



Assignments in
ENGLISH PLUS

COMMUNICATIVE

TEACHERS' HANDBOOK

FULL MARKS PVT LTD
New Delhi-110002

Price: ₹ 72.00

CONTENTS

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-1

SECTION A: READING	3-5
SECTION B: WRITING & GRAMMAR	5-9
• Part I — Writing	5
• Part II — Grammar	8
SECTION C: LITERATURE & NOVEL/LONG READING TEXT	9-28
• Textbook.....	9
• Novel/ Long Reading Text.....	22
• Unit Assignments	26
FULL MARKS ASSIGNMENT-1	29-30
FULL MARKS ASSIGNMENT-2	30-32

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-2

SECTION A: READING	33-35
SECTION B: WRITING & GRAMMAR	36-39
• Part I — Writing	36
• Part II — Grammar	38
SECTION C: LITERATURE & NOVEL/LONG READING TEXT	39-59
• Textbook.....	39
• Novel/ Long Reading Text.....	52
• Unit Assignments	57
FULL MARKS ASSIGNMENT-1	59-62
FULL MARKS ASSIGNMENT-2	62-64

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 10** written by Kumkum Sinha and published by Full Marks Pvt Ltd.

© All rights reserved with the Author.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT 1

SOLUTIONS/ HINTS

SECTION A : READING

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 1

1.
 1. It is India where there are a fewer women and girls than men and boys.
 2. The census of 2001 revealed that for every 1000 males, there were only 946 females in our country.
 3. We need to provide women and girls the same life chances as men and boys, including healthcare and nutrition.
 4. They lost their lives before taking birth.
 5. Girls go to other families after their marriage.
 6. They show that people's dislike for their daughters has not reduced inspite of the spread of education and other facilities.
 7. It describes that it is often the most wealthy and literate who are today indulged in eliminating their daughters.
 8. These cities show the sharpest decline in child sex ratios.
2.
 - I.
 1. They have thought that it would be a very good thing if everybody had exactly the same amount of money, no matter whether they have worked hard or lived quite idly.
 2. The author says so because there is not enough money to make everybody rich. If it were shared equally all round every one then would on the basis of the calculations made in 1935, receive only about ₹ 65 a year. Today with a rise in the price level it might be ₹ 150 a year.
 3. Many people think that the government can always pay out money quite easily and in any quantity. But they forget that the government can only pay out money that it has received in taxes. It does not have surplus money with which it can make people rich.

4. The author warns us against thinking any work undignified and grumbling about in having to work hard for our living. We should do the work we have got with full devotion and sincerity.

- II.
 1. (a) complain about somebody/something
 2. (c) part
 3. (d) doing whatever work you have got
 4. (a) finalize

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 2

1.
 1. Their opinion is that modern humans are the shortest, lightest and least strong. Even their brains are the smallest.
 2. The process of the human shrinkage began 200,000 years ago. It gathered pace at the end of the Ice Age 10,000 years ago.
 3. The shrinking process slowed down a few thousand years ago. Yes, this will continue further but after a few generations the shrinking would again gain momentum.
 4. The nutritional stress after the start of the agricultural era led to the reduction in the size of humans.
 5. When man was a hunter gatherer he was involved in more physical labour. Hence he became more robust and tall.
 6. The dwarfing of human race took place after the discovery of agriculture.
 7. When humans began to cook food, teeth were not so vital which caused further human shrinkage.
 8. Global warming too has a role in the shrinkage of human race.
2.
 - I.
 1. We find the banyan tree planted along many of the roads of India. It offers a place for them to discuss on several issues.

2. The growth of the banyan tree never stops. It is an enormous tree, sending down roots from the branches, which enter the ground and form trunks, thus extending the growth of the tree indefinitely.
3. The leaves of the banyan tree are broad and oval in shape, smooth and shining; when old, they are rather stiff and leathery, entire at the margins, more or less rounded at the apex and base, deep green above, and somewhat pale beneath.
4. Technically the fig is said to be a composite fruit, because it consists of a very large number of tiny fruits. In the beginning, figs appear green and hard but later they turn red in colour and soft in texture.

- II.
1. (b) gossip
 2. (d) native
 3. (a) large
 4. (d) composition

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 3

1.
 1. It means waste material being used in landscaping.
 2. They spoil the soil and underground water aquifers.
 3. E-waste problem comes into existence when electronic devices like TVs, computers, cellular phones, etc. start getting disposed off.
 4. According to its findings, global e-waste generation is growing about 40 million tonnes a year.
 5. The report predicts that by 2020 in South Africa and China e-waste from old computers will have jumped by 200% to 400% from 2007 levels, and by 500% in India.
 6. By 2030, developing countries will be disposing of two to three times as many computers as the developed world. Hence, these nations will be more prone to e-waste problem.
 7. India especially needs to be on guard because there is an estimate that e-waste from television will be 1.5 to 2 times higher in India and that from discarded refrigerators will double or triple in the country.
 8. Over 100,000 tonnes from refrigerators, 275,000 tonnes from TVs, 56,300 tonnes from personal computers, 4,700 tonnes from printers and 1,700 tonnes from mobile phones.
2. I.
 1. As a child Jawaharlal Nehru would peep at his father and his friends from behind a curtain to

make out what his father and his friends said to each other. If he was caught in the act, his father would drag out and make him sit for a while on his knee.

2. Nehru's father was an embodiment of strength, courage and cleverness. He was short-tempered no doubt, but the power of controlling his temper grew with the growing age. He was blessed with a strong sense of humour. He was also known for having an iron will.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru was about five or six then when one day he stole one of the two fountain pens lying on his father's office table. The loss of the pen led to a mighty search but Nehru did not confess. When his guilt was found out, father lost his temper and beat him (Nehru) severely with a stick.
4. Nehru was very dear to his mother. He had no fear of her, for he knew that she would forgive everything he did. His mother loved him excessively and indiscriminately. Perhaps therefore he would try to dominate over her a little. He always felt his mother nearer to him and so he had immense trust in her.

- II.
1. (b) remarkable
 2. (c) criticised
 3. (d) confess
 4. (c) domination

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 4

1.
 1. Om Puri's parents were barely educated and poor.
 2. Om Puri's hands got tied to his bed to prevent him from scratching his smallpox ulcers.
 3. He is grateful to his relatives because they helped him with money at several occasions.
 4. The Punjab theatre group director found him the job of a lower division clerk by day, so that he could pursue theatre by night.
 5. Om Puri felt embarrassed because he was poor at English. Ebrahim Alkazi helped him overcome his embarrassment.
 6. Girish Karnad took him on for the acting course even when other selectors were doubtful because of his looks.
 7. In paragraph 3, Mumbai is referred to the city of dreams.
 8. Filmmakers gave him powerful roles to go with his unconventional personality and he in turn gave them all the talent he had.

2. I. 1. Garnier is an environmentally conscious global enterprise which focuses on the importance of energy conservation. It invites the youth to pledge their support for the environment.
2. We should find ways to conserve energy across the urban rural divide. We should be wise enough in using energy resources.
3. We should depend on ecofriendly power generation, *i.e.*, solar, wind and biogas. The large wind farms can feed the electricity grids to solar panels that heat water for household use. In rural areas, energy can be generated from waste, including biogas. These methods will provide the best and immediate solution to energy crises.
4. (i) We need to enhance awareness about green energy to eradicate shortage of energy.
(ii) Solar panels and wind turbines can be set up in terraces.
- II. 1. (c) decreasing 2. (a) exploitation
3. (a) electrify
4. (c) spreading an idea among many people.

5. As cultural agents movies can cement ties of love and brotherhood among nations and teach them to confer on each other the benefits of the glorious achievements of the present enlightened age.
6. They do so in order to make audiences in those countries familiar with the best products of their cultural heritage.
7. Film festivals reduce social barriers, colour prejudices and other causes of friction between nations.
8. Cinema and its positive side.
2. I. 1. Kedarnath Temple is one of four sacred sites on the Char Dham pilgrimage. It is located in Uttrakhand. People usually visit this temple from May to October.
2. The temple is made of large stone slabs on a rectangular platform. It sits at 3,584 metres in the Himalayas and around 140 miles north of Rishikesh. One day, it was badly hit by flash floods.
3. The temple is believed to be over 1,000 years old. It is only accessible by foot.
4. The sudden flash floods caused widespread damage. Temple offices, pilgrim's lodgings and houses around the site were damaged by flood waters. However, the statue of Nandi — a bull – shaped figures outside the temple door – is standing intact.
- II. 1. (b) triggered
2. (a) without suffering any injury
3. (a) saved
4. (c) suspension

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 5

1. 1. Television is easily available and is very close to the people.
2. Because it lacks the important aspects of cinema like scenic beauty, background etc.
3. Films promote cultural contacts and establish cordial relations among nations.
4. By doing this they would realise their follies and become friendly with them.

SECTION B : WRITING & GRAMMAR

PART I – WRITING

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 1

3. Hints:

- Air and water — the two main ingredients that sustain our life.
- But these are polluted.
- The air that we inhale is polluted due to the smoke emitted by vehicles and chimneys of industries.

- Indiscriminate felling of trees and over-population also pollute the air.
- Similarly the water we drink and use for various purposes is also polluted.
- Water gets polluted due to a variety of pollutants.
- Throwing of garbage in the open spaces also pollutes our environment.
- We need to be alert.

4. A man had borrowed fifteen thousand rupees from his friend and had to return it well within time. But he turned to be a dishonest fellow and did not

want to pay back the money. He forged a receipt to show the payment. He also hired fifteen witnesses to prove that he had already paid back the borrowed money. His friend got tired of him and one day he filed a suit against him to get the justice. Fearing that he might lose the case, the man sent one thousand rupees to the judge to please him to give a favourable judgement. On the fixed day the case was brought for hearing but the judge, being an honest person, did not do what the man had expected from him to do. The judge said to the man, "You have hired fifteen witnesses to prove that you are speaking the truth, but you're not". He then took out one thousand rupees from his pocket and displaying the notes he added, "Because you have sent me one thousand witnesses in the form of notes to prove that you are lying. Now it is clear that you haven't paid the money back to your friend". The man could say nothing. He realised his mistake and paid back the money. He was also punished for his dishonesty.

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 2

3. The manner in which our environment has been degrading day by day is really shocking. It is even more shocking in the capital city of Delhi. There is no doubt that air quality in the capital has worsened because of ever increasing vehicles on the road. What is pathetic is that air pollution policies have not been implemented properly.

The quality and availability of drinking water and waste management have improved, no doubt, but it is not enough. We must be aware of the fact global warming is changing the weather pattern dramatically. Temperature has increased and there is reduction in rainfall. Tree cover, surface water, and bird species' habitats have changed for the worse. Perils of hazardous and unbiodegradable electronic waste are also on the rise. They are poisoning the soil and dirtying underground aquifers. All these have resulted in the increase of health risks.

If we want to bring about improvement in environmental quality, then it is essential to spread awareness among the common mass. Each and everyone has to think about the gravity of the problem and has to do something positive to minimise it. The central government as well state governments should take measures in this direction. They should not give priority of development over environment. Good environment is essential for healthy and happy life.

4. There was a large wheat-field on the bank of a river. A partridge lived in it with her young ones. One day while the mother bird was away, the owner of the field came there with his son. Seeing the crop ready to harvest, he told his son, "Go and request the neighbours for help in cutting and gathering the ripened crop". The young ones of the partridge got frightened to hear the owner. They told their mother about it when she came back. They also expressed their fear and requested her to leave the field as soon as possible. But the mother bird was not frightened at all. Instead she assured her babies of their safety. She also told them that one who depended on one's friends for help in the harvest of the crop could not be in haste. The mother bird was right because nobody came to reap the crop for sometime. One day the owner came to the field again and found the crop over-ripe. "Delay won't be good. We must come ourselves the next day with our own labourers and reap the crop", said the owner to his son. Sensing earnestness this time from the owner's side the partridge decided to leave the field. She along with her babies flew that very day to another field.

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 3

3. 10-A, Preet Vihar
New Delhi

15th July, 20xx

The Editor
The Hindustan Times
New Delhi

Sub: Need for stopping misuse of money and power in elections.

Sir

India is a democratic country which stands by the people, for the people and of the people. It means people represent the nation. But after about sixty years of freedom we witness the Indian democracy under the seize of petty politics. Our political parties have completely forgotten the real sense of our democracy. They use all sorts of measures to win election and grab power. As result there is a competition among them who stand where without caring if one is up or down. They use money and power to capture maximum support. Election commission has issued advisory to restrict them but they don't care and often at the time of election cross

their limits. It damages the real public opinion and people fail to elect a suitable representative for them. Thus is an alarming situation for our country. We are slaves of our own people. It must be stopped before it is too late to mind.

Thanking you

Yours

Alok Gupta

4. that the shoe came off. The farmer, being carefree by nature, thought that the horse would be able to complete the journey on three shoes. But nothing happened as the farmer had thought. As soon as the horse rode further on, it began limping. Now the farmer realised the gravity of the situation. He looked here and there for a blacksmith but could not find any. As there was no way out he whipped the horse to move on. He now wanted somehow to reach the marketplace. There he would be able to do everything. But soon the poor animal broke its leg and fell down miserably. The wares which the farmer was taking to the market were also broken. Thus, he not only lost his useful animal for ever but his valuable wares too. If he had nailed the shoe in time he would not have faced such a big loss.

Moral: (i) One should realise the importance of little things.

(ii) A stitch in time saves nine.

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 4

3. Corruption: A Blur on Mankind

The ever changing perception of the professionals, educationists, politicians, bureaucrats and doctors has brought the civilisation on the verge of devastation. The prolonged agony and never ending woes of citizens can be seen with naked eyes. But unfortunately, this disgraceful situation is not visible to the political leaders and bureaucrats who demands bribe from the poor citizens. Corruption has changed the mindsets of the people. The future of mankind seems to be in dark. Knowledge does not dispel darkness in this materialistic world. It helps the criminals to meticulously plan various ways and methods of earning money. Finance has become the priority. An ordinary man cannot get any work done without offering the hush money to the concerned official. If he does not do so, his file is kept in such a drawer which is never opened. The young approach

the influential people to get jobs and bribe them. Corruption is flowing in the veins of the mortals in the form of blood. The situation has become very critical and grave. The law makers are the law breakers. Those who are supposed to maintain law and order in the country have become the root cause of riots, violent activities and civil war. The judiciary makes tremendous efforts to hide the criminal record of terrorists. It is said that 'Justice delayed is justice denied'. Terrorists do not get punishment in this country. They are sheltered and protected. This is the harsh reality of life that corruption is aog which engulfs humanity and mankind.

4. that my brother had shown great courage in curbing a big menace in the market day. While returning home from his college he found a bag lying just in the middle of the busy road. Nobody had taken notice of it. As my brother reached there he was alarmed. He stopped there and enquired about the bag from the nearby shopkeepers and vendors but nobody confirmed anything about it. Suddenly, he dialed the police helpline number from the nearest public booth. The police patrol-van reached soon. They took the bag in their custody and found some explosives in it. They thanked my brother. Soon, the news spread and media persons arrived. My brother came back home where he saw the news was being broadcast on the TV. Some other media persons also came to my house to interview my brother. It was really a great time for my family.

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 5

3. To
The Editor
The Times of India

Sub: Difficulties due to price-rise.

Sir

I wish to highlight the difficulties of the common mass on account of the ever-rising prices through your esteemed paper. Price-rise is one of the burning issues of today. The problem has made the life of the common people very difficult. For the people whose income is low, this problem is just like a hungry tiger who is ready to pounce on them any moment. Our government is aware of this problem, no doubt, but seems unable to do anything to lower down the prices of various commodities. The railway fare, petrol/ diesel prices and bus fare have also gone up to make the situation worse.

The government must take some measures to check this problem. Whatever may be the reasons, a quick solution of this problem must be sorted out well within time.

Thanking you

Yours
Sultan

4. Once a barber, name Ahmed, lived in the city of Baghdad. There also lived a poor but honest wood seller in the same city. His name was Ali. Every day he would cut wood, load it on his donkey and take it to the market. There he would sell the wood to get money for his livelihood.

One day he was passing through the market as usual when Ahmed, the barber, called out to him and said, "How much would you charge for all the wood that is on your donkey's back?" "Seven *dinars*," said Ali, the woodseller. It's alright. Put the wood here and have your money," said Ahmed. Ali unloaded the wood and was about to leave when Ahmed shouted, "Why haven't you unloaded the wooden saddle? I have paid you seven *dinars* for the entire wood on your donkey's back". Ali protested but could not stop Ahmed from snatching the wooden saddle from the donkey's back.

The poor woodseller appealed to the Caliph who decided to teach a lesson to the cunning barber. He whispered his plan in the seller's ear. After some time Ali went to Ahmed's shop and asked him, "How much will you charge to shave him and his friend?" Ahmed said, "Three *dinars*", "Ok, here is your charge. Shave me first and then my friend outside". The barber shaved Ali and asked him to bring his friend. Ali came with his donkey. Ahmed refused to shave an animal. Ali then reported to the Caliph about this. The Caliph ordered Ahmed to fulfil the bargain. Since there was no way out he shaved the animal and felt embarrassed.

PART II – GRAMMAR

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 1

5. (a) lived (b) survived
(c) complained (d) the
(e) go (f) for

6. (a) colour to our (b) brightens the lives
(c) tree is very (d) hard and durable
(e) eaten as vegetables (f) root are used
(g) of this that (h) very much like
7. (a) They include sportsmanship and cooperation.
(b) Sports definitely bring man closer to man.
(c) Persons of different nationalities meet on a common ground.

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 2

5. (a) worshipped (b) was worshipped
(c) the (d) was
(e) the (f) of
6. (a) to ... of (b) see ... seen
(c) some ... a (d) by ... with
(e) is ... are (f) with ... to
(g) stretching ... stretched
(h) striking ... strikes
7. (a) he had invited two of his friends for dinner that day.
(b) she would invite her friends also
(c) what they should have for dinner

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 3

5. (a) in (b) are
(c) are (d) of
(e) of (f) are considered
6. (a) by ... to (b) many ... much
(c) stricken ... strikes (d) Much ... Many
(e) must ... can (f) by ... in
(g) which ... what (h) breeds ... breed
7. (a) I enjoy the sense of freedom it gives me.
(b) It pleases me to be rid of responsibilities and duties.
(c) I meet odd people who amuse me for a moment.

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 4

5. (a) has given (b) is given
(c) make (d) If
(e) leave (f) will
6. (a) comes from two (b) croatia which together
(c) rule of the (d) means a government
(e) people elect their (f) is the most
(g) government in the (h) it is expanding

7. (a) What he had got in his hand?
 (b) all the money father had given him the previous day.
 (c) he thought he had made a good bargain.

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 5

5. (a) that (b) known
 (c) If (d) make up
 (e) dissolved (f) of

6. (a) Chand is most (b) India has ever
 (c) he entered the (d) had an electric
 (e) swiftness in it (f) ball with his
 (g) suspected that Dhyan
 (h) stick had some
7. (a) They require the help of different classes of people – high and low.
 (b) This gives a sense of importance to every member of the society.
 (c) Thus, a well-knit social life is easily created.

SECTION C : LITERATURE & NOVEL/LONG READING TEXT

WORKSHEET 1

- I.** 1. 'They' here refers to the two small boys named Nicola and Jacopo. They are hardworking boys who do a variety of work to earn money.
 2. He is a very cautious driver. He tells the narrator to buy strawberries in Verona.
 3. Verona is located in Italy.
- II.** 1. 'We' here refers to the narrator and his driver, Luigi.
 2. They watched different activities of the two small boys.
 3. They were greeted by Nicola and Jacopo.
- III.** 1. They did each work with great dedication.
 2. They shined shoes, sold fruit, hawked newspapers, conducted tourists round the town and ran errands.
 3. Doing odd works.
- IV.** 1. The speaker here is Jacopo.
 2. The narrator was very kind in the eyes of the speaker.
 3. The speaker wanted to use the narrator's car to go to his village.

WORKSHEET 2

1. The two boys were Nicola and Jacopo. They were small boys but did a lot of work. They shined shoes, sold fruit, hawked newspapers, conducted tourists round the town and ran errands.
2. Nicola was 13 and was more composed and steady than his younger brother Jacopo who was 12. Jacopo was as lively as a squirrel. One boy he was wearing an old jersey and cut-off Khaki pants. The other was

wearing a shortened army tunic gathered in loose fold over his thin frame. The two brothers had brown skins, tangled hair and dark earnest eyes.

3. The narrator and his driver were impressed with the two boys (Nicola and Jacopo) to see their outstanding activities. These boys were engaged in a variety of work to earn their living. They were doing their job promptly. They had no complain to anyone. They displayed a beautiful smile on their face all the time.
4. The two boys, Nicola and Jacopo, could do many things for the narrator. If the narrator wanted a pack of American cigarettes, or seats for the opera or the name of a good restaurant, the boys were always ready to do these works very promptly.

WORKSHEET 3

1. The story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' revolves round the two small brothers, Nicola and Jacopo. Nicola is 13 and Jacopo is 12. Though they are of a tender age, but they have all the virtues and gentlemanly grace in them. They work hard all the time without any complain. They are engaged in a variety of work. They shine shoes, sell fruit, hawk newspapers, take the tourists out to their places of interest and run errands. Their willingness to do these works is really praiseworthy. They don't spend much of their earnings on themselves, rather they save the money to fulfil their mission. They have a sister, who is suffering from Tuberculosis of the spine. She is under treatment in the hospital. Whatever the boys earn, spend them on their sister's illness. Their mission in life is to cure their sister at all cost. Their selfless action, their sacrifice and total devotion to their cause make them highly noble characters. Though small, they are highly self-respecting. They

don't believe in showing their personal grief to any stranger. Also they never try to ask for any favour from anyone. They are really the finest specimen of humanity. They promise a greater hope for human society.

2. Refer to Answer No.1 of Worksheet 3.

WORKSHEET 4

- I.
 1. Nicola addresses 'Sir' to the narrator.
 2. It was against his self-respect to trouble any stranger.
 3. Nicola was a young boy who valued his self-respect.
- II.
 1. The girl was Lucia, the sister of the two small boys.
 2. She was in a hospital. She was there for the treatment of tuberculosis of the spine.
 3. Supported with.
- III.
 1. 'I' here refers to the narrator. 'I' didn't want to come in between the happy family party.
 2. 'I' requested the nurse of the hospital to tell about the two boys in detail.
 3. The two boys had none other than their ailing sister in the world.
- IV.
 1. The two boys' selfless action has been referred to here.
 2. They are doing hard work to earn more and money. They spend this money on the treatment of their sister.
 3. They are hardworking and they know how to discharge their duties.

WORKSHEET 5

1. The Germans were responsible for the ruin of the boys' family. They brought numerous troubles for them. Their father was a reputed singer but he died in the early part of the year. Their mother had died much earlier. The bombings by the Germans destroyed their house too. Therefore, the boys hated the Germans.
2. The narrator thought the two boys must earn a lot. They worked so hard but ate so little. They didn't spend much on their clothes. The narrator was very curious to know what they did with their money. Hence, he asked such a question to them.
3. The boys were working so hard not only for a living but also for the treatment of their ailing sister. They had plans to earn ample money to give the best

treatment to their sister. They didn't want to disclose their plans to any outsider.

4. Every Sunday the boys made a visit to the country to Poleta, 30 kilometers away from Verona. Their sister, suffering from the tuberculosis of the spine, had been admitted in the hospital there. Hence, they used to visit her every Sunday. Also, they used to pay the hospital bills on this day.

WORKSHEET 6

1. The story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' is a unique story in itself. It is the story of the two small boys, Nicola and Jacopo. They have no one other than their elder sister, Lucia. She is suffering from tuberculosis of the spine and is under treatment in a hospital. As there is no one to look after her, the two small boys carry on their duty with great sincerity. They do all kinds of jobs. They shine shoes, sell fruit, hawk newspapers, take the tourists out to their places of interest and run errands. Whatever they earn, spend them in paying the hospital bills every week. They have to save their beloved sister at all costs. They are very honest to their work. In their boyish faces one can see a seriousness which is far beyond their years. Their selfless struggle and devotion to the cause is highly appreciating. The rare human virtues that they show at such a tender age impress one greatly.
2. The two small boys, Nicola and Jacopo, were the victims of the German war. The Germans ruined their family very ruthlessly. Their mother had died much earlier. Their father, a well-known singer, died in the early part of the war. Their house was also destroyed by the German bombings. Thus, they became orphan and unsheltered. They had no one to call their own except their ailing sister. She was suffering from tuberculosis of the spine and was under treatment in a hospital. The two boys made it a mission to give the best treatment to their sister. For this, they did a variety of jobs. They shined shoes, sold fruit, hawked newspapers, took the tourist out to their places of interest and ran errands. They did these works with great sincerity. In their boyish faces one could notice a seriousness which was far beyond their years. They were very simple. Whatever they earned, they wanted to spend them on their sister's treatment. They spent little on their own food and clothings. They hoped that she would be able to walk and sing again one day. Their selfless action and devotion to their cause is extremely praiseworthy. They are a great source of inspiration for people of all ages. They inspire us to be devoted to our cause, whatever it is. They are so small but teach us great lessons.

WORKSHEET 7

1. The narrator drove the two small boys to Poleta, 30 kilometers away from Verona on Sunday. There they met their ailing sister in the hospital. By doing this favour to them the narrator showed his kind-heartedness and magnanimity.
2. He saw the two small boys seated at the bedside of a girl. The girl propped on the pillows listening to their chatter. She resembled her brothers. A vase of wild flowers was kept on her table, beside a dish of fruit and several books.
3. Lucia was the elder sister of the two boys. She was about twenty. She was suffering from tuberculosis of the spine and was under treatment in the hospital.
4. Lucia was busy in listening the chatter of her two small brothers. It was definitely the best moment for all the three siblings. They looked very happy. The narrator didn't want to intrude upon this happy family party. Hence, he didn't go to see Lucia.

WORKSHEET 8

1. Lucia was really a fortunate sister in the world. She had two small brothers, Nicola and Jacopo. These two boys showed great concern for their sister who was suffering from tuberculosis of the spine. She was under treatment in a hospital. Her two brothers were gems who didn't hesitate to do a variety of work to earn more and more money. They paid the hospital bills every week from money they earned. They spent little on their own food and clothing. Their selfless struggle and devotion to their ailing sister fill our heart with great sympathy for them. The qualities that they own are rare in this world. They deserve our appreciation.
2. Refer to Answer No.1 of Worksheet 3.

WORKSHEET 9

- I.
 1. 'She' here refers to Mrs Packletide.
 2. She wanted to give the tiger-claw brooch to Loona Bimberton.
 3. A brooch is an ornamental hinged pin fastened with a clasp.
- II.
 1. A goat has been used here to trap a tiger.
 2. The goat could bleat non-stop for a long time.
 3. The word 'tethered' means 'fastened'.
- III.
 1. Mrs Packletide became a little annoyed because she had hit a goat instead of a tiger who died of

heart-failure caused by the sudden report of the rifle.

2. The villagers tried to convince Mrs Packletide that she had shot the tiger.
 3. The phrase 'connived at' means 'seemed to allow something wrong to happen'.
- IV.
 1. Lousia Mebbin was Mrs Packletide's paid companion.
 2. Lousia Mebbin is saying these words to Mrs Packletide.
 3. That Mrs Packletide shot a goat instead of a tiger.

WORKSHEET 10

1. Mrs Packletide wanted to shoot a tiger. She had developed a strong dislike for Loona Bimberton who was highly adventurous by nature. Loona had a joy ride in an aeroplane for eleven miles with an Algerian pilot. Being jealous of her adventure Mrs Packletide wanted to undo her by shooting a tiger. Needless to say that she considered tiger shooting a highly adventurous act.
2. Mrs Packletide's only aim in life was to surpass Loona Bimberton, who was very popular for her adventurous and exciting deeds. By giving a party in her honour, Mrs Packletide wanted to show her that she had done a more adventurous and exciting thing by shooting a tiger. She even wanted to gift a tiger-claw brooch to Loona on her birthday just to outshine her.
3. Mrs Packletide announced that she would give one thousand rupees to the villagers if they could help her in safe shooting of a tiger. Thus, the temptation of getting on thousand rupees made the villagers help Mrs Packletide to shoot the tiger.

The villagers got an old and senile tiger who could be easily hunted down. They left goats to satisfy the hunger of the tiger. Suddenly the tiger came out in the open and moved towards a tethered goat. Just then Mrs Packletide fired a shot at him.

4. The villagers arranged the tiger-shooting for Mrs Packletide, who had promised to give one thousand rupees to them. The villagers got an old and senile tiger who could be easily hunted down. They managed to keep the tiger confined to his present quarter. They also posted village boys not to let him go away to other hunting ground. Mothers kept their babies quiet so as not to disturb the sound sleep of the tiger. Mrs Packletide was made to sit on a platform specially constructed by the villagers for the shooting.

WORKSHEET 11

1. Saki's 'Mrs Packletide's Tiger' is full of humorous instances. The very idea of Mrs Packletide to shoot a tiger to surpass her rival, Loona Bimberton, is quite amusing. She walks on the footsteps of Nirmod, (a mighty hunter) although she is not a professional hunter. However, Saki discloses the real reason of Mrs Packletide's wish for killing a tiger. He writes, "Her movements and motives were largely governed by dislike of Loona Bimberton."

The way Saki describes the tiger is also full of humours. "The one great anxiety was lest he should die of old age before the date appointed for the memsahib's shoot". The tiger chosen for Mrs Packletide's shooting is so old that he doesn't show any promptness even after seeing a tethered goat. Giving a humorous touch the author says "As soon as it caught sight of the tethered goat it lay flat on the earth, seemingly less from a desire to take advantage of all available cover than for the purpose of snatching a short rest before commencing the grand attack."

Similarly by highlighting Mrs Mebbin's miserliness every now and then Saki creates a good humour. "..... if he doesn't touch the goat we needn't pay for it". This line uttered seriously by Miss Mebbin arouse our laughter to a far great extent.

2. Refer to Answer No.1 of Worksheet 14 and Worksheet 16.

WORKSHEET 12

- I. 1. Mrs Packletide wanted to shoot a tiger.
2. Mrs Packletide was a vain lady. She believed in self-importance. She was also competitive by nature.
3. The tone of the story writer is satiric.
- II. 1. Villagers' 'anxiety' has been referred to here.
2. 'He' in the lines stands for the old tiger who has been chosen for Mrs Packletide's shoot.
3. The word 'memsahib' is used for Mrs Packletide.
- III. 1. The speaker here is Lousia Mebbin.
2. The speaker here addresses to Mrs Packletide.
3. The speaker is very cautious in spending money.
- IV. 1. The phrase 'wrong animal' in the above lines stands for the goat.
2. The phrase 'beast of prey' in the above lines stands for the tiger.
3. It shows that the beast of prey had grown old and therefore he couldn't bear the sudden loud report of the rifle.

WORKSHEET 13

1. Mrs Packletide had already arranged in her mind the lunch she would give at her house in Curzon Street, ostensibly in Loona Bimberton's honour, with a tiger-skin rug occupying most of the foreground and all of the conversation.

Evidently the wrong animal had been hit, and the beast of prey had succumbed to heart-failure, caused by the sudden report of the rifle, accelerated by senile decay.

2. Miss Mebbin was Mrs Packletide's paid companion. She was not at all loyal to Mrs Packletide. She only pretended to be her protective elder sister. During the tiger shooting she behaved as if she tried to save Mrs Packletide's money. She even told her (Mrs Packletide) that she should not have paid a higher price for an old tiger.
3. Mrs Packletide finally became the proud possessor of the dead tiger and had many photographs published in newspapers and magazines which Loona Bimberton refused to see out of jealousy. However, she thanked Mrs Packletide for the gift of a tiger-claw brooch which she had sent her on her birthday. It was nothing but a formality to hide her (Bimberton's) repressed feelings, which might be dangerous if gone beyond the limits.
4. When Mrs Packletide fired the shot, it hit the goat. There was no trace of the rifle's shot on the body of the tiger. He had died of heart failure caused by sudden report of the rifle. Thus, a wrong animal was hit by Mrs Packletide.

WORKSHEET 14

1. The title of the story 'Mrs Packletide's Tiger' is apt and logical. The whole story revolves round Mrs Packletide and a tiger. She can go to any extent in order to ruin her rival's fame and recognition. Being not a professional hunter she tells the villagers to arrange for a safe and comfortable shooting of a tiger. The villagers help her and manage for the tiger-shooting in prospect of getting one thousand rupees. They construct a platform from where she can shoot the tiger. However, she misses her target and hits a wrong animal, *i.e.* a goat instead of a tiger. She gets annoyed when her paid companion Miss Mebbin draws her attention to the actual scenario. Louisa Mebbin tells Mrs Packletide that she hit a goat not a tiger. The tiger met his death due to heart-failure caused by the sudden report of the rifle. Mrs Packletide is worried to think that all her

dreams will be shattered if Loona Bimberton (her rival) comes to know about her failure in shooting a tiger. She pays a huge amount to Miss Mebbin for not revealing the secret of the tiger's death to Loona Bimberton. Thus, the whole story revolves round Mrs Packletide and the tiger.

2. The villagers arranged a safe and comfortable tiger-shooting for Mrs Packletide. They got an old and senile tiger who could be easily hunted down. They posted boys at the outskirts to head the tiger if he tried to go away for other hunting grounds. Some goats were left about to keep the tiger's hunger satisfied. Maximum care was taken not to disturb his sound sleep. Mothers carrying their babies hushed their singing not to disturb the sleep of the old tiger. A special platform had been constructed in a tree at a convenient distance. Mrs Packletide along with her paid companion, Miss Lousia Mebbin, crouched on it. A goat with a persistent bleat was tied at a right distance. Mrs Packletide waited for the tiger to come out in open there with her rifle ready in her hands.

As soon as the tiger caught sight of the goat, he lay on the earth. Mrs Packletide, without wasting a moment, fired the shot. But unfortunately she missed the target. She hit the goat instead of the tiger, who met his death due to heart failure caused by the loud report of the rifle. However, the villagers kept it a secret and gladly connived at the fiction that Mrs Packletide had shot the tiger dead. They were anxious for their thousand rupees.

WORKSHEET 15

- I.
 1. The old man's name was Coachman Ali. He was shivering due to the cold and biting wind.
 2. The old man was going to the post office.
 3. He was going there to enquire if there was a letter from her daughter.
- II.
 1. The phrase 'this building' refers to the post office.
 2. The old man was filled with joy to see the building of the post office.
 3. The old man was compared with a pilgrim because for five long years he had religiously come to the post office every day inspite of biting cold.
- III.
 1. The old Coachman Ali.
 2. He could feel warmth even in bitter cold because he had a great faith in his daughter that she would definitely write a letter for him.
 3. The Letter. Its author's name is Dhumaketu.

IV. 1. Coachman Ali

2. He was disliked by the clerk because he used to visit the post office every day and annoy him (the clerk) by asking about his letters.
3. He expected a letter from his daughter.

WORKSHEET 16

1. Coachman Ali was an old man who lived a lonely life. During his young age he was a perfect *Shikari* with a good aim and sight. He spotted the game that even the hunting dogs failed to notice. He couldn't pass a day without hunting.
2. Ali went to the post office everyday. Since the last five years he had no news of his daughter Miriam, who had started living with her husband in the Punjab regiment after marriage. Ali was worried about her and visited the post office daily to enquire if there was a letter from her.
3. Ali was a clever *Shikari* with a keen sense of observation. But when his daughter got married, he understood the meaning of love and pain of separation. He could no longer enjoy the sportsman's pleasure and laughter at the bewildered terror of the young partridges bereft of their parents.
4. Ali was a passionate father always expecting a letter from his daughter who lived with her husband after marriage. Since the last five years he had no news of his daughter. He went to the post office everyday to enquire if there was a letter from her. This shows that he was an embodiment of love and patience.

WORKSHEET 17

1. The title of Dhumaketu's story 'The Letter' is quite appropriate, meaningful and logical. The whole story revolves around Miriam's letter. Her father Ali is destined to lead a lonely life after her marriage. Since the last five years he had no news of his daughter. Everyday he went to the post office and enquired if there was a letter from her. But he had to return empty-handed. The letter did come no doubt but after Ali's death. His immense faith and patience was finally rewarded. As instructed by Ali in his lifetime Lakshmi Das along with the postmaster went to his grave and placed the long-awaited letter from Miriam on his grave for the peace of his soul. Thus letter is the main subject matter of the present story.
2. Post Office
Krishna Nagar
10 April, 20xx

Dear Aman

Being a postmaster I never valued letters. I always treated Ali badly who used to come to the post office everyday to enquire about a letter from his daughter. I ruthlessly called him 'a pest' and accused him of being an insensible person. But now I can realise his pain. Like Ali, I am also a grieved father because I got no news of my daughter today. She was sick and therefore I was very much impatient to get a letter from her. The mail came on time. An envelope was there among the mail. I rushed to grab it. But alas! It was Miriam's letter addressed to her father Ali.

Now I am a transformed man. Now I can realise the worth of a letter. My heart is filled with great sympathy for Ali. I suffered only for a day Just imagine the suffering of Ali who had been experiencing it for more than five years. I feel ashamed of my indifference to a father's sufferings.

Yours affectionately
Surrender

WORKSHEET 18

- I.** 1. Coachman Ali.
2. Ali was growing old.
3. He ceased to be a *Shikari*, which he used to be during his young age.
- II.** 1. Coachman Ali has committed many sins.
2. Being a clever Shikari he enjoyed killing birds and animals.
3. He was separated from his daughter and was destined to live a lonely life.
- III.** 1. Non-arrival of a letter from his daughter made him so helpless.
2. His patience was exhausted because since the last five years he had no news of his daughter.
3. The faith that one day his daughter Miriam would definitely write a letter to him.
- IV.** 1. Ali was never seen again because he died a few months ago.
2. No one troubled to enquire after Ali because they had got fed up with his daily arrival in the post office.
3. Indifference towards others.

WORKSHEET 19

1. Ali had been religiously visiting the post office for five long years. He had immense love for his daughter who had gone with her husband after marriage. His

faith that one day a letter from his daughter would definitely come gives him strength in such an old age. He went to the post office everyday and enquired if there was a letter from her daughter. But each day he had to return with empty-handed.

2. The post office employees were very insensitive towards Ali. Having visited the post office every day for five long years, Ali was a familiar figure at the post office. He would wait there the whole day enquiring whether there was any letter for him. This made the post office employees get fed up with Ali. They called him a mad man. They made fun of him and cut jokes on him.
3. Before the marriage of Miriam, hunting was an obsession for Ali. But after her marriage, there came a sharp change in his attitude. The pangs of separation was unbearable for him. Then he could understand the meaning of love and the pain of separation. He immediately gave up hunting. He didn't get the sportsman's pleasure after killing animals now. He realised that hunting brings death and separation. This realisation brought about a transformation in him and he finally gave up his old ways.
4. Ali was an apostle of patience and faith. He had boundless love and affection for his daughter Miriam. Without her, he had become extremely lonely. Everyday he waited patiently at the post office for a letter but returned empty-handed. Still he was hopeful. Like a perfect optimist, he hoped even in the face of death, that a letter from his daughter would certainly come.

WORKSHEET 20

1. Ali is no more now. The feelings that he shared with me at his death bed tore my heart completely. I got upset to know Ali's tragic story. He had to lead a lonely life after his daughter got married off. He expected nothing but a letter from her for which he used to go to the post office every day. The post office had become a pilgrimage for him. He would reach there in the early morning and wait the whole day enquiring whether there was any letter for him. The post office employees ill-treated him ruthlessly. Particularly, the postmaster who was so indifferent to a father's feeling. He used to call him a mad man and a pest. How insensitive he was! I am really very upset to realise Ali's helplessness in his extreme old age. There was no one who could speak a soothing word to him. Should a human being be treated in such an inhuman way? It is very pathetic. The more I go deeply into it, the more I feel depressed.

2. In my opinion there is every reason to believe that Ali's suffering was the outcome of his passion for hunting. He was a ruthless *Shikari* who took pleasure in separating young birds and animals from their mothers. He was so obsessed with his passion that he never realised that pain of separation. But one day it so happened that he himself had to undergo through pangs of separation. His only daughter got married off and he had to live an extremely lonely life. He wanted nothing but only a letter from his beloved daughter. But that too he failed to get in his life time. He waited for it and ultimately died. He suffered so much in his extreme old age. This was nothing but a just punishment which he got due to his ruthless habit of hunting.

WORKSHEET 21

1. Ali's regular visit to the post office made the post office employees insensitive towards him. They called him a mad man. But he (Ali) was not really a mad man. Situation had made him a miserable figure. He would reach the post office early in the morning and wait for the whole day long enquiring whether there was any letter for him. This unusual behaviour of a weak old man like Ali made the post office employees treat him as a mad man.
2. The postal staff's behaviour with Ali was not justified at all. Being human beings, they should have realised Ali's predicament. They should not have been insensible towards him. Ali was already so distressed due to non-arrival of his daughter's letter. The ruthless behaviour of the post office employees only increased his misery.
3. During their periodic rests, the working class people at the post office used to join in general discussion for a few minutes. They would talk about Ali and his madness. The post master called him 'mad'. The others thought that he was paying for his past sins. Mad men are strange people. A postman in Ahmedabad did nothing but made little heaps of dust. And another had a habit of going to the river bed in order to pour water on a certain stone every day. Seeing Ali, the post office employees thought all mad men live in a world of their own making.
4. When Ali visited the post office after a long gap he was in ill-health. It was a struggle for him to breathe and on his face were clear signs of approaching end. Hence, he showed no patience at all and met the postmaster and enquired whether there was any letter from his Miriam.

WORKSHEET 22

1. 21 April, 20××

Being a loving and caring father I got upset to know about my daughter's sickness. I spent sleepless nights waiting for the news of her well-being. Now I can realise Ali's pain and anguish. I feel ashamed of my insensitivity and indifference to a father's sufferings. I confess that I always troubled Ali with my rebukes and harsh words. I called him a mad man and a pest. How rude I was to him? Had I realised even a bit of a father's feelings I wouldn't have behaved with him so ruthlessly. Everyone made fun of him. I particularly was so harsh on him. I am really ashamed of myself. When Ali pressed me for knowing if there was a letter for him I lost my temper. I drove him out of the post office just like a dog.

Today, I am in the same situation. I have got no news of my daughter's well-being. I am very distressed. Now I can feel the pangs of separation. Now I can realise the worth of a letter. I am full of remorse. I wish I could apologise Ali. But alas! he is no more.

2. Coachman Ali was a clever hunter during his young age. His hunting skill and passion for hunting increased with passage of time. He had a good sight and good aim. He would sight the earthbrown partridge, almost invisible to other eyes. Where even dogs failed, his sharp eyes could notice a crouching hare. In another moment it was dead.

But his passion for hunting disappeared immediately after his beloved daughter was married off. He suffered pangs of separation and gave up enjoying the killing of animals.

Ali was a man of firm determination. For five long years he kept visiting the post office to find if there was a letter from his Miriam. He had become very weak due to extreme old age but that never became a hurdle. He would reach the post office in the early morning and wait the whole day for a letter.

He was an apostle of patience and faith. The post office employees played jokes on him but he didn't mind. Very patiently he bore the taunts of the post master. He only wanted a letter, which did not come in his life-time. It came after his death and was delivered at his grave.

WORKSHEET 23

- I.
 1. The frog's voice is referred to here.
 2. It was very loud and unpleasant.
 3. The frog sang throughout the night.

- II.** 1. All the creatures living in the bog applauded the nightingale.
2. They applauded the nightingale for her sweet song.
3. She sang through out the night without a break.
- III.** 1. The nightingale is speaking to the frog.
2. It is a music magazine popular in the bog.
3. A male singing voice.
- IV.** 1. The frog is speaking to the nightingale.
2. The trait of a critic.
3. The intention of the speaker is to discourage his rival.

WORKSHEET 24

1. The frog was really a thick-skinned creature. He was not affected by anything that the creatures of the bog said or did. They beat him with sticks, threw stones at him but he continued his croaking. A few lines from the poem can be cited in this connection:
*Neither stones, no prayers nor sticks.
Insults or complaints or bricks
Stilled the frog's determination
To display his heart's elation.*
2. The frog had a very loud and unpleasant voice. He used to sit at the foot of the sumac tree and sing constantly each night till morning light.
3. The bog creatures appreciated the nightingale's song whole-heartedly. They showered their love on her. They applauded her generously. They cheered and cried "Bravo!" "Too divine!" "Once more!"
4. The frog went to the nightingale and introduced himself as a trained singer who could train her voice. Without training, he told, the nightingale would remain an amateur. He further told her that her singing needed improvement and with his help she could become a good singer.

WORKSHEET 25

1. One should not trust anyone blindly. One should have the ability to judge people. One should keep control over one's sentiments in all situations. One who lacks self-confidence and are guided by others, always meet death or disasters. There is no dearth of insensitive and ruthless people in the world. These people can easily dupe and exploit those who are simple and gullible. The nightingale is very simple and is unaware of the quality of her voice. She is easily misled by the frog, who is callous and

greedy. The frog is far too inferior to her in voice and capability. But as he is a very wicked creature, he easily misguides the nightingale. Had the nightingale had faith and belief in her own abilities, she would not have met such a tragic end. She was too simple to understand the ways of this manipulative world.

Hence, it is important for everyone to develop one's reasoning instead of resorting to foolish sentimentality. One should know the skill of safeguarding one's self from being exploited. Everyone should derive a lesson from this poem. One should not be so callous and ruthless like the frog and so simple and short-sighted like the nightingale.

2. The nightingale's voice was so sweet that she became very popular among the bog creatures. All the creatures showered their love on her. They applauded her generously. The excessive appreciation made her snobbish. She became ambitious and aspired for more recognition. In her greed for appreciation, she even forgot that the extremely insensitive frog had started using her for his own selfish motives. He made her sing persistently, overstraining her through continuous programmes and rehearsals. He did not bother about her feelings and urged her to sing without resting. Because of these mental and physical tortures, the nightingale began to lose her sweetness in singing. The magic of her voice vanished. The bog creatures stopped coming to hear her song. This made the frog furious and he made the nightingale practise continuously. The poor and helpless nightingale was so exhausted and heart-broken, that she succumbed to death very soon. The callous frog instead of feeling guilty criticised and blamed her for being stupid, greedy for fame and impractical. Without wasting a moment he began to sing in his hoarse voice.

WORKSHEET 26

- I.** 1. The frog is the critic here.
2. The nightingale's humility and simplicity.
3. The song is original.
- II.** 1. The proposal offered by the frog is unexpected and unbelievable.
2. The frog is referred to as Mozart.
3. The frog offers to train the nightingale.
- III.** 1. The audience that gathered to hear the nightingale's singing.
2. He wants her to practise more to make her voice stronger.
3. He was greedy and cruel.

- IV.** 1. Pieces of jewellery decorated with precious stones worn by wealthy women on formal social occasions.
2. The musical concert is going to be a profitable business.
3. The frog is jealous of the nightingale.

WORKSHEET 27

1. The audience at the nightingale's debut were the animals of the bog from far and wide. They appreciated her sweet singing. The frog was spellbound. Ducks, herons, toads and tiddlers were so enraptured by the divine songs that they reacted strangely. While some cried, others asked her to continue singing.
2. The nightingale shook her head and twitched her tail. Then she closed her eyes, fluffed a wing and cleared her voice preparing to sing. What surprised her was the sudden croak of the frog.
3. The frog was very harsh towards the nightingale. He was a hard taskmaster as he made her practise even during the rainy weather, when she ought to have been resting. As a result, the nightingale began to shiver due to cold and tiredness. Her voice turned hoarse and started quivering.
4. The frog was heartless, cruel and greedy. He was jealous of all the praise the nightingale was getting. He wanted to crush her happiness by driving her on and on ruthlessly. He also wanted to overstrain her through continuous rehearsals so that she might lose her sweetness in singing.

WORKSHEET 28

1. The excessive appreciation made the nightingale so snobbish that she began to aspire for more recognition. When the wicked frog offered to train her in singing she could not guess that she was being duped and exploited. She felt herself to be fortunate that a music connoisseur of such a rank had shown interest in her. She didn't use her reasoning and common sense. In her greed to gain name and fame she accepted the frog's offer happily. Her immense popularity among the bog creatures made her very proud and snobbish. She became very crazy for more and more recognition. She felt helpless and weak in front of the frog. The frog made her sing persistently, overstraining her through continuous programmes and rehearsals. As a result, she became very weak and exhausted. She

had no strength to fight against the exploitation. She couldn't even bear the torture of the frog. The stress proved too much for her and she burst her veins and died. Some examples from the poem are given below:

- *"So the nightingale once more,
Quite unused to such applause
Sang till down without a pause."*
- *"Dearest Frog" the nightingale
Breathed; "This is a fairy tale,
And you're Mozart in disguise
Come to earth before my eyes".*

2. The extremity of the frog's cruelty exhausted the nightingale completely. She was unable to bear it any more. When the frog commanded her to sing as told, she began to shake like a dry leaf out of apprehension as to whether she would be able to come upto the mark or not. She was worried that she could not be able to please the frog. Her eyes filled with tears and everything became black before her. She could not speak in front of the frog but she tried her best to follow the instruction. She tried to bring more power in her song to please the frog. As a result, she puffed up her lungs. The stress proved too much for her and she burst her veins and died. Thus, the frog played a major role in the ultimate death of the nightingale. The following lines from the poem can be quoted in this connection:

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

WORKSHEET 29

1. Mirror.
 2. Clear and accurate.
 3. The mirror has no preconceived notions about any person or thing.
1. Mirror.
 2. It is looking at the opposite wall most of its time.
 3. Personification.
1. The wall shakes and dims with changes in the shades of light.
 2. The mirror and the wall.
 3. People who look into the mirror.
1. Metaphor.
 2. Both reflect faces.
 3. The woman is bending over a lake.

WORKSHEET 30

1. Personification is a figure of speech in which inanimate object and abstract notions are spoken of as having life and intelligence. In other words, personification is the practice of representing objects, qualities, etc. as humans in art and literature.

In this poem, the poet personifies the mirror. The mirror describes itself in its own words. It describes itself as silver-coloured and exact. It has no preconceived notions. It reflects the true image. It is thoroughly objective and unbiased.

2. The mirror is exact. It symbolises truthfulness. It is free from all distortions. It shows things as they are. It doesn't hesitate to show flaws, signs of old age or loss of beauty and youth. Objectivity is the main trait of the mirror. Whatever it sees, it reflects faithfully.
3. The mirror has four corners. It means the frame in which it is set has four corners. Four corners can also mean all the four directions, which covers the entire world. The poet says that the mirror is a little four-cornered god who reflects everything from all the four angles without preferences and prejudices. It is not cruel but only truthful.
4.
 - The mirror is not affected by emotions, love and hate. It is unbiased.
 - The mirror is not cruel but only truthful. It reflects what it sees without being affected by preferences and prejudices.

WORKSHEET 31

1. The poet personifies the mirror in the poem to describe its objectivity and truthfulness. The mirror reflects what it sees. It has no pre-conceived notions. It is free from all distortions. It is not cruel at all. It is only truthful. It doesn't hide anything. It presents things as they are. Unlike human beings it is not affected by emotions, love and hate. Objectivity is the main characteristic of the mirror. It is not a liar like candle or the moon, which help in our self-deception. An ageing woman may turn to them (candles or moon) for getting flattering and favourable impressions. But when she stands before the mirror she sees what actually she is. In it, she has dissolved her youth and beauty. Every morning, she comes to the mirror hoping to see her youthful beauty but gets to see only her old wrinkled face. Thus, the mirror's reflection of the woman continues to be true and real. It doesn't please her by presenting before her an image of hers she would like to see.

Through the poem, the poet Sylvia Plath conveys the message to the readers that instead of living in the world of illusions, one should accept reality wholeheartedly. One should be true just like the mirror.

2. The mirror describes itself as a silver-coloured smooth surfaced object. It gives a perfectly true image. It shows whatever it sees in all its exactness. It doesn't conceal anything. It doesn't hesitate to display flaws, signs of old age or loss of beauty and youth. It is free from all distortions. Like God, it sees the truth and views everything from all the angles. It is completely unaffected by emotions, love and hate. People may call it cruel, but it is not. It is only truthful. It is not a liar like a candle or the moon who conceal blemishes. It always remains truthful and objective.

WORKSHEET 32

1. The mirror spends most of its time meditating on the opposite wall. It is actually fixed at one point on the wall and therefore constantly look at the wall opposite it. All the time seeing its reflection on its surface, the wall has become a part of its existence.
2. People's faces and the darkness disturb the mirror's contemplation of the opposite wall as they stand between them (the mirror and the wall) every now and then.
3. The mirror has been compared with the lake because both reflect everything in its true likeness. Whatever falls on the surface of the lake is drowned in it. Just like that the mirror also swallows whatever falls on its surface.
4. The woman is searching for her lost beauty and youth. Once she was beautiful and young. Now she has grown old with wrinkles on her face. She can't come to terms with her ageing face. Looking at herself, she wonders: "Is this me?" She is not ready to accept the harsh reality. Instead, she tries to find out where she has lost her youthful beauty.

WORKSHEET 33

1. Refer to Answer No.1 of Worksheet 39.
2. The mirror is not at all cruel. It is only truthful. Free from all distortions it reflects things as they are. It hides nothing, neither age nor fading youth and beauty. The woman has been in a habit looking into the mirror from her very young age. Once she was young and beautiful. She could see her youthful beauty in the mirror. With the passing of time the

young girl is drowned into the mirror. And now when she sees her face in it she feels acute pain. She has grown old and sees the image of a wrinkled face in the mirror. The realisation of loss of beauty and youth fills her eyes with tears. But it is not the mirror which is responsible for tears in her eyes. Rather it is the realisation of harsh reality that turns the woman into deep cry.

WORKSHEET 34

- I.
 1. The person whom the poet loves.
 2. It applies to poet's verse.
 3. Distorted.
- II.
 1. The god of war.
 2. Poet's verse.
 3. The speaker here is the poet.
- III.
 1. Forgetful.
 2. It forgets everything.
 3. It means being in one's memory.
- IV.
 1. The day of the last judgement.
 2. Immortal.
 3. Memory of lovers.

WORKSHEET 35

1. By the phrase 'the gilded monuments of princes' we mean the statues of powerful princes or kings covered with gold.
The rich and the powerful people get their monuments and statues built so that people in coming generations may not forget them.
2. Monuments and statues are subject to decay. No doubt, they are strong structures but they can be damaged or destroyed by wars at any moment. Thus, the fate of monuments and statues is unpredictable. They can stand for years or can be destroyed in a moment.
3. This great piece of poetry will not be ravaged by the time. The words of this sonnet will outlive all man-made monuments and memorials. The poet's friend will find a permanent place in the eyes of all the future generations. This poem will immortalise his memory till the doomsday or the day of the Last Judgement. He will dwell in the eyes of lovers till the day of Judgement.
4. A sonnet is a poem of fourteen lines with a structured rhyme scheme. A single thought is developed thoroughly in these fourteen lines. This sonnet has

three quatrains and a couplet. The rhyme scheme is *ab, ab; ab, ab; ab, ab; aa*. The poetic devices used are metaphors like 'sluttish time' and 'oblivious enmity' and alliterations like 'wasteful wars' and 'unswept stone, besmeared with sluttish'. The use of personification is also done quite effectively.

WORKSHEET 36

1. Shakespeare uses alliteration to heighten the musical quality of the sonnet. Some examples from the poetry 'Not Marble, Nor the gilded monuments' are given below:
Use of alliterations in the poem:
 - (i) marble monuments
 - (ii) shall shine
 - (iii) wasteful war
 - (iv) shall statues
 - (v) wear world

2. A sonnet is a poem of fourteen lines, each containing ten syllables, and a fixed pattern of rhyme scheme. This sonnet contains three quatrains and a couplet. The rhyme scheme is *ab, ab; ab, ab; ab, ab; aa*. A single thought is developed thoroughly in this poem. It is written in praise of the poet's friend and patron. It will be a living record of his memory. It will survive wasteful wars, tumults and the ravages of time.

In the first quatrain, the poet draws a comparison between poetry and monuments. The princes, rulers and the rich erect gold-plated monuments and memorials of stone. They erect these memorials and statues to perpetuate their memory. But with the passage of time these monuments and memorials lie neglected, damaged and besmeared with 'sluttish' time. However, the words of this 'powerful rhyme' outlive these memorials and monuments.

The same idea is developed in the second and third quatrains and concluded in the couplet. Wasteful wars and tumults overturn statues and 'root out' the work of masonry or huge monuments of stone. But this poem will outlive all these and even the wrath of Mars. It will survive as living memory of his friend and patron. Neither death nor enmity will obscure his 'praise' and 'memory'. He will find a permanent place in the eyes of lovers and the coming generations. This poem will immortalise him till the day of the Last Judgement.

The poet uses metaphors like 'sluttish time' and 'oblivious enmity'. He also makes very effective use of alliterations like 'shall shine', 'shall still' and 'unswept stone, besmeared with sluttish'. The use of blank verse heightens the effect of perfection.

WORKSHEET 37

- I.** 1. Mrs Slater is speaking these lines. Henry is her husband.
2. A writing desk with drawers.
3. Her materialistic and selfish attitude.
- II.** 1. Mrs Slater to Ben, her brother-in-law.
2. The speaker sent for Dr Pringle because her father was ill.
3. The speaker became silent.
- III.** 1. Abel Merryweather. He is Ben's father-in-law.
2. Ben thinks that his father-in-law died without paying the premium of his insurance.
3. That Ben is a mean person.
- IV.** 1. Abel is frustrated with the behaviour of his daughter. So, he tells these words to one of his daughters, Melia.
2. They behave with him rudely, because they are selfish persons and want to grab all his belongings
3. Foolish behaviour.

WORKSHEET 38

1. The play 'The Dear Departed' is a satirical play which exposes the degradation of moral values in the British middle class. Mrs Slater and Mrs Jordan represent the characters who have lost all moral values. The moment they come to know that their father is dead they become active to grab all his belongings. They have no concern for the dead father. However, Abel, their father gets up and exposes his daughters. He also disowns them.
2. Mrs Slater was one of the daughters of Abel Merryweather. She played the most dominant role in the play. She was a vigorous, plump, red-faced, vulgar woman prepared to do any amount of straight talking to get her own way.
3. She represents a great materialistic character in the play. She has no emotion, no relation, but only her own-self. She is completely feelingless. She is prepared to do any amount of straight talking to get her own way. After she gets confirmed about the death of her father, she tries to grab all the essentials of her father first. Then she turns her attention to his insurance policy. She doesn't want anyone to come there before she takes everything in her possession. She has no sympathy for anyone.

4. When Mrs Slater and Mrs Jordan come to know that their father was no more, they wore black dresses to show their mourning. They informed their relatives about the death of Abel. In the meantime, they made plans to grab all his belongings. They didn't care for his funeral. Instead they wanted to grab all the things before any outsider come there for mourning.

WORKSHEET 39

1. • Mrs Slater is one of the daughters of Abel Merryweather. She is a lady of overpowering nature. She instructs how to pose to be a perfect mourner before the visitors. She expresses her mourning in a very perfect way before the outsiders. She dominates her husband and compels him to do according to her wishes.
• She is a very greedy woman. After she gets confirmed about the death of her father, she tries to grab all the essentials of her father first. She takes her daughter into confidence and grabs the bureau of her father. She asks her husband to take his (father's) slippers. She takes the mantelpiece from her father's room. Then she turns her attention to his insurance policy and also wants to get sure that he had paid its premiums.
• Mrs Slater is also very rude in her behaviour. She has no feeling for anyone.
2. Stanley Houghton's 'The Dear Departed' is a play that exposes the degradation of moral values in the British society. The theme is put in the form of a story of a family affair represented by two sisters Mrs Slater and Mrs Jordan. Their father Mr Abel is shown to be dead. The behaviour of the daughters and their husbands after the confirmation of Abel's death is changed completely. They are not at all concerned with the dead body or the funeral rites. Instead they take care of the things like slippers, mantelpiece, bureau, insurance policy etc. that belonged to Abel. They want to grab all these things before any outsiders come there for mourning. They even want to get sure whether Abel had paid the last premium of the policy. They are in hurry because their relatives are to reach there any moment. To show their mourning, they have worn black dresses. They pose to be in deep grief. But they aren't at all. Abel is dead in their knowledge and therefore their first concern is to arrange his funeral in a perfect manner. But their attitude shows they have no attachment with him. They are concerned only with his belongings.

WORKSHEET 40

- I.** 1. Abel. His family members think that he is dead.
2. He thinks that Henry will die first in his house. He thinks so because Henry is not healthy enough.
3. He is speaker's son-in-law.
- II.** 1. Mrs Slater speaks these words to her father, Abel.
2. The speaker is speaking about her father's slippers.
3. The speaker's selfish character is revealed here.
- III.** 1. She is Ben's wife. She calls Henry a poor creature.
2. He has to do according to the wishes of his wife.
3. Mrs Slater. She wants silence from Mrs Jordan.
- IV.** 1. Abel is speaking these words to his daughters.
2. 'It' here refers to Abel's will. Abel thinks to destroy his will because he does not find his daughter worthy of it.
3. He disowns his selfish daughters.

WORKSHEET 41

1. Mrs Jordan is Mrs Slater's sister. As soon as Mrs Slater comes to know about Abel's death, she sends her sister (Mrs Jordan) a telegram. She is sure that Mrs Jordan will arrive to mourn their father's death. But Henry, her husband, has doubt about the arrival of Mrs Jordan. He has in his mind the quarrel which had occurred between the two sisters a few years ago and she (Mrs Jordan) had said that she would never set foot in her (Mrs Slater's) house again.
2. Mrs Slater plans to outshine the Jordans by getting a new dress of mourning ready. This shows her cheap mindedness and low morals. Even in the time of mourning, she tries to prove someone lower than herself.
3. Mrs Slater is very fond of grandfather's bureau. So, when she comes to know about his death, she wants to grab it first. But she has a fear that her sister, Mrs Jordan, might take it away seeing it in grandfather's room. Hence, she plans to shift the bureau from his room. She plans to keep it down in another room before the arrival of her sister and her husband.
4. Mrs. Jordan thinks that grandfather died because her sister, Mrs Slater, didn't go for another doctor. She (Mrs Slater) waited for Dr Pringle who was out of station. It is 'a fatal mistake' in the eyes of Mrs Jordan.

WORKSHEET 42

1. 10 June, 20××

I have seen long life. It has been full of wonderful experiences. The ups and downs and joys and sorrows have been some of the unforgettable moments. One thing is sure that these experiences have made me learn a real life situation. But the most bitter experience I had in my life was the behaviour of my own daughters. They proved themselves too materialistic. One day, I was in deep sleep. Actually I wanted to try my daughters' concern for me. I posed to be dead. The moment they knew about my death they became very active. They took away my slippers, mantelpiece, bureau and many more things from my room. They were also trying to get the insurance policy and its premium receipt. I was feeling everything and was listening to their talk. They were not at all worried about my funeral. I remained shocked at their selfish behaviour. It was really too much. I had not even imagined in my dream that my daughters would be so materialistic. Such daughters should be taught lessons. I got up suddenly. I exposed their behaviour and snapped all relations with them. They begged their pardon. But I was so pained at their excessive selfishness that it was impossible for me to forgive them. Finally I disowned them and decided to marry a widow. I also changed my will. But it was really a very painful experience.

2. The two sisters Mrs Slater and Mrs Jordan are a prey to moral degradation. When they come to know that their father Abel is no more they become very active. They wear black dresses to show their mourning. But they are not at all grieved at their father's death. Instead they take care of the things that belonged to their father. They grab his slippers, mantelpiece, bureau, insurance policy, etc. They even want to get sure whether Abel (their father) had paid the last premium of the policy. They are in hurry because their relatives are to reach there any moment. They become too much greedy. They really possess a very low grade mentality. After all Abel is their father. After his death, they should think about the arrangement of his funeral. But their attitude shows they have no attachment with him.

In the meantime it so happens that Abel gets up suddenly. He was feeling everything and was listening to his daughters' talk. He is shocked to know the reality of his daughters. In extreme frustration he exposes them and snaps all relations with them. He even disowns them and decides to marry a widow. He also changes his will.

NOVEL/LONG READING TEXT

WORKSHEET 1

1. When Anne starts keeping a diary she is very clear in her mind about the purpose in which she wants to confide her deeper feeling about every thing and she hopes the diary will be a source of comfort and support. In this, she was not disappointed. She uses the diary as a tool for self-expression and self-understanding and comes to depend on it to keep her spirits buoyant. As she writes she examines her own personality. That is why she is on that way and how does she interact with others. As she thinks about these topics she knows that she has two facets. On the one side, there is a talkative and imprudent girl while on the other side, there is a thoughtful and noble girl who is always trying to improve her personality.
2. Anne's faith in God and religion is not something that she learns from her parents. She develops a religious faith to help her in the difficult situation she has to face in life. It is something she is developing from within herself. Her confinement has forced her to consider life in a way that might not have developed until much later. As she had a normal childhood where there was love and freedom but in the difficult situation during hiding. Her religious faith helps her have stoic attitude to the situation. She thinks that being able to believe in a higher power is a blessing for anyone. Although she is not interested in any particular religious doctrine. The fact that her friend Peter lacks any religious faith is a cause of disappointment to her.

WORKSHEET 2

1. Anne explores love and questions the meaning of life in a way that is quite typical of a young teen. Yet she was quite extraordinary under the circumstances under which she lives. Her portrayal provides a stark glimpse into her extraordinary ordeal. She captivates the reader with an innocence that contrasts the stark reality of her situation. She longs for the days she lived in her childhood with her parents and friends. In her diary she remains optimistic and wishes for the best. Being nature lover she wants to see the changes in nature, to breath in open air and to move under the blue sky. Furthermore being growing teenager, she wants to love and to be loved.

2. Anne Frank's relationship with her Judaism is one which can be surmised from her writing. A label cannot be put on her religious beliefs that the entries in her diary represent the depth or complexity of her relationship with God, Judaism and her cultural Jewish heritage. It is commonly assumed that Edith Frank (mother) and Margot (sister) were religious members of the family who usually visit synagogue, while Otto Frank (father) and Anne stayed at home. The Frank family observed Jewish holidays. The family seems to have been proud of their Jewish heritage. Anne's age inhibits our ability to qualify or quantify her level of religious feeling or her relationship with Judaism. Over all, Anne of the diary identified herself with the Jewish people. She feels deeply for their sufferings from which the family is temporarily spared. It refers to her Jewish faith and God.

WORKSHEET 3

1. Anne observes in her surrounding the status of woman. She does not regard either her mother nor Mrs. Van Daan. Neither of whom had careers outside the home as role models. She decides that for her, loving a husband and raising children would not give her sufficient fulfilment. She wants to make her world distinguish to the traditional woman like her mother and Mrs. Van Daan. She wants to make a huge impact on the world. Her writing reflects a distinct feminist consciousness ready to emerge. She considers woman's inferiority to man as a great injustice. Through her diary she understands herself as a growing woman and figures out her role in her future life.
2. Anne thought that they, who were so spick and span at home, had sunk to such a low level of standard. She thought that during their stay in the secret Annexe in hiding, their manners had gone for a nought. For instance, ever since they had been there, they had one oilcloth on their table, which, owing to so much use, was not one of the cleanest. Anne herself had tried to clean it with a dirty dishcloth, which was more of holes than a cloth. The table didn't do them much help, in spite of hard scrapping. The Van Daans had been sleeping on the same linen bedsheet the whole winter, one could not wash it there because the soap powder they got in the ration was not sufficient, and besides it was not good enough. Mr. Frank went about in worn-out trousers and his tie was beginning to show signs of wear too. Mrs Frank's corsets had split and were too old to be

repaired, while Margot went about in a brassiere two sizes too small for her. Margot and Mrs. Frank had managed the whole winter with three vests shared between them, and Anne's clothes were getting so small that they even could not reach her tummy.

WORKSHEET 4

1. It was an unpleasant fact that van Daans have run right out of money but the good news for them was the Koophuis was ready to sell their clothes to a furrier for them. Mrs. Van Daan did not want to part with anything from her pile of coats, dresses, and shoes. Same was the case with Mr. Van Daan who was also not ready to dispose of his suits. They had a terrific fight of words upstairs about it but later they agreed that they would sell Mrs. Van Daan's fur coat. It was a fur coat made from rabbit skin which she had worn for seventeen years. They got 325 florins for it, an enormous sum of money for them. This was the cause of another fight between them. Mrs. Van Daan wanted to keep the money with her so that she could buy new clothes after the war. Mr. Van Daan made it clear to her that the money was urgently needed for the household. There were yells, screams, stamping of feet and abuses between them.
2. Otto Frank was a responsible person when he found it unsafe to live at Frankfurt, Germany. He moved his family to Amsterdam as the Nazis came to power and began to enforce cruel laws enacted against the Jewish population. In Amsterdam Otto enjoyed some success as a businessman but he kept close watch on the spreading power of the Nazis. When the Germans invaded Netherlands he moved his family into hiding in a small area above his office. They were joined by the Van Dann family. Many of his employers aided the hidaways as they waited and prayed for an end to their terrifying ordeal. The war took a terrible toll on Holland, and food became quite scarce. Starvation and crime became rampant in the small country which worsened the plight of the Frank family and their friends. Otto Frank tried his best to save them from the ordeals.

WORKSHEET 5

1. Mrs. Van Daan's actual name is Auguste Van Pels but Anne calls her Petronella Van Daan in her diary. She is Mr. Van Daan's wife. Anne initially describes Mrs. Van Daan as a friendly teasing woman, but later calls her an instigator. She is a fatalist and

can be petty, egoistical, flirtatious, stingy and disagreeable. Mrs Van Daan frequently complains about the family situation. She is argumentative in nature. So most often there had been a terrible argument between her and her husband Van Daan but she loves her son Peter when he was punished by Mr. Van Daan and was not allowed to eat. Mrs. Van Daan wanted to save a piece of bread for her darling son. As she keeps busy in criticism so Anny does not admire or respect her. Mrs Van Daan does not survive two wars but the exact date of her death is unknown.

2. Mr. Kugger was working in Otto Frank's office. He was one of those who helped the Frank in the annex. He was very clever. So he did his best for safety of people living in Annex. He built bookcase in front of the entrance to hiding place which swung out on its hinges and opened like a door so that nobody could identify the secret hiding. Time to time he have them news of outside. He was very cautious in nature. Victor Kugler along with Kleimas was arrested in 1944 but he managed his escape in 1945. He immigrated to Canada in 1955 and died in Toronto in 1981.

WORKSHEET 6

1. Anne Frank was a young Dutch girl of German-Jewish origin. She was the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank. In her school days, she was a cheerful and lively girl who loved to play ping-pong with her friends. She had a large circle of friends who always treated her passionately, lovely parents, and a caring sister. Yet at the age of thirteen she felt quite alone in the world.

She lacked a real friend in whom she could confide. She was never confident enough to bring out all kinds of feelings that lay buried deep in her heart. For this reason only she treated her diary as an intimate friend with whom she could easily and openly share her views on life.

Anne was not an ordinary teenaged girl who wanted to put down a series of plain and blunt facts in a diary like most children of her age did. She was a good writer and knew well how to put witty as well as serious thoughts on to paper. When she was given the subject "A Chatterbox" to write on as a punishment in her class, she did it with amusement. In her real life also, she wanted to become a professional writer. She was as talkative as her mother, but sometimes as calm as a river.

Over the course of her two years in hiding, Anne grew from a spoiled, somewhat naive young girl of

thirteen to a self-aware young women of fifteen. During her time in the annexe, she suffered from boredom, despair and the persecution of those around her.

2. In one of her letters to Kitty, Anne described each resident of the annexe on the dining table. She described Dussel as a person who loved food more than anything else. While eating on the table, he never looked up, ate and didn't talk. And if one had to talk, let it be about food only. You served him enormous food and the word "No" was never heard, even when the food was good, and not often when it was bad. He never refused to eat whatever one would offer him to eat.

His favourite spot was the lavatory. Five times a day he used his favourite place without any embarrassment. His love for food made him to do so. This showed how big a gourmand he was. He had a big appetite for any type of eatable. Such was his love for food. For this reason only, Anne said that "No" was never heard for food from Dussel.

WORKSHEET 7

1. Helen Keller became an inspiration to those who would once have had no hope in life. Although she became deaf and blind as a result of contracting suspected scarlet fever before she was two years old, she went on to still accomplish a great deal. She was a very difficult child, given to tantrums, but break through for Helen Keller came when her teacher Anne, persisted with to make her understand that touching shapes and letters were her means of communication. Helen Keller was the first deaf and blind person to be graduated with a college degree and ultimately published 14 books. She met every president of the United States from Calvin Coolidge to John F Kennedy and wrote to eight presidents of the United States, from Theodore Roosevelt in 1903 to Lyndon B Johnson in 1965, receiving letters from all of them. She worked for many organisations for disabled and advocated for women and against child labour.
2. Helen suffered a stroke in 1960 and from 1961 onwards she lived quietly at Arcan Ridge, her home in Westport, Connecticut, one of the four main places she lived during her lifetime. She made her last major public appearance in 1961 at Washington D.C, Lions Clubs International Foundation meeting. She received the Lions Humanitarian Award for her life time of service to humanity and for providing the inspiration for the adoption by Lions Clubs Foundation of their sight conservation and aid to

blind programs. During that visit to Washington, she also called on President John F Kenedy at the White House. Helen Keller died on June 1, 1968; a few weeks short of her 88th birthday. Her ashes were placed next to her companions, Anne Sullivan, Macy and Polly in St. Joseph's Chapel of Washington.

WORKSHEET 8

1. The name of Laura Bridgman and Helen Keller will always be linked together. Dr. Sammuel Gridley Howe who taught Laura is the great pioneer on whose work that of Miss Sullivan and other teacher of the deaf blind immediately depend. Dr. Howe always kept scientific attitude. He never forgot to keep his records of Laura Bridgman in the fashion of one who works in a laboratory. The result is, his records are systematic and careful. From a scientific standpoint, it is unfortunate that it was impossible to keep such a complete record of Helen Keller's development. Laura always reminded an object of curious study. Helen Keller became so rapidly a distinctive personality that she kept her teacher in breathless race to meet the needs of her pupil with no time or strength to make a scientific study. As soon as a thing was done a definite goal passed. The teacher did not look back and described the way she had come.
2. For a long time the narrator was still—she was not thinking of the beads in her lap but was trying to find a meaning for the word 'love'. At that time the sun had been under a cloud all day, and there had been brief showers; but suddenly the sun broke forth in all its southern splendour. She enquired from Miss Sullivan whether what she saw was 'love'. Miss Sullivan replied that love is something like the clouds that were in the sky before the sun came out. She explained that one cannot touch the clouds, but one can feel the rain and know how glad the flowers and the thirsty earth are to have it after a hot day. She said that one cannot touch love either, but one can feel the sweetness it pours into everything. She added that without love one would not be happy or want to play.

WORKSHEET 9

1. Miss Sullivan has begun where Dr. Howe left-off. He invented the instrument, the physical means of working but the teaching of language is quite another thing from the mechanical means by which language may be taught. Miss Sullivan came upon

the practical way of teaching language by the natural method. Dr. Howa was groping but he never got this idea that a deaf child should not be taught each word separately by definition, but should be given language by endless repetition of language which it does not understand. And this is Miss Sullivan's great discovery. All day long in their play time and work time Miss Sullivan kept spelling in to her pupil's hand and by that Helen Keller absorbed words, just as the child in the cradle absorbs words by hearing thousands of them before he uses one and by associating the words on the occasion of their utterance. She never liked to talk to the child about distasteful thing and preferred to satisfy the questions of her pupil.

2. The narrator said that her teacher made her life sweet and useful. It was her teacher's genius, her quick sympathy, her loving tact which made the first years of the narrator's education so beautiful. It was because her teacher seized the right moment to impart knowledge that made knowledge so pleasant and acceptable to her. Her teacher realised that a child's mind is like a shallow brook which ripples and dances merrily over the story course of its education and reflects here a flower, there a bush, yonder a fleecy cloud, and she attempted to guide the narrator's mind on its way, knowing that like a brook it (mind) should be fed by mountain streams and hidden springs, until it broadened out into a deep river.

WORKSHEET 10

1. Helen imagined a change in the attitude of common people. She thought that the highest result of education is tolerance. Long ago men fought and died for their faith but it took ages to teach them the other kind of courage, the courage to recognize the faiths of their brethren and their rights of conscience. Tolerance is the first principle of community. It is the spirit which conserves the best that all men think. She imagined the clouds parting slowly. The restraining hand of tolerance is upon the inquisitor and the humanist utters a message of peace to the prosecuted.
2. Helen who cannot hear or see remains happy in spite of her deprivations. She tells that her happiness is based on her faith, so thoughtful that it becomes the philosophy of life. According to her, happiness is indisputable right of every dull, mean or wise man. It is curious to observe what different ideals of happiness people cherish, and in what singular place the look for the well being of their life. Many

look for it in the hoarding of riches, some in the pride of power and other in the achievements of art and literature. Most people measure their happiness in terms of physical pleasure and material possession. Helen who has every reason to sit in a corner with folded hand and weeps on her disabilities remains happy. She announces the secret of her happiness is optimism.

WORKSHEET 11

1. Edward Everett Hale (1829-1900) was a great writer, teacher and unitarian minister. He was the author of essays and short stories, '*The man without a country*' which he wrote in 1863. It was his most famous story. Helen called him one of her very oldest friends. She had known him since she was eight. His wise, tender sympathy had been the support of Miss Sullivan and Helen. Over many rough places, in the times of trial and sorrow, his strong hand had helped Helen. His teachings were beautifully expressed in his own life. He had been a prophet and an inspirer of man.
2. Before Miss Sullivan entered the narrator's life, the narrator was unaware of what the future held for her. Anger and bitterness had preyed upon her continually for weeks. She felt like she was a ship stuck in a dense fog, trying to find its way to the shore; the ship was without a compass or sounding-line and had no way of knowing how near the harbour was. The soul cried for light wordlessly. After she spent a few days with Miss Sullivan she learned to spell in an uncomprehending way a great many words and a few verbs like sit, stand and walk. After several weeks she understood that everything had a name. The word "water" awakened her soul, gave it light, hope, joy, and set it free. She now knew that everything had a name and each name gave birth to a new thought. She saw everything with the strange, new sight that had come to her. She remembered many words like mother, father, sister, teacher – words that were to make the world bloom for her. She said that it would have been difficult to find a happier child that she was as she lay in her crib and lived over the joys that had bought her and for the first time she longed for a new day to come.

WORKSHEET 12

1. The narrator was given a big doll by her aunt and it was made out of towels. It was the most comical shapeless thing; it had no nose, mouth, ears or

eyes—nothing that even the imagination of a child could convert into a face. Curiously enough the absence of eyes struck her more than all the defects put together. She pointed that out to everybody persistently but no one seemed equal to the task of providing the doll with eyes. She had a bright idea and the problem was solved. She tumbled off the seat and searched under it until she found her aunt's cape which was trimmed with large beads. She pulled two beads off and indicated to her that she wanted her to sew them on her doll. Her aunt raised her hand to her eyes in a questioning way and the narrator nodded energetically. The beads were sewed in the right place and the narrator could not contain her joy. This showed how she felt about the lack of eyes or sight whether in objects or in human beings. She felt that the doll was incomplete if it had no eyes. Moreover it also showed how impatient she was to restore the eyes to the doll in order to give it a semblance of sight. She also felt that absence of eyes was the biggest of all defects put together.

2. The narrator's father used to edit a newspaper. He was most loving and indulgent, devoted to his home seldom leaving them, except in the hunting season. He was a great hunter and a celebrated shot. Next to his family he loved his dogs and his gun. His hospitality was great, almost to a fault and he seldom came home without bringing a guest. His special pride was the big garden where, it was said, he raised the finest watermelons and strawberries in the county. To the narrator he brought the first ripe grapes and the choicest berries. He had a caressing touch which he used as he led the narrator from tree to tree, from vine to vine. He was eagerly delighted in whatever pleased the narrator.

He was a famous story-teller; after the narrator had acquired language he used to spell clumsily into her hand his cleverest anecdotes; nothing pleased him more than to have the narrator repeat them at an opportune moment.

UNIT ASSIGNMENTS

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 1

8. 1. The word 'him' refers to the frog.
2. She was apprehensive of the frog's anger and her failure before the audience.
3. She had overworked herself by practising all the time. This caused her death.

Or

1. Mrs Jordan. She is Amelia's sister.
2. To get confirmed about grandfather's conditions.
3. She finds her father lying motionless on bed.

Or

1. Mrs Packletide was the sportswoman.
 2. She was waiting for the tiger.
 3. By 'a thumb-nail pack of patience cards' we mean small-sized playing cards to play solitaire, (a game for one person played on a board with pegs).
9. 1. The two boys polished shoes, sold fruit, hawked newspapers, took the tourists to the places of their interest and did many other jobs to earn money.
2. Refer to Answer No.1 of Worksheet 10.
3. The woman has been seeing her face in the mirror since she was a young girl. Now the young girl has grown into an ageing woman with wrinkles on her face. She is not ready to accept this harsh reality. She cries out all of a sudden at the realisation of loss of beauty and youth.
5. Grandfather finds his daughters excessive selfish. They are concerned only for his belongings. They have no attachment with him. Soon their materialistic attitude is exposed. Hence, grandfather decides to teach them a lesson. He disowns them and changes his will. He also declares that he will marry a widow, Mrs Shorrock.
10. Refer to Answer No.1 of Worksheet 16 and Answer No.2 of Worksheet 22.

Or

Refer to Answer No.1 of Worksheet 3.

11. Anne's feelings about the Annex constantly change. Most of the time Anne realizes that she and her family are very fortunate to have the Annex as a place to hide. She values the kindness and generosity of her father's non Jewish colleagues who are at risk of their lives to provide them with food and supplies. However, Anne complains about the miserable, physical and emotional conditions of the annex and the confinement bothers her. She longs for nature and opens sky and laments that she cannot explore the world compared to her formerly comfortable life. Anne must live with eight people under severe conditions. She eats rotten potatoes day after day, has no privacy, deals with the miseries of Annex and her soul longs for her former life.

Or

Arthur Gilman (1837-1909) was a major figure in advancing higher education for women. Gilman was one of the founders of Redcliff college and served, as its first regent. He then founded the Cambridge school for young ladies where he shouldered the responsibility as director. Mr. Gilman learnt figure alphabet to give Helen instructions. He instructed Helen in English literature. As he had a broad views of history and literature so his clever explanations made her work easier and full of pleasure. Mr. Gilman was very humble and cooperative to Helen during examination. He read all the papers to her by means of manual alphabat. Mr Gilman was sympathetic so he spelled to her what she had written and Helen made such changes as she thought necessary.

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 2

8. 1. Candles and moon are the liars here.
2. Because they hide the signs of old age on the face of the lady.
3. It reflects faithfully what it sees.

Or

1. Abel speaks these lines to his daughters.
2. He teaches a lesson to his daughters by disowning them.
3. Wedding of grandfather with Mrs John sorrocks.

Or

1. The word 'they' here refers to five gold guineas.
2. Ali utters these words to the post office clerk to make him do a favour for him.
3. Ali requests the clerk to make him do a favour for him.
9. 1. Both the boys were of tender age. Nicola was of 13 and Jacopo was of 12. Yet they were able to do a variety of works. They polished shoes, sold fruit, hawked newspapers, took the tourist out to the places of their interest, etc. They showed great sincerity while doing these works. Perhaps their responsibilities had made them mature much before their age.
2. Refer to Answer No.2 of Worksheet 14.
3. A quatrain is a poem or verse of a poem that has four lines. Shakespeare in the first quatrain of this Sonnet says that neither buildings of stone nor the gold-plated monuments built by the powerful kings shall live longer than the powerful

poem written by him in praise of his friend. The memory of the poet's friend will remain for ever. It is not subject to decay.

4. The frog criticised the nightingale saying that she lacked the skill of singing. She had no control over her emotions. She craved for fame only. She was very impractical.
5. Grandfather plans to do three things on Monday next. Out of three two things are given below:
- He will go to the lawyer and alter his will.
 - He will go to St Philip's Church and get married.

10. Refer to Answer No.2 of Worksheet 11.

Or

One should not trust anyone blindly. One should have the ability to judge people. One should keep control over one's sentiments in all situations. One who lacks self-confidence and are guided by others, always meet death or disasters. There is no dearth of insensitive and ruthless people in the world. These people can easily dupe and exploit those who are simple and gullible. The nightingale is very simple and is unaware of the quality of her voice. She is easily misled by the frog, who is callous and greedy. The frog is far too inferior to her in voice and capability. But as he is a very wicked creature, he easily misguides the nightingale. Had the nightingale had faith and belief in her own abilities, she would not have met such a tragic end. She was too simple to understand the ways of this manipulative world.

Hence, it is important for everyone to develop one's reasoning instead of resorting to foolish sentimentality. One should know the skill of safeguarding one's self from being exploited. Everyone should derive a lesson from this poem. One should not be so callous and ruthless like the frog and so simple and short-sighted like the nightingale.

11. Anne always felt sick on seeing women's status inferior to men. She found it unfair and she did not find any reason for this great injustice. Men dominated women from the very beginning because of their greater physical strength. Most often she thought that the women should be respected as well. "Soldiers and war heroes are honoured and commemorated, explorers and granted immortal fame, martyrs are revered but how many. People look upon women too as soldiers". Such thinking always struck Anne. She thought that a woman commonly suffers more pain, illness and misery than

any war hero ever does. But she is not rewarded. She advocated that women are more courageous than big mouthed freedom fighters.

Or

Helen Keller was interested in the welfare of blind persons in other countries as she was for those in her own country. Helen's ability to empathise with the individual citizen in need as well as her ability to work with world leaders to shape global policy on vision loss made her a supremely effective ambassador for disabled person worldwide. Her effective participation in this area began as early as 1915, when the permanent Blind War Relief Fund, later called the American Braille Press, was founded. She was member of its first board of directors. She began her globe circling tours on behalf of those with vision loss when she was appointed counsellor on international relation. During seven trips between 1946 and 1957, she visited 35 countries in five continents and met with world leaders such as Winston Churchill and Jawahar Lal Nehru.

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 3

8. 1. They built monuments to remain in the memory of future generations.
2. The poet compares his verse with monuments.
3. Covered with gold.

Or

1. Henry speaks these words to his wife.
2. The Jordans (Ben & Mrs Jordan)
3. They are expected to come on grandfather's death.

Or

1. The two boys, the narrator talks about are Nicola and Jacopo.
2. They show great seriousness while doing different works to earn their living.
3. They display such seriousness because they want to earn more and more in order to pay the bills of the hospital where their sister is admitted.
9. 1. Ali was an old man who lived a lonely life. He used to go to the post office everyday. Since the last five years he had no news of his daughter Miriam, who started living with her husband in the Punjab regiment after marriage. Ali was worried about her and visited the post office daily to enquire if there was a letter from her.

2 The villagers were offered one thousand rupees if they could arrange for a safe and comfortable shooting of a tiger. The tiger was dead but not due to the mortal bullet-wound but due to heart-failure caused by the sudden report of the rifle. But they tried to convince Mrs Packletide that she had shot the tiger. They did so to get their reward of one thousand rupees.

4. One should exercise one's individuality and reasoning without letting others lead blindly. One should also know what one's limitations and capabilities are.
5. Grandfather declared that he would change his will. He would give all his belongings to the one with whom he would stay at the time of his death. He didn't want to be robbed again. Finally, he declared that he was going to marry a widow. Thus, grandfather taught his selfish daughter by disowning them.

10.

Or

Refer to Answer No.1 of Worksheet 42.

11. Otto Frank is Anne's father. He comes from a wealthy family and spent most of his life in Germany. When Hitler rose to power in 1933, Mr. Frank reacted by relocating his family to Amsterdam, in the Netherlands. There he worked in the food products business. When the Nazis invaded the Netherlands he made arrangements for his family to go into hiding in the building in which he was once employed. He is Anne's favourite relative. She often calls him "Pim" and considers him her saviour and confidant in the Annex. He is the sole surviving member of his family. After the war he arranged for the publication of Anne's diary and died in the early 1980s.

Or

On April 5, 1887 less than a month after her arrival in Tuscumbia, Anne sought to resolve the confusion her pupil was having between the nouns "mug" and "milk" which Helen confused with the verb 'drink'. Anne took Helen to the water pump outside and put Helen's hand under the spout. As the cool water gushed over one hand she spelled into the other hand the word "w-a-t-e-r" first slowly then rapidly. Suddenly the signals hid meaning in Helen's mind. She knew that 'water' meant the wonderful cool substance over her hand. Quickly she stopped and touched earth and demanded its letter name and by night she had learned 30 words.

FULL MARKS ASSIGNMENT 1

SECTION A

1. The new SMS culture provides us the easiest way of communication.
 2. The phrase 'half-baked' language refers to incomplete and immature language.
 3. These people use SMS language in their CVs which is not appropriate.
 4. Students of all classes have started almost subconsciously using short forms in their answer papers.
 5. This young professional opines that there is no harm in using short forms as long as the message is clear.
 6. By using SMS language in examinations students are saving paper and helping examiners with their brevity.
 7. SMS language lambasts the rules of spellings of English words.
 8. By using SMS language we are trying to confer a common language on the globalising world in order to get all people to speak an understandable variety of the same basic language.
2. I.
1. Gandhiji believed in the principle that one should attain the right ends only by right means. He never allowed himself to use wrong means to attain the right ends.
 2. Gandhiji's writings and speeches shaped and nurtured the Indian freedom struggle and inspired countless individuals and showed them the right path. They explored and showed a new way of life and emphasized cultural values.
 3. The freedom of his concept cannot be attained through mere legislation and decrees. He was of the opinion that a society, to be really free, has to be organised for freedom and that organisation has to be started with the individual himself..
 4. Gandhiji's life was devoted to the service of mankind. He discouraged his countrymen from using wrong means to achieve the right ends because whatever they achieve by the use of wrong means would be only a distortion of the right end.

- II.
1. (d) emergency
 2. (b) punctiliousness
 3. (a) destroy
 4. (b) entrust

SECTION B

3. Hints:

- Junk food getting more popular in India.
 - Inclination of younger generation towards junk food.
 - Deviation from staple diet.
 - More costly, less energetic.
 - Obesity and stomach related problems.
 - hazardous to health.
4. would accumulate the profit on the sale of the milk every day and buy many cows with it. The cows would give her enough milk to make her rich. She would also buy many expensive dresses. Each day she would wear a new dress and thus she would look beautiful and smart. The young men of the locality would get attracted towards her. Each of them would express his desire to marry her. But she would reject them all because she would marry a prince. The girl was so lost in the daydream that she gave a proud shake of her head to express her rejection. As a result the can of milk on her head fell down and all the milk got spilled on the ground. The girl awoke from the daydream and shocked to assess the loss. She wept bitterly. She understood her folly and pledged not to repeat it again. Thus, she learnt a lesson to live in reality.
5. (a) nor (b) which
(c) on (d) got
(e) every (f) across
6. (a) swam swim (b) to ... for
(c) in ... into (d) knew ... know
(e) on ... to (f) a ... the
(g) get ... got (h) to ... for
7. (a) Juggling between course options and academic performance often takes a toll on youngsters.
(b) Peers can often aid you in making a final decision.
(c) Students are more prone to listening to their peers.

SECTION C

8. 1. The frog is speaking to the nightingale
2. To make better publicity for better earning.
3. *aa bb*

Or

1. Grandfather's daughter.
2. Because she was meeting her grandfather after a long gap.
3. She had come to her grandfather's house knowing about his death.

Or

1. Coachman Ali speaks these lines.
 2. Miriam is Ali's daughter.
 3. The postmaster's attitude towards the speaker is very rude.
9. 1. Refer to Answer No.3 of Worksheet 7.
2. Mrs Packletide decided to give a party in the honour of Loona Bimberton to show her (Loona) that she had done even more adventurous thing by shooting a tiger. She planned to present a tiger-claw brooch to Loona on her birthday.
 3. The poet personifies the mirror in the poem to describe its objectivity and truthfulness. The mirror reflects what it sees. It has no preconceived notions. It is free from all distortions. It is not cruel at all. It is only truthful. It does not hide anything. Through the poem the poet conveys the message to the readers that they should be as true as the mirror.
 4. Monuments and statues are subject to decay. No doubt, they are strong structures but they can be damaged or destroyed by wars at any moment. Thus, the fate of the monuments and statues is highly unpredictable.
 5. Mrs. Slater represents a great materialistic character in the play 'The Dear Departed'. She

has no emotion, no relation but only her own-self. The moment she comes to know that her father is no more, she becomes active to grab all his belongings. She takes his bureau, slippers and many other things. When her father gets up suddenly, she doesn't show any sign of happiness.

6. In extreme frustration grandfather decides to disown his selfish daughters. He tells them that on next Monday, he will do three things — firstly, he will go to the lawyer and after his will. Secondly, he will go to the insurance office and pay his premium and thirdly, he will go to St. Philip's Church and get married.

10. Nicola and Jacopo are the two young boys. Nicola is 13 and Jacopo is 12. But they show signs of maturity in their work and thought. The author says, "Yet in both these boyish faces there was a seriousness which was far beyond their years". The two small boys do a variety of works to earn more and more. They polish shoes, sell fruit, hawk newspapers, take the tourist out to the places of their interest and run errands. They do all these works with great seriousness. Their willingness to work is very striking.

They are orphans. They have no one in the world except their sister Lucia. Unfortunately Lucia is suffering from tuberculosis of the spine. She is under treatment in a hospital. Her two small siblings *i.e.* Nicola and Jacopo do hard work to earn more and more to pay the hospital bills regularly. They eat little and spend nothing on their clothes just to save money for the treatment of their sister. Their devotion to the cause, their selfless action and sincerity are highly commendable. It is difficult to find boys like them. They are really matchless.

11. Refer to Answer No.4 of Worksheet 1 (Novel/ Long Reading Text).

Or

Refer to Answer No.1 of Worksheet 5 (Novel/ Long Reading Text).

FULL MARKS ASSIGNMENT 2

SECTION A

1. 1. This happens because of the perception that women are not relevant to the wage and market economy.
2. A majority of women suffers from excessive work load, lack of proper nutrition and health care, repeated pregnancies, etc.
 3. Gender relations within the family need to be transformed. At the same time equality of status

and of opportunities of sexes need to be accepted and implemented in its entirety.

4. Gender equity is the process of being fair to women and men.
5. Gender equality requires equal enjoyment by women and men of socially valued goods, opportunities, resources and rewards.
6. Women suffer the most due to gender inequality. They are excluded or disadvantaged in relation to decision-making and access to economic and social resources.

7. It is essential to promote gender equality because only then women will be empowered in the true sense of the term.

8. Need of Gender Equality.

2. I. 1. Amitabh Bachchan is revered today as the ultimate megastar of the movies, the biggest Indian cinema has ever seen. He has been synonymous with superstardom for decades. Every Sunday evening, the people of Mumbai gather outside his Juhu home in the city to get a glimpse of this megastar.
2. Bachchan is very much aware of the tough times that he has seen in the past. Despite all successes today he has had an anxiety that tough times could return again without warning. He had to go through a severe financial crisis after the collapse of his company Amitabh Bachchan Corporation Ltd. His homes were attacked by lenders and his bank account had only a very insignificant amount.
3. Bachchan says so because anything can happen to him any time and he could lose everything. There is always going to be a risk and one should be aware of that risk and the fact that it could happen any moment. This one can do only when one never forgets one's failures of the past.
4. ABCL — Amitabh Bachchan Corporation Limited. Its new name is AB Corp. Amitabh Bachchan does not want to make it a large organisation because he has decided to focus on the creative aspect of cinema only.

- II. 1. (c) weakening
2. (c) succeed
3. (a) adulation
4. (d) destructive

SECTION B

3. Hints:

- Rag pickers and the drug addicts stole iron lids covering the drains.
 - Children and especially old are at risk in the night hours.
 - Information has been given to the Police.
 - Proper action is needed.
4. There were three friends who lived in a village. They didn't have any job. Their days were passing in extreme poverty. One day they set out to a town in

search of wealth. While they were passing through a forest they came across an old man. Pointing to a tree, the old man said to them that the wealth was lying under it. The three friends found a treasure of gold coins under the tree. They were happy to find the treasure and agreed to divide it equally. In the meantime, hunger overpowered them. So, one of them went to the market to buy food. On his way he began to plan to have the entire wealth himself by poisoning the food. The other two, on the other hand, planned to kill him on his return and divide the treasure between them.

The third ate his share and mixed poison in the rest. As soon as he returned, the other two pounced on him and murdered him. They then sat to eat food. Soon they were under the effect of the poison. They also lay dead. None of them could get the treasure.

Moral: Greed is a curse, should be nipped in the very beginning.

5. (a) is known (b) where
(c) between (d) their
(e) were taught (f) of
6. (a) Calling ... called (b) a ... the
(c) All ... the (d) have ... are
(e) Its ... Their (f) containing ... contain
(g) should ... can (h) from ... with
7. (a) It has been the centre of the American film industry.
(b) It has an ideal sunny climate and a varied terrain-most suited for film industry.
(c) Charlie Chaplin was the famous film personality in Hollywood.

SECTION C

8. 1. Because war can destroy monuments and statues.
2. According to the poet even the god of war cannot destroy his poetry.
3. Anything that continues to exist all the time

Or

1. Abel. He talks to his family members.
2. He has been badly treated by his family members.
3. Frustration.

Or

1. 'T' here refers to the nurse in the hospital where Lucia has been admitted.
2. 'They' here refers to the two small boys – Nicola and Jacopo.

3. They polish shoes, sell fruit, hawk newspapers and take the tourists out to the places of their interest.

9. 1. One day the narrator comes to know that the two small boys had a sister named Lucia. She has been admitted in a hospital for the cure of the tuberculosis of the spine. The two boys do a variety of works in order to earn more and more to pay the hospital bills.

The narrator doesn't reveal this secret to the boys for the sake of their sentiment.

2. Ali was a clever *Shikari* in his young age. But when his daughter got married, he understood the meaning of love and pain of separation. He could no longer enjoy the sportsman's pleasure and laughter at the bewildered terror of the young partridges bereft of their parents.

3. The heartless frog forced the nightingale to sing even in rain and cold. He made her sing persistently, overstraining her through continuous programmes and rehearsals. Because of their mental and physical tortures, the nightingale grew more and more tired, pale and sorrowful. She felt so exhausted and heart-broken, that soon she succumbed to death.

4. Refer to Answer No.2 of Worksheet 36.

5. Refer to Answer No.2 of Worksheet 42.

10. Refer to Answer No.1 of Worksheet 31.

11. Refer to Answer No.1 of Worksheet 1 (Novel/ Long Reading Text).

Or

Refer to Answer No.1 of Worksheet 5 (Novel/ Long Reading Text).

□□□

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT 2

SOLUTIONS/ HINTS

SECTION A : READING

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 1

1. 1. These messages express friendship, love, affection, goodwill, gratitude and some similar sentiment.
 2. The ancient Egyptians celebrated New Year by giving each other symbolic presents like scent bottles and mud tablets with the inscription 'Good luck to you'.
 3. In ancient Rome, the medium of expression was a branch of the olive tree. Their leaves were coated with gold.
 4. Postal stamps and envelopes were introduced in 1840. They made the practice of sending greetings from one to another very convenient.
 5. The first christmas card with season's greeting was designed in Britain in 1843. It was definite and clear.
 6. The most popular means of sending greetings is the public post.
 7. In this modern age, people send greetings by using electronic mails.
 8. People in India send greeting cards on various occasions such as New Year, Christmas, Diwali, Pongal, Durga Puja, Baishakhi, Bihu, etc.
2. I. 1. About noon on March 12, 1913, a rumour started that the dam had broken. People were running desparately towards east because the High Street was away from the river and provided them a safe place to stay.
 2. She had planned to take refuge in the Memorial Hall which was only two blocks away. But the seething throngs shouting 'Go east!' drew her and she followed them.
 3. His father urged the men to stop shouting. People responded him positively. They stopped shouting and proceeded towards east.

4. These people controlled the situation. They emptied the houses of the street and took people of safe places.

- II. 1. (c) fresh
2. (a) throng
3. (b) extremely ugly in strange way
4. (d) relaxing

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 2

1. 1. Because there is much traffic and pollution there. Safety issues also make people very tense.
 2. Because her husband was not at home to look after their daughter.
 3. He used to baby sit their daughter at home, schedule his meetings around evenings, bring groceries, etc.
 4. Working couples are forced to leave their child alone at the mercy of a maid or a caretaker. This enchances their stress.
 5. Life here is very expensive.
 6. Because the city lacks open spaces.
 7. The only options they have are the air conditioned malls and the facilities there are big on bucks.
 8. Getting from one place to another is a big problem for those who have no vehicle of their own.
2. I. 1. Most grown-ups grumble about the problems like the rising prices, the bad bus services, the strikes, the late running of trains, the overcrowding, the dust, the laziness, the dishonesty, etc. The general tendency of the people is to blame others for these problems.
 2. One day the king ordered his citizens to pour a cup of milk into his bathing pool so that by the morning the whole big pool would be full of milk. However, the citizens didn't follow

their king's order exactly in the same way. They decided to save the milk and filled the pool with water instead.

3. In order to set their countries on the path of progress, people need to do hard work, to organise themselves properly, to be disciplined, to have consideration for the rights of their fellow citizens. We have not done so well in these respects.

4. • Indians are rich in manpower.
• People still tend to be selfish thinking only about themselves and their families.
• The good qualities that are typical of Indians are hospitality, respect for elders, patience, and desire for peace.

- II. 1. (b) defeats
2. (c) a person who undergoes death for his/her beliefs
3. (c) huge
4. (a) impatience

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 3

1. 1. The aim of education is to enable the human personality to grow to its full stature. It is education that brings physical, intellectual, spiritual and moral development in man.
2. Games keep our body healthy and fit. They keep us free from all kinds of ailments and make our life happy.
3. Hockey and football. These are sophisticated games which provide the much needed exercise to our body and thus keep the body healthy and strong.
4. As players do much physical exercise, they enjoy a better appetite and a better digestion than those who play no games.
5. (i) Games make body healthy and strong.
(ii) They make the body muscular.
6. Education teaches people the need and value of recreational activities.
7. Games are the most interesting recreations in the world.
8. The essence of recreation is that it refreshes both body and mind, and provides a means of escape from stress.
2. I. 1. This department of JNU has made it to the top 100 in the QS World University Rankings this

year. Other departments of this University which have found place in the top 100 are the departments of geography and area studies, and politics and international studies.

2. Saugata Bhaduri is the chairperson of Centre for English Studies (CES), school of language, literature and culture studies, JNU. He is enthusiastic about sustaining the position that the English department has achieved in future too.

3. The subject wise ranking will help students refine their study choices since they show university excellence in a particular area of study on a global scale.

4. Various aspects come under the process of research for the department listing, for example, identifying the subject disciplines, gathering, verifying and analysing data from various universities, focussing on academic and employer reputation, using a measure of citations per faculty, adaptive compilation and final screening.

- II. 1. (a) uphold
2. (c) downgrade
3. (c) pursue
4. (a) extraordinary

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 4

1. 1. 'Super 30' is an educational institute which provides free coaching to underprivileged Indian Institute of Technology aspirants.
2. He said that 'Super 30' is the best institute in India there is no caste barrier.
3. The academic atmosphere on the campus of 'Super 30' impressed the envoy the most.
4. The 'Samman Foundation' provides healthcare services to rickshaw pullers, their family members and the unorganised migrant labourers.
5. He assured the students at the institute that he would convey their invitation to Mr Obama to visit them during his India visit.
6. The founder of 'super 30' is Mr Anand Kumar. He could not pursue higher studies abroad due to poverty.
7. Since 2002, he has been giving full scholarships including travel and stay to a select batch of 30 poor students.

8. During the last eight years altogether 212 of the 290 'Super 30' students have cleared IIT, one of the country's toughest exams.
2. I. 1. The author's grandmother did a lot of work for him. She used to wake him up in the morning, and get him ready for school. She bathed and dressed him. She prepared breakfast for him and dropped him to the school.
2. She always went to school with him because the school was attached to the temple where she sat inside reading the scriptures. The two qualities of the grandmother reflected through this paragraph are —
- She was religious.
 - She was kind-hearted.
3. When the author's parents were comfortably settled in the city, they sent for him and his grandmother. That proved to be a turning point in their friendship. After that she ceased to come to school with him because he started to go to an English School in a motor bus.
4. The author's grandmother felt unhappy to know that her grandson (author) was learning western science, the law of gravity, Archimedes's Principle, etc. She also disapproved music, which he was being taught at school.
- II. 1. (d) with a monotonous rise and fall of the voice
2. (a) interesting
3. (b) the time when an important change takes place.
4. (b) complete control

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 5

1. 1. The CCE system was introduced to enable students to understand concepts in a better way.
2. Worksheets, activity books and group project works are an integral part of the class now.
3. The students of primary section are given activities that are closer to concepts taught in class. For example, they are asked to cut, colour and paste images of planets on a chart paper after they are taught about the solar system.
4. She is the Principal of Hindu Senior Secondary School. According to her, for the higher classes the project work is relatively harder and involves application of concepts.
5. Since there is no standard activity pattern in the lower classes, teachers try to make it as innovative as possible. This makes planning activities more interesting.
6. The teachers call the student's parents to brief on how they can be helpful to the student.
7. The evaluation of students on a daily basis helps them learn their daily lessons.
8. Working parents find it difficult to spend a lot of time with their wards. In this way, the new system is taxing for them.
2. I. 1. Men's 10m air rifle.
- Abhinav Bindra is calm and takes all precautions in the final round. He does not put a foot wrong when he is close to win a medal.
2. In Glasgow he talked to the Indian journalists on various aspects. First of all he announced that CWG 2014 would be his last games. He expressed his satisfaction over his achievement. He participated in five CWG and won nine medals including three gold in pairs events. He told the journalists that he had got the desired result. However, he would take part in the world championship to be held in near future and for this he would work hard.
3. Ravi Kumar was compatriot of Abhinav Bindra in men's 10m air rifle. But he missed out on a bronze in a shoot-off after leading the competition till the halfway. Bindra felt sorry for him. But he admitted that he (Ravi) is a talented shooter. His future is bright and he will do well for the country. Bindra will speak to him and encourage him as soon as he gets time.
4. Bindra remained the strongest competitor throughout the event. He jumped to the top spot after the third series of the elimination round and then opened up a gap of 2.5 points at the end of the penultimate round before running away with the title by beating Baki of Bangladesh by 3.2 points in the end.
- II. 1. (c) a person's last performance
2. (d) scarce
3. (a) exclusion
4. (a) last but one

SECTION B : WRITING & GRAMMAR

PART I – WRITING

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 1

3. Mandatory Sale of Helmets

To

The Editor
The Times of India

Sub: My Views on Supreme Court Order Making it
Mandatory to Sell Helmets with Two-wheelers.

Dear Sir

This is with reference to the latest order by Supreme Court which makes it mandatory to sell helmet, along with two-wheelers. Apparently it looks like a laudable step, by the highest court. Given the high percentage of head injuries as the cause of death in accidents involving two-wheelers it is beyond doubt that helmets are a must for anyone riding a two-wheeler. But I have serious doubts about this order of Supreme Court. By merely selling helmets, how can the highest court ensure that the person will continue to wear the helmet? In fact a more serious awareness programme needs to be carried out to educate and motivate people. Like most of the government authorities in India, Supreme Court just wants to make an image that it is really serious about people's life and the recent order is just an effort to make the right kind of noise.

Thanking You
Shailendra Sameer

4. King Francis was famous for his great love for all kinds of sport. One day he organised lions' fighting in the enclosure below and sat watching it with his courtiers, noblemen and ladies. Amongst the courtiers the one named Count de Lorge was watching with his beloved. The lions' fighting was going on. They roared and bit and tore each other furiously. All the spectators including the king were enjoying the event happily. In the meanline, Count de Lorge's beloved carved out a plan. She dropped her glove down among the fighting lions and smiled at Count de Lorge. She just wanted to show the king and his court her lover's devotion to her. Count de Lorge did as his beloved wished. He leaped down among the wild lions boldly, took the glove and came back to his place in a few seconds. He then proudly

threw the glove right in his beloved's face. The king applauded Count de Lorge for his brave deed but at the same time he made it clear that it was not his (Lorge's) beloved's love for him but her vanity that made him to do such a dangerous task.

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 2

3. To

The Editor
The Times of India

Sub: My Plans for Spreading Women's Education.

Dear Sir

With great pleasure I want to share about my plans to spread women's education during summer holidays. You will agree with me that by educating a woman you can educate the whole new generation. A child always learns more from mother, during early childhood. That is why an educated mother becomes important for good personality development of child. With my group of friends I have planned to go to the nearby slum to teach women and girl children. We have already borrowed a black board from a helping teacher for this. To start with we will highlight the importance of education to ladies and gents of the slum. Then we would organise regular classes for the whole period of vacation. Our attempt is to make them skilled enough so that they would be able to write their names, make basic calculations and can help their kids learn the alphabets. On behalf of my team I would request you to give our initiative some coverage so that people can take some inspiration and start similar programmes.

Thanking you
Mahtab Ali

4. The king of Israel was very wise and was famous for his justice. One day, while the king was busy in discharging his royal duty, two women entered his court weeping bitterly. One of the women was holding a baby in her arms. They were quarrelling and each of them claimed that the baby was hers. It was a very tough situation. The king was confused. He did not know what to do or how he should decide whose baby was that. Suddenly an idea crept into his mind. He told the two women that he would

cut the baby into two pieces and give one piece to each. Saying this he lifted his sword. Just then one of the women began crying “O king, please don’t be so ruthless. You better give the baby to the other woman than kill it. I can’t see my baby dying in front of my eyes”. The king soon understood who the real owner of the baby was. He gave the baby to her. The other woman stood silently. She could not say a single word in embarrassment.

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 3

3. UNEMPLOYMENT

Every individual wishes to achieve success in this modern world. There are innumerable educational societies which educate today’s youth. Some of the professional institutes produce unemployed graduates who roam in the market with their degrees. The poor quality of education and mismanagement of the human and natural resources are some of the reasons that directly affect employment. The unemployed youngsters get diverted and involve themselves in those activities which are not only dangerous for the nation but also for the individual. The government of India must take necessary actions to avoid unemployment. The responsibility of the unemployed people is the sole responsibility of the government. Unemployment may mar the future of a man who is productive and has the capability to do miracles for the society. The collaboration of educational institutions with industries can provide employment to the students. Unemployment is also responsible for the exploitation of the workers. The non availability of the suitable jobs constrains the skilled technocrats to work for the organisations that do not tap their potential and harness their skills. This practice becomes the cause of depression and dejection for the newly appointed workers. Unemployment is a grave problem and it should be checked immediately.

4. Anger Leads to Sorrow, Peace Leads to Joy

It is often said anger is the root of many evils. Last week I felt it to be true. While travelling in my car to Dwarka I saw a car running at a high speed very roughly along the road near Dhaula Khan. It overtook so many vehicles there. But it lost its balance near the red light turning toward Delhi Cantt. It hit the divider very badly. It broke the divider and hit a truck there. The police reached soon. The driver had a severe head injury and two other co-passengers were also injured. All the three were friends. When the police interrogated they

came to know that there was a feud over some issue which had caused quarrel among them. The driving man lost control over the vehicle out of anger. They had heated discussion too. Their anger led grave sorrow to them as the driver had lost one of his eyes and rose. They were going to Jaipur on a weekend joy trip. Had they not quarrelled they would have enjoyed a lot. Hence it is true ‘Anger Leads to Sorrow, Peace Leads to Joy’.

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 4

3. To

The Editor
The Times of India

Sub: Suggestions to curb the menace of global warming.

Dear Sir

This is with reference to the recent article about melting glaciers and the threat to many coastal cities. I think human greed has crossed all limits now. To pamper our so called needs of comfort we never think twice before buying a new indulgence. Increased number of factories has created global warming which is changing the weather pattern dramatically. If we don’t rectify our way of living, then we would witness more instances of cyclones and other disasters. Developed nations should take responsibility in showing the way to check this menace of global warming. Apart from that every human being should contribute his/her share in checking the global warming by minimising his/her needs.

Thanking You
Abhishek Kumar

4. When Napoleon was busy gathering his forces to make an attack on England, his navy once captured a British seaman. The sailor was granted permission to roam about on the shore of France opposite the English coast. One day he came across an empty barrel. He took it and hid it in a cave. He then secretly began to make it into a miserable boat to cross over to England. When the boat was ready, he jumped with immense joy. Now he could make an attempt to meet his mother. But as he was about to do so, he was caught and brought before Napoleon. The Emperor, instead of being furious, asked the British sailor what had inspired him to put his life in such a miserable boat. The sailor’s reply was

very simple. He told the Emperor that it was his attachment to his mother that had led him to risk his life. Napoleon's heart moved. He presented the sailor a piece of gold and sent him back to his country in a French ship with a flag of truce. The sailor thanked the Emperor for his kind gesture.

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 5

3. TOO MUCH TV

Watching too much TV can never be good because it creates a number of problems in the long run. It is undeniable that TV is a good media and we can get useful information at the click of remote button. But most of the children enjoy watching cartoons and movies rather than watching more useful information channels, like Discovery, National Geographic or History Channel. There is no denying the fact that some amount of entertainment is necessary for life, but excess of everything is bad. If you keep on watching TV the whole day, it makes you a passive recipient of ideas. Our brain is much more capable of than just receiving what is shown on TV, in most of the programmes. Additionally, watching too much TV can create physical lethargy in us. We should go out and play some outdoor games instead. This will make us physically and mentally more active.

4. Bajirao Peshwa, a great commander of the Maratha army, was returning to his capital after winning several battles. On the way, his soldiers felt hungry. But they did not have enough food to eat. So, Bajirao told some of the soldiers to go to the countryside. On the way, they met a farmer and told him to take them to the biggest cornfield in the area. Soon they found themselves in a very big cornfield. As they were about to cut the corn, the farmer requested them not to cut any corn from that field as it belonged to someone else. He would take them to another field where the crop was ripe.

The soldiers went with the farmer to another cornfield which was smaller than the previous one. The farmer said, "You can cut from this field as much corn as you need". When asked why he brought them to such a small field, the farmer replied, "That field was not mine. This one is mine. So I have brought you here". The soldiers were very impressed with the farmer. They brought him before the Peshwa who paid him the price of corn in gold and collected all the corn from his field. The farmer was happy to get such a handsome price for the corn.

PART II – GRAMMAR

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 1

5. (a) because (b) is not known
(c) made (d) learn
(e) come (f) play
6. (a) lehenga and traditional
(b) you of a
(c) plans to receive
(d) Obama, when he
(e) Obama, in his
(f) is to get
(g) for the heads
(h) dressed in traditional
7. (a) But the majority solitary travellers are a few from groups.
(b) They travel through a universe that is very spacious.
(c) It is a rarity for a star to come near another star anywhere.

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 2

5. (a) but (b) of
(c) each (d) housed
(e) grows (f) from
6. (a) has been ... is (b) to ... from
(c) a ... the (d) moisten ... moistens
(e) while ... which (f) at ... to
(g) of ... for (h) swallowed ... swallow
7. (a) I was not worried about my ability to work.
(b) I was a grown-up woman and not a confused teenager.
(c) I realised very soon that the teenagers were better than me.

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 3

5. (a) the (b) when
(c) of (d) the
(e) exiled (f) to
6. (a) a ... an (b) He ... His
(c) to ... of (d) is ... has been
7. (a) if she could borrow a dictionary

- (b) she had reminded her previous day.
 (c) to borrow it for that day.

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 4

5. (a) when (b) with
 (c) an (d) went
 (e) of (f) took
6. (a) is nothing in
 (b) development of batsmanship
 (c) style was a
 (d) man can express
 (e) genius but the
 (f) was of his
 (g) country when he
 (h) time on English
7. (a) should be avoided
 (b) should be treated
 (c) is absorbed by the body

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 5

5. (a) may (b) for
 (c) without (d) at
 (e) was conducted (f) were
6. (a) order to preserve
 (b) Akbar established good
 (c) with the non-Muslim
 (d) loyalty of the
 (e) Hindu and other
 (f) reformed and strengthened
 (g) centralised his financial
 (h) Akbar was loved
7. (a) While no one is quite sure who actually did it the credit is usually given to Galileo.
 (b) A Dutch scientist called Leeuwen Hock is sometimes called the father of the microscope.
 (c) But that's because of the many discoveries he made with the microscope.

SECTION C : LITERATURE & NOVEL/LONG READING TEXT

WORKSHEET 1

- I. 1. Jenkins says these words to John Hallock (the narrator).
 2. Public demands horror stories.
 3. His ghost stories are lively and therefore liked by the public.
- II. 1. The narrator earns his living by working as a book-keeper in a lumber company.
 2. He has been asked to write a ghost story. But the problem is that no idea or plot comes into his mind.
 3. 'Imbecility'.
- III. 1. The narrator sat motionless thinking about a plot for a ghost story.
 2. The narrator was feeling helpless because he couldn't get any idea or plot to develop a ghost story.
 3. 'She' in the above lines refers to Helen, the ghost.
- IV. 1. Helen, the ghost, is the speaker.
 2. The narrator is bothering for assistance.
 3. The speaker says that she won't be available for assistance because she is going on a strike.

WORKSHEET 2

1. The narrator works as a book-keeper in a lumber company to earn a living. However, writing gives him some additional income that helps him to pay for the landlord or the grocer. He has been asked by Jenkins to write a ghost story which is full of horrors. He is not so much specialised in the art of writing ghost stories. He waits for ideas but nothing comes into his mind. Therefore, he is desperate.
2. Sitting before his desk the narrator was trying to dig up a ghost story. While he was struggling to write, a voice was heard suddenly at the end of the door. The narrator looked around and noticed that something was just taking shape. First, an arm came out, then a sleeve, then a leg and finally a complete long and angular woman stood before him. The narrator began to doubt his own senses and believed she was real after all. But she was Helen, the ghost.
3. The narrator's creative inspiration as a writer of ghost story has links with Helen, the ghost. However, his wife Lavinia threatens him to leave him because she has developed a suspicion that her husband flirts with Helen on the Ouija board. The narrator is on the verge of being deserted by his wife. However, the encounter of Helen and Lavinia proves a blessing in

disguise. Lavinia heaves a sigh of relief because an unattractive ‘Owl-eyed’ ghost called Helen can’t be her rival. The narrator finally gets the love of his wife as well as a good plot for writing a ghost story.

4. The narrator’s wife, Lavinia becomes suspicious about her husband’s loyalty. She suspects that her husband (the narrator) is flirting with Helen on the Ouija board. Hence, she decides to leave her husband and go back to her grandmother. Thus, their relations are on the verge of breaking up. The narrator is very upset because his family life is about to shatter due to the ghost.

WORKSHEET 3

1. The narrator, John Hallock, has been asked by Jenkins to write a highly sensational ghost story. As John is not specialised in ghost stories, he finds it difficult to develop an idea or a plot. He goes to home and sits down before his desk but nothing happens. He is quite helpless. Suddenly he hears a voice at the end of the door. It is the voice of Helen, the ghost. Helen undermines John’s ability to write a ghost story. She even taunts John that most of his plots has been coming from the spirits. Needless to say that John has been receiving creative inspiration from them to write stories.

The rumour about John in the Ouija party makes his wife, Lavinia, very upset. All the Ouija manipulators suspect John of flirting with Helen on the Ouija board. This is too much for Lavinia. She can’t forgive her husband. The next day she threatens him to go back to her grandmother. Her lawyer will communicate with him (John) later. Lavinia’s misunderstanding snatches John’s peace of mind. He is on the verge of losing his wife, his family and peace. Lavinia suspects that John is hiding Helen in the room, and flirting with her. But all her suspicions vanish when she comes across Helen. The unattractive ‘Owl-eyed’ ghost can’t be her rival or her husband’s choice. She heaves a sigh of relief and hugs her husband lovingly. Thus, her encounter with Helen proves a blessing in disguise. John not only gets the love of his wife but also the best plot for writing a ghost story.

2. John Hallock is not exactly a writer of the ghost stories. However, he earns some additional income by writing work. He works as a book-keeper in a lumber company to earn a living. The additional income from writing helps him to pay for the landlord or the grocer. Jenkins, his publishers, once asks him to write a ghost story as he thinks it is in demand. In fact, he wants something really sensational and full

of horrors which the public demand. John’s ghosts are rather lively. He can’t contradict Jenkins as his magazine has been the only one to print his stuff. Although John is not particularly gifted for writing such stories, he manages to write them. He doesn’t know how and why he should do it. It appears to be quite mysterious. Even Helen, the ghost, taunts him that most of his plots have been coming from the spirits. He has been receiving creative inspiration from them to write stories which have strange links with Helen, the ghost. After being suspected of flirting with Helen on Ouija board, Lavinia, his wife, threatens to leave him. John feels that the end of domestic peace has come closer to him. However, the encounter of Helen and Lavinia proves a blessing in disguise. He not only gets the love of his estranged wife but also the best plot for writing a ghost story again.

WORKSHEET 4

- I. 1. Helen, the ghost, is referred to as ‘madam’.
2. The speaker asked ‘madam’ to leave at once because his wife is expected to be there in a moment.
3. If the speaker’s wife had seen the ‘madam’ she would have developed suspicion about him.
- II. 1. The speaker here is Helen, the ghost.
2. The speaker utters these words because she is angry with John Hallock whose wife is still using Ouija boards.
3. ‘Horrible’.
- III. 1. John Hallock (the narrator) speaks the above lines.
2. The speaker is so much vexed because he has lost his wife, home and happiness due to Helen, the ghost.
3. Helen, the ghost has caused this situation.
- IV. 1. John Hallock (the narrator) speaks these words.
2. The speaker feels excited as he has got the best plot for a ghost story now.
3. The word ‘bulliest’ means here ‘best’.

WORKSHEET 5

1. The title of the story ‘A Shady Plot’ is fully justified. The word ‘Shady’ is an adjective which means anything of dubious character. The narrator in the story is struggling hard to write a ghost story. However, the elusive dubious plot takes a concrete shape after a series of strange incidents.

Ironically, Helen, the ghost, inspires his creativity. And in the end, the narrator finds the best plot for history.

2. The story 'A Shady Plot' has humour, satire and irony in ample amount. There are humour and irony when John says, "My wife is so pretty as when she's doing something she knows I disapprove of". Laura Hinkle is humorously called 'a flirtatious crocodile'. The writer satirises Lavinia's craze for taking up new fads and her fancy shopping. It is also funny that she buys a Ouija Board to help her husband write the ghost story.
3. The narrator's wife, Lavinia, has become suspicious of her husband's loyalty. She suspects that he flirts with a lady named Helen. Lavinia is very upset because of this and decides to go back to her grandmother. Helen holds the narrator responsible for all his miseries and therefore she says, 'It's all your fault'.
4. The narrator's wife is very upset because she suspects that her husband is flirting with a lady named Helen on the Ouija board. In extreme frustration she decides to leave her husband's home and go back to her grandmother. The narrator is quite helpless. He is on the verge of losing his wife, home and peace for ever. He gets so frustrated that he doesn't want to live any more. He wishes he were dead.

WORKSHEET 6

1. I am John Hallock's (the narrator's) wife. I am very fond of fun and extravaganza. I find Ouija board "awfully thrilling" but my husband considers them 'positively devilish'. He wants me to get rid of the board and get something else in return. But it is difficult for me to oblige him.

The rumour about my husband in the Ouija party upsets me greatly. All the Ouija manipulators suspect that my husband flirts with Helen on the Ouija board. This is too much for me. I have been so loyal to him but he disappointed me. I can't forgive him. Now it is impossible for me to live with him. Hence, I have decided to go back to my grandmother. My lawyer will communicate with him later. My husband gets upset. But I am even more upset and therefore I can't be sympathised with him.

God is so merciful. One day I get an opportunity to come across Helen. All my doubts about my husband's loyalty vanish immediately. The unattractive 'Owl-eyed' ghost can't be my rival. I heaved a sigh of relief. I hugged my husband. I felt proud of him.

2. 6/361
College Street
Kolkata

11 March, 20××

Dear John

I am thrilled to inform you that your ghost story, obviously the first one published last week, has proved to be best-seller of the week. It is really a good news for you. It shows a new trend and choice of the public. They are now turning to thrills, mysteries and excitements. They want heightened elements of horror in the story. Every day I register a number of enquiries about the next launch of your ghost story. I know it is a tough task for you. You are not specialised in such genre. It was by chance, not by choice, that you could write the first ghost story so nicely. And by luck you haunted the mind of the public. I think now it is prime time for you to accept it by choice and overpower the mind of the public by writing another ghost story with more thrills, more horrors, more suspense. I am sure you are the winner and I too. I hope you'll seriously think over it and won't let me wait for long for it.

Yours
Jenkins

WORKSHEET 7

- I. 1. The speaker here is Nishikanto Babu.
2. The speaker addresses to Patol Babu.
3. The speaker is sure about Patol Babu's acting on the stage some time ago.
- II. 1. 'He' here refers to Patol Babu.
2. He gave up his factory job because he got a better-salaried job in Calcutta.
3. The phrase 'smooth sailing' in the above lines means 'having no problems'.
- III. 1. Patol Babu speaks these words to his wife.
2. The speaker in the above lines seems to be fatalist.
3. The phrase 'rise to fame and fortune' in the above lines means 'becoming famous and wealthy'.
- IV. 1. Naresh Dutt was Nishikanto Babu's youngest brother-in-law.
2. He was in the film business, in the production department.
3. He brought a cup of tea for Patol Babu.

WORKSHEET 8

1. Nishikanto Ghosh was a neighbour of Patol Babu. He lived three houses away from Patol Babu in Nepal Bhattacharji Lane in Calcutta. His youngest brother-in-law, Naresh Dutt, was in film production department. He wanted a person who could do the role of a fiftyish, short and bald-headed character for a scene in a film. Nishikanto Ghosh recommended Patol Babu's name for that role. He rushed to Patol Babu and told him to act in that film.
2. Gogon Pakrashi was Patol Babu's guru and mentor. His priceless words always kept Patol Babu in high spirit.
Patol Babu was very upset when he came to know that he had to utter only one word "Oh!" in the scene. In extreme frustration he thought of withdrawing himself from the role. But his guru's words saved him in the last.
He remembered his priceless words, "Patol, however small a part you're offered never consider it beneath your dignity to accept it. As an artist your aim should be to make the most of your opportunity". And Patol Babu finally decided to do the role whole-heartedly.
3. During his young age Patol Babu had a real passion for the stage. He used to take part in *Jatras*, in amateur theatricals, in plays put up by the club in his neighborhood. He was always in demand. His name frequently appeared in the handbills. People liked him so much and they bought tickets especially to see him.
4. He had a job in the railway factory when he was in Kanchrapara. In 1934, he was offered higher pay in clerical post with Hudson and Kimberley, in Calcutta. Hence, he gave up his factory job and shifted to Calcutta.

WORKSHEET 9

1.

Date : 21 December, 20xx

From : raj129@gmail.com

To : jimmy123@gmail.com

Subject :

Doing a work with perfection and dedication is really a great human quality. It gives real satisfaction. Hence, we should not think any work small or of less importance. Instead we

should give equal weight to all work and do them with utmost sincerity. Patol Babu is a good example. Previously he felt disheartened to know that he had to utter only one word "Oh!" in the scene. In extreme frustration he even thought of withdrawing himself from the role. But his guru's precious words saved him in the last. And he decided to do the role whole-heartedly. Now he began uttering his mono-syllabic dialogue in a perfect style and finally got perfection. He did his role so excellently that everyone was astonished. Patol Babu too was greatly satisfied with his performance.

We should take lessons from Patol Babu and try to be very honest in discharging our duty.

Thanking you
Raj

2. Patol Babu was a practical man. He accepted life as it unfolded before him. His life was full of ups and downs. But he had no complain. Through his talking, one can infer that he was very satisfied with his life. He had gone through several hardships. While he was in Kanchrapara, he had good times. He had to shift to Calcutta when he was offered higher pay in a clerical post. There in Calcutta he was enjoying a very peaceful and happy life with his wife. However after nine years of service he was retrenched due to the war. A very hard time started in his life. He began to struggle for a living. He opened a variety store which he had to wind up after five years. Then he had a job in a Bengali firm which he gave up in disgust due to the behaviour of his boss. Then, for ten long years, he remained an insurance agent. All these ups and downs made him a very practical man. He learnt to accept both the situations (good or bad) equally without showing any signs of joy or sorrow on his face. This quality is rare and makes a man practical.

WORKSHEET 10

- I. 1. The speaker here is Sasanko, a young fellow in the film unit.
2. The speaker wanted to convince Patol Babu that even Chanchal Kumar was without a dialogue that day. If he (Patol Babu) had been given a single word like "Oh!" to utter, he shouldn't take it otherwise.
3. The dialogue given to Patol Babu was "Oh!".

- II.** 1. Patol Babu's guru was Gogon Pakrashi.
2. Patol Babu remembered his guru for his valuable words.
3. 'A bow or curtsy'.
- III.** 1. 'I' here refers to Baren Mullick.
2. Patol Babu was doing the role of a 'pedestrian'.
3. Baren Mullick was the director of the film in which Patol Babu was acting.
- IV.** 1. 'He' here stands for Patol Babu.
2. The above lines show Patol Babu's extreme satisfaction with his role, though a small one.
3. Patol Babu had got a mono-syllabic word 'Oh!' as a dialogue to utter which he did with perfection and dedication.

WORKSHEET 11

1. Patol Babu came to Calcutta when he was offered a higher pay in a clerical post with Hudson and Kimberley. In Calcutta with his new job Patol Babu began to lead a very happy life with his wife. But it didn't last for long. After doing that job for 9 years; he was retrenched due to the war.
2. After being retrenched in his office due to the war Patol Babu had to struggle to make a living. At first, he opened a variety store which he had to wind up after five years. Then he got a job in a Bengali firm but he gave up it in disgust due to the behaviour of his boss. Then he remained an insurance salesman for ten long years.
3. Naresh Dutt was Nishikanto Babu's brother-in-law. He was associated with film-production department. He gave the role of an absent minded, short-tempered pedestrian to Patol Babu. Patol Babu's joy knew no bounds.
4. Patol Babu was given a small role of a pedestrian. He was too happy to express. On the fixed day he reached the venue of the shooting at right time. After meeting Naresh Dutt, he withdrew from there and stood in the shade of a *paan* shop. Suddenly the idea of dialogue crept into this mind. He knew nothing about it. As there wasn't much time left, he grew a little nervous.

WORKSHEET 12

1. Gogon Pakrashi was Patol Babu's guru and mentor. He had inspired Patol Babu a lot. Patol Babu respected him too much and always kept his valuable words alive in his mind. Whenever

his spirits went down, it was Gogon Pakrashi and his words that made him spirited again. When he was not with him (Patol Babu) he felt his presence around him all the time and found himself always in high spirit.

On the day Patol Babu was offered a role in a film, he was too happy. But the moment he came to know about the dialogue (Oh!) he became too upset. In extreme frustration he began to think of going back to home without doing the role. Soon his guru's image flashed into his mind. His (guru's) priceless words made him feel that no role was too small to be turned down. An actor could make his image memorable even by uttering a single word. Patol Babu was now fully prepared for the role. The valuable words of his guru had completely changed his attitude and vision towards things.

Under the light of this instance we can say that every human being needs an inspirational person like Gogon Pakrashi to achieve the fullest in life.

2. Hints:

As it is a question related to one's own hence one can do it easily. For reference one can use the following hints:

- Earning money should not be one's ultimate goal as it is a materialistic view.
- Earning money by honest ways is good.
- Dedication to the work assigned is the first need for achieving one's goal.
- Dedication and determination help one achieve the goal comfortably.
- Sincerity to one's job is essential.

WORKSHEET 13

- I.**
1. The narrator was not able to see the photograph earlier because it was hidden with a big woman's hand.
 2. He was badly injured in a motor accident and was in a coma.
 3. The narrator was surprised to see the photograph of Sebastian in a newspaper.
- II.**
1. The narrator went to the Computer Fair with his father.
 2. The narrator's Dad was passionate about purchasing the latest psycho-drive games or gizmos that arrived in the market.
 3. At this place the two could get the latest interactive psycho-drive games' disks.

- III.** 1. 'Them' here refers to Michael and his Dad.
 2. They were of old technology.
 3. Wildwest is a kind of psycho-drive game.
- IV.** 1. 'He' here refers to the second sheriff, who is none other than Sebastian Shultz, a boy of Michael's age.
 2. He was of the same age and looked like a computer.
 3. The place in which this portion of the story is set in is a dusty town.

WORKSHEET 14

- 1.** Michael's Dad had a craze for psycho-drive games or gizmos. He along with his son, Michael, visited the Computer Fair to buy a handful of the latest interactive psycho-drive games.
- 2.** The second sheriff was Sebastian Shultz. But he didn't tell his name even when he was asked by Michael.
 Michael was eager to launch himself off into the first psycho-drive game called 'wildwest'. Soon he was transported into a dusty town. There he was challenged by 'Black-Eyed Jed', the fastest gun-shooter in the west. Michael wanted to go out but immediately the second sheriff appeared. He asked him (Michael) not to go out. He took Michael out of many doors and finally they were at the back of the saloon. They jumped out of the windows and sped off on a horse.
- 3.** Michael was not able to save princess Aurora in the second game called 'dragonquest'. He went to save her from the wicked dragon but there appeared Sebastian in the role of the second knight, and asked Michael to save him first because the cruel dragon was only interested in him. Michael got engaged in that work and therefore he couldn't save the princess.
- 4.** Sebastian Shultz (in the role of the second knight) suggested Michael to play another game 'dragonquest' to save him. Michael came back to his computer. Soon he found himself in a castle. His job was to save the princess from a cruel dragon. But soon Sebastian Shultz appeared there. He asked Michael to save him first as the dragon was only interested in him. Sebastian cut off the two long plaits of the princess's hair and tied them together. One end was tied to a bedpost and the other was thrown outside the window. Both the prisoners (Michael and Sebastian) jumped out of the window but found the dragon standing before them. Michael swung his sword in vain. The dragon took Sebastian with him.

WORKSHEET 15

- 1.** Human beings are the only species known for the ability to think, analyse, process and act in an intelligent manner. In the story 'Virtually True', we come across a "second advanced intelligence", the virtual technology such as video games that simulate the real life. This science fiction story expresses the possibility of the human memory being stored on the computer disks. It describes the coming together of the two intelligences, since we know that the computer revolution has changed the world as we know it once. Our daily life involves this second form of intelligence in more than one ways. In the story, the combination of the two forms of intelligences help save Sebastian's life. That's why the narrator feels that in a world with humans as well as computers, one can't say anything is impossible.

**2. 21 November, 20xx
9:00 p.m.**

I am very proud of Michael. He has done such a noble deed! In this age of crime and corruption there are very few people like Michael who believe in doing good for everyone. It is really praiseworthy and inspiring. I too want to keep myself away from all immoral activities. I believe in Gandhian thought and know the importance of a value-based life. I am basically a God-fearing person. I am so noble by heart that I can never injure the heart and minds of others. Instead I try to lessen the pains and worries of others.

I have some plans to make my life more sublime by giving contributions in removing poverty and illiteracy from our country. I study hard so that I may get a good job at right time. Afterwards, I'll spend some portion of my earning in educating a few children belonging to poorest sections of the society.

WORKSHEET 16

- I.** 1. The second sheriff was actually Sebastian Shultz.
 2. The game got over as the second sheriff was hit by a gunshot and he slumped back against Michael.
 3. Michael got to know the game was over when the bright neon lights flashed the message.
- II.** 1. The game "Dragonquest" has been mentioned which Sebastian asked Michael to play to save him.
 2. The narrator did not play the game immediately as it was time for him to go to bed.
 3. When Michael woke up the next morning, he started playing Dragonquest on the computer.

- III.** 1. Michael helped Sebastian escape from the jail. When they came out of the cell, sirens wailed and dogs howled as a warning.
2. “We” refers to Michael and Sebastian Shultz.
3. Michael was trying to rescue Sebastian, so they fled the dogs.
- IV.** 1. “It” is the message in the email sent by Sebastian to Michael.
2. Michael saved Sebastian’s life.
3. Sebastian feels Michael deserves the games, as a tribute for having saved him, even though they were not his. So he tells him to keep the games.

WORKSHEET 17

1. Sebastian felt that his idea of the helicopter in the game Dragonquest was the right idea. He insisted that Michael should try once again. The idea was that there would be some sort of an accident in order for Michael to save him. This idea later worked.
2. After rescuing Sebastian, Michael felt victorious. His attempts to save him had finally worked. He wished to say something to Sebastian, but could not, as the helicopter flew away. He felt happy that he had hit the jackpot.
3. Michael found the newspaper report unbelievable. He wanted to know more about the news about Sebastian’s “Miracle Recovery”. So he wanted to check the Net to learn more about this.
4. At the time of the accident, Sebastian was using his laptop. He was playing one of the same psychodrive games that Michael had got. It could be possible that he had been plugged into the computer. When he banged his head in the accident, the computer had saved his memory in its own. It was possible that Sebastian’s memory had been stored on the disk. Thus, he entered the games.

WORKSHEET 18

1. The science fiction story “Virtually True” is about psycho-drive video games, in which a person gets the illusion of being the character of the game itself. In the story, the narrator, unknowingly saves a real boy, but in a virtual way. He saves him in computer games. It is true that the boy was saved, but it was only a “Virtual” truth, since computer games are not real, but only a simulation of reality.
What actually happened was that the boy Sebastian Shultz was playing a game when he had an accident. His memory was saved on the disk, which later was

bought by Michael. When Michael played the games, he found the character Sebastian, who was to be saved.

For days, he was involved in the computer games to save a real character. Hence, everything described in the story is certainly true – but only virtually.

2. Michael found the newspaper reports about Sebastian Shultz’s miraculous recovery unbelievable. He had recently saved a boy with the same name in computer games. He got interested and checked the internet to know more about the boy. He came to know that at the time of his accident, Sebastian Shultz was playing a psycho-drive game on his laptop.

He was now able to connect the two incidents — the “real” and the “virtual” recovery of Sebastian Shultz. He had the idea that since Shultz had been plugged into the computer at the time of the accident, the computer might have saved his memory in its own, on a hard disk. The games he had played himself were all attempts to retrieve that memory.

Actually, someone had stolen Shultz’s games, which were later unknowingly bought by Michael at the fair. This was the final interpretation of the puzzling tale of Sebastian Shultz.

WORKSHEET 19

- I.** 1. ‘T’ is used for the poet.
2. The traveller is coming from an old place.
3. The poet is P.B. Shelley.
- II.** 1. The traveller.
2. Facial features.
3. Understood.
- III.** 1. The traveller found the above lines inscribed on the pedestal.
2. Ozymandias’ arrogant nature is shown.
3. Very sad.
- IV.** 1. The statue was surrounded by sand.
2. Alliteration.
3. The king’s statue.

WORKSHEET 20

1. The traveller has just returned from an ancient land. He tells the poet about a pair of stone legs that are somehow still standing in the middle of the desert. Those legs are huge and trunkless. Near them, a shattered face of the statue lies half-sunk in the sand.

2. The sculptor who made the huge statue of Ozymandias appears to be a matchless workman. The quality of his fine workmanship is still alive in the features and expressions on the face of the king (Ozymandias). The wrinkled lip and the facial expressions of contempt and hostility make it clear that the sculptor had understood all those passions that arose in the heart of Ozymandias. The statue does not literally speak, but the frown and sneer are so perfectly rendered that they give the impression that they are speaking, telling us how great the sculptor was.
3. Ozymandias is arrogant. He has grand ideas about his own power. He is mighty and proud of his grand achievements. He thinks that even powerful persons are not more powerful than him. Thus, the above expression shows the over-confidence of Ozymandias.
4. The ravages of time have ruined the dreams of Ozymandias. He was known for his power, authority and glory once upon a time. But now he is shattered completely. His face lies shattered and sunk in the sand. The agents of destruction have reduced him to dust. There is nothing around his dilapidated statue that can remind us of his glory and magnificence. There is only sand spreading all around his broken statue in the desert.

WORKSHEET 21

1. 'Ozymandias' is a masterful sonnet. Essentially it is devoted to a single metaphor: the shattered, ruined statue in the desert wasteland, with its arrogant, passionate face and monomaniacal inscription – *"Look upon my works, ye Mighty, and despair!"* The once-great king's proud boast has been ironically disproved. Ozymandias's works have crumbled and disappeared, his civilisation is gone, all has been turned to dust by the impersonal, indiscriminate, destructive power of history. The ruined statue is now merely a monument to one man's hubris, and a powerful statement about the insignificance of human being to the passage of time. Ozymandias is first and foremost a metaphor for the ephemeral nature of political power. But Ozymandias symbolises not only political power – the statue can be a metaphor for the pride and hubris of the entire humanity in any of its manifestations. However, Ozymandias overpowers everything else and hence the title 'Ozymandias' is most appropriate for this sonnet.

2. The words of Ozymandias, 'King of Kings' prove to be ironical. The irony in the poem is brought about by the message that Shelley wants to convey to his readers. Time is all powerful. No one can stand before it, not even Ozymandias, who considered himself 'King of Kings'. He commanded the sculptor to build his statue in such a way that it could overawe the posterity with his power and glory. But what is the ultimate result? His attempt of perpetuating his memory finally proved in vain. The mighty time reduced him to dust. His huge statue which was a symbol of power and glory at one time, is now lying shattered in the desert.

WORKSHEET 22

- I.
 1. The ancient mariner is referred to here.
 2. The shining eyes of the ancient mariner caught the wedding-guest.
 3. ab ab.
- II.
 1. The sea storm is tyrannous and strong.
 2. Personification.
 3. The ancient mariner and his comrades.
- III.
 1. Due to fog and snow the weather became cold.
 2. The colour of the ice was green.
 3. Simile.
- IV.
 1. They saw an Albatross, a large sea-bird.
 2. They thought that the huge bird was a noble soul sent by God.
 3. They welcomed the bird.

WORKSHEET 23

1. The ancient mariner is tormented by his crime. He is lonely with a heavy heart. He wants to unburden himself to someone, hoping that the burden of the guilt of his sin which is still haunting him would be lessened through his confession.
2. The albatross has been termed as a 'Christian Soul' as it had brought the message of God *i.e.* hope and faith and a better future. It helped in reviving the dying spirits of the mariners. It worked as a saviour by bringing a favourable weather.
3. The sailors were happy to see the albatross because it brought with it a favourable weather. It was very cold and there was a lot of mist and snow. The mariners could see terrible icebergs all around them.

Suddenly came the albatross (a sea bird) through the mist. Immediately a favourable south wind started blowing again, clearing a path through the splitting icebergs. The sailors were therefore happy to see the bird.

4. The storm forced the mariners to go southwards. There they encountered mist and snow. It was very cold as they were surrounded by icebergs. The ship stood trapped in ice. It was totally a deserted place with no sign of life all around.

WORKSHEET 24

1. The ancient mariner has killed an innocent and auspicious bird (albatross) and is tormented by his crime. There was no reason whatsoever for killing such a friendly and playful bird. The bird had brought a favourable weather for the sailors. It had brought life to their dampened hopes. It had also broken the monotony of their stagnant lives. The ancient mariner realises his mistake. He is under the burden of the guilt of his sin.

He wishes to lighten up his burden through his confession. He desperately needs a person who could listen to his story. Therefore, he stops one of the three wedding-guests. Though he had to rush to the wedding, he could do nothing but listen to the mariner's tale. The ancient mariner pours out all his grief and shares it with the wedding-guest. He persuades him to listen to him in order to relieve himself from the burden of his haunting memories.

2. Dear shipmates,

I make a humble request to all of you to listen to me. I acknowledge the fact that I have done a big mistake, rather committed a sin by killing the auspicious albatross. It was a bird sent by God Himself. It proved lucky for us. It brought joy and hope with it by making the weather favourable. It saved us from being chilled to death. I must confess that I was misled by my crooked mind, which made me kill the bird. I am responsible for all your sufferings and hardships. I have brought ill-luck to all of you. I am guilty of all this. I entreat you to forgive me.

WORKSHEET 25

- I. 1. Favourable south wind started blowing.
2. He got food and played with them.
3. Sailors' temporary shelter.

- II. 1. The wedding-guest to the old sailor.
2. The ancient mariner's troubled face made the sailors anxious.
3. The ancient mariner killed the albatross.

- III. 1. The ancient mariner.
2. He had killed the albatross.
3. They believed that ancient mariner's evil act would bring them bad luck and misery.

- IV. 1. Alliteration.
2. All the sailors including the ancient mariner.
3. They discovered that the sea became calm and quiet.

WORKSHEET 26

1. When the albatross came, it brought a favourable south wind which helped the mariners to escape the icebergs. When it died, the sun started shining on them mercilessly. The wind stopped blowing and they were unable to move.
2. One day, the ancient mariner killed the albatross. The other mariners called this a 'hellish act'. The albatross was auspicious as it had brought with it a favourable weather for the sailors. After its death the weather became worse. The mariners were fickle-minded. Now they started justifying the killing of the albatross. They said that it had brought fog and snow.
3. First when the ancient mariner killed the albatross, the fellow mariners said that it was wrong to kill a bird that made the breeze to blow. Then when the sun started shining brightly, they said that it was right to kill the bird that had brought only the fog and mist.
4. • The sun has been described as glorious as it cleared away the fog and the mist. Now, the mariners are able to steer the ship.
• The weather changed for the worst. It was an indication that the sailors would be punished. The blazing red sun made the sky hot like copper. It became very hot.

WORKSHEET 27

1. 12 November, 20xx
Oh, God, what have I done? I have committed such an unforgivable sin by killing the albatross who was the harbinger of hope and joy to our otherwise

monotonous lives. The bird appeared like an angel of God, as if to revive our dying spirits. I don't know, what came over me, that I shot the bird impulsively. The soul of the bird as if craving for revenge, began to haunt us. Never will I be able to forgive myself for the hardships and misfortunes I have brought upon my companions through my actions. I am responsible for their suffering. How difficult it is for me to bear their accusations and bitter criticism. The other day they hung the dead albatross around my neck to punish me. Oh God! I have lost all peace of mind. Please relieve me from this agony. There is no one to listen my painful experiences and help me to get rid of the burden of my guilt. Have mercy on me, God!

2. The journey began on a cheerful note. All of us were very excited about the voyage. The weather was fine and all was going well till one day we were struck by a terrible storm which pushed us southwards. It was very cold and there was a lot of mist and snow. We could see terrible icebergs all around us. Suddenly a sea bird called the albatross came through the mist. Immediately the wind started blowing again, clearing a path through the splitting icebergs. We were very fond of the bird and fed it regularly. But one day an old mariner killed the bird and after that we had to face many misfortunes. There was no breeze and the ship stood still. Soon there was no water to drink and many of us got sick and died. Some of us caught hold of the old mariner and hung the dead albatross around his neck so that he would not forget the wrong he had done.

WORKSHEET 28

- I.
 1. He came to the water-trough with his pitcher.
 2. The snake.
 3. The snake had come at the trough prior to him.
- II.
 1. The snake.
 2. It is a crack in the earth-wall.
 3. To satisfy his thirst.
- III.
 1. The voice of his education suggested the poet to kill the snake.
 2. Black snakes are considered harmless.
 3. Harmful.
- IV.
 1. The poet felt honoured because a snake had come to him to seek his hospitality.
 2. The snake has come from the deep recesses of the earth.
 3. It was a very hot day when the snake came.

WORKSHEET 29

1. The snake came to the poet's water-trough to quench his thirst. He rested his throat upon the stone where water was dripping from the tap in small drops. He sipped water softly into his slack long body. Then he lifted his head from drinking as cattle usually do. He looked at the poet vaguely as the cattle look when they are drinking. Here, the poet wants to say that the snake drinks water just like cattle.
2. The poet admitted that he was fascinated by the snake's presence at his water-trough. He considered him a guest who had come there to seek his hospitality. He felt so honoured for sparing the snake. But the very next moment his idea changed. After reaching the peak of its satisfaction, the snake turned around slowly towards the direction of his origin. As he put his head into the hole to retreat into the earth, the poet was filled with a protest against the idea of the snake withdrawing into his hole. He picked up a log of wood and threw it at the snake.
3. Education and social conventions make the poet think that the yellow-brown snake is poisonous and therefore must be killed. If he were a brave man, he would have taken a stick and killed the snake.
4. When the poet came out and saw the snake at his water-trough he felt fascinated. He admired his colour, shape and leisurely movements. He considered him a guest. He felt honoured that a snake had come to seek his hospitality from the deep recesses of the earth.

WORKSHEET 30

1. 'Snake' is a beautiful poem by D.H. Lawrence. Here the poet describes his dual response to snake that comes to his water-trough to quench his thirst on one hot day. The poet feels fascinated to see the snake. He admires his colour, shape and leisurely movements. But very soon he falls into a dilemma. There is a conflict between his civilised social education and his natural human instincts. The 'voices' of the civilised social education tell him that the golden-brown snake is poisonous and therefore must be killed. The poet as a brave man must undertake the task of killing the poisonous snake. But his natural human instincts lead him to think that the snake is a guest who has come to seek his

hospitality from the deep recesses of the earth. He feels highly honoured. But for a moment he seems to be overpowered by the voices of education and civilisation. As soon as the snake put his head into the hole to go back into the earth, the poet is filled with a protest against the idea of the snake withdrawing into the hole. He picks up a log and throws it at the snake. The snake twists violently and with great alacrity disappears into the hole in the wall. The poet immediately regrets at his mean act. He feels sorry for throwing the log at the snake and curses the voices of education and civilisation. Thus, in the last, his natural human instincts win.

2. Refer to the above Answer.

WORKSHEET 31

- I.** 1. The snake drank water.
2. The above lines show that the snake's thirst was satisfied.
3. Simile.
- II.** 1. The poet looked around to get a stick.
2. He threw the stick at the snake.
3. He was overcome by a protest against the snake.
- III.** 1. The poet thinks that the act of throwing a stick at the harmless snake is a mean act.
2. The poet feels that the snake was innocent.
3. The poet is filled with guilt and regret.
- IV.** 1. The poet is very sensible.
2. Simile.
3. The poet wishes that the snake would come back.

WORKSHEET 32

1. The poet in the poem 'Snake' describes vividly the colour, shape and movement of the snake. The snake is of yellow-brown colour, the kind of snakes which are considered to be poisonous in Sicily. The snake has straight gums, a straight mouth and a soft belly. He has a slack long body. His movements are leisurely.
2. Through the poem 'Snake', the poet characterises a man's life. A man is the slave of his own will and he is never satisfied with what he gets. This is the real reason of all the problems of a man's life. To get more and more he does everything without thinking whether it is good or bad. He is never contented and

if one is he is a blessed one. Such a blessed man never does anything wrong. The man whose all desires are fulfilled, lives happily. There is no end of desires so contentment is the supreme bliss.

3. There is a conflict between his civilised social education and his natural human instincts. The 'voices' of the civilised social education tell him that the golden brown snake is poisonous and therefore must be killed. But his natural human instincts lead him to think that the snake is a guest who has come to seek his (poet's) hospitality from the deep recesses of the earth.
4. The poet wishes for the return of the snake because he is burdened by a guilt. He had thrown a log at the snake who had come to seek his hospitality. The poet wants to atone for this mean act. He has to give the snake due honour and respect if ever he comes again.

WORKSHEET 33

1. 49, Black Bird Street
London

20 November, 20xx

Dear David

You'll be thrilled to know that yesterday a snake came out of a crack in the earth-wall to my water-trough. Naturally, he had come there to quench his thirst because it was a very hot day. I also reached there to fill my pitcher. I got fascinated to see the snake. I didn't disturb him and stood at a distance. I waited for my turn as the snake had come there prior to me. The snake was golden-brown. The voices of my education told me that I must kill the snake without any delay because such snakes are poisonous. But soon my idea changed. I got overpowered with natural human instincts. I felt honoured to find the snake at my trough. I considered him my guest and thought that he had come there to seek my hospitality. I let the snake drink water for quite some time. After drinking water to satisfaction, the snake turned around slowly towards the direction of his origin. As the snake put his head into the hole to retreat into the earth, I filled with a protest against the idea of the snake withdrawing into his hole. I picked up a log and threw it at the snake.

Although it didn't hurt the snake who vanished into the hole in the wall the very next moment,

I started cursing my action. It was really a mean action because I tried to hurt the snake who had come to seek my hospitality. I can't forgive myself.

Yours

D.H. Lawrence

2. 25 December, 20××, Friday

I have had really a great experience today. I was very thirsty as it was very hot day. I came out of my place and moved on the trough of the garden. I began drinking water. It was a bliss for me. There was no one else all around. So I was quenching myself to the fullest. Suddenly I saw a man, perhaps the owner of the garden, coming to the trough. As it has been our general belief that man is the enemy of our species I became upset. I thought to slip away. But water was so cool that I couldn't avoid its soothing effect. I thought I was sure to be killed by the man. But to my utter surprise the man stood at a distance and stood watching me drinking with full satisfaction. He didn't disturb me at all. I drank and quenched myself to my fill and he waited till I left the place. For me, he was not an ordinary man. He was really great to honour my need first. His hospitality really impressed me and all my grudge against human beings vanished away.

WORKSHEET 34

- I.**
1. Cowards are afraid of death. They die many times before actual death comes to them.
 2. Valiants embrace death heroically when it comes.
 3. Man's fear to death which is inevitable.
- II.**
1. The dream that Calpurnia see during her sleep.
 2. He tells that the dream is auspicious and Caesar must go to the Capitol.
 3. To prepare Caesar for going to the Capitol.
- III.**
1. Caesar is speaking to Metellus Cimber.
 2. When Metellus requests him to revoke the order of his brother's exile.
 3. His confidence.
- IV.**
1. Mark Antony utters these lines. He seeks pardon from Caesar.
 2. Caesar's blood-stained body lying on the earth.
 3. The conspirators who murdered Caesar.

WORKSHEET 35

1. Calpurnia was Caesar's wife. She had a nightmare in which she saw Caesar being murdered. She dreamt of Caesar's statue and saw blood gushing out like a fountain with a hundred spouts. Several young Romans came smiling and bathed their hands in Caesar's blood.
2. Decius Brutus took Calpurnia's dream as a lucky one. He interpreted that Caesar's statue spurting blood where Romans washed their hands showed that Rome would gain life and energy from him (Caesar). The greatest Romans would gather around Caesar to get relics and mementoes. They would honour Caesar as a saviour and a martyr. By misinterpreting Calpurnia's dream Decius Brutus, who was one of the conspirators, prepared Caesar to go to the Capitol where he was murdered.
3. Mark Antony was Caesar's most loyal friend. He was a good orator. At Caesar's funeral he made a speech in which he expressed his deep distress on Caesar's murder, who was the greatest conqueror of his time. He tried to acknowledge the Roman public that Caesar was the mightiest and most famous of his time. The blood of such a great man naturally was the costliest blood of all times. This was what he meant to say by 'This costly blood'.
4. After Caesar was murdered, the conspirators began to shout "Liberty, freedom and enfranchisement!" They claimed that their purpose in killing Caesar was to safeguard the rights and liberties of the Roman public. They told the Roman public that Caesar was growing too ambitious and therefore, it was essential to kill him.

WORKSHEET 36

1. Both Antony and Brutus addressed the Roman mob just before the funeral of Caesar. Both impressed the mob in their own way. Brutus, being an idealist, based his speech on cold idealism and tried to justify why he murdered Caesar. But Antony, being a great orator, proved to be far better than that of Brutus. He knew very well that masses wouldn't be swayed by cold logic but by the basic human passions. He used every art of oratory to prove that Caesar was not ambitious as claimed by Brutus. He pretended that he had not come to praise Caesar and speak against Brutus and others. But in reality he did just the opposite. Very wisely he began to narrate the

conquests, glories and trophies that Caesar brought to Rome. Caesar brought many captives, received ransoms and tributes. He wept for the poor and for their cause. He refused to accept the crown at the festival of Lupercal and referred to his will by telling the Romans that Caesar had left his private gardens and parks for their use. Thus, Antony proved that he (Caesar) was not ambitious. Brutus, in his funeral speech, had claimed that Caesar's murder would protect the Roman's freedom and right. Antony's speech successfully proved Brutus' claims baseless. His speech aroused the mob's sympathy for Caesar and directed their anger against the conspirators. They ran after the conspirators and got ready to burn their houses.

2. Julius Caesar was a great conqueror of his time. He expanded the Roman empire, brought many captives, received ransoms and tributes and dominated the political life of Rome. He was highly respected, praised, flattered and feared by the senators as well as the commoners. He was violent, fearless, boastful and arrogant. He ignored Calpurnia's beggings and became ready to go to the Capitol. He was not afraid to die. He said, "Cowards die many times before their death; The valiant never taste of death but once." Calpurnia was helpless. She very painfully commented that her husband's wisdom was consumed by over-confidence (Your wisdom is consumed in confidence). He was adamant at times. He refused to be moved and influenced with the 'couching' and 'lowly courtesies' of Cimber. He was a little superstitious. He compared himself with Pole Star.

He was large-hearted and had great concern for the welfare of the Roman public. In his will he made his personal gardens and parks open for them. At the same time he was highly ambitious and wanted to rise higher and higher. Therefore, he never got tired to carrying out military campaigns.

WORKSHEET 37

- I.
 1. Mark Antony to the people of Rome.
 2. The conspirators who murdered Caesar.
 3. The speaker is trying to provoke the mob.
- II.
 1. Mark Antony. They reflect his shrewdness.
 2. Marcus Brutus. He has been chased by the Roman mob.
 3. One of Caesar's murderers was his most loyal friend Brutus.

- III.
 1. Mark Antony. He is speaking about Caesar.
 2. If Brutus were in his place, he (Brutus) would have forced them to revolt.
 3. To provoke the Roman public to attack on the conspirators.

WORKSHEET 38

1. Brutus in his funeral speech had made it clear that Caesar was over-ambitious. His ambition, if not stopped, could pose a danger to rights and liberties of the Roman. Antony in his speech contradicted what Brutus had told. He proved step by step that Caesar was not ambitious. Caesar was offered the crown thrice but every time he refused to accept it. Caesar always shared the Roman people's joys and wept for their sufferings. In his will also he threw open his personal orchards and parks for the Roman public.
2. All the conspirators surrounded Caesar in the Senate and started stabbing him one by one. Casca was the first to stab. He was followed by Cassius and the others. Brutus was the last to stab Caesar. When Caesar saw Brutus, his great friend, stabbing, he couldn't believe his eyes. He uttered shockingly, '*Et tu Brute!*' (even you, Brutus?).
3. In his funeral speech Brutus tried to justify why he murdered Caesar. He tried to convince the Roman public that he had no personal ill-will against Caesar. He murdered Caesar not because he loved him less but because he loved Rome more than him. Caesar was growing powerful and ambitious. He was a threat to freedom and republicanism. If he was not checked, all Romans would become slaves one day. Hence, his murder was essential.
4. Brutus was a great idealist. In his funeral speech he requested the Roman public to hear him silently. He tried to justify the cause for which he murdered Caesar. He made it crystal clear that he had no personal grudge against Caesar. Caesar was becoming too powerful and ambitious. His growing ambition was a threat to the freedom of Rome and Republicanism. Had he lived longer, Romans would have been reduced to slaves. He had to sacrifice Caesar for the sake of the Roman mass. His arguments did convince the public but only for a brief period. They were finally directed by Antony.

WORKSHEET 39

1. Antony was a faithful friend of Caesar. He was nearest to Caesar's heart. He loved Caesar to the core of his heart. He was deeply hurt by Caesar's death. But he was not impulsive. He kept quiet and decided to deal with the conspirators wisely at an appropriate time.

Antony's greatest characteristics were his manipulative and oratorical skills. He was shrewd enough to make peace with the conspirators. He grabbed the opportunity very wisely that Brutus, a great idealist, gifted away him. He was left alone with the Roman public. This was a high time for him to arouse the public against the conspirators. He made a wonderful funeral speech in which he systematically proved that Caesar was not ambitious at all as claimed by Brutus and other conspirators. Caesar was a man of great heart who had deep concern for the Roman public.

Antony, by his persuasive art, finally succeeded in gaining his objective. He clearly proved that Brutus, Cassius and others were liars and murderers. Thus, he turned the table against the conspirators by instigating the anger and hatred of the public against them.

2. Brutus was a great idealist and man of integrity. He was loved and revered by the Roman public. He was really an 'honourable man' who had true love for the common good. He was a great follower of republicanism and could go to any extent for the sake of people's freedom and right. Needless to say that it was his love for people's freedom and right that he joined the conspiracy for the murder of Caesar. He had deep love for Caesar but he couldn't remain silent only for this reason. He loved Romans more than him. He was a great patriot and wanted to do every good for his country. In his funeral speech he justified why he murdered Caesar. He clearly said that he did not love Caesar less but he loved Rome more.

Brutus was very simple by heart. He was far from the practical realities of the world. This was the greatest flaw of his character which became the cause of his tragic end. Out of all the conspirators, it was only he who had no personal grudge against Caesar. He was a man of decent character and high morality.

NOVEL/LONG READING TEXT

WORKSHEET 1

1. Anne had a happy family. She had the most adorable father. He married Anne's mother until he was thirty six. At that time her mother Edith Hollander Frank was twenty five. When her father emigrated to Holland she and her sister Margot were sent to Archon to stay with her grandmother. She loved her grandmother from the core of her heart. She died after an operation in January 1942. Her mother Mrs. Frank came from a wealthy family and had spent most of her life in Germany. In terms of her mothering skills, she was somewhat of a disappointment to Anne, who would prefer her to be more affectionate and accepting.
2. Anne never feels her mother close to her heart. She thinks that her mother does not understand her and she herself also fails to understand her mother. So many times Anne thinks that her mother loves her but due to of difficult situations which has made her nervous and irritable. Anne is offended, takes it for too much to heart and is insolent and beastly which in turn makes her unhappy. Anne realises her relationship with her mother who has been caught in a vicious circle of unpleasantness and sorrow. Most of the time Anne manages to hold her tongues when she gets annoyed. But there is one thing she fails to do that is to love her mother with the devotion of a child.

WORKSHEET 2

1. The Gestapo (The German Secret police under Nazis) were treating the jews very roughly. The Jews were transported in cattle trucks to Waster Bork where the jews got almost nothing to eat, much less to drink, as water was available only one hour a day. There was only one lavatory and sink for several thousand people. Men and women had to sleep in the same room, and women and children often had their heads shaved. Escape was almost impossible. Sometimes Gestapo grabed five hostages and lined them up against the wall and their death in the paper where they were referred to as fatal accidents.
2. Anne compares her deprived life to the freedom of non Jewish Dutch children. She longs for the

freedom she experienced recently and took for granted. She feels indignant. However, when she thinks about her Jewish friends and family members who have probably been arrested and sent to concentration camps such as her friend Henneli, she feels extremely thankful to still be alive. Anne feels that the Jews as a group are not fortunate and have not been chosen for good things. However, she expresses her conflict over whether she feels fortunate or unlucky about her personal situation. She wonders whether it would have been better to die a quick death than live a confined, tedious and fearful existence. She quickly realizes that she loves her life too much and she had the opportunity to evade Germans.

WORKSHEET 3

1. Anne wanted to know her father's views on her closeness with Peter van Daan. She directly asked Mr. Frank what he thought of their sitting together in the attic for long hours. Mr. Frank did not reply immediately and then said that he didn't think it was wrong, but she must be careful as she was in such a confined space in the annexe. He felt scared, he thought it was not really right to get closer to a young boy in that building. He just considered both of them as friends. He advised her that she ought be the one to hold back; she should not go upstairs so often; and not to encourage him more than she could help.

He added that the situation was quite different under normal circumstances, when you were free, you saw other boys and girls, you could get away sometimes, play games and do all kinds of other things; but there, if they were together a lot, they saw each other every hour of the day, there were chances of quarrels between them.

He also added that, Peter was not a strong character; he could be easily influenced for good as well as for bad. He further added that she should keep a check on her moves and try to avoid Peter as much as she could.

2. Anne had a number of hobbies and interests which she enjoyed whenever she got time. Some of them were as follows:
 - (a) Writing was her interest or passion which she hardly counted as a hobby.
 - (b) Family trees was her second interest. She had been searching for family trees of the French, German, Spanish, English, Austrian, Russian,

Norwegian and Dutch royal families in all the books, newspaper articles and pamphlets she could find. She had been taking down notes from all the biographies and history books that she had read and even copied out many passages of history.

- (c) History was her third hobby, and Mr. Frank had already brought her a lot of books on it. She could hardly wait for the day that she would be able to search through the books on history in a public library.
- (d) Greek and Roman mythology were her fourth hobby. She had various books on these subjects too.

Other hobbies were film stars and family photos. She was mad for books. She had a great liking for history of art, poets and painters. She had a great hatred for algebra and geometry. History was her most interesting subject.

WORKSHEET 4

1. One Sunday evening all the residents of the Secret Annexe gathered together to listen to a speech of their beloved Winston Churchill. It was nine o'clock in the evening. The teapot with the cover over it was placed on the table and the residents sat around it. Dussel next to the radio on the left, Mr. van Daan in front of it, with Peter beside him. Mrs. Frank next to Mr. van Daan and Mrs. van Daan behind him, and Mr. Frank at the table, Margot and Anne beside. The gentlemen puffed away at their pipes. Peter's eyes were popping out of his head with the strain of listening, Mrs. Frank was wearing a long dark gown, and Mrs. van Daan was trembling because of the aeroplanes. Mr. Frank was sipping tea, Margot and Anne sat together in a sisterly fashion with the sleeping cat Mouschi resting on their knees. Margot's hair were in curlers, Anne was wearing a nightdress, which was too small, too narrow and too short. It all looked so intimate, peaceful, yet everyone was waiting for the consequences of the speech with horror. They could hardly wait till the end of Churchill's speech, and were stamping their feet, and were so impatient that they got down to discussing it. They provoked each other until the arguments led to quarrels.
2. Anne considered 4th March 1944 as the first Saturday for months and months that has not been boring, dreary, and dull. Peter was the cause for it.

This morning Mr. Frank asked Anne if she would like to stay and talk some French. She agreed. First they talked in French, and Anne explained something to Peter, then they did some English. Mr. Frank read out loud to them from Dickens and Anne was in the seventh heaven, because she sat on her Daddy's chair very close to Peter. She went downstairs at eleven O'clock. When she came upstairs again after half an hour, Peter was already waiting for her on the stairs. They talked until a quarter to one. As she left the room, he got a chance after a meal, and if no one could hear him, he said "Good bye Anne, see you soon."

Anne was so pleased and wondered if he was going to fall in love with her after all? He was very nice to her from morning till night that day. She looked forward to seeing Peter. She had never felt such a closeness between her and Peter before that made her Saturday so special.

WORKSHEET 5

1. Mr. Otto Frank, father of Anne and Margot Frank comes from a wealthy family and has spent most of his life in Germany. He spent most of his life in Germany when Hitler rose to power in 1933. Mr. Frank reacted by relocating his family to Amsterdam in the Netherlands. As responsible head of the family, he made arrangements for his family to go into hiding in the building in which he was once employed. He is Anne's favourite relative as she mentions him the most adorable father in her diary. She often calls him "Pim" and considers him her saviour and confidante in the Anne. He is the sole surviving member of his family after the war. He arranged for the publication of Anne's diary and died in the early 1980's.
2. Otto Frank had to bear several points in mind. Firstly, he thought the book had to be kept short so that it would fit in with a series put out by the Dutch publisher. Secondly, several passages dealing with Anne's sexuality were omitted as at that time it was not customary to write openly about sex and certainly not in books for young adults. Otto Frank also omitted a number of unflattering passages about his wife and other residents of secret annex. Out of respect for her dead daughter Otto Frank made these certain amendments in Anne's diary who wrote without reserve about her likes and dislikes.

WORKSHEET 6

1. Mr. Keesing was the maths teacher of Anne Frank. Anne was a talkative student. Mr. Keesing was an old fashioned person. He did not like much troubles in school. So he was annoyed with Anne. He gave her several warnings but there was no good result of his warnings to Anne. Ultimately, he assigned Anne an extra home work. It was an essay on "A Chatterbox". Anne wrote that talking is a student's trait. She had inherited who was more talkative. But the teacher was adamant. He assigned two more essays 'An Incurable Chatterbox' and 'Quack Quack Quack' 'said Mistress Chatterbox'. By chance the joke fell on the teacher when Anne read it. After that he gave her no more assignment or punishment.
2. Margot Frank, Frank's older daughter is Anne's elder sister. She was sixteen years old when Anne started writing her diary. She was quiet in nature. She was studious as she paid her full attention on her studies. As she had a good quality to please the adults so she was admired by elders. Margot often clashed with her sister Anne who was considered talkative and rebellious. Others often hold her up as a model for Anne to emulate. It was Margot who was first called up by Gestapo in Amsterdam. This call from Gestapo forced Franks to go into hiding. She was caring for her younger sister Anne. She died few weeks before Anne in the Belton concentration camp.

WORKSHEET 7

1. Helen took a very long time to understand the meaning of love. Her teacher Miss Sullivan first told her that love dwells in our hearts but it was not clear to Helen as she did not understand anything unless she touched it. The teacher then explained love in very practical manner. She said "Love is something like clouds that were in the sky before sun came out". She made it simple by saying that as clouds cannot be touched but rain is felt and it proves a wonderful blessing for the thirsty earth, gladness to the flowers and the plants after suffering in heat of the sun. In the same way love cannot be touched but is felt. It pours sweetness into everything and it is the source of all happiness and thus Helen understood the beautiful truth and felt there were invisible lines stretched between her spirit and the spirit of others.

2. The day on which Helen's teacher Anne Mansfield Sullivan came into her life, she was filled with wonder. When she considered the immeasurable contrasts between the two lives which it connected. Helen was longing for light "Light! Give me light" was the wordless cry of Helen's soul and in that very hour, light of her teacher Sullivan shone her. The morning the teacher came she led her into her room and gave her a doll, Miss Sullivan spelled first word into my hand 'd-o-l-l' and Helen found it interesting and started her effort, to imitate it. Gradually she learned to spell a great many words like Pin hat, cup and a few verbs like sit, stand, and walk. Thus in the humble company of Miss Sullivan Helen understood that everything has a name. In real arrival of Miss Sullivan in Helen's life was arrival of light in her dark and depressed life.

WORKSHEET 8

1. As soon as Helen learnt finger spell some words, her teacher gave her slips of cardboard on which were printed words in raised letters. Helen quickly learned that each printed word stood for an object, an act or a quality. She had a frame in which she could arrange the words in little sentences. Thus from the printed slip it was but a step to the printed book. She took her 'Reader for beginners' and hunted for the words she knew. When she got skill in finding them, she found that her joy was like that of a game of hide and seek. Thus by making practice she began to read and this helped in reading the connected stories.
2. Helen commented that a little hearing child learns simplest daily intercourse from constant repetition and imitation. His mind is stimulated by the conversation he hears in his or her home and topics are suggested and called forth the spontaneous expression of his own thoughts. But the deaf and blind find it very difficult to acquire the amenities of conversation. As this difficulty is multiplied in case of those who are both deaf and blind. They cannot distinguish the tone of the voice or without assistance go up and down the whole range of tones that give significance to words. Furthermore they remain deprived of expression of the speaker's face. While one can learn a lot by looking on the face of speaker.

WORKSHEET 9

1. The narrator was so eager that Mr. Higginbotham, the president of the World's Fair kindly gave her permission to touch the exhibits. At the Cape of Good Hope exhibit she learned much about the process of mining diamonds. Whenever it was possible, she touched the machinery while it was in motion, so as to get a clearer idea how the stones were weighed, cut and polished. She searched in the washing for a diamond and found it herself—the only true diamond they said that was ever found in the U.S.A.

2. The narrator said that she had a book on French grammar in raised print; as she already knew some French, she often amused herself by composing in her head short exercises, using the new words as she came across, and ignoring the rules and other technicalities as much as possible. She said that she even tried without any aid to master the French pronunciation, as she found all the letters and sounds described in the book. And so she acquired a sufficient knowledge of French to read with pleasure La Fontaine's "Fables", "Le Medecin Malgre Lui" and passages from "Athalic".

The narrator said that she also gave considerable time to the improvement of her speech; she read aloud to Miss Sullivan and recited passages from her favourite poets which she committed to memory. Miss Sullivan corrected the narrator's pronunciation and helped her to phrase and inflect.

WORKSHEET 10

1. The narrator said that she appeared for her examination for Radcliffe College. The method used there at that time was that the student was required to pass in sixteen hours—twelve hours being called elementary and four hours being called advanced. The student had to pass five hours at a time to have them counted; the examination papers were given out at nine 'O' clock at Harvard and brought to Radcliffe by a special messenger. Each candidate was known not by his name, but by a number. She was no. 233 but as she had to use a typewriter, her identity could not be concealed.

It was thought advisable for her to have her examinations in a room by herself, because they felt that the noise of the typewriter might disturb the other girls. Mr. Gilman read all the papers to her by

means of the manual alphabet. A man was placed on guard at the door to prevent interruption.

2. Mr. Gilman had difference of opinion with Miss Sullivan that led the narrator and her sister Mildred to leave Cambridge School. They were as follows:
 - (a) Just before the books came, Mr. Gilman had begun to complain to Miss Sullivan that the narrator was working too hard and in spite of her earnest protests he reduced the number of her recitations.
 - (b) Mr. Gilman insisted that the narrator was overworked and that she should remain at his school three years more. The narrator did not agree with him for she wished to enter Radcliffe college with her classmates.
 - (c) When Mr. Gilman heard that the narrator was unwell he declared that she was breaking down and made changes in her studies which would have made it impossible for her to take her final examination with her classmates.

WORKSHEET 11

1. Kate Adams Keller, twenty years younger than her husband was his second wife. She was a tall woman with blue eyes. She had two daughters Helen and Mildred and a son Philip Brooks Keller. She was a caring and loving mother so when she came to know about successful education of another deaf and blind child 'Laura Bridgman', she sent Helen with her father to Dr. J. Julian, an eye, ear and throat specialist in Baltimore but the eye doctor referred them to Dr. Graham Bell on whose advise they visited Perkins institution where Helen got her teacher Anne Sullivan who changed her life. Though in her childhood Helen thought her mother loved her younger sister much but later she found she was quite close to her heart. She shared her all experiences and things with her mother through letters; overall Mrs. Kate Adams Keller was a responsible and caring mother.
2. Johanna 'Anne' Mansfield Sullivan Marcy, known as Anne Sullivan was an Irish American teacher best known as the instructor and companion of Helen Keller. She was born on April 14, 1866 in Feeding Hills, Massachusetts. She was called Anne from the time she was born. Her parents names were Thomas Sullivan and Alice Closely. Sullivan were

Irish immigrants who couldn't read and had virtually no money. In 1874 her mother Alice died probably of tuberculosis. So Anne and her brother were sent to an almhouse. She was at Tewksbury for four years. In 1880 Anne who was blind from untreated trachoma and had untreated intenstimlwoms was sent to the Perkins school for the blind. When she was only 20 years old, she was given responsibility to become Helen's instructor. Though she was herself visually impaired she got success in teaching Keller and became her lifelong companion. They lived, worked and travelled together.

WORKSHEET 12

1. She visited Boston in May 1888 with her mother and her teacher Miss Sullivan. This journey was quite different from the one she had made to Baltimore two years before. During the journey she was sitting quietly beside Miss Sullivan, taking in with eager interest all that Miss Sullivan told her. What she saw out of the car window, the beautiful Tennessee River, the great cotton fields, the hills and the woods. In this whole journey she did not find herself helpless and restless. She enjoyed the whole journey too much that when the train at last pulled into the station at Boston, she felt as if a beautiful fairy tale come true.
2. Helen Adams Keller was born on June 27, 1880 on a plantatation called Ivy Green in Tuscumbia Alabama to Captain Arthur H. Keller, a former officer of the confederate Army and Kate Adam Keller. She was tall and strongly built and had always a good health. Her memory of people was remarkable. She remembered the gasp of fingers she had held before. She was an American author, political activist and lecturer. She was the first deaf blind person to earn a Beachelor of Arts degree. A prolific author, Keller was well traveled, and was outspoken in her anti-war convictions. She was a member of the Socialist Party of America and the industrial workers of the world. She compaigned for women's suffrage, labour rights, socialism and other radical left causes. She was inducted into the Alabama Women's Hall of fame in 1971. She had great courage and tolerance. Furthermore she was an optimist and idealist. Mark Twain has said that the two interesting characters of the nineteenth century are Napoleon and Helen Keller.

UNIT ASSIGNMENTS

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 1

8. 1. The traveller told the speaker that the pair of stone legs was still standing in the middle of the desert.
2. Without a torso
3. He found a shattered visage lying near the stone legs.

Or

1. Cassius is speaking to Brutus.
2. Caesar's funeral. He has been murdered by his own people. These lines reveal his farsightedness.
3. He knows that if Antony is allowed to speak at this critical moment, he can incite the public against the conspirators

Or

1. 'I' in the above lines is John Hallock, the narrator.
2. He is trying to dig out a story.
3. No idea or plot comes into his mind.
9. 1. Gogon Pakrashi was Patol Babu's guru and mentor. Patol Babu was very much disappointed with his monosyllabic dialogue "Oh!" In extreme frustration he decided not to do the role. It was at this juncture his guru's priceless words flashed into his mind: "Remember one thing, Patol; however small a part you're offered, never consider it beneath your dignity to accept it. As an artist your aim should be to make the most of your opportunity" Patol Babu got stirred up thoroughly. He finally decided to do the role.
2. Refer to Answer No.1 of Worksheet 14.
3. An albatross is a long-winged stout-bodied bird inhabiting the Pacific and Southern Ocean.
After the mariners had been surrounded with thick fog for quite some time, an albatross emerged from it. Since they hadn't seen any human figure or animal for many days, the bird's arrival seemed to be auspicious to them. The bird brought life to their dampened hopes. It also brought favourable weather for them.
4. Refer to Answer No.4 of Worksheet 32.
5. The spirit of Caesar would come with Ate, the goddess of revenge. There would be war all around. Caesar's spirit would order death and

destruction with the authority of a king. The foul smell coming from the decomposing dead bodies would spread throughout the atmosphere.

10.12/501

Sadhna Apartment
Preet Vihar
New Delhi

20 December, 20xx

Dear Sumit

We all have friends. Some have many friends, some have a few. But no one can live without friends. Friendship is such a great thing. What makes friendship strong and durable? Have you thought about it? So far I think it is always the loyalty towards one another that makes friendship strong and durable. But it is a tragedy that there is a great crisis of true and loyal friends. Thank God! we two are really great friends, aren't we!

Loyalty in friendship is very essential. It makes one's life sublime. One feels proud if one has friends who are loyal to one. But nowadays such friends are rare.

Let's take a pledge to be loyal to each other for ever. Rest is ok. Also write your views.

With best wishes

Yours

Gaurav

11. Writing diligently in the diary helped Anne redirect her strong feelings instead of expressing them outright and causing damage to the fragile relationship within the annex. When everyone around her is feeling anxious and tense Anne turned to her diary for comfort because she did not want to burden the already overtaxed adult with her own concerns. In this way, Anne became very independent at a young age. Moreover, Anne's constant diary writing enables her to discover her inner voice and her voice as a writer. The diary gave her a private place to explore and develop the increasingly profound thoughts and ideas. In this sense the diary not only helped her in hiding but also became a significant tool for Anne's maturity.

Or

It can be only said on the basis of Helen Keller's own writing. She was seen as a role model of how one can strengthen one's character by overcoming difficulties. Indeed Helen Keller came to believe that her dual handicaps provided her a special role

in the world to help others equally afflicted. But Helen Keller also acknowledged, there is a cost to this idea. Much of her life was spent demonstrating that she was equal to the “normal” hearing and sighted words. Many of her books and speeches told of the benefits she derived from overcoming her difficulties. Certainly Helen Keller enjoyed the respect of many for her story of triumph but she also suffered from loneliness for being set apart, or put on a pedestal.

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 2

8. 1. When the snake put his head into the hole to retreat into the earth a sort of protest over came the poet.
2. Because he couldn't kill the snake and let him go comfortably.
3. The snake had come out the hole to quench his thirst.

Or

1. She is Caesar's wife.
2. She has a horrible dream of Caesar's murder.
3. She suggests Caesar not to go to the Senate that day.

Or

1. 'He' in the above lines refers to Naresh Dutt.
 2. He was in film production department.
 3. He wanted a fiftyish, short, bald-headed character for his film.
9. 1. Refer to Answer No.3 of Worksheet 2.
2. Sebastian Shultz (in the role of second knight) suggested Michael to play another game 'dragonquest' to save him. Michael came back to his computer. Soon he found himself in a castle. His job was to save the princess from cruel dragon. But soon Sebastian appeared there. He asked Michael to save him first as the dragon was only interested in him. Sebastian cut off the two long plaits of the princess's hair and tied them together. One end was tied to a bedpost and the other was thrown outside the windows. Both the prisoners (Michael and Sebastian) jumped out of the window but found the dragon standing before them. Michael swung his sword in vain. The dragon took Sebastian with him.
3. Ozymandias as a king was arrogant, haughty and authoritative. He was proud of his wonderful

achievements. He liked to be called 'kind of kings'. It shows that he wanted to rule over the world.

5. Decius Brutus, being a part of the conspiracy, wisely employs flattery, conceit and temptation in persuading Caesar to go to the Capitol. He flatters Caesar by giving a flattering interpretation to Calpurnia's dream. He also taunts that Caesar will become a stock of laughter among the senators if he yields to his wife's foolish fears. He even throws a bait to Caesar that Senate has decided to offer him the crown that day. If he doesn't go there, the decision may be changed. Thus, Decius succeeds because he knows Caesar's weaknesses better than Calpurnia.

10. F/6, Laxmi Nagar

New Delhi

20 November, 20xx

Dear Alok

You'll be glad to know that I got a golden opportunity to act in a film. I was very excited about it. I went to the venue of shooting on time. There I was told that I had to do the role of a short-tempered, absent-minded pedestrian. It was a small role no doubt but I was glad. After all I had to act on the stage. This was enough to fill me with energy. But I was told nothing about the dialogue at that moment. I was very curious to know about it. As there wasn't much time left, I became very upset.

Finally I was given a piece of paper on which the dialogue was written. The moment I glanced at the paper and found that a single word had been scrawled on it – 'Oh!', all my excitement disappeared. I felt insulted. In extreme frustration I decided not to act. But soon a faint memory of my guru stirred in my mind. I remembered his precious words, "However small a part you're offered, never consider beneath your dignity to accept it". His words helped me a lot and finally I decided to do the role.

Yours

Patol

11. Refer to Answer No.1 of Worksheet 1 (Novel/ Long Reading Text).

Or

Refer to Answer No.2 of Worksheet 4 (Novel/ Long Reading Text).

UNIT ASSIGNMENT 3

8. 1. To show the presence of large volume of ice on all sides.
2. The cracking of the ice makes the surrounding fearful.
3. A fainting fit.

Or

1. Brutus utters these lines to the Roman public.
2. These lines reflect his patriotism.
3. The Roman public ran after him in anger.

Or

1. Michael and Sebastian Shultz in the role of the second knight.
2. Michael helped Sebastian escape from the jail. When they came out of the cell, sirens wailed and dogs howled as a warning.
3. A skeleton swipe-card is a plastic card on which data has been stored magnetically and that can be read by an electronic reading device.
9. 2. Patol Babu had to struggle for a living after he lost his first job in Calcutta. At first, he opened a variety store which he had to wind up after five years. Then he had a job in a Bengali firm which he gave up in disgust due to the behaviour of his boss. Then, he remained an insurance salesman for ten long years. Afterwards, he was without job once again. Thus, he faced many ups and downs in his life.
4. The expressions from the poem 'Snake' that make it clear that the snake's thirst was satiated are given below:

*He drank enough
And lifted his head dreamily, as one who has
drunken,
And flickered his tongue like a forked night
on the air, so black,
Seeming to lick his lips, And looked around
like a god, unseeing, into the air,*

5. Brutus, out of all the conspirators, was the only one who was motivated by a passionate urge of patriotism. He was a great idealist. He could sacrifice anything for the sake of common good. He was not cunning at all. He had no personal ill-will against Caesar. Still he murdered him because Caesar was becoming over ambitious which could be dangerous for the Roman public. He killed Caesar because he loved Romans more than him.

6. Refer to Answer No.1 of Worksheet 38.

10.8 December, 20××

Today I came across a snake at my water-trough. I was quite fascinated by his presence. The snake had come to the water-trough to quench his thirst on that hot day. I watched him sipping water softly into his slack long body silently. I had gone there to fill my pitcher. But stood at some distance and let the snake drink the water first because he had come at the water-trough prior to me. Soon I was torn between two contrasting emotions. The voices of my education told me that I must kill the snake because he was yellow-brown and therefore harmful. If I were really bold and brave enough, I must have taken a stick and killed him at once. But I refused to do so believing that the snake 'should seek hospitality' in me. For sparing the snake, I felt so honoured. After reaching the peak of his satisfaction, the snake turned around slowly towards the direction of his origin. As he put his head into the hole, I was filled with a protest against the idea of the snake withdrawing into his hole. And in a fit of anger I threw a log of wood at him. The very next moment, I felt sorry for my unrefined act and cursed the voice of education that had shaped my thought processes and urged me to kill the snake.

11. Refer to Answer No.2 of Worksheet 3 (Novel/ Long Reading Text).

Or

Refer to Answer No.2 of Worksheet 4 (Novel/ Long Reading Text).

FULL MARKS ASSIGNMENT 1

SECTION A

1. 1. The long breaks that children get in summer act as a disturbing element in their development and learning process.

2. Summer vacation should aim at promoting reading habit among children.
3. The different activities that seem to cram children's calendar are camps and workshops involving swimming, art, personality development, music, computers and the like.

4. It is because they are packed into a short period of time.
5. Holidays are an intensified search for experience not normally encountered in everyday life.
6. They visit their native place and share joy with the members of their extended families.
7. The phrase 'annual ritual of home coming' means customary visit to native place.
8. The author wants to say that summer vacation provides one an opportunity to enjoy life in the group of family members and know its importance in life.

2. I. 1. According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, education can destroy caste system only if it is given to the right strata of the society. But the matter of fact is that it is given to those who are interested in retaining the caste system. The author clears this point through an example. A majority of the Brahmin caste is highly educated. Yet not one Brahmin has shown himself to be against caste system. He favours this system for his own vested interest. From this point of view, education is not helpful as a means to dissolve caste system.
2. The author says that education can solve the problem of caste system if it is applied to the lower strata of the Indian society. It would raise their spirit of rebellion. Since they are ignorant due to lack of education, they support this evil system. Once their ignorance is dispelled, they will be active in uprooting it (caste system). Thus, only education can enable them to do this.
3. The fault of the present policy is that education is not given to the right people. It is given to those who have a vested interest in maintaining the caste system. As a result, caste system gets strengthened to a great extent. Under the present policy, the rich is being richer and the poor is being poorer. This can never abolish poverty. Education should be used to end the caste system. It should not be used to flourish it.
4. Dr. Ambedkar is very much concerned about his community. Since he belonged to the Dalit community, he had gone through several occasions when he was discriminated against. He wanted to uproot the evils of caste system by imparting education to the right strata of the Indian society. He believed in equality.

- II. 1. (a) obvious
2. (b) indiscriminate
3. (c) knowledge
4. (d) likely to be lost or harmed

SECTION B

3. Hints:

Positive

- Sports persons – superstars of modern era.
- Create sensation among sports lovers.
- A source of inspiration for the youth.

Negative

- People devote much time towards their game.
- Children spend less time on studies.
- A sort of diversion.

4. There was an old lady who lived alone in a village. She possessed of lot of valuable things along with furniture. One day she felt less vision in her eyes. Unfortunately the problem persisted and her eyes began losing its vision day by day. Soon the day arrived when she lost complete eye sight. She called in a physician who demanded a large sum of money on complete recovery. The old lady agreed but on a condition. She would not pay a single penny if her eyesight was not recovered. The doctor accepted her condition and started to visit her house daily. The physician happened to be a greedy man. Taking undue advantage of the lady's blindness he began to take away her furniture one by one. When he coveted everything he declared that the case was cured. Then he demanded his fees. But the lady refused to pay because she couldnot find her valuable furniture and other things at her house. The physician became angry. He took the case to the court. When the judge asked the lady why she didn't pay the fees to the physician, she told in her defence, "I am not cured, for I cannot see the furniture and other things I could see before". The judge understood everything. On enquiry, the physician admitted his guilt and agreed to return all the valuable things that he had grabbed from the the lady's house. He was also punished.
5. (a) to (b) which
(c) developed (d) the
(e) for (f) by
6. (a) fabricates ... fabricate (b) at ... in
(c) to ... of (d) coming ... comes

- (e) on ... at (f) solidify ... solidifies
 (g) is ... are (h) when ... while

7. (a) Children should read daily newspapers and magazines.
 (b) They should discuss interesting topics with their friends.
 (c) They should be careful about their health.

SECTION C

8. 1. The ancient mariner.
 2. The killing of the albatross.
 3. They had to face harsh weather conditions and scarcity of drinking water.

Or

1. Decius Brutus to Julius Caesar.
 2. Caesar is being murdered.
 3. The vision is auspicious which will bring good luck for Caesar.

Or

1. The monosyllabic dialogue "Oh!" was written in the paper.
 2. Patol Babu threw it into the roadside drain because he was extremely frustrated to read the dialogue which was only one word "Oh!"
 3. He was shaky and scared.
9. 1. The narrator's wife is of suspicious nature. She begins to doubt her husband's loyalty. She suspects that her husband is flirting with a lady named Helen. This is enough to make her angry. She immediately decides to leave her husband's home and go back to her grandmother.
 2. Sebastian Shultz was badly injured in a motor accident and was in coma. At the time of the accident he was playing a psycho-drive game. His memory was saved on the disk, which later was bought by Michael.
 4. Ozymandias is arrogant. He has grand ideas about his own power. He is mighty and proud of his grand achievements. He thinks that even powerful persons are not more powerful than him. Thus, the above expression shows the over-confidence of Ozymandias.
 5. Calpurnia had nightmare in which she saw Caesar being murdered. She dreamt of Caesar's statue and saw blood gushing out like a fountain with a hundred spouts. Several young Romans came smiling and bathed their hand in Caesar's blood.

6. Refer to Answer No.3 of Worksheet 38.

10. *Or*

Both the poems, 'Ozymandias' and 'Not Marble, Nor the Gilded Monuments' focus on Time. In 'Not Marble Nor the Gilded Monuments', Shakespeare mocks at the marble and gilded monuments, memorials and statues built by the princes, rulers and the rich. They raise these memorials to show their power, authority, wealth and grandeur. They want to perpetuate their memory for the posterity. It is a vain attempt to become immortal to keep their memory alive in the minds and hearts of the coming generation. However, the ravages of time and the agents of destruction like wasteful wars and tumults destroy, damage and deteriorate such buildings and monuments. Shakespeare wants to highlight that 'the powerful rhyme' outlives all such worldly glories and grandeurs. And the poem written by him in the praise of his friend and patron will survive till the doomsday. P.B. Shelley's 'Ozymandias' also highlights that the sickle of time spares none. Once all-powerful ruler, 'the king of kings', Ozymandias who wanted to overawe the present and future generations by his authority and achievements met a tragic and ironical fate. The ravages of time have shattered his pride and his statue and face lie broken and buried in the sand. Such tall claims and show of power, glory and grandeur meet their tragic end with the passage of time.

11. Margot wrote a letter to Anne dated March 20th, 1944 in which she expressed her feelings for Peter van Daan and later in response to Anne's letter, she wrote another letter dated March 22, 1944. In both these letters Margot tried to clear the doubts of Anne about her love for Peter.

She wrote that she was not jealous of her relationship with Peter. She only felt a bit sorry that she had not found anyone yet with whom she could discuss her thoughts and feelings. But she was also certain that she would never have got so far with Peter because she felt that her boyfriend should be intellectually superior to her and that was not the case with Peter. She could not think of Peter as a person with whom she could share mutual confidence.

However, she felt that for her Peter was like a brother, a young brother and she only had affection of a sister for him, so Anne really need not pity herself. Now that Anne had found companionship,

she should have enjoyed it as much as she could. She felt unpleasant that Anne's conscience pricked her when she visited Peter but there was really no reason for that. So, Anne need not reproach herself in the least on her account.

Or

The narrator attached a great significance to John. P. Spaulding in her life. She said that only those who knew and loved him best can understand what

his friendship meant to her. Mr. Spaulding who made everyone happy in a beautiful unobtrusive way, was most kind and tender to Miss Sullivan and her. She said that so long as she and her teacher felt his loving presence and knew that he took a watchful interest in their work, fraught with so many difficulties, they knew that they could not be discouraged. His death left a vacancy in their lives that has never been filled.

FULL MARKS ASSIGNMENT 2

SECTION A

1.
 - Indian markets entered global market.
 - The standard of living of people improved.
 2. Indian markets were allowed to enter global market in the 1990s.
 3. The rate of pollution has increased at an alarming rate.
 4. As the rate of globalisation increases, the rate of pollution also increases.
 5. The world progresses at the cost of destruction of fauna and flora on a large scale.
 6. When forests are destroyed on a large scale, a large number of birds and animals would become homeless and lose their existence. The entire ecological system would be imbalanced.
 7. The industries situated near water bodies release their chemical effluents in the water. This affects the flora and fauna in the water bodies making the water unfit for any use, especially for drinking.
 8. Air pollution is caused because of the increase in vehicular movement, poisonous gases that let out from industries as waste gases also pollute air to a great extent.
- I.
 1. Sachin Tendulkar's father gave him freedom at the age of 11 and told him that he should chase his dreams. He warned him not to find short cuts while chasing the dreams. The path might be difficult, but he (Tendulkar) mustn't give up. He also told him to be a nice human being. Sachin Tendulkar followed his instructions very sincerely.
 2. Sachin Tendulkar's mother took great care of him. She was always concerned about his

safety and health. She started praying for him the day he started playing cricket. She just prayed and prayed to give him strength to go out and perform. Tendulkar calls his mother 'extremely patient' because he was a very naughty child in his early life and she handled him successfully.

3. Sachin Tendulkar had to stay with his uncle and aunt for four years in his school days. During that period they looked after him very nicely. His aunt would be feeding him food when he would be half asleep after having had a hard day's play. They treat him like their own son till date.
4. Being his eldest brother, Nitin has always encouraged him. He had full faith and confidence in Sachin and always told him to give it 100%. His encouragement inspired him to do the best. His sister, Savita, keeps a fast when he bats. The first cricket bat that he used was presented to him by her.

- II.
 1. (a) to be quiet or orderly, living in one place
 2. (d) ordinary
 3. (c) handle
 4. (c) confide.

SECTION B

3. Hints:

- Food wastage – a common scenario in Indian parties and ceremonies.
- An evil practice which must be stopped at all cost.
- Guests should abstain from causing food waste and misuse of other eatables.

- In a country like India where so many people are victims of poverty, wastage of food should not occur.
- People should be aware of it.

4. Once a village moneylender lost his purse somewhere. It contained a hundred pieces of gold. The money lender became very upset, searched the purse everywhere but could not find it. Hence, he announced a reward of ten pieces of gold to the person who found it and returned it to him. A few days later, a farmer found it. Being an honest man he immediately went to the moneylender and returned the purse to him.

The moneylender was a mean fellow. He opened the purse and counted the money in it. It was one hundred pieces of gold. Then he thanked the farmer with a cunning smile on his face. When the farmer asked him for his reward, the moneylender told him that he had already taken his reward. The farmer could not understand anything. He simply asked, "What do you mean?" The moneylender said, "My purse contained one hundred and ten pieces of gold. But now there are only one hundred gold pieces in it. this means that you have taken your reward beforehand".

The farmer too the case to the Sarpanch. The Sarpanch heard both the parties and concluded that the money lender was dishonest. He asked the moneylender if he was sure that his purse had contained one hundred and ten gold pieces. The moneylender gave an affirmative reply. The Sarpanch then decided that it could not be his (moneylender's) purse and gave away it to the farmer.

Moral: A dishonest fellow has to pay a heavy price for his dishonesty.

5. (a) do not (b) a
(c) is (d) have
(e) or (f) what
6. (a) and ... to (b) over ... in
(c) the ... a (d) has ... have
(e) of ... in (f) are ... is
(g) what ... have (h) live ... lived
7. (a) that he had just arrived in the town.
(b) if he could tell him the name of a good hotel.
(c) that there was hotel *Diamond*.

SECTION C

8. 1. He is quite afraid of the snake.
2. A snake has come to seek his hospitality.
3. From the deep recesses of the earth.

Or

1. Mark Antony.
2. The aroused Roman public gets out of control and is in search of the conspirators.
3. His oratory quality.

Or

1. The narrator sat motionless thinking about a plot for a ghost story.
2. The narrator was feeling helpless because he couldn't get any idea to develop a ghost story.
3. 'She' in the above lines refers to Helen, the ghost.

9. 1. Refer to Answer No.1 of Worksheet 12.
2. • **Apparition** – A feeling of anticipation of or anxiety over a future event.
• **Premonition** – A globe of quartz crystal in which image, believed to portend the future, are supposedly visible to fortune tellers.
• **Psychic** – So mysterious, strange, or unexpected as to send a chill up the spine.
• **Exorcist** – A person through whom the spirits of the dead are alleged to be able to contact the living.

3. Refer to Answer No.2 of Worksheet 20.

4. The mariners hung the albatross around the neck of the ancient mariner because it would continue to remind him of how ungrateful, cruel and uncaring he had been in killing the bird that had brought favourable winds.

5. Mark Antony is a great manipulator. He knows that masses are swayed not by the cold logic but by arousing their basic passions. He is able to create sympathy in favour of Caesar and proves that he (Caesar) was not at all ambitious. He succeeds in directing the anger and hatred of the masses towards the conspirators. The masses run after the conspirators and get ready to burn their houses.

10. *Or*

Refer to Answer No.1 of Worksheet 30.

11. Franz Liszt was a composer virtuoso and child prodigy.

In his time he was not only the greatest and most famous pianist, but also the greatest ladies' man—right up to the age of seventy. He lived with the Duchess Marie d' Agould, Princess Caroline, the dancer Lala Montez, the pianist Agnes Kingworth, Princess Olga Janina, the actress Lilla, etc. Liszt was personally a fine gentleman, very generous; his art was everything to him; he was crazy about cognac (a fine brandy made in Western France) and about women. He could not bear to see tears, was so kind that he would never refuse to do anyone a favour. He did not care about money; he was not materialistic; he loved religious liberty and world freedom.

Or

The narrator's determination and hard work enabled her to achieve what she wanted. She was aware that her progress in lip reading and speech was not what her teacher and she had hoped and

expected it would be. It was her ambition to speak like other people, and her teachers believed that could be accomplished; but although she and her teacher worked hard and faithfully yet they did not quite reach that goal. But she pursued her other studies with unflagging interest, especially physical geography. The narrator also talked together with her German teacher in German language whenever she had a chance, and in a few month she could understand almost everything she said. Before the end of the first year she read "Wilhelm Tell" with the greatest delight. Indeed she made more progress in German than in any other subject. She found French much more difficult. She studied French with Madame Olivier, a French lady who did not know the manual alphabet, and was obliged to give her instruction orally. The narrator could not read her lips easily; so her progress in French was much slower than in German. She managed through sheer hard to read "Le Medicin Malgre Lui" again.

□ □ □