor was really a man of deep knowledge. But too much knowledge created a sense of superiority complex in him. He thought himself an extraordinary genius and his colleagues just a gang of louts. Each time any of his colleagues made a mistake. The professor would publicly correct him. He had a tendency to outshone others.

### WORKSHEET 3

1. Private Quelch was a soldier without rank. He appeared lanky, stooping and frowning through his horn-rimmed spectacles. Due to his display of knowledge and reading habit, he was nicknamed the Professor.

His mission was to get a commission in the army for which he worked very hard. He borrowed training manuals and read them late at nights. He drilled with enthusiasm and remained miraculously tireless even after route marches. And day in and day out, the Professor would lecture to his colleagues on every aspect of human knowledge. Technical definitions, the parts of the rifle, its use and care, he had them all by heart. The greatest fault of his character was that he could not resist the temptation of showing off his superior knowledge and correcting others in their work. Each time any of his colleague made a mistake, then he would publicly correct him. His colleagues never wanted to stand near him.

He was unmindful of practical jokes cut on him by his fellow soldiers. He was really thick-skinned. He became a stock of laughter for others but he never paid attention to it. He remained busy all the time sometimes in exhibition of his knowledge and sometimes in correcting others.

Such a man can never be worthy of praise. Nobody can admire him. A man of knowledge like the Professor should be polite and well-behaved.

2. Humility is needed more than knowledge and talent in making a person lovable and respectable. Private Quelch was an extraordinary genius. He could do hard work day in and day out in pursuit of his ambition. In spite of these rare qualities, he was not popular among his colleagues. It was because he had a tendency to outshine them. His showy nature, an air of superiority and exhibitionism irritated and infuriated them. Each time any of them made a mistake, the Professor would correct him publicly. His colleagues could not stand his exhibitionism and fled when he was near.

He badgered the instructors with questions. He irritated the Sergeant and Corporal Turnbull by interrupting and humiliating them. Turnbull was not a man to be trifled with. He showed the Professor his right place. The Professor was sent for the permanent cookhouse duties. He became a stock of laughter for others. He got the treatment that he really deserved. If he had humility and care for others' sentiments he would have earned great respect.

## WORKSHEET 4

- I.
  1. Because he always tried to correct their mistake publicly.
  2. To overpower the Professor.
  3. Because he was always busy in his work.

- II.
  1. The Professor corrected him publicly.
  2. He proved better than him.
  3. Showing off his knowledge.

- III.
  1. Corporal Turnbull.
  2. He was not a man to be fooled around or talked frivolously with.
  3. They showed due respect to him.

- IV.
  1. Because the Professor interrupted him while he was giving lecture.
  2. The Professor
  3. Because he was very angry with the Professor.

## WORKSHEET 5

1. The Professor was really a man of deep knowledge. He had brains. He had calibre to get a commission.
2. The Professor was far ahead of his colleagues in knowledge and information of things related to the army. The narrator and others used to pride themselves on aircraft recognition. Once they were out for a walk and heard the drone of a plane flying high overhead. But none of them could see it in the glare of the sun. Only the Professor could identify it by the harsh engine note, due to the high tip speed of the airscrew.
3. Exhibitionism was one of the dominant parts of the Professor's personality. He impressed his senior officers by his deep knowledge on almost all subjects related to his training. He badgered the instructors with questions. He drilled with enthusiasm. When he saluted his senior officers, he was a model to behold.
4. The Professor's colleagues respected him earlier because he was a man of deep knowledge. But his exhibitionism and sense of superiority soon made him an unpleasant character. Each time any of his colleagues made a mistake, the Professor would publicly correct him. His showy nature, an air of superiority and exhibitionism irritated and infuriated his colleagues. In due course, he lost their respect and love. They could not stand his exhibitionism and ran away when he was near them.

## WORKSHEET 6

1. Corporal Turnbull was a young man, but he was not a man to be trifled with. He had come from Dunkirk with his equipment and a kitten in his pocket. Very soon he became the hero of all the trainee soldiers. He was considered to be so tough that one could hammer nails into him without his noticing it.

He could not tolerate nuisance. When the Professor started taking liberties with him, he became angry. He decided to teach him a lesson. He snubbed him by asking him to fall in with others. He deliberately announced that the Professor was nominated for permanent cookhouse duties. Due to his nature of exhibitionism, he became a stock of laughter and a joke for his colleagues. He was shown his place by Corporal Turnbull.

2. Knowing things and keeping oneself updated with the latest information is the sign of a dynamic man. But excess of anything is bad. Too much knowledge created a sense of superiority complex in Private Quelch or the Professor. He thought himself an extraordinary genius and his colleagues just a gang of louts. Each time any of his colleagues made a mistake, the Professor would publicly correct him. His colleagues could not stand his exhibitionism and fled when he was near.

The Professor badgered the instructors with questions. He infuriated the Sergeant who was giving his first lesson in musketry by interrupting him. Similarly, he interrupted Corporal Turnbull's lecture on hand grenades to say that the weapon had forty-four segments. Turnbull got irritated and asked the Professor to deliver the lecture in his place. He snubbed the Professor by asking him to fall in with the others. He also declared that the Professor was nominated for permanent cookhouse duties. Thus, he was cut to his size and shown the right place by Corporal Turnbull. He became a stock of laughter among his colleagues. He got the treatment that he deserved.

## WORKSHEET 7

- I.
  1. Harold Bramble.
  2. The child considered his mother's point gravely. This reflects that he was an obedient child.
  3. He went out to a river side to refresh himself.
- II.
  1. Mrs. and Mr. Bramble.
  2. The truth that Mr. Bramble was a professional boxer.
  3. The truth was kept from Harold Bramble.
- III.
  1. Mr. Bill Bramble
  2. Mr. Bill Bramble was very polite and submissive.
  3. The naming of Harold.
- IV.
  1. Like his father Harold should be a boxer.
  2. A professional boxer, known as 'Young Porky'.
  3. He was told that his father was a commercial traveller.

## WORKSHEET 8

1. Harold was a young boy of ten. But he was far more mature and intelligent than any other child of that age. He was devoted to his books. He was admired by all.  
His mother called him precious because he was a prodigy child. He was very different from ordinary children.
2. Harold was an extraordinarily talented child. He was devoted to his books and always remained busy in reading them. He was a prodigy child and a model of good behaviour.
3. Harold was far more mature and intelligent than any other child of his age. He was always devoted to his books. He was a model of good behaviour. He was admired by all. Before ten he had already taken the spelling and dictation prizes at the Sunday-School.
4. They thought that their son (Harold) would die of dishonour if he came to know the fact that Bill was a 'man of wrath' and a professional boxer popularly known as 'Young Porky'. It had not mattered so much when Harold was a baby. But now he had started taking notice of things and people. Hence, he was made to believe that his father was a commercial traveller.

## WORKSHEET 9

1. Harold was a young boy of ten. He was a prodigy child who started showing signs of talent at a very young age. He was a spectacled child and had a scholarly look. His academic excellence and good manners made him adorable everywhere. He had already won spelling and dictation prizes at the Sunday School. He was a model of good behaviour. He was a constant source of amazement to Mrs. Bramble. His mother was highly proud of bringing such a prodigy into this world. Harold was completely different from ordinary children of his age. He was always devoted to his books. His parents regarded him as 'being of a superior order'. This very 'perfection' of Harold became a sort of drawback for the Brambles. They began to believe that Mr. Bramble's profession would bring dishonour to Harold. Hence, they resorted to falsehood and projected Bill as a commercial traveller.  
Harold seemed to defy the laws of heredity. He had 'run to intellect as his father had run to muscle'.

Ironically, Harold was very much interested in boxing. When he came to know about his father's real profession, he was stunned. He was deprived of the glory and honour of being the son of such a great boxer. His father's true identity would have been the greatest honour and pride for him. However, he became very happy to know that he was the son of 'Young Porky'.

2. Bill Bramble was a professional boxer. He had the ability to hit his opponent in the eye while apparently meditating an attack on his stomach, and vice-versa. Of all London's teeming millions, there was not a man whom he could not overcome in a twenty-round contest. He was the professor of a left hook which had won the approval of his fans and newspapers. He was popularly known as 'Young Porky'.

In private life, Bill was very submissive. He was a loving father who did not mind sacrificing his name and fame to give a comfortable life to his son, Harold. He hid his true identity from his son. He decided to give up his last contest so that his dear son would not get to know the truth about his real profession. He was a man of self-sacrificing nature who would yield to everybody. The very naming of Harold had caused a sacrifice on his part. He wanted to name the child John or Marie. But his wife insisted that Harold was a sweet name. The poor man withdrew his suggestion with the utmost good humour. Bill earned a good name and fame but lived with a false identity. He became overjoyed to see Harold's positive reaction on learning about his profession.

## WORKSHEET 10

- I.
  1. Bill Bramble.
  2. Because he had become thirty-one.
  3. He wanted to become an instructor at a big school or college.
- II.
  1. His wife, Mrs. Bramble.
  2. Boxing.
  3. Mr. Bramble earned huge money through boxing which made Harold's education possible.
- III.
  1. Mr. Bramble's trainer.
  2. Harold Bramble.
  3. His father was a professional boxer.
- IV.
  1. Harold Bramble
  2. Aggressive.
  3. Mr. Bill Bramble.

## WORKSHEET 11

1. Harold was an extraordinarily talented child. His parents regarded him as being of a superior order. They thought that Harold would not be able to tolerate the dishonour of being the son of a 'man of wrath' and a bloody boxer. He would be ashamed that his father was a professional boxer known among Londoners as 'Young Porky'. Hence, Harold was told that his father was a commercial traveller.
2. Mr. Bramble was a professional boxer popularly known as 'Young Porky' among Londoners. In private life he was very mild and submissive. He always yielded to everyone. His proficiency in boxing earned him good name and fame.
3. Mr. Bramble was a very mild person. He was so simple that he always yielded to everybody. The very naming of Harold caused a sacrifice on his part. He wanted to name the child John, if a boy and Marie, if a girl. However, he had to withdraw his suggestion with the utmost good humour because Mrs. Bramble wanted to name the child Harold.
4. Bill Bramble did not disclose his true identity to his son, Harold. He was a commercial traveller in his eyes. He was afraid that Harold would feel ashamed of his father's profession. Hence, he became a furtive practitioner of boxing in due course of time.

## WORKSHEET 12

1. Mrs. Bramble held a dominating personality. She took major decisions and Mr. Bramble was made to yield to her in good humour. She was very proud of bringing such a prodigy as Harold into the world. Harold's unique character and his perfection became a drawback for her. She persuaded her husband that Harold should not be disgraced by knowing his (Bill's) real profession. Although she was a truth-loving woman, she didn't mind reserving to falsehood to save her son from the disgrace of being known as the son of a bloody boxer. She hated her husband's profession but let him continue his job because a handsome amount of money was needed for Harold's education. Thus, she was a practical lady. She was a caring mother. She advised her son to take a nice walk by the river side.  
Ironically, she failed to understand that Bill's true identity could have been a matter of pride for Harold. Actually, she could not dream that her spectacled son could have such a deep interest in boxing. Overall, she was a practical woman who did everything for the sake of her son's welfare.

2. Mr. Bill Bramble was a professional boxer. He was very popular among Londoners who lovingly called him 'Young Porky'. But the Brambles decided to keep it a secret from their prodigy son. They did not want to disgrace their scholarly and spectacled son by telling that his father was a 'man of wrath' and a bloody boxer. Hence, Harold was told that his father was a commercial traveller. Bill withdrew from the contest against Murphy at the eleventh hour. The high publicity in the newspaper could disclose his real identity to Harold.

But the Brambles could not maintain the secret for long. One day Jerry Fisher, Bill Bramble's trainer, revealed to Harold that his father was not a commercial traveller but a professional boxer. He did it in a fit of revenge. But it proved good for both – the Brambles and Harold. When the truth came into light, it evoked a strong reaction in Harold. He was publicly deprived of that glory and honour of which he was the real owner. Now he would take the picture of his boxer father and swank like anything.

## WORKSHEET 13

- I. 1. Percy is Mrs. Bramble's brother. He is trying to convince Harold that his father has ceased to be a boxer.  
2. Bill Bramble. He is popularly known as 'Young Porky'.  
3. 'He' has given up his profession for the sake of his son.
- II. 1. Harold to his father.  
2. To overpower his fellow students.  
3. Boasting in an unpleasant way.
- III. 1. Harold's classmates.  
2. Because he wore spectacles.  
3. They would give due respect to Harold.
- IV. 1. Bill's trainer.  
2. He suggested Bill to go to White Hart to practice boxing.  
3. Because he was ready to continue his profession.

## WORKSHEET 14

1. With an ordinary boy the Brambles would not have resorted to falsehood. But Harold's extraordinary intelligence made them think seriously whether they should disclose the real identity of his father. And finally they decided to hide the fact that his father

was a boxer. They considered themselves to be very ordinary. They felt that Harold was showing a bit too much class for them. Therefore, they were afraid of him. Had Harold been an ordinary boy, they would not have thought so much.

2. Harold was extraordinarily intelligent. He was completely different from children of his age. He was devoted to his books and was admired by all due to his good behaviour. His parents considered themselves to be very simple and ordinary. Hence, they felt a bit afraid of their wonderful son as they regarded him as 'being of a superior order'.
3. Harold grew up defying the laws of heredity. His father was a professional boxer popularly known as 'Young Porky'. Harold was a spectacled boy always devoted to books. He was extraordinarily intelligent. He was completely different from ordinary boys and was regarded as being of a superior order. He defied the laws of heredity. He had 'run to intellect as his father had run to muscle'.
4. Major Percy Stokes came to his sister's house to convince her that it would be disastrous for Bill to participate in the contest against Murphy. He told his sister that his (Bill's) participation in the contest would be given a wide coverage in the newspapers and if Harold saw his picture, he would get to know the secret and feel disgraced. However, his sister didn't like his foolish suggestion because she needed money for Harold's education.

## WORKSHEET 15

1. Harold took a lot of interest in professional boxing. He had betted two shillings that Jimmy Murphy would not last even ten rounds against 'Young Porky'. When he came to know that his own father was 'Young Porky' he was stunned. He called it a 'rotten' decision to keep it from him that his father was a famous boxer. Withdrawing from the contest was the 'silliest' of all ideas. He was deprived of the glory and honour of being the son of such a great boxer. There was a fellow at school who went about swanking because he once got Phil Scott's autograph. His classmates would not have called him 'Goggles' if they had known that his father was 'Young Porky'. He would take the picture of his father in action and swank like anything. Ironically, the thing that his parents wanted to hide from him could have been the greatest honour for Harold.
2. If Harold had known the true identity of his father, he would have moved about in the school holding

his head high with great pride. There was a fellow at school who went about swanking because he once got Phil Scott's autograph. His classmates would not have called him 'Goggles' if they had known that his father was a great boxer. He would take the picture of his father in action and swank like anything. Ironically, the fact that his parents kept a guarded secret from him could have been the greatest honour for Harold.

## WORKSHEET 16

- I.
  1. John A. Pescud
  2. The narrator
  3. Coketown
- II.
  1. John A. Pescud
  2. Of the same background or status.
  3. No. He marries a girl who belongs to a high society.
- III.
  1. John A. Pescud and the narrator respectively.
  2. He is very much satisfied with his status.
  3. Property.
- IV.
  1. Jessie's father.
  2. A humorous man.
  3. His daughter Jessie

## WORKSHEET 17

1. The narrator was travelling to Pittsburgh on business one day last summer. The chair-car was filled with passengers. They were all sophisticated passengers. The ladies were in fashionable outfits. They were sitting by the windows. They refused to have windows raised. There were gentlemen with business like attitudes.
2. John A. Pescud was in chair No.9. He belonged to Pittsburgh. He was a travelling salesman for a plate-glass company. He happened to be an old acquaintance of the narrator whom he had not seen in two years.
3. The narrator leaned back idly in chair No.7. He began looking at the small, bald-spotted head with curiosity. He was just visible above the back of chair No.9. He was reading 'The Rose Lady and Trevelyan', one of the best-selling novels of the present day. The man was John A. Pescud of Pittsburgh. He was a travelling salesman for a plate-glass company. He happened to be an old acquaintance of the narrator whom he had not seen in two years.

4. John A. Pescud of Pittsburgh was a travelling salesman for a plate-glass company. He was doing well in his business. He had his salary raised twice since he met the narrator last time. He got a commission too. He had bought some piece of good real estate. The firm was going to sell him some shares of stock.

## WORKSHEET 18

1. John A. Pescud was a resident of Pittsburgh. He was a travelling salesman for a plate-glass company. He was 'a small man with wide smile'. He proved to be a perfect businessman. He used all his techniques to impress people and promote his business. He considered 'plate-glass' as the most important commodity and the Cambria Steel Works, the best company in the world. He was doing well in life and business. He had his salary raised in two years. He got a commission and bought a piece of land. He had his code of living. He was of the view that one should be decent and law abiding in one's home town.

He had specific views on romance and marriage. He believed that in real life people married the partners in the same background and status. A fellow usually married a girl who went to the same high school and belonged to the same society that he did.

Pescud was highly critical of best-sellers such as 'The Rose Lady and Trevelyan'. In this novel, the American hero falls in love with a royal princess from Europe. He follows her to her father's kingdom. Pescud condemned the modern best-sellers as they presented a highly unrealistic and romantic version of life. However, he seems to be imitating Trevelyan in his own life. He tried his best to win over his lady love by impressing her father. He was soft-spoken and highly persuasive.

2. John happened to see Jessie on his way to Cincinnati some eighteen months ago. The very first glimpse of this girl made him decide that he wanted her to be his life-partner. He forgot his destination and followed her to Louisville. He tried his best to keep out of sight without losing track of her. Later he followed her through Shelbyville, Frankford and Lexington. The girl (Jessie) finally got off at Virginia. A tall old man looking as proud as Julius Caesar was there to meet her. Pescud found out that he was the father of the girl. Their mansion at the top of the hill was as big as the Capitol at Washington. Pescud somehow managed to meet the girl near the fence. He told everything about himself and how

he wanted to get acquainted with her. The girl told him that she was keeping an eye on all his activities during the journey. She also told him that her father would be very angry if he (Pescud) tried to meet her. She couldn't talk to him as they were not properly introduced.

However, John A. Pescud managed to meet the girl's father Colonel Allyn. In the beginning he felt nervous, but later he was quite at home in Colonel's company. He frankly told the purpose of his visit. He told the Colonel about his career, his prospects and his little code of conduct. The Colonel posed no problem in Pescud's meeting with Jessie. Finally, they got married a year after.

## WORKSHEET 19

- I.** 1. Jessie Allyn  
2. That Pescud did not talk to her.  
3. Pescud
- II.** 1. Jessie Allyn to Pescud.  
2. Jessie's father, Colonel Allyn was a lineal descendant of belted earls.  
3. He is very strict and fully aware of his status.
- III.** 1. He feared that Jessie's father would rebuke him and tell him to get out of the door.  
2. The phrase 'got the nerve back' means became relaxed or comfortable.  
3. The speaker told him about his career, his prospects and his little code of conduct.
- IV.** 1. Jessie Allyn  
2. A man given a sword and a belt by the king.  
3. Colonel Allyn was waiting at the gate for John A. Pescud.

## WORKSHEET 20

1. A book which is bought by large numbers of people. John A. Pescud thinks that all best-sellers are alike. All of them narrate the love story of young hero and heroine with a wide gap between their family backgrounds and status. In his opinion, these stories have nothing to do with reality. Hence, he shows his dislike to such love stories.
2. John A. Pescud is a hypocrite. He says that he doesn't like best-sellers because they are far from reality. He strongly believes that people in real life marry somebody of their own social status. But he seems to be doing exactly what he strongly opposes

and criticises in real life. Like Trevelyan of the best-seller 'The Rose Lady and Trevelyan' he follows his ladylove to the grand mansion of her father. Finally, he succeeds in marrying her who is far above him in status.

3. 'The Rose Lady and Trevelyan' was one of the best-selling novels of the present day. The hero of this novel was an American who fell in love with a royal princess from Europe. She was travelling under an alias. The hero followed her father's kingdom or principality in order to get himself married to her.
4. Yes, Pescud's marriage to Jessie was as romantic as the stories of the best-sellers. Like Trevelyan, the hero of one of the best-selling novels of the present day 'The Rose Lady and Trevelyan' Pescud follows the daughter of Colonel Allyn who is a descendant of belted earls and lives in the huge mansion as big as Capitol at Washington. He finally marries her ignoring the wide gap between their social status.

## WORKSHEET 21

- I.** 1. He belongs to the highland of Scotland.  
2. It comes for the Chieftain and his beloved.  
3. When he will row him and his beloved over the ferry without any delay.
- II.** 1. Lord Ullin's daughter.  
2. The chief of Ulva's island and Lord Ullin's daughter.  
3. The chieftain's body is covered with blood.
- III.** 1. It stands for the boatman.  
2. The chief of Ulva's island.  
3. charming
- IV.** 1. The wind has become furious.  
2. Coming down  
3. Lord Ullin's armed men were coming nearer to the ferry.

## WORKSHEET 22

1. 'Lord Ullin's Daughter' is a romantic poem. It describes how a Scottish Chieftain and his beloved flee her wrathful father, but their defiance leads to their deaths in a surging sea.
2. The Scottish Chieftain is in hurry because he and his beloved are fleeing her wrathful father, Lord Ullin. Lord Ullin is giving a hot chase to capture the

chieftain and his daughter. Therefore, the chieftain requests to the boatman to make haste and sail them over the ferry.

3. The boatman is a very sensible man. He listens to the Chieftain's plea and gets sympathised with him and his beautiful beloved. He agrees to undertake the deadly voyage for the sake of the charming lady. He even suggests to make a hasty move without ignoring the intensity of the storm.
4. The young couple were fleeing together to the Highlands to avoid being captured by Lord Ullin's armed men. They didn't mind the mood of the weather and reached the stormy sea. The furious storm was getting worse every moment. Sea waves were noisily rising high. The wind blew wildly.

## WORKSHEET 23

- I.
  1. Lord Ullin's daughter.
  2. She is ready to meet with death.
  3. Lord Ullin.
- II.
  1. Lord Ullin's daughter.
  2. His daughter is lying dead.
  3. The chieftain of Ulva's island.
- III.
  1. Lord Ullin forgave his daughter and her lover so late.
  2. Lord Ullin.
  3. He is lamenting over his daughter's death.

## WORKSHEET 24

1. (a) 'Water-wraith was shrieking' refers to the evil spirit of the sea. It was screaming to give a premonition of death of the young couple (the Scottish Chieftain and his beloved).  
(b) The stormy sea is getting furious. The waves are turning foamy white with fury.
2. Lord Ullin's daughter has to face a rough weather everywhere. If she decides to go back home, she will be confronted with the fury of her father. If she decides to face the stormy sea she will have to take the risk of losing her and her lover's life. Finally, she decides to venture into the furious sea which results into their tragic end.
3. I won't justify Lord Ullin's daughter's decision. A decision that stakes one's life is not a wise and responsible decision. Man gets but one life. It must

not be spoiled at any cost. Lord Ullin's daughter should go somewhere else through land route instead of embracing watery graves into the stormy sea.

4. The young couples were fleeing together to the Highlands to avoid being caught by Lord Ullin's armed men. Somehow they reached the shore of stormy Lochgyle and asked the boatman to ferry them to the other shore. The sea waves were very high. All of a sudden, the beautiful lady heard the stamping of the horses. Lord Ullin and his armed men were very close. She cried to make haste as she couldn't dare to face the fury of her father. The boat left the stormy shore and was out in the wild waters. As it was destined, the two lovers met their watery graves.

## WORKSHEET 25

1. The two lovers were fleeing together to the Highlands to avoid being captured by Lord Ullin's armed men. Somehow they reached the shore of stormy Lochgyle and asked the boatman to ferry them to the other shore. The sea waves were rising very high. They seemed too strong to be managed by human efforts. Suddenly the beautiful lady heard the stamping of the horses. Lord Ullin and his armed men were very close. The lady became nervous. She cried to make haste because she couldn't dare to be confronted with the fury of her father. The boat left the stormy shore. With each minute the furious storm was getting worse. Sea waves were looking like fierce ghosts. The winds blew wildly. The sky seemed to be giving violent indications. Certainly, Lord Ullin's daughter and her lover were going to meet their watery graves into the stormy sea. It so happened in the last. The two lovers were engulfed by the wild waters and thus their tragic end came finally.
2. Lord Ullin was giving a hot chase to capture the Scottish Chieftain and his daughter. Their capture would have meant the sure death of the Chieftain. Lord Ullin and his armed men reached the 'fatal' shore. He saw his beautiful daughter struggling in the storm. She had helplessly raised one hand to be rescued and she had put the other hand around her lover. Lord Ullin got moved to see such a tragic scene. He asked his daughter to come back to the shore. He assured to forgive them. But it was too late. His wrath then changed into wailing. He stood on the shore crying over his dying daughter.

## WORKSHEET 26

- I. 1. She regrets for neglecting her teeth.  
2. Dangers and diseases.  
3. She is fond of toffees and sweet sticky foods.
- II. 1. Candy made with the dried root of the liquorice plant.  
2. Cold drinks.  
3. She is full of regret for not caring for her teeth in time.
- III. 1. She brushed her teeth carelessly.  
2. Chewing chocolates, lollies, etc.  
3. Checking carefully.
- IV. 1. Making or clearing the way.  
2. All are dental problems.  
3. The tone of the poet is full of regret.

## WORKSHEET 27

1. The poet regrets that she didn't look after her teeth properly. She had consumed so much sweets, toffees and candies that they affected her teeth adversely. Now, she has developed several dental problems. If she had taken proper care of her teeth, she would not have faced such problems.
2. The poet was fond of chewing toffee. She ate sticky foods. She liked hard sweet gobstoppers. Not only these, she had a sweet tooth for 'liquorice' and 'sherbet dabs'. All these things led to tooth decay, cavities, fillings and ailments of teeth.
3. As a child, the poet had a strong weakness for candies and sweet sticky foods. She enjoyed several things such as toffees, gobstoppers, liquorice sherbet dabs and other sweet and sticky food items.
4. The poet spent her money on buying all sorts of sweets, candies and lollies. As a child, she was very fond of chewing toffees. She liked hard sweet gobstoppers. All these things led to tooth decay, cavities, fillings and other ailments of teeth. Now, the poet regrets having spent her money or shillings on such harmful sweets and sticky foods.

## WORKSHEET 28

1. Care taken at proper time can eliminate the possibility of several problems. One must keep it in mind that time once lost cannot be regained.

Hence, it is essential to do what is expected from us in time. Whenever a problem arises for the first time, we should try to nip it immediately in order to avoid other problems related to the original one. If the poet had taken proper care of her teeth, she would not have to go to a dentist. In the beginning she did not realise that unhealthy food habits would prove disastrous in the long run. But once the trouble started, it didn't stop. She developed several tooth-ailments one by one. Finally she has to go to a dentist for the treatment. Hence, healthy food habits and a good sense of dental hygiene must be cultivated among the children by the elders. Only then they would be saved from several problems. It has been rightly said that 'A stitch in time saves nine'. One must adopt the essence of this proverb in one's practical life.

2. The poet remained indifferent to the health of her teeth. As a child, she was very fond of sweet and sticky foods. She chewed toffees, licked lollies and ate candies all the time. She did not know that by eating these things she was paving the way for cavities, caps and decays. When she realised the damage that she herself had done to her teeth her conscience got pricked. But it was too late. Now, she couldn't escape the disastrous effects of her weakness for sweets, toffees, candies and lollies.

## WORKSHEET 29

1. The poet was fond of chewing toffees, licking lollies and eating candies. All these things led to tooth decay. She realised the gravity of the situation rather late. Her conscience pricked her because she had foolishly licked too many lollies and enjoyed liquorice, sherbet dabs and hard peanuts that ruined her teeth.
2. The poet did brush her teeth late at night. She performed this duty carelessly and hurriedly. Actually she was not aware of the fact that her negligence towards teeth would be so disastrous. Now during her adulthood she regrets why she didn't look after her teeth properly.
3. The poet has developed several dental problems. She is suffering from all sorts of fillings, caps and decays. She has to go to a dentist for fillings and drilling. There she lies in the chair of an old dentist who drills into her teeth with his machine. The poet could have avoided all these problems if she had taken proper care of her teeth.

- The poet went to the dentist for fillings and drilling. While lying in the dentist's chair she feels helpless and miserable. She is about to cry because she is full of remorse. She blames herself for inviting tooth problems.

### WORKSHEET 30

- I.
  - 'I' here stands for rain.
  - Goddess of fertility, love, war and sex.
  - It calls itself 'pearls'.
- II.
  - Different intensities with which the rain falls.
  - When the flowers are gladdened.
  - Very happy and excited.
- III.
  - The rain is a messenger between cloud and field.
  - It quenches the thirst of the earth.
  - The rain relieves the clouds of their weight of vapours.
- IV.
  - The rain emerges from the sea.
  - To quench the thirst of the field.
  - Rise high.

### WORKSHEET 31

- The poem 'Song of the Rain' is about rain's formation and journey from the heart of the sea to the sky and back to the earth again. This is an autobiographical poem and highlights the divine nature of the rain.
- In the poem 'Song of the Rain' the poet personifies the rain. All the qualities of human being such as mercy, concern, humility etc. have been attributed to the rain in this poem. The rain rises from the sea in water vapours. The vapours go up in the sky, cool down and fall down in the form of showers.
- When the rain blasts into showers, the hills laugh. The vegetation gets a new lease of life. When the rain falls gently over the flowers, they rejoice its fall. All feel elated when it arrives. Its 'silver threads' adorn fields and valleys. Its 'beautiful pearls' decorate the gardens.
- The rain emerges from the heart of the sea in the form of water vapour. These vapours go up in the sky, cool down and finally fall down in the form of showers.  
Thunder announces its arrival.

### WORKSHEET 32

- 'Song of the Rain' is an autobiographical poem by Kahlil Gibran. It brings out the story of the birth and death of rain. It also highlights its characteristic features.

The rain performs various functions that affect the universe and the life on the earth. Its dotted silver threads dropped from heaven look divine. Nature has sent it to decorate her fields and valleys. When it rains heavily, producing high sounds, the hills rejoice. They get a new lease of life. When it gently touches the flower-petals, they dance with joy. Everyone feels elated when it falls on the earth.

The rain acts as a 'messenger of mercy' between the field and the cloud, the two lovers. It quenches the thirst of the parched fields and relieves the heavily vapour-laden clouds by taking the form of water drops.

The thunder marks its arrival and the rainbow announces its departure. The rain emerges from the sea and soars in the sky with the breeze. It takes its downward journey again when it finds the parched field yearning for its fall.

The rain is a life-giving force that elates and smiles all—flowers, fields and valleys. The rain has its own music. But only those with sensitive and delicate hearts and minds can feel and understand the song of the rain.

- The rain is a life-giving force that elates and smiles everything on the earth. When it falls heavily, producing high sounds, the hills are filled with laughter. The vegetation, trees and rivulets are replenished. Its humble showers make flowers dance with joy. Everyone is elated when it bows and falls on the earth as a blessing.

The rain quenches the thirst of the parched fields. It relieves the heavily vapour-laden clouds by taking the form of water drops. It emerges from the heart of the sea and soars in the sky with the breeze. It embraces flowers, trees and other vegetation in a million little ways.

### WORKSHEET 33

- The poet in his poem 'Song of the Rain' presents some beautiful images of the rain. The shimmering drops of rain falling one after the other looks like

the 'dotted silver threads'. It appears as if the gods themselves are dropping those silver threads from the heaven. Similarly, the pure white drops of the rain are compared to the 'beautiful pearls' plucked from the crown of Ishtar. Both the comparisons seem to be logical.

2. The rain beautifies the whole nature. It adorns its (nature's) fields and valleys and gardens. It gladdens every heart by spreading greenery everywhere on the earth. It quenches the thirst of the parched earth and gives joy to all.
3. The rain refreshes the earth. It spreads greenery everywhere. It quenches the thirst of the earth and fills it with satisfaction by its downpour. It embraces flowers and trees in a million little ways. The earth looks beautiful as long as it rains.
4. The rain washes all the flowers and trees. It gladdens their heart and they rejoice with raindrops. When it drizzles, they feel sensation. Rain-drops rest on the leaves, flowers, fruits, branches and barks of the trees and thus wet them all over. Thus, rain embraces the trees and flowers in a variety of ways.

## WORKSHEET 34

- I.
  1. Persome to Marie.
  2. To help Marie's mother.
  3. His kind-heartedness.
- II.
  1. Because she feels that her brother's generosity and innocence is being misused by the people of his parish.  
He has sold his savings, his household articles to help others.
  2. She wants that her brother should stop helping others at such a cost.
  3. 'dowry'
- III.
  1. Persome is Bishop's sister.
  2. Because she feels that people misuse her brother's generosity and innocence.
  3. He is generous and kind.
- IV.
  1. The Bishop
  2. She is a poor, old woman. She is ill and has not paid the rent. The bailiff has threatened to throw her out in case she doesn't pay the rent.
  3. She is a greedy woman in Persome's opinion.

## WORKSHEET 35

1. Persome is Bishop's sister. The Bishop has gone out to attend upon Marie's sick mother. Persome is very much worried about the whereabouts of her brother who is overstraining himself for the sake of the poor and needy. She feels that her brother's generosity and innocence is being misused by the people of his parish.
2. Marie is Persome's maid. She does all the household works. But Persome is not happy with her. She scolds her all the time. She insults her every now and then. When she comes to know that her brother has gone to help Marie's mother, she becomes infuriated. She begins to treat Marie more harshly.
3. The Bishop is a generous man. He is always ready to help the poor and needy. He comes to know that Mere Gringoire needs immediate help. The old lady has to pay the rent. The bailiff is not ready to wait any longer. He has threatened to throw her out. The old lady sends little Jean to the Bishop for help. The Bishop has no money at that time. So he sells the salt-cellars to help Mere Gringoire to pay her rent.
4. Persome is fed up with her brother's generosity. She has lost patience with him. He has sold his property, his furniture and spent all his savings to help the needy in the parish. Now he has sold his silver salt-cellars to help Mere Gringoire to pay her rent. Persome is very much worried. In extreme frustration she says, 'It is hopeless, hopeless'. It means her brother cannot be mended.

## WORKSHEET 36

1. The Bishop plays an important role in the play 'The Bishop's Candlesticks'. The dramatist through his character conveys a high moral lesson to the reader. The Bishop is a man of simple living and high thinking. He lives with his sister Persome. He is a kind-hearted man, always ready to help the poor and needy. He is highly charitable. He is an example of extreme self-sacrificing nature. He has sold his estate, furniture and spent all his savings to help the people in distress. He even sells his silver salt-cellars to help Mere Gringoire to pay her rent. His sister Persome is always worried about her brother. The last item in the house is a candlestick. Persome tells her brother that he would certainly give it to someone one day. But the Bishop promises to keep it forever in the memory of his mother.

A convict comes in his house. He seizes him from behind with a long knife in his arms. The Bishop doesn't get afraid. Instead he provides him with all comfort and care against the wishes of his sister. Later he comes to know the story of the convict. In spite of that he allows him to stay in the house. He tries to preach him time to time. He is not ready to take the convict to be a real criminal. He only thinks him to be a human being. Even when the convict runs away with Bishop's candlesticks, and the police brings him for recognition he says that the convict is his friend. His noble gesture transforms the convict. Thus the Bishop is a man of high moral values.

2. The convict in the play 'The Bishop's Candlesticks' is a man who comes in the house of the Bishop one night. He had been in jail for ten years for no serious fault. He tells his story to the Bishop. He says that he had a family but no job. His wife was ill and dying with starvation. He stole for the first time to feed his dying wife. But he was caught by the police. None of his pleas was taken to notice and he was put in jail. He was treated like a beast by the jail employees. When he became free after a long hellish life he was nothing more than a beast. The Bishop is filled with great sympathy for him. He gives him shelter and food. He asks him to forget the past and to live a good life. But the convict doesn't pay any attention to his preachings. One day he steals Bishop's candlesticks. But he is caught. When the police come to the Bishop for recognition of the candlesticks he (the Bishop) tells them that the convict is his friend and he himself has given these candlesticks to him. This gesture of the Bishop transforms the convict's mind. His faith in God and humanity is restored. He sobs like a child and repents. He becomes a 'man' once again.

### WORKSHEET 37

- I.
  1. Because he can't stop him from selling whatever things are there in the house in order to help the poor and needy.
  2. Because he got it from his dying mother. The mother had asked him to keep them in her memory.
  3. One day the Bishop gives those candlesticks to the convict.
- II.
  1. The convict
  2. He wants food.
  3. Hunger.

- III.
  1. The convict.
  2. Because he feels that all his manly qualities have been lost during his long stay in the jail.
  3. He was chained and lashed. He was made to sleep on hard boards.
- IV.
  1. Jail employees.
  2. The convict.
  3. The jail employees became careless. They forgot to chain the convict. Taking advantage of their carelessness, he ran away from there.

### WORKSHEET 38

1. Persome is very much worried about his brother. He doesn't care for him for the sake of others. He has sold his estate, his furniture and spent all his savings to help the poor and needy. Now he has sold his silver slat-cellars to help Mere Gringoire, a poor old woman, to pay her rent. Perome feels that people are misusing her brother's generosity and innocence. In frustration she makes such a remark.
2. The Bishop is a man of simple living and high thinking. He is very much concerned about the suffering, hunger and diseases prevailing among the people of his parish. He devotes his life in their service. He takes pleasure in helping the poor in their need. He is highly generous and charitable. He doesn't hesitate to sell his estate, his furniture etc. to help the poor. He even spends all his savings just to bring a sweet smile on the face of the needy.
3. The candlesticks belonged to the Bishop. He got it from his dying mother. The mother had asked him to keep them in the memory of her. The Bishop therefore had a great attachment with the candlesticks. He loved them more than his life and didn't want to part from them.
4. The convict incidentally enters the house of the Bishop. He has a long knife in his hand. He seizes the Bishop from behind and warns him not to play any tricks with him. He only wants a safe place to hide himself from the police. The Bishop gives him shelter and food and treats him like a guest.

### WORKSHEET 39

1. Candlesticks play an important role in the story especially the lives of the Bishop and the convict. The candlesticks belong to the Bishop. He got them

from his dying mother. The mother had asked him to keep them in her memory. The Bishop therefore loves those candlesticks. He feels greatly attached to them and promises his sister not to sell them at any cost. He has given all his belongings one by one to the poor and needy. But he never thinks to sell them or give them to anyone.

Once it so happens that the convict steals those candlesticks. He thinks that those candlesticks can change his life. He is so much tempted to them that he doesn't even care for the hospitality the Bishop had shown to him.

Incidentally, the convict is caught. The police come to the Bishop for the recognition of the candlesticks. The Bishop says to them that the convict is his friend and he himself has given those candlesticks to him. This virtue of the Bishop brings a turning point in the life of the convict. He realises his fault. His faith in God and humanity is restored. He becomes a 'man' once again.

Thus, we see that the candlesticks are equally important for the Bishop as well as the convict.

2. The story of 'The Bishop's Candlesticks' focuses on the transformation of a man through realisation. The Bishop is the main character who represents a true devotee of God. He is generous and large-hearted and is ready to help the poor and needy at all cost. He has sold his property, his furniture and spent all his savings to help the needy in the parish. His sister gets angry with him but this doesn't deviate him from doing welfare works for the poor.

Once a convict enters his cottage. The Bishop gives him shelter and food and listens to his tragic story sympathetically. The convict calls himself a wild beast but the Bishop always thinks that he is a human being and can be transformed. Once it so happens that the convict steals the Bishop's candlesticks and runs away. Incidentally he is caught by the police. He is brought to the Bishop for recognition of the candlesticks. The Bishop tells the police that the convict is his friend and he himself has given him those candlesticks. This kind gesture of the Bishop moves the convict. He leaves all his negative thoughts and becomes a good man. Thus, the Bishop's kind attitude towards all human beings proves that no one is born criminal. Situation makes one so and if treated with compassion and sympathy one can be put on the right track.

## NOVEL / LONG READING TEXT

### WORKSHEET 1

1. The Houyhnhnms' society cannot be called an ideal society. It lacks love, friendship, curiosity, fear, sorrow, anger and hatred. Only Yahoos enjoy the feelings of anger and hatred. The society of Houyhnhnms is governed by reason which is as cold as death. They are not concerned with their young ones. Their reason has no room for affection and kindness. They do not enjoy sex and consider it their rational duty to beget two children. Their poetry is wholly didactic, usually consists of "some exalted notions of friendship and benevolence, or the praises of those who were victors in races, and other bodily exercises". The Houyhnhnms exist for generation after generation to live pragmatically. They believe in maintaining their population. They deliberately avoid the life of passion. They do not suffer from any disease and meet death indifferently. They neither feel happy nor dejected. They train their young ones in the same principles and rules. If their country is considered utopia, it is a dreary utopia indeed. Swift was hostile to all doctrines of the natural self-sufficiency of man and the fourth voyage epitomizes that hostility.
2. In the school of political projectors, Gulliver felt unhappy and sad because the professors seemed eccentric. It also made him melancholic. They proposed schemes "for persuading monarchs to choose favourites upon the score of their wisdom, capacity and virtue, of teaching ministers to consult the public good, of rewarding merit, great abilities, and eminent services of instructing princes to know their true interest, by placing it on the same foundation with that of their people: of choosing for employment persons qualified to exercise them; with many other wild impossible chimerae, that never entered before into the Heart of man to conceive". After carefully observing the professors and thoughtfully listening to their ideas Gulliver said that "there is nothing so extravagant and irrational which some philosophers have not maintained for truth". A doctor proposed that "whoever attended the first minister, after having told his business with the utmost brevity and in the plainest words, should at his departure give the said minister a tweak by the nose, or a kick in the belly, or tread on his corns,

leg him thrice by both ears, or run a pin into his breech, or pinch his arm black and blue to prevent forgetfulness. Such absurd suggestions were being given.

## WORKSHEET 2

1. Swift wrote to Alexander Pope pertaining to *Gulliver's Travels* that "The chief and I propose to myself in all my labours is to vex the world rather than divert it. I have ever hated all nations, professions, and communities and all my love is toward individuals..." Swift hates collective entities but loves individuals. It implies that human beings by nature hateful and individuals may be lovable. In the fourth book, Gulliver becomes a misanthrope. He does not wish to live among human beings. The life of Houyhnhnms attracts him and the principle of reason appeals his senses. Gulliver aspires to go beyond human society. But man is a social animal. He has to live amidst the fellow beings. Society's arrogance, malpractices, corruption, and depravity are obvious in the character of Yahoos. The struggle between an individual and society is never ending. Swift has presented this theme in an effective way. Gulliver's alienation and isolation is the outcome of society's degradation. If human society follows the principles of mankind and humanity, no individual will aspire to escape from the imagined Utopia.
2. Swift makes fun of mankind in general. He criticises the habits of beings and the malpractices prevalent in the society. Ego, hatred, hypocrisy, pride, are all mocked at. His attack on human pride is relentless. He also ridicules inventors and promoters of new schemes, professors, intellectuals, Emperors and the political system. He aims at reforming the degrading human civilization. His intention is to bring positive changes in the perception and perspective of the mortals. An individual should lead a happy and contented life. Gulliver's voyages and experiences enlighten the readers to resort to the path of righteousness and pay no attention to human weaknesses. The general human tendencies must be neglected to safeguard the time-tested principles, deific virtues and human values. The establishment of a crime-free society viz. Utopia is the dream of Swift. Gulliver is the mouthpiece of Swift. But Swift makes fun of Gulliver also to become a cynic and a misanthrope.

## WORKSHEET 3

1. Gulliver wanted to know from the spirits about the methods by which the great people had got high titles of honour and big estates. The spirits told him that perjury, oppression, subornation, fraud, pandarism, and the like infirmities, were among the most excusable arts they had to mention. Gulliver agreed that such things are allowable. Some even confessed that their greatness and wealth was due to sodomy or incest, to the prostituting of their own wives and daughters; other to the betraying of their country or their prince; some to poisoning; more to the perverting of justice, in order to destroy the innocent persons.
2. When Gulliver was questioned by the seamen he made up a story as short and probable as he could, but concealed the greatest part. He was able to invent names for his parents, whom he pretended were obscure people in the province of Gelderland. This was possible because he had lived long in Holland, pursuing his studies at Leyden and he spoke Dutch well.

## WORKSHEET 4

1. On hearing the sound of the horse from the third room Gulliver saw a very comely mare together with a colt and foal, sitting on their haunches upon mats of straw which were perfectly clean and neat. Gulliver felt uncomfortable when the mare rose from her mat and coming up close, examined his hands and face and gave him a most contemptuous look. He then heard the word 'Yahoo' often repeated between the two horses.
2. Yes, Gulliver's master resented the savage treatment of the Houyhnhnm's race in Gulliver's land. Gulliver had explained to his master the manner and use of castrating horses, to stop them from propagating their kind, and to render them to be more servile.

## WORKSHEET 5

1. The Etymological meaning of the word Houyhnhnm is 'the perfection of Nature'. Houyhnhnms are endowed by nature with a general disposition to all virtues and have no conceptions or ideas of what is evil in a rational creature. So, their maxim is to cultivate reason. Controversies, wrongdoings, disputes and positiveness in false or

dubious propositions are evils unknown among the Houyhnhnms. Friendship and benevolence are the two principal virtues among them. A stranger from the remotest part is equally treated with the nearest neighbour. They preserve and possess decency and civility in the highest degrees. 'Strength' is chiefly valued in the male and 'comeliness' in the female. Courtships, love, presents, settlements have no place in their philosophy. "The young couple meet and are joined merely because it is the determination of their parents and friends..." The violation of marriage, or any other unchastity is never heard among them. "And the married pair pass their lives with the same friendship, and mutual benevolence that they bear to all others... without jealousy, fondness, quarrelling or discontent".

- Gulliver is the protagonist of *Gulliver's Travels*. He acts as a narrator and mouthpiece of the author. He also plays the role of a keen observer. Gulliver's skill of narrating tales fascinate readers and captivate their attention. Gulliver's role develops and changes throughout the novel. He plays the role of an observer in Lilliput. All the specifications, features, characteristics and systems of Lilliputians are carefully observed and narrated. In Brobdingnag also he minutely observes and skillfully narrates his experiences. Gulliver acts as a commentator and a moral judge. In Book III, Gulliver concludes "They were the most mortifying sight I ever beheld, and the women more horrible than the men. The reader will easily believe that my keen appetite for perpetuity of life was much abated". In the beginning of the story, Gulliver's positivity is praiseworthy. But in the last book, he concludes, "But I must freely confess that many virtues of those excellent quadrupeds, placed in opposite view to human corruptions, had so far opened mine eyes and enlarged my understanding that I began to view the actions and passions of man in a very different light. Gulliver develops in depth and seriousness as the story progresses and his character becomes more profound.

## WORKSHEET 6

- Gulliver received a recommendation letter from the Grandee in Island for Lord Munodi. He was a person of the first Rank and had been the Governor of Lagado but was discharged for insufficiency. However, the king treated him with tenderness. He was co-operative and humble. He cooperates Gulliver and humbly favours him. He was a

talented being but "his countrymen ridiculed and despised him for managing his affairs no better and for setting so ill an example to the kingdom". Gulliver liked everything at his estate. He was an experienced person who knew the way of the world. He narrated the tale of certain persons who went up to Laputa and began criticising everything after their return. They fell into schemes of putting all Arts, Sciences, Languages and Mechanics upon a new foot. Lord Munodi knew his limitations and refused to accompany Gulliver to the Academy. But recommended Gulliver to his friend who accompanied him to the Academy of Lagado.

- Yahoos resemble human beings. Gulliver castigates Yahoos and describes them as abominable. He sees the incident of throwing a piece of rotten flesh by a Houyhnhnm to a Yahoo. The Yahoo greedily devours it without wasting a minute. Some Yahoos are the servants of Houyhnhnm. Gulliver says about Yahoos that "Yet I confess I never saw any sensitivity being so detestable on all accounts; and the more I came near them, the more hateful they grew, while I stayed in the country". Gulliver was surprised to see the Yahoos' strange disposition to dirt. They also had their females in common. Yahoos are the only animals which are subject to any disease. They are also greedy. They are brutes. They are fond of certain shining stones. They collect them and hide them from others. They are also habitual of eating everything that come their way, viz. herbs, roots, the rotten flesh of animals. They also love to enjoy the juice of certain root which makes them intoxicated. Cajoling is also one of their weaknesses. They are cunning, malicious, treacherous and revengeful. They are strong and sturdy but of a cowardly spirit. So, they are cruel and arrogant.

## WORKSHEET 7

- Streatley is a great fishing centre. People enjoy fishing at this beautifully located place. The river here abounds in pike, roach, dace, gudgeon and eels. The fisher can sit and fish for them all day. Everybody says that the place is, "a good station for fishing. There is no spot in the world where you can get more fishing, or where you can fish for a longer period. Some fishermen come here and fish for a day, and others stop and fish for a month. One can hang on and fish for a year, if one wants to. The Angler's Guide to the Thames says that, "Jack and perch are also to be had about here." They are

visible in shoals, they come and stand half out of the water with their mouths open for biscuits. And, if one goes for a bathe, they crowd round, and get in your way to irritate you. Another important aspect of Streatley is the habit of telling lies of its people. They feel pride in telling that they catch fifteen dozen perch yesterday. The narrator gets surprised to see a magnificent trout of plaster of Paris. Fishing attracts people to stop in Streatley even though they do not plan to stay there.

2. *Three Men in a Boat* is a humorous novel. Its comic incidents attract the readers' attention. The incident of opening the tin is superb and makes the readers laugh. The episode of cooking eggs fascinate readers. "Six eggs had gone into the frying-pan and all that came out was a teaspoonful of burnt and unappetizing looking mess." George's personal experience of waking up in the morning and going out of the house of Mrs. Gippings is the pinnacle of humour. Earl Godwin said, "If I am guilty, may this bread choke me when I eat it!" He put the bread into his mouth and swallowed it. It choked him and he lost his life. This is quite surprising and humorous. Harris prepared the Irish Stew innovatively. Montmorency brought a dead water-rat which was also incorporated in the recipe of the Irish stew. These instances of comic tales prove that Jerome's humour is qualitative and bewitches the readers with ease. The readers do not lose their interest in the story because of such comic short tales.

## WORKSHEET 8

1. Critics tried to sink Jerome's comic classic, *Three Men in a Boat* when it appeared in 1889. The late-Victorian-era reading public made the lighthearted depiction of a Thames River journey, a grand success. The novel's global popularity has proven unsinkable. Jerome drifted instead from commentary on "natural cussedness of things in general" upon arising too early on vacation, to the "natural obstinacy of all things in this world", when a boat fails to obey its captains. V.S. Pritchett praises Jerome for seeing "that one of the funniest things a human being has is his conscience." The significance of the inclusion of classic comedy set pieces is to make this comic novel hilariously funny. No episode or situation in this comic play is there which does not leave an indelible impression on the minds of the readers. The heightened comic situations amused the readers who were not accustomed to descriptions of their own

frustrations in a vernacular that comically deflated the significance of their grievances. The story of two drunken men who slide into the same bed in the dark, the plaster of Paris trout and the Irish stew made by mixing most of the leftovers in the party's food hamper are the classic instances of classic comedy set-pieces.

2. The neighbourhood of Streatley and Goring is a great fishing centre. Some visitors fail to catch any fish there because they lack the skills required for fishing. The narrator is also one of them. But some people are under the influence that all that is required to make a good fisherman is the ability to tell lies easily and without blushing. The narrator considers such an attitude a mistake. He believes that mere bold fabrication has no worth; the veriest tyro can manage that. People frequently tell lies there and boast that they have caught fifteen dozen perch and landed a gudgeon weighing eighteen pounds. They conceive that there is no art, no skill, required for that sort of living. The narrator also gets a live example of this sort. The instance of a trout, which was made of plaster of Paris, shattered into a thousand fragments. But the native residents of the place claimed that they caught it facing many challenges. But the narrator does not like this habit of telling lies and he feels surprised and perplexed.

## WORKSHEET 9

1. Boating was the latest recreational craze at the time i.e. 1889, and Jerome sought to capitalize on the novelty with his travelogue. The modern man often feels frustrated and dejected. The feeling of getting rid of ennui overpower the contemporaries. To get themselves refreshed and relaxed, they plan for outing. The same thing happens with the narrator, his friends and Montmorency. Jerome's rambling accounts of his characters' circuitous progress, their plunges into the river, and their hopelessly misguided navigations of Hampton court's famed hedge maze, provided Jerome's contemporaries with a much needed vacation from solemnity. Boating epitomises fresh air, exercise, quiet, a good appetite and sound sleep. It also symbolises spontaneity and natural life. It is rightly said by the narrator that, "... the poisoned sneers of artificiality had made ashamed of the simple life we led with her, and the simple, stately home where mankind, was born so many thousands of years ago." Nature gives happiness and contentment. Boating is also a part of nature's beauty.

2. One day the narrator and another boy he knew tried their hand at sailing. They hired a sailing boat and started off from the boatyard near the bridge. The boy's name was Hector. Firstly the wind was blowing hard, then the sail got wet. Then they had a tough time in fixing the sail. Then it was an exhausting job to keep the boat moving in the water. Then the boat got stuck in a mudbank. They tried to push the boat off the mud with the help of the scull and in doing so, they broke one scull. Then the second scull also broke despite the fact that they proceeded with caution. They were left helpless. The only thing that could be done was to sit and wait until someone came by. Then after three hours an old fisherman who came by, rescued them with immense difficulty and they were towed back in an sorry condition to the boatyard. The adventure proved to be costly because firstly they had to tip the old man who had brought them home; secondly they had to pay for the broken sculls and for having been out for four hours and a half. That adventure cost them a pretty considerable number of week's pocket money.

## WORKSHEET 10

1. George and the narrator turned their gaze upon the trout. They marvelled at it and it excited George so much that he climbed up on the back of a chair to get a better view of it. At that moment the chair slipped and George clutched wildly at the trout-case to save himself and the case came down with a crash. George and the chair were on top of the case. The narrator and George were shocked to see the trout lying shattered into a thousand fragments. They then found out that the trout was made of plaster of paris.
2. The effect of the song, "Two Lovely Black Eyes" on the narrator and Harris was that they fell upon each other's necks and wept but by great effort they kept back the rising tears, and listened to the wild mournful melody in silence.

When the chorus came they made a desperate attempt to be merry. They refilled their glasses and joined in; Harris in a voice trembling with emotion, leading and the narrator and George following a few words behind. They broke down the unutterable pathos of George's accompaniment to that song they were in that state of depression unable to bear. Harris sobbed like a little child and the dog howled till the narrator thought his heart or his jaw must surely break.

## WORKSHEET 11

1. Harris plays an important role in *Three Men in a Boat*. He accepts George's proposal of going to a trip to the river. So far his character traits are concerned, he is not an emotional and sentimental being. The narrator says, "If Harris's eyes fill with tears, you can bet it is because Harris has been eating raw onions, or has put too much Worcester over the chop." He never weeps. He does not yearn for anything that is beyond imagination. He likes drinking. It is said in a humorous way that if someone meets Harris in Paradise, he will say, "... I've found a nice place round the corner, here, where you can get some really first class nectar. Harris wishes to swim before breakfast to maintain the digestive system. He behaves like a glutton. Harris is a worst packer. He also takes interest in cooking. He himself says "The great thing is to make a good breakfast." He always keeps to shades or mixtures of orange or yellow. His complexion is dark. And "yellows don't suit him", says the narrator. Harris has a keen interest in visiting tombs. He says, about Mrs. Thomas "she's a lady that's got funny tomb and I want to see it." He is careless and callous too. The narrator says "Harris, who is callous in his nature, and not prone to pity...".
2. This is spoken by the narrator himself. He feels convinced that he likes work because it fascinates him. He loves to keep work by him. The idea of getting rid of work nearly disheartens him. He is also careful of his work. He does not give any opportunity to anyone to blame him for lethargic attitude. He is not a shirker. The narrator makes sincere efforts to complete the given assignments. He believes that he should not be asked to do others' work. George and Harris should also participate in the activities enthusiastically. All responsibilities should be shared and equal. The narrator feels that he should be given a proper, proportionate and equal share so that there may not be any grievance. He wants to be fair in the allocation of duties irrespective of his craving for work. George consoles the narrator and says that "it is only my over-scrupulous nature that makes me fear I am having more than my due." The narrator's words signify that he is hard-working, careful, patient and loves work from the bottom of his heart.

## WORKSHEET 11

1. The style of *Three Men in a Boat* has influenced generations of British writers. Jerome is one of the foremost and least portentous humorists. There is, one feels, hardly anything in the world he would not be able to laugh at and make the readers laugh at too. The many mishaps unfold in brief chapters headed by diary-like encapsulations. This technique, combined with the first person narration and its highly colloquial language, bolsters the sense that Jerome's tale is faithful to the human comedy of real men seeking to escape the pressures of an industrialised society. Jerome crafted an idyll of idleness whose humour derived from the misadventures of the late-Victorian Everyman. His prose style effectively helps him making this comic novel intelligible, easy to understand and depict the human failings in letter and spirit. Literary scholar Donald Gray has commented that Victorian laughter functioned "to furnish a holiday from taking things and ideas seriously." Jerome dramatizes, in prose, the unimportance of being earnest when his narrator flippantly remarks, "I like work; it fascinates me. I can sit and look at it for hours."
2. **Character sketch of Joskin:** He was a shock-headed youth who had once or twice taken out a boat on the serpentine. George and eight other gentlemen of about the same age one day went down to kew one Saturday with the idea of hiring a boat there. Joskins was one of them. He took the stroke position and told the others to follow him. He told the others that it was simple enough; all they had to do was to follow him. Joskins was hard working and he did his job with all vigour and enthusiasm.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENTS

### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 1

8. 1. T here stands for rain.  
2. Natures takes rain and sends it to the earth.  
3. to decorate

Or

1. The colleagues of Private Quelch or the Professor.
2. Private Qulech or the Professor.
3. They were afraid of coming near the Professor.

Or

1. Because he feels that he can't be transformed by any means.
  2. Because he finds his behaviour just like a devil.
  3. Once he stole food for his starving wife. The police took it as a grave crime and caught him.
- 9.
1. Harold was extraordinarily intelligent. He had already taken the spelling and dictation prize. He was completely+ different from the children of his age. His mother was highly proud of the fact that she brought such a prodigy as Harold into the world.
  2. John A. Pescud was a resident of Pittsburgh. He was a travelling salesman for a plate-glass company. He was 'a small man with wide smile'. He thinks that all best-sellers are alike. All of them narrate the love story of young hero and heroine with a wide gap between their family backgrounds and status. In his opinion, these stories have nothing to do with reality.
  3. 'Water-wraith was shrieking' refers to the evil spirit of the sea. It was screaming since a premonition of death of the young couple. It turns into reality in the end when both the lovers meet their tragic end.
  4. Tooth ailments develop due to unhealthy food habits and casual attitude towards teeth. We should give proper care to our teeth. We should not eat too many toffees, lollies and candies. We should avoid these things as far as possible. We should also brush our teeth properly and at least two times a day.
  5. See Answer No.2 of Worksheet 36.
10. I wouldn't like to become Private Quelch because he was not a sensible man. Although he was intelligent, he lacked basic human qualities.
- Note:** See Answer No.1 and 2 of Worksheet 8.
11. Gulliver's Travels enjoys the status of children's classic. Its storyline attracts the attention of children. The accounts of various voyages of Gulliver make children imaginative and productive. Youngsters of the mortal's world are adventurous in nature and desirous of visiting wonderful lands like Gulliver. Gulliver's experiences in various countries hold the young readers' attention. Children become curious to know about the life of dwarfs and giants. They get excited to know about the traditions and principles of people dwelling on various islands. The humorous

projects and activities of professors and intellectuals make children laugh. The last voyage of Gulliver tells children about the social, cultural, religious and political values prevalent in the society. They also brood over the social and cultural issues as they are the active members of the society. The portrayal of Houyhnhnms and Yahoos, undoubtedly, bewitch and fascinate readers. Swift's satire on society, politics, religion, human temperament is evident. It is moral and entertaining tale for youngsters.

*Or*

Anthony Armstrong has rightly said about Jerome that, "you suddenly begin to read humour with appreciation of the author's personal and particular conception of what is laughable rather than with mere attention to the obvious of described incidents." The reader finds saying not so much, "This book is funny," but "This man is funny." It is a universally accepted aphorism that other people's mishap, weaknesses, or stupidity make us feel superior. We promptly laugh at them and see them as figures of fun. Now not only does Jerome, as a humorous writer, evidently subscribe to this view, but he also knows that if we are allowed to discover other people's failings for ourselves, without having them specifically pointed out, and that, moreover, the people themselves are quite unconscious of them, then we shall feel even more superior — and so our laughter will be greater. Jerome's inclusion of stories and anecdotes into his narrative is apt and essential. They also help in creating the interest of the readers. They also help in incorporating these stories to make the novel hilariously funny.

## UNIT ASSIGNMENT 2

8. 1. Lord Ullin's daughter  
2. The Chieftain and his beloved  
3. Because she wants to marry against his father's wishes.

*Or*

1. Mrs. Bill Bramble.  
2. Harold.  
3. Mrs. Bramble's brother.

*Or*

1. Jeannette was the convict's wife.  
2. Hunger.  
3. Jailor.

9. 1. The ambition of Private Quelch was to get a commission. In pursuit of his ambition, he worked hard. He borrowed training manuals and woke up till late nights reading them.  
3. See Answer No.4 of Worksheet 29.  
4. See Answer No.1 and 2 of Worksheet 32.  
5. Four qualities of the Bishop are:
- He is extremely kind, generous and charitable.
  - He is always at the service of the poor and needy.
  - His kind gesture transforms a criminal into a sensible human being.
  - He is ready to sacrifice anything for a good cause.
6. See Answer No.1 of Worksheet 39.

10. John A. Pescud is a travelling salesman for a company. He is doing good in life and business. But he is a hypocrite. He pretends to cherish middle class values. He strongly believes that people in real life marry somebody in their own status. He is critical of the modern best-sellers. The world they create is a false world of romance and fantasy. The world of best-sellers is far away from the harsh realities of life. He gives reference to 'The Rose Lady and Trevelyan' in which the hero Trevelyan falls in love with a royal princess. He follows her to her father's kingdom.

John A. Pescud seems to be doing exactly what he so strongly criticises in real life. Like Trevelyan he falls in love with a beautiful girl. The girl has an aristocratic background. Pescud is so mad in her love that he follows her to the grand mansion of her father which is as big as the Capitol at Washington. His meeting with the girl is no less romantic than the meeting of Trevelyan with the royal princess. Finally he marries her ignoring the wide gap between their status.

Thus, we can say that John A. Pescud is a man of double standard.

11. *Gulliver's Travels* is a satiric masterpiece. Swift intends to vex the world with this sarcasm. *Gulliver's Travels* throws the light of a superior and destructive irony upon the smallness of the means, the vanity of the motives, the illusion of the catchwords, through which kings retain their thrones and magistrates their offices. "It is not only the English political life of the time which he dissects; the morarchy itself, the paraphernalia that surround it, the courts and courtiers, the debating

assemblies, the struggles of parties, the wiles of the favourites of both sexes — everything upon which, in fact, rests the contemporary administration of Europe — is irremediably damaged by this corrosive satire. To serve the needs of his allegory, and in order to vary the perspective by reversing the scale of his transposition, Swift carries us from the country of the dwarfs to that of the giants.” In Lilliput everything was the grotesque and despicable parody of that human reality which convention invests with an august prestige. In the country of dwarfs, it is our reality which reveals itself as ridiculous and infinitely small. In the land of philosophical horses, human civilization is satirised. With relentless cruelty, Swift drives our thought back towards the sordidness of physical existence.

*Or*

Jerome uses humour efficiently to make more serious statements. He deals with very serious topics in a light-hearted manner. He writes about “sinned in living and in dying.” Thomas Hardy dealt with such themes in a grave manner. But Jerome makes people aware of such feelings through a humorous tale. Jerome tells the reader with the help of the fishermen’s tales that “it is sinful to lie”. The complex realities of the astonishingly fabricated universe are discussed in such a light mood that the reader fails to imagine. Jerome very simply says “... this world is only a probation, and man was born to trouble as the sparks fly upward.” Throughout the novel, the reader finds numerous serious statements. But nowhere the reader becomes grim, dejected, depressed, sad or serious. The funny tales and anecdotes of Jerome suddenly introduce these statements and before the reader thinks about them in a philosophical manner, he changes the story and the topic. Jerome’s narrative is an exceptional literary piece of humour.

### UNIT ASSIGNMENT 3

8. 1. It means making the way.
2. The poet paved the way for tooth decay.
3. The poet would have thrown away Sherbet if she had known its ill effects.

*Or*

1. John A. Pescud to the narrator.
2. Same family background or status.
3. One should marry a girl belonging to the same social status.

*Or*

1. The convict. He enters stealthily into the Bishop's cottage.
  2. By serving himself with food.
  3. Aggressiveness.
9. 1. Corporal Turnbull was a young man. But he was not a man to be trifled with. He was considered to be so tough that no one could hammer nails into him without his noticing it.
- One day he was teaching a lesson on the hand grenade. He told that the outside of a grenade was divided into a large number of fragments. Private Quelch interrupted, ‘Forty four segments’. Corporal Turnbull became infuriated. He tossed the grenade to Private Quelch and asked him to give the lecture.
2. John A. Pescud was a small man with a wide smile. He had bald-spotted head. He was a travelling salesman for a plate-glass company. He had a good salary.
  3. The poet developed cavities in her teeth due to her unhealthy food habit. As a child, she was very fond of toffees, lollies and candies. She could have avoided her tooth ailments by giving proper attention to her teeth.
  4. The rain revitalises and freshens the vegetation on earth. It spreads greenery everywhere. It quenches the thirst of the parched land and beautifies the entire landscape. Everything on the earth is filled with joy when it rains.
  5. See Answer No. 2 of worksheet 36.

### 10. Day and Date

#### Time

I met Jessie on my way to Cincinnati. She was the ‘finest looking girl’ and I fell in love with her. I followed her to Virginia. A tall old man was there to meet her. I followed them and came to know that the old man was the girl’s father. His name was Colonel Allyn and he was a descendant of belted earls. I met the Colonel and gave him my business card. I told the old man why I was there. I also told him how I followed his daughter from Cincinnati. I told him about my job, my salary and prospects and my little code of living. We talked for two hours. All I asked for was to give me a chance. The old man laughed and related many anecdotes and humorous occurrences. He also told me a hunting story. Two evenings later I got a chance to meet Jessie Allyn. Finally, her father allowed her to marry me.

11. Swift's intention in Book Four is to show that neither the enlightenment ethical ideal of self interest is based on rational principles, nor the Christian ideal of charity and self denial, which it effectively supplanted, can be strictly and consistently adhered to by human beings in their everyday lives. Houyhnhnms practice a rudimentary form of social engineering on their population as a means of maintaining an ideal balance between the classes and sexes. In a letter Swift wrote "Drown the world. I am not content with despising it but I would anger it if I could with safety. I tell you after all that I do not hate mankind; it is vows autres who hate them, because you would have them reasonable animals, and are angry for being disappointed." Swift makes Gulliver return to his wife and children. If he intended to delineate his misanthropy through his mouthpiece Gulliver, he would have sent Gulliver back to the human society. There is no doubt that Gulliver hated nations, professions and communities. But *Gulliver's Travels* was written to reform the society. He intended to make people aware of their flaws and weaknesses with the help of this scathing satire.

Or

'J, Jerome', is the narrator of the book. He is a young, single middle-class man living in London, much like the author himself. Initially, J is possibly meant to suggest that he stands in for Jerome. J is fond of history and literature. He daydreams about the days when knights roamed the countryside of England. This daydreaming sometimes gets him into trouble when he does not pay suitable attention to what he is doing. J is a little vain and conceited, but he realizes it and pokes gentle fun at himself, his friends and the habits of other like them through his anecdotes, where he and his friends are often the hurt of ego-skewering jokes. He is fond of locks as to break the monotony of the pull. He likes sitting in the boat and slowly rising out of cool depths up into new reaches and fresh views. J is not hard-working. He shirks work and boasts of his hard working nature. He himself says "I take a great pride in my work; I take it down now and then and dust it. No man keeps his work in a better state of preservation than I do." He hates steam launches. He says, "There is a blatant bumptiousness about a steam launch, that has the knack of rousing every evil instinct in my nature."

## FULL MARKS ASSIGNMENT 1

### SECTION A

1. (a)
  1. A lot of time was being wasted in filling them and then clearing ink smudges.
  2. The first non-leaking ballpoint pen was in 1935 by the Hungarian brothers Lazlo and George Biro.
  3. Those pens had to be hold more or less straight up while writing.
  4. He was the first American manufacturer to market a ballpoint pen successfully. He claimed that his ballpoint could write under water.
  5. smudges.
- (b)
  1. While presenting the award, Rt. Hon John Bercow described Amitabh Bachchan as "a Bollywood icon and the most famous Indian film star of all time".
  2. Citation is an official statement about something special that somebody has done. It described Mr. Bachchan as a global patron

for the diabetes charity silver star. It also described the actor as one of the greatest and most influential actors in the history of Indian cinema.

3. The actor (Mr. Bachchan) was overwhelmed while receiving the historic award. He said that he was overwhelmed by the love and affection of the people of Great Britain.
4. He took diabetes awareness programme as a privilege to be a part of this campaign. He said that it had been a great privilege and honour to visit various cities in helping people to tackle diabetes.
5. 'famous'.

### SECTION B

3. December, 20××  
10:00 a.m.

How helplessly we are living in cities? It is really pathetic. Everyday we have to face so many troubles

and still we are proud of being men in metros. Today morning I was really depressed to see the terrific situation while going to the school in school bus. When asked the reason, the driver said that a cabinet minister had to pass through that road. Now, we were sure that we would reach the school late. There was no option except to wait in the bus. Soon we heard the siren of an ambulance carrying a patient in critical situation. The ambulance too got stuck in the traffic jam. There was a complete blockage of movement of traffic. It is really shocking that the life of common people is so cheap before our ministers. We were caught in the jam for more than 20-25 minutes. Finally the minister's car passed and the traffic began to move. It is really disgusting. We should fight for this cause.

4. Once a young boy fell into a bad company. His father was pained to see him enjoying time in the company of bad boys. He tried his best to bring his son on the right path but he didn't get success. Finally he thought out a plan. He bought a few tempting mangoes from the market, put a rotten mango among them and said to his son, "These delicious mangoes shall be yours tomorrow. Now put them in the cupboard". The son did the same.

Next day, the father asked his son to bring all the mangoes. But the son was shocked to find all of them rotten. Now the father said, "One rotten mango has spoiled all the good ones. Bad friends are just like bad/rotten mangoes. They will spoil you in no time. So, my dear son, leave them immediately." The son agreed and gave up bad company. He became an obedient boy.

**Moral:** Beware of bad company.

5. (a) About (b) of  
(c) during (d) an  
(e) of (f) in
6. (a) as ... to (b) formula ... formulate  
(c) either ... neither (d) for ... to  
(e) about ... in (f) its ... their  
(g) the ... a (h) constitute ... constituent
7. (a) The films are produced in almost all regional languages of India.  
(b) In 1913, Dadasaheb Phalke made a silent feature film Raja Harishchandra.  
(c) The Dadasaheb Phalke Award has been instituted to honour him.

## SECTION C

8. 1. He belongs to the highland of Scotland.  
2. The Chieftain and his beloved.  
3. When he will row him and his beloved over the fomy without any delay.

*Or*

1. Her husband, Mr. Bill Bramble.  
2. Boxing  
3. Money earned through boxing.

*Or*

1. Because he feels that he has lost all manly qualities during his long stay in the jail.  
2. For stealing money to buy food for his starving wife.  
3. He was chained and lashed. He was fed on filth and covered with vermin.
9. 1. Corporal Turnbull was a young army officer. He was not a man to be trifled with. He had come from Dunkirk with his equipment and a kitten in his pocket. Very soon he became the hero of all the trainee soldiers. He was considered to be so tough that no one could hammer nails into him without his noticing them.  
2. John A. Pescud of Pittsburgh was sitting in chair No.9. He was a travelling salesman for a plate-glass company. He was reading 'The Rose Lady and Trevelyan', one of the best-selling novels of the present day. Suddenly he threw the book on the floor between his chair and the window.  
3. See Answers No.1 & 2 of Worksheet 28.  
4. Metaphor is an implied comparison by which two things are compared without the use of 'as' and 'like'. The poet does not say that one thing is like another. Instead he says one thing is another. Two metaphors used in the poem "Song of the Rain" are:  
• dotted silver threads  
• laughter of the field.
5. The Bishop listens to the convict's tragic story with great patience. He gives him shelter and treats him with sympathy. He asks him to forget the past and to live a good life. When the convict steals Bishop's candlesticks, he doesn't get angry. The convict is caught and the police come to the Bishop for recognition of the candlesticks. The Bishop says to them that the convict is his friend

and he himself has given him the candlesticks. Thus virtue of the Bishop transforms the convict's mind.

10. See Answer No. 1 of worksheet 25.

11. Irony is one of the means of satire and *Gulliver's Travels* is a poignant satire. Swift's decision to cast an animal in the role of 'animal rationale' gives rise to a pun. Swift's dramatised pun implies that an "animal" in the English sense could more easily display the kind of consummate rationality envisaged by the ancients and embodied in the Houyhnhnms, because there is no conflict between instinct and reason operating in animal nature comparable to that which characterises human nature. Ironically, the super-rational horses behave to the bestial anthropoids of Houyhnhm land exactly as humans behave to animals in the real world. They deprive them of their liberty, employ them in performing menial tasks and use parts of their dead bodies as raw materials. Swift laughs at the actual English monarch of the time by portraying the Emperor of Lilliput. The rewards for the winners in the contests are silken threads of different colours. This whole account is an ironical reference to the sycophancy of the English courtiers of the time. The absurd projects

and eccentric behaviour of professors are also the offspring of Swift's irony.

Or

*Three Men in a Boat* is popularly known for its simple truthfulness. George, Harris and Montmorency are not poetic ideals, but things of flesh and blood. The same principle is applicable to his women characters. Jerome portrays women naturally. The attitude and behaviour of washerwoman at Streatley is reflected in the following lines: "she felt she owed it to herself to charge us just three times the usual prices for that wash. She said it had not been like washing, it had been more like the nature of excavating." Jerome ridicules courting with the example of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. The incident of a woman who committed suicide is horrible. She is deceived by her lover. "She had made one last appeal to friends, but against the chill wall of their respectability, the voice of the erring outcast fell unheeded." Eventually, she surrenders the helm of life to the river. The episode in which the narrator and his friends are in search of a room also makes fun of women's attitude. They give billiards table to passengers and earn money. The materialistic and commercial attitude is ridiculed. Jerome has not idolized the portrayal of women.

## FULL MARKS ASSIGNMENT 2

### SECTION A

1. (a)
  1. In crocodiles, the teeth in the upper and lower jaws are in line, but in alligators, the upper teeth lie outside the lower jaw when its mouth is shut.
  2. Alligators are sluggish and spend most of their time basking on river bank.
  3. It is found only in the Yangtse River basin. It has no webs between the toes.
  4. They eat frogs, snakes and fishes.
  5. collectively
- (b)
  1. Commonwealth literature is writing in English from former colonies. It reflects persistence of British dominance.
  2. M.G. Vassanji has a very low opinion about the commonwealth literature. He tells that this literature has lost its value in the present

time. In the North American context, it matters too little.

3. He was given the prize in 1990 and at that time he was an emerging writer.
4. The commonwealth literature has a problem of language because the translations of fictions in regional languages are ineligible for the commonwealth writers.
5. 'recondite'.

### SECTION B

#### 3. Hints:

- Police brutality still in vogue in India.
- Instead of doing work, they try to crush the people.
- Sometimes gentleman also becomes the victim of this practice.
- Stern action is must against the criminals.
- But gentlemen should not be harassed.

4. Develop your information to write the story.
5. (a) were (b) were  
(c) being (d) all  
(e) have been (f) in
6. (a) have ... has (b) On ... In  
(c) shape ... shaped (d) in ... on  
(e) but ... and (f) in ... of  
(g) are ... is (h) with ... from
7. (a) who the monitor of the class was.  
(b) he had some work to do.  
(c) he would take care of the class till he came back.

## SECTION C

8. 1. A sense of shame.  
2. She used to eat sweet sticky things when she was young.  
3. She never thought about the welfare of her teeth  
*Or*  
1. He would correct the mistake publicly.  
2. Any one trying to show his talent.  
3. Jealousy.  
*Or*  
1. The convict  
2. He is in the Bishop's cottage. He has come here stealthily.  
3. 'Very hungry'.
9. 1. Harold was a unique child. He was completely different from the children of his age. He was always devoted to his book and was a model of good behaviour. It was Harold's 'perfection' that led his parents to sacrifice the truth. They deliberately kept it from Harold that Bill, his father, was professional boxer. They told him that he (Bill) was a commercial traveller.  
2. John A. Pescud professes to have general middle class moral and values. He thinks that in real life a man should choose a life-partner of his own background and status. He criticises the best-selling novels like 'The Rose Lady and Trevelyan' because they present a highly unrealistic life. But he himself seems to be imitating Trevelyan, the hero of the novel. Like Trevelyan he follows the daughter of Colonel Allyn who is a descendant of belted earls. He finally marries his beloved ignoring the wide gap between their social status.
3. See Answer No.1 of Worksheet 32.  
4. See Answer No.2 of Worksheet 25.  
5. The jail employees treated the convict like a wild beast. They chained him and lashed him like a hound. He was fed on filth and covered with vermin. He was made to sleep on hard boards. If he complained, he was lashed again. The jail employees took away his soul and gave a devil in its place.
10. I am the most brilliant student of all the trainee soldiers at the training depot. But my exhibitionism made me an unpleasant fellow among my colleagues. Whenever any of them made a mistake, I would publicly correct him. In the beginning all my colleagues gave due respect to me for my knowledge and depth. But soon they became aware of my nature of display and began to avoid standing near me.  
I irritated the Sergeant who was giving his first lesson in musketry by interrupting him. Similarly, I tried to correct Corporal Turnbull when he was describing the outside of a grenade. Corporal Turnbull was not a man to be trifled with. He sent me for the permanent cookhouse duties. I became a stock of laughter for others only due to my nature of exhibition. I could not resist the temptation of showing off my superior knowledge and this became a cause for my present status. If I had respected the sentiments of my colleagues and instructors I would have become a pride for them.
11. Gulliver thinks that their laws and customs are very peculiar. They bury their dead bodies with their heads directly downwards because they hope that in eleven thousand Moons they will rise again. They look upon fraud as a greater crime than theft and therefore the culprit is given death sentence. "Whoever can there bring sufficient proof that he hath strictly observed the laws of his country for Seventy-three Moons, hath a claim to certain privileges." In choosing people for employment, they regard good morals that to great abilities. "For, since Government is necessary to mankind, they believe that the common size of human understandings, is fitted to some station or other; and the providence never intended to make the management of public Affairs a Mystery, to be comprehended only by a few persons of sublime Genius, of which there seldom are three born in an Age..." Ingratitude is among them a capital crime. "The nurseries for Males of Noble or Eminent Birth, are provided with grave learned Professors, and their several

Deputies...In the Female Nurseries, the young Girls of quality are educated much like that Males, only they are dressed by orderly servants of their sex. There is no discrimination in education on basis of gender.”

*Or*

Jerome is surprised to know about the nature of the native folks of the place. There are the ruins of an old priory in the grounds of Ankerwyke House, which is close to Picnic Point. It was round about the grounds of this old priory that Henry VIII is said to have waited for and met Anne Boleyn. The mental state of youngsters and the

prevalent practice of couples sitting in every corner influence Jerome near Picnic Point. The couples are found sitting in every corner. When someone reaches there “They do no speak, but they give you a look that says all that can be said in a civilized community; and you back out promptly and shut the door behind you.” The visitor of the place feels ashamed of his act. But the lovers keep sitting and enjoy their moments of bliss. The narrator grumbles through visitor “why don’t they have a special room for this sort of thing, and make people keep to it? The malpractice of lovers is ridiculed in this instance. It makes Jerome grieved and it also influences his predicament.”

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