

Prose 01

A Hero

Comprehension questions

I. Answer briefly the following questions:

Question 1:

Swami's father drew his attention to a report in the newspaper.

What was the report about?

Answer:

The report was about the bravery of a village lad. When he was returning home via the jungle path, suddenly a tiger came. He faced the tiger and climbed up the tree and stayed there for half-a-day till he found help. Afterwards, some people came that way and killed the tiger.

Question 2:

The report said that the boy (who fought with the tiger) stayed on the tree for half-a-day. Why did he do so? (Choose the right answer)

- A. He wanted to watch the tiger from the top of a tree.
- B. He wanted someone to kill the tiger.**
- C. He wanted to take rest for some time.



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Question 3:

Swami said that a very strong and grown-up person might have fought with the tiger. Do you think he made this remark out of his, (Choose the most appropriate word)

- A. Experience
- B. Wisdom
- C. Belief**

Question 3:

“Can you prove you have courage?”, Swami’s father said. (Answer the following questions)

- a. Was he joking? Or, serious?**

Answer:

He was not joking. He was serious about the question he asked.

- b. Was it a challenge? Or, a command?**

Answer:

At first, it was a challenge. Later it turned into a command.



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Question 5:

The place where Swami usually slept was _____ (Fill in the blank)

Answer:

Beside his granny.

Question 6:

What is disgraceful, according to Swami's father?

Answer:

According to Swami's father, though his son was grown up and in the second form, he still slept beside his granny like a baby. This was a disgraceful habit according to Swami's father.

Question 7:

What do you think was the practice of granny before she went to bed?

Answer:

Telling stories to Swami, patting him, and taking care of him were the practices of granny before she went to bed.



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Question 8:

Was Swami really sleeping? Or, was he pretending?

Answer:

Swami was not really sleeping; he was only pretending to be so.

Question 9:

To Swami, his father looked like an _____ (Fill in the blank)

Answer:

Apparition

Question 10:

Why do you think Swami looked at his granny and his mother while following his father to the room?

Answer:

Swami thought his granny, or his mother would help and save him from his father.

Question 11:

“There might be scorpions behind your law books,” said Swami.

a. Had he seen them earlier? Or were there scorpions really?



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Answer:

No, he hadn't seen them behind the books/shelf, there were really no scorpions.

b. Was it a trick to escape from his father? (Answer all the questions.)

Answer:

Yes, absolutely. It was a trick to escape from his father.

Question 12:

Swami wished that the tiger hadn't spared the boy, which means_____ (Choose the right answer)

A. he didn't want the boy to be alive.

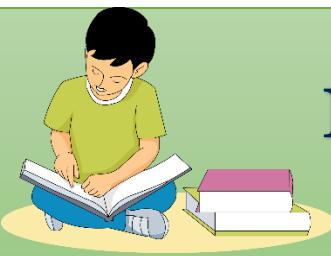
B. he didn't want the tiger to be alive.

Question 13:

As silence deepened in the room, what was Swami reminded of?

Answer:

Swami was reminded of all the stories of devils and ghosts he had heard in his life before.



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Question 14:

Which place in the room did Swami think was safe, compact and reassuring?

Answer:

Swami thought that it would be safe, compact and reassuring under the bench.

Question 15:

Swami touched _____ in the room instead of granny.

(Fill in the blank appropriately)

Answer:

The wooden leg of the bench

Question 16:

Swami saw a moving creature in the room. It was_____.

(Fill in the blank)

A. His shadow

B. A scorpion

C. A man



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Question 17:

Who cried, “Aiyo! Something has bitten me”?

Answer:

The burglar cried, “Aiyo! Something has bitten me”.

Question 18:

Who did father, cook and a servant stumble upon?

Answer:

Father, cook and a servant stumbled upon the burglar who lay amidst the furniture.

Question 19:

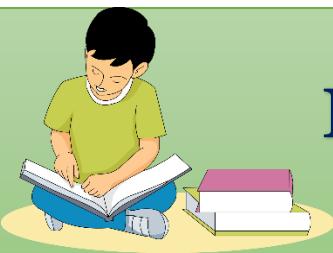
Why were congratulations showered on Swami?

Answer:

Congratulations were showered on Swami because unknowingly he had helped to catch the most notorious house-breakers of the district.

Question 20:

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



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Answer:

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

Question 21:

Did Swami muster up courage to sleep alone after the burglar incident?

Answer:

No, Swami did not have so much of courage to sleep alone even after the burglar's incident.

Question 22:

Who supported Swami - his mother or his granny?

Answer:

Both his mother and his granny supported Swami.

Think About the Text

Question 1:

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



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Answer:

While reading the newspaper, Swami's father narrated a reported event to Him that was about a brave lad who had an encounter with a tiger. The discussion about this encounter led to an unexpected turn in Swami's life.

Question 2:

**Swami made a comment on the newspaper report. Was he right?
How did his view differ from that of his father?**

Answer:

Swami made a comment on the newspaper report. No, he was not right. But according to his belief, in order to face the tiger and fight with it meant that he should be grown up. For Swami, strength and age are important to fight, but Swami's father's view was different. To support his view, he gave an example such as - a man may have the strength of an elephant and yet be a coward if he doesn't fight at all, whereas another may have the strength of a straw but if he has courage he can do anything. In this way, the views of the father and the son differed.

Question 3:

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



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Answer:

First of all, he tried to change the subject. So he said loudly and with great enthusiasm about the cricket club & the captain. But father interrupted at once. Then he pleaded with his father for a months' time to sleep alone. Father didn't accept this clause of Swami. Swami went quietly and secretly to his bed, and covered himself with the blanket completely. He pretended to be asleep until his father came and insisted to sleep in the office room. Swami gave many excuses that the office room was dusty, that scorpions may live there, the room was dark etc. But all these attempts failed before his father.

Question 4:

Why did Swami conclude that his father's proposition was frightful?

Answer:

Swami had a habit of sleeping beside his granny. He was afraid of sleeping alone. In this condition, Swami concluded that his father's proposition (suggestion) was frightful. But he failed to convince his father.



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Question 5:

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

Answer:

When he was in the office-room at night, he remembered all the devil and ghost stories. His friend Mani had seen the devil in the banyan tree, and Muniswami's father spat out blood. These thoughts linked like a chain. Swami thought that something terrible would happen to him and that the ghost may come and carry him away. All these thoughts made him faint.

Question 6:

There was absolute silence in the room. In spite of it, some noises reached Swami's ears. What were they?

Answer:

Though there was absolute silence in the room, Swami heard the ticking of the clock, rustle of trees, snoring sounds, and the night insects humming.

Question 7:

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



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Answer:

Swami thought that crouching under the bench was safe, compact and reassuring. He shut his eyes tight and covered himself in his blanket. When he was asleep, he was disturbed by nightmares. In his dream a tiger was chasing him, and he could hear the loud thud and scratching sound. Swami tried to open his eyes but it would not open. The nightmare continued and he groaned in despair.

Question 8:

How was Swami honoured by his classmates, teacher and the headmaster?

Answer:

Swami became a hero overnight. The next day morning congratulations were showered on him. His classmates looked at him with great respect. His teachers patted his back and felt very proud of him. The Headmaster praised him as he was a real scout. Even the police were grateful to him for it.

Question 9:

Why did father want Swami to sleep alone in the office room?



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Answer:

Father wanted Swami to sleep alone in the office room to prove that courage is everything. According to Swami, age and strength was more important in adventurous tasks. But according to Swami's father, strength and age were not so important. Courage was the most important quality. To prove that Swami also had courage, he had to sleep alone in the office room.

Question 10:

Who do you think was wiser, Swami or his father? Justify your preference.

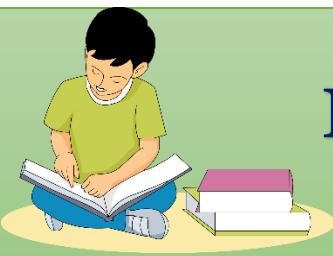
Answer:

It is very difficult to say who, between the father and the son, was wiser. Swami seems to be a boy with worldly knowledge. His point that no boy can fight with a tiger is right. Father is wise in his own way. For, he wants his son to become bit bolder and more independent. That is why he dislikes the boy sleeping beside his grandmother.

Question 11:

Why did Swami feel relieved at the end?

Answer:



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When father returned home from the club that night he asked his wife about Swami. Swami as usual had slept beside his granny. Father thought that Swami slept before he could return home so as to avoid him. So he said that he was very clever. For that mother lost her temper and supported Swami and said that he can sleep wherever he likes, that there is no need to take such a risk to the boy's life again. Father mumbled that if Swami was spoiled there is to be no blame on him. By hearing this conversation, Swami felt relieved.

Question 12:

Suppose you are Swami of the story. Write a brief letter to your friend describing how you helped to catch a burglar in your house.

Answer:

10th April 2017

Malgudi

My dear Raju,

How are you? I am fine and my parents too. My granny asks you often. How is your school and friends, I hope you are also fine there.

Last week my dad ordered me to sleep in his office room alone. You know that till today I sleep beside my granny. I was very much afraid, but I had to



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obey my dad. I slept alone in his office room. When I was asleep, I heard a sound, I got up and saw that there was something moving towards me. I hugged it and bit it with all my strength. There was a cry. On hearing the cry, my dad, servant and family members came and caught the person. To our surprise he was a notorious burglar and like this, I helped to catch the burglar though it was not my intention.

I am expecting your early reply. Convey my regards to your family members.

Your loving friend,
Swami

Question 13:

Some words describing the characters of the story ‘A Hero’ are given in brackets. Put them in the appropriate columns.

Answer:

Swami's father	Mother	Granny	Swami
disciplined	caring	innocent	tricky
authoritative	protective		helpless nervous



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Enrich Your Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. We had _____ many apples to carry. (too/two)

Answer: Too

2. I _____ a horse at the Marina Beach. (road/rode)

Answer: Rode

3. Did you have a _____ for lunch? (pear/pair)

Answer: Pear

4. The books are over _____ on the shelf. (their/there)

Answer: There

II. Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate word and complete the story:

This is a story (storey /story) told by a knight (night/ knight). Once he received a letter. When he read (red/ read) it through (through/ threw), he could not believe his own eyes. For (Far/For), it was written by (buy/ by) none other than the queen of the land. She asked him to meet her at (at/ yet) a secret place. The knight was in a fix. But he thought of



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(of/ off) a plan to tide over this problem. He went (vent/ went) to the meeting place, not alone, but along with his fair (fair/ fare) wife. Can you guess what happened then?

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III. Scramble the letters to form words. See the meaning clues in brackets:

1. atrtefl - (praise)

Answer: flatter

2. boudt - (suspect)

Answer: Doubt

3. ragtedy - (unhappy ending)

Answer: Tragedy

4. ragfenmt - (a piece)

Answer: Fragment

5. raetl - (careful)

Answer: Alert



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6. cacsriyt - (short supply)

Answer: Scarcity

7. ymtsathpic - (not cruel)

Answer: Sympathetic

Read and Respond

Task 1:

A man went to an astrologer.

Astrologer: Come my child, your name is Suraj Khanna.

Khanna: Yes, indeed!

Astrologer: You have two sons and two daughters.

Khanna: How true!

Astrologer: You bought four kilos of sugar and five kilos of rice yesterday, and there are five members of your household remaining after your parents passed away.

Khanna: I am impressed. But can you tell me about my future?

Astrologer: Okay then. Come back with your horoscope booklet tomorrow. And, here, take your ration card back.



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Answer the questions below:

Question 1:

Mr. Khanna was surprised at the astrologer's prediction. What made him feel so?

Answer:

When Mr. Khanna went to an astrologer, the astrologer said the truth without asking any question. All statements were true. So he was very much impressed and felt surprised. But Mr. Khanna didn't know that all the details were in his ration card and was not by the predictions of an astrologer.

Question 2:

Why wasn't the astrologer able to predict Mr. Khanna's future?

Answer:

The astrologer didn't have Mr. Khanna's horoscope so he was not able to predict his future.

Question 3:

In the conversation given above, who do you think has better common sense?

Answer:

In the above conversation I think that the astrologer has better common sense.



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Task 2:

My brother, an Army Doctor, was part of the UN peacekeeping mission in the Congo. At the end of the one-year term, his Congolese Commander awarded him a letter of merit that ended with “..... and he worked hardly to restore normalcy in the region.”

Question 1:

Which word in the passage above gives the opposite meaning of what was meant to be said?

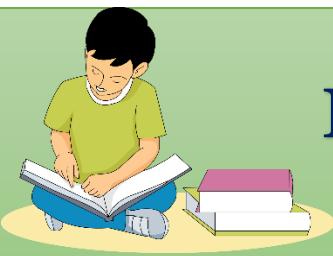
Answer:

The word in the passage above which gives the opposite meaning is ‘Hardly’.

It is written “_____ and he worked hardly to restore normally to the region”
Here “hardly” gives the meaning that the army doctor ‘almost not’ worked to restore normalcy in the region.

The correct word therefore should be ‘hard’; which means ‘a great deal of effort’. The correct sentence therefore is ‘ and he worked ‘hard’ to restore normalcy to the region”.

Learn grammar through communication



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Some sentences are given below:

- Rewrite them beginning with the clue given in brackets.
- Identify the language function.

e.g.: Is it all right if I sit here?

(Begin with 'could.....')

Function - Seeking permission.

Sentence rewritten: Could I sit here?

1. Please return my library books.

Begin with '**will**'

Will you please return my library books?

Function: **request**.

2. The files are heavy I'll carry them for you.

Begin with '**would**'

Would you mind if I carry these files for you?

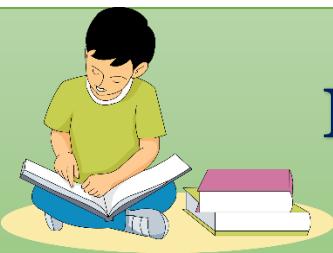
Function: **offering help**.

3. That's your essay. Perhaps you have no objection if I see it.

Begin with '**May**'.

If you have no objection may I see your essay?

Function: **seeking permission**.



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4. Let me switch on the fan, OK?

Begin with '**Do you**'

Do you want me to switch on the fan?

Function: **offering assistance**

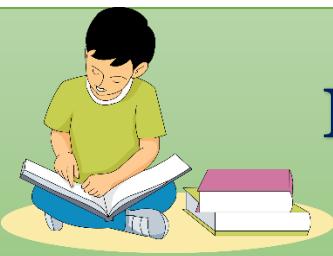
5. 'Bring the books to my office'

Begin with '**would you**'

Would you mind bringing the books to my office?

Function: **request**

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Poem 01

Grandma Climbs a Tree

Understand the Poem

I. Answer briefly the following questions:

Question 1:

The speaker in the poem does not call his grandmother 'childish'. What else was she according to him? Why does he consider her to be so? {Lines 1-4}

Answer:

The speaker in the poem does not call his grandmother 'childish'. According to him she was a 'genius' because she could climb a tree whether the tree was high or big. She could climb the tree easily even at the age of sixty-two. She had this gift and was enjoying it though it was unusual. So, the speaker considered her to be a genius.

Question 2:

Grandma had been in the habit of climbing trees for a very long period. Identify the lines that suggest this.

Answer:

"Ever since childhood, she'd had this gift".... This line suggests that the grandma had been in the habit of climbing trees for a very long period.



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Question 3:

Look at the lines (7) and (8). 'She would be told' who do you think would tell her so?

Answer:

I think that the well-wishers, family members, and neighbours would tell her so.

Question 4:

Do you find anything odd in the reply given by the grandma? If so, why do you think it is odd? {Lines 10-11}

Answer:

The oddity in the grandma's reply was that she would grow disgracefully, and she could do it in a better way.

Question 5:

Others had feared that granny would fall from a tree one day or the other. Did this happen? Or did something else happen? {Lines 15-18}

Answer:

Grandma did not fall from the tree. One day when others were in town she climbed the tree but could not come down.



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Question 6:

What had the doctor recommended? What was the reaction of the kids to this advice?

Answer:

The doctor recommended her to stay in bed for a week. The kids sighed with relief and tucked her up well in the bed. This means that the kids looked after her and wished that she would stay in bed and be out of trouble.

Question 7:

Quote the lines which suggest how wholeheartedly granny enjoyed climbing a tree.

Answer:

The lines which suggest that granny wholeheartedly enjoyed climbing a tree were as follows:

- i. "When last she climbed a tree she was sixty-two".
- ii. "For being happier in a tree than in a lift".
- iii. "She climbed a tree and couldn't come down".

Question 8:

'My dad knew his duties'. What did he think his duty was?



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Answer:

The speaker's dad knew his duties. He agreed to fulfill his mother's desire at once because he was an obedient and loving son.

Question 9:

Look at the picture given below the title. Quote the lines that might have guided the artist to draw that.

Answer:

The lines that might have guided the artist draw are:

“Made her a tree-house with windows and a door.

“So granny moved up and now every day

“She sits there in state and drinks sherry with me.

Upholding her right to reside in a tree.”



Read and Appreciate

Question 1:

Have a close look at the rhyme-scheme. Write at least 5 pairs of the rhyming words.

Answer:

1. Gift – lift

2. Told – old



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3. Agree – tree
4. All – fall
5. Right – tonight

Question 2:

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

Answer:

The figure of speech is Simile. Granny was confined in her bedroom and tucked into her bed. This was like a brief season in hell.

Question 3:

‘For being happier in a tree than in a lift’. What is suggested through this line? Exchange your views with your partner.

Answer:

Here the poet suggests or explains that granny enjoyed sitting in a tree rather than leading a life of an ordinary old woman.



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Question 4:

'There was not a tree, she hadn't been up' is an expression. Rewrite the above sentence without using 'not' (note: the meaning should be the same).

Give some more examples from outside the text to illustrate the effective use of double negatives.

Answer:

Grandma had climbed all the trees.

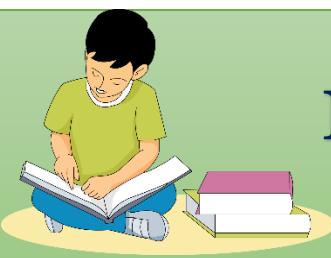
Question 5:

There is not a book in the library which she has not read.

I have not seen any writer who has not committed a mistake in punctuation.

Answer:

There were no trees left, that grandma hadn't climbed.



Prose 02

There's a Girl by the Tracks!

Check Your Understanding

I. Answer briefly the following questions:

Question 1:

“It’s a regular scene.” What was regular about the scene?

(para – 1)

Answer:

In most populated metropolises like Mumbai, the commuters (one who travel to work place daily) are more. In the evenings they are in a hurry to get back to their homes, and so they rush to board the trains. If they miss a particular train, they will be in trouble and they will get late to reach their home. This is a regular scene and unfortunately, no one has time to think about others.

Question 2:

“Roma Talreja tried to settle into a corner near the door in the train.” Was she right in doing this? What would you have done if you were there?

Answer:

No, she was not doing the right thing by settling into a corner especially near the door. The train was crowded, people were not able to stand safely, and the space was less. If I was there, I would have tried to stand in a safer place.



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Question 3:

“There's a girl by the tracks,” the voices cried out. Whose voices do you think those were?

Answer:

The voices came from the passengers who stood at the door of the train which was coming from the opposite direction.

Question 4:

Baleshwar was impulsive in taking a decision because

(Fill in the blank appropriately.) (Para – 3)

Answer:

There was a girl by tracks.

Question 5:

The dictionary says ‘callous’ means ‘unconcerned’. In this situation, who do you think were ‘callous’ towards the accident?

Answer:

The people who saw the scene of Roma falling on the tracks. Though they had seen it, they did not volunteer to help her. They were considered as callous towards the accident.



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Question 6:

'Baleshwar rushed to help the girl.' His movement has been described with verbs like 'shoved'. Identify two more such verbs/verbal phrases in paragraph (5).

Answer:

The two more verbal phrases are:

- ❖ Jumped off
- ❖ Landed on

Share Your Responses

Question 1:

Where did Baleshwar find Roma at last?

Answer:

At last, Baleshwar found Roma by the side of the tracks between two stations which were approximately five kilometers apart.

Question 2:

"Behenji, aap theek hai?" But there was no response and no help in sight. Why was it so? Read paragraph 6 and answer.

Answer:



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When Roma fell on the tracks, she had a deep cut behind her head and she was bleeding. She lost her consciousness and was not able to respond. Generally, people do not walk between the tracks, and so there was no help in sight. Roma had fallen off the train on the tracks which was five kilometers apart. The place was deserted.

Question 3:

Fill in the table with appropriate details.

Name	Age	Education	State they belong to	Profession	Reasons for boarding the train
Roma	21 years	Graduate	Maharashtra	Working in a call centre	Going back home
Baleshwar Mishra	20 years	High school drop out	Uttar Pradesh	Unemployed	Going back home

Question 4:

Who volunteered to help Baleshwar?



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Answer:

The middle-aged tempo-truck driver who spoke Gujarati, volunteered to help Baleshwar.

Question 5:

“Roma stirred and her eyes fluttered open.” What could have made her react so?

Answer:

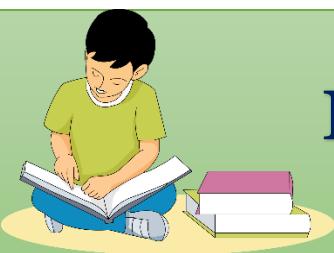
Roma was shifted to the tempo truck along with Baleshwar and she was laid on the seat. When the vehicle moved unsteadily, it made her stir and her eyes fluttered open.

Question 6:

“Oh, I couldn’t thank him,” Baleshwar thought. Who do you think he couldn’t thank?

Answer:

Baleshwar couldn’t thank the tempo truck driver because he was busy in admitting Roma to the hospital and by the time the formalities were completed, the truck driver had left the place.



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Question 7:

Why did Baleshwar revisit the spot where Roma had fallen?

Answer:

Baleshwar revisited the spot to find out Roma's belongings. Dinesh told him that her mobile phone and handbag were missing.

Question 8:

Baleshwar got some assurance from a railway employee. What was that?

Answer:

When he was looking for her belongings at the spot where Roma had fallen, a railway employee assured that Roma's belongings had been found already.

Question 9:

Roma said, "I think it's astonishing". What was astonishing?

Answer:

The manner in which she had been rescued was astonishing. A stranger jumping off a train and risking his life to save her, was astonishing.

Think About the Text



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There's a Girl by the Tracks!

Question 1:

Some incidents relating to Roma Talreja are given below. Put them in the right order.

- a. Roma lost her foothold.
- b. The train hurtled ahead.
- c. Roma was thrown out of the coach.
- d. Roma was jammed between two women.
- e. Roma panicked.

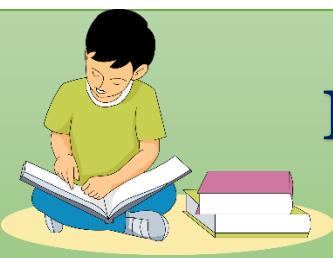
Answer:

- b. The train hurtled ahead.
- d. Roma was jammed between two women.
- a. Roma lost her foothold.
- e. Roma panicked.
- c. Roma was thrown out of the coach.

Question 2:

Baleshwar jumped into action to save the girl. His actions in doing so are given in a jumbled manner. Set them in the right sequence, as in the text.

- a. Baleshwar crossed the track.



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- b. He carried the girl.
- c. He saw the girl bleeding.
- d. He requested motorists to help him.
- e. He prayed silently.

Answer:

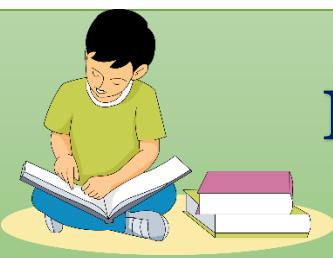
- c. He saw the girl bleeding.
- e. He prayed silently.
- b. He carried the girl.
- a. Baleshwar crossed the track.
- d. He requested motorists to help him.

Question 3:

Write briefly the personal details such as qualification and Profession of Roma Talreja and Baleshwar Mishra.

Answer:

Roma Talreja was a 21-year-old, B. Com graduate from Pune. She was working as a call centre executive for two years. She loved her job, talking and connecting to customers and making new friends. She felt happy and active. Baleshwar Mishra was a 19-year-old, high school dropout. He was a tall and thin youngster from Mirzapur, UP. He was unemployed and had



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come to Mumbai recently. In Mumbai he was living with his two elder brothers and was looking for a job.

Question 4:

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

Answer:

Though the cop suggested to take the girl to Airoli, Baleshwar disagreed because Airoli was 10 kilometers away from that place.

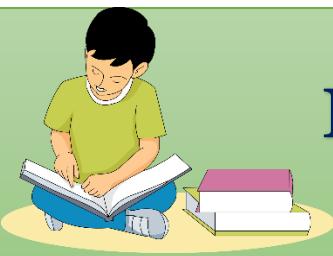
Question 5:

Some incidents mentioned in paragraph (12) are given in a jumbled order below. Arrange them sequentially.

- a. The physician on-duty advised Baleshwar to take Roma to a nearby hospital.
- b. Baleshwar and Roma Talreja arrived at a small hospital.
- c. The nurses in the hospital helped Baleshwar to take the young woman in.
- d. The hospital lacked the facility and personnel to treat Roma.

Answer:

- b. Baleshwar and Roma Talreja arrived at a small hospital.
- c. The nurses in the hospital helped Baleshwar to take the young woman in.



Prose 02

There's a Girl by the Tracks!

- d. The hospital lacked the facility and personnel to treat Roma.
- a. The physician on-duty advised Baleshwar to take Roma to a nearby hospital.

Question 6:

“Baleshwar had a good memory.” Do you agree?

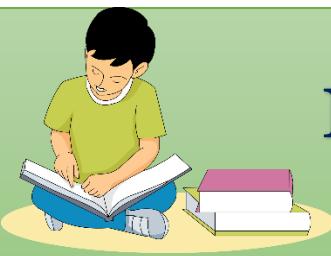
Answer:

Yes, I agree with this. when Baleshwar asked her whom he should inform, Roma told about her brother Dinesh and his phone number. There was no time to write down the number. He memorized that number and called him. This incident shows that Baleshwar had a good memory.

Question 7:

The doctor at the Divine Multi-Speciality Hospital admitted Roma without any formalities. What made him do so?

Answer: Roma had severe injuries on her head, and was continuously bleeding. So the doctor understood the critical condition and admitted her without any formalities.



Prose 02

There's a Girl by the Tracks!

Question 8:

If Baleshwar had not come forward to help Roma, what would have happened to her?

Answer:

If Baleshwar had not come forward to help Roma, her condition could have become worse. She had a deep cut behind her head and was bleeding. She had lost her consciousness.

Question 9:

How did the truck driver help Baleshwar?

Answer:

The tempo-truck driver volunteered to help Baleshwar. He came forward and assisted Baleshwar to lift Roma. He drove them to the hospital in his truck.

Question 10:

Baleshwar felt that people of Mumbai were afraid. What were they afraid of, in his opinion?

Answer:

Baleshwar felt that Mumbai people were afraid, and they feared about getting trapped in the courts or with the police.



Prose 02

There's a Girl by the Tracks!

Enrich Your Vocabulary

Task 1: Verbs related to different actions are given below. Pick them and put them in their respective columns. Note that some words may fit into more than one column. Refer to a dictionary if necessary.

grab, pray, squeeze, glance, chat, snatch, plead, peep, beg, shove, talk, clutch, implore, rush, stare, hold, appeal, dash, gaze, articulate, run,

Observing	Moving	Holding	Speaking	Requesting
observe	hurtle	squeeze	tell	pray
stare	rush	snatch	chat	plead
glance	shove	hold	talk	implore
gaze	dash	clutch	utter	beg
peep	run	had	articulate	appeal

Task 2: Use the above words meaningfully to fill in the blanks in the following sentences. You can change the form of the word if required.

1. Five of us _____ ourselves into the back seats.

Answer: Squeezed



Prose 02

There's a Girl by the Tracks!

2. English people love to _____ about the weather.

Answer: Talk

3. Arun _____ Shaila close and wiped away her tears.

Answer: Held

4. I haven't _____ to Steve about all this.

Answer: Talked

5. All club members have been _____ to attend the annual meeting.

Answer: Appealed

6. Sudha _____ over her shoulder.

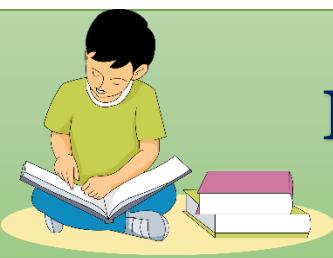
Answer: Stared

7. The thief has _____ away her purse and ran.

Answer: Snatched

8. Veena _____ me to fetch water.

Answer: Begged



Prose 02

There's a Girl by the Tracks!

Task 3: A paragraph is given below based on the text. Some words are underlined. Substitute these words with the phrases and idioms making use of the clues given in brackets with necessary changes or additions.

Baleshwar Mishra was a bold young man. Even when **his life was at risk** (face-to-face _____ death), he never had a second thought. Rather he **determined** (make _____ mind) to save the life of the girl. He was doing all he could, while others stood watching him **silently** (tongue tie). None **supported** (back _____ up) except a tempo truck driver. After a while, he carried the girl to a hospital and **forced** (arm twist) the duty doctor to admit the girl. What can we make out from this incident? Some people like Baleshwar **remain undisturbed** (keep cool) in moments of crisis.

Answer:

Baleshwar Mishra was a bold young man. Even when he was **face - to - face** with death, he never had a second thought. Rather he **made up his mind** to save the life of the girl. He was doing all he could, while others stood watching him **tongue-tied**. None **backed** him up except a tempo truck driver. After a while, he carried the girl to a hospital and **arm-twisted** the duty doctor to admit 'the girl. What can we make out from this incident? Some people like Baleshwar **keep their cool** in moments of crisis.



Prose 02

There's a Girl by the Tracks!

Listen and Comprehend

Task 1: Write a letter to the editor's column, focussing on the problems of your locality.

S. Ramachandra

No. 536, III Cross,
Banashankari,
Bangalore.

2nd February 2014.

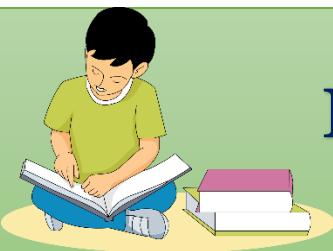
The Editor,

Indian Express,
M.G Road,
Bangalore - 560 001.

Dear sir,

Sub: Broken pipeline

In our road, the water pipe has broken and we didn't get the supply of water since Monday. The complaint was already given to B.W.S.S.B, but no one is responding. The whole locality is suffering. The concerned authorities should take steps for necessary action. We hope the best reaction from your side.



Prose 02

There's a Girl by the Tracks!

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

A S. Ramachandra

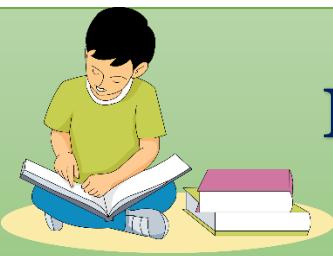
Task 3: Prepare a questionnaire. Imagine you are a correspondent of an English daily and you have to interview the following persons on the issue 'Safety measures taken with regard to traffic and the public response'.

- 1. Superintendent of Police**
- 2. Traffic Inspector and**
- 3. Local MLA.**

Answer:

I. Superintendent of Police

1. Good morning Sir/Madam. I am Abhilash. I'm a reporter from an English daily.
2. Sir/Madam, I've some questions. Could you spare some time for me, please?
3. We heard so many safety measures are taken into action recently. May I know about those?



Prose 02

There's a Girl by the Tracks!

4. The riders of the two-wheelers violate the safety rules. What do you have say about it?
5. The teenagers' driving is very rash. Do you agree with this? How do we control this?
6. Sir/Madam, what do you suggest to the parents and the public in general?
7. Nowadays the number of vehicles are increasing rapidly. It causes air and noise pollution. How do you think we can prevent pollution?
8. Sir/ Madam, what advice would you like to give to avoid accidents.
9. Sir/Madam, on behalf of our media I'm highly thankful to you.

II. Traffic Inspector

1. Good morning Sir/ Madam, I am Bharath. I'm a reporter from an English daily.
2. Sir/Madam, I've some questions. Could you spare some time form, please?
3. Nowadays, the traffic is too heavy and traffic jams are regular. May I know what measures have been taken in this regard?
4. During peak hours, the traffic jams are not cleared quickly. What do you suggest to the public about this?
5. During peak hours the accidents are more. How do we avoid accidents and traffic jam? What is your advice?



Prose 02

There's a Girl by the Tracks!

6. Though the safety measures are taken, we cannot control the traffic. What do you say?
7. How will the public respond? Please give your comments.
8. Sir/ Madam, on behalf of our media, I'm highly thankful to you.

III. Local MLA

1. Good morning Sir/ Madam, I am Pradeep. I'm a reporter from an English Daily.
2. Sir/Madam, I've some questions. Could you spare some time form, please?
3. Nowadays the traffic is too heavy and traffic jams are regular. May I know what measures have been taken in this regard?
4. During peak hours, the traffic jams are not cleared quickly. What do you suggest to the public about this?
5. During peak hours the accidents are more. How do we avoid accidents and traffic jam? What is your advice?
6. Though the safety measures are taken, we cannot control the traffic. What do you say?
7. How will the public respond? Please give your comments.
8. Sir/ Madam, on behalf of our media, I'm highly thankful to you.



Prose 02

There's a Girl by the Tracks!

Learn Grammar through Communication

Task 1: Choose the correct verb out of the two given in brackets:

1. Neither he nor you _____ wrong. (is/are)

Answer: are

2. His father and uncle _____ their own business. (has/have)

Answer: have

3. The first innings _____ very interesting. (was/were)

Answer: were

4. Either Amrutha or her friends _____ taken it. (has/have)

Answer: have

5. Every one of the boys _____ sitting silent in the hall. (was/were)

Answer: were

6. Every leaf _____ fallen from this tree. (has/have)

Answer: has

7. Each of the boys _____ done his homework. (has/have)



Prose 02

There's a Girl by the Tracks!

Answer: has

8. He, as well as you, _____ intelligent. (is /are)

Answer: are

9. Bread and butter _____ his daily diet. (were/ was)

Answer: were

10. Either you or he _____ done it. (has / have)

Answer: has

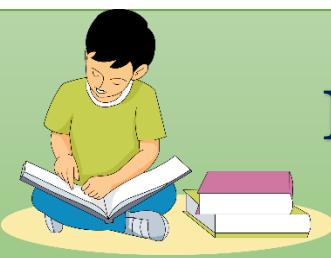
11. One of the boys _____ punished. (was/ were)

Answer: was

12. Neither the children nor their mothers _____ admitted to hospital. (were/was).

Answer: were

Task 3: Read the following paragraph. A blank is given after each number. If the underlined word is correct write (C) in the blank.



Prose 02

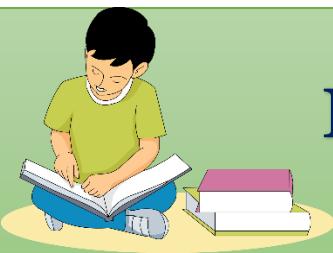
There's a Girl by the Tracks!

If the underlined word is wrong, write the right form of the word in the blank.

Everyone who have (1) e.g., ____ ever been to a graduation ceremony know (2) ____ how exciting it can be for the graduates. In our town, “nearly the whole population comes (3) ____ each year. There are (4) ____ one thing that both graduates and guests enjoy (5) the awarding of scholarships. This ceremony, along with concluding exercises makes (6) ____ attending the graduation worthwhile. Several of the students who receives (7) ____ awards plan (8) ____ to attend the community college. Many former graduates is (9) ____ grateful for opportunities that such an award provides (10) ____ to them.

Answer:

Everyone who has ever been to a graduation ceremony (2) knows how exciting it can be for the graduates. In our town, “nearly the whole population (3) come each year. There (4) is one thing that both graduates and guests (5) the awarding of scholarships. This ceremony, along with concluding exercises (6) make attending the graduation worthwhile. Several of the students who receives (7) received awards (8) planned to attend the community college. Many former graduates (9) are grateful for opportunities that such an award (10) provided to them.



Prose 02

There's a Girl by the Tracks!

Make Reference

a. Some sentences are given below. In each sentence the word 'compose' is used. Identify the meaning given above and write the corresponding number in the boxes.

1. Nayana sat at the desk, taking several deep breaths to compose herself. (6)
2. Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen. (1)
3. A.R. Rahman has composed music for the film Kocchadian. (4)
4. The legal system is composed of people and people make legal system. (3)
5. More than 17.6 million firms composed the business sector of our economy. (2)
6. I like the way Ravi composes his photographs. (7)



Poem 02

Quality of Mercy

Understand the Poem

I. Answer briefly the following questions:

Question 1:

Mercy is compared to something in the first two lines of the poem/ speech. What is it? How is this comparison apt? Justify your answer.

Answer:

Mercy, in the first two lines is defined by the poet as a factor that is free from constraint i.e., it must be given freely, and secondly it is compared to gentle rain showered from heaven which blesses the person who gives it and the one who receives it.

Question 2:

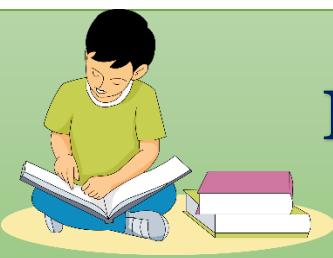
The speaker says that mercy is twice blessed. What does she mean by this?

Answer:

When mercy is (given) shown to somebody it is blessed and it comes back from the others. So mercy is twice blessed according to the speaker.

Question 3:

‘Sceptre shows the force of temporal power’. In contrast, what or whose quality does mercy stand for?



Poem 02

Quality of Mercy

Answer:

A Sceptre shows the force of temporal power, while mercy in contrast is divine quality and it stands for divine power.

Question 4:

Some traits or qualities are mentioned below. Classify them into two categories of temporal power and divine (Godly) attributes. (love, revenge, sympathy, tyranny, cruelty, miserliness, mercy, hatred, tit-for-tat attitude, compassion)

Answer:

Temporal	Divine Attributes
revenge, tyranny, cruelty, miserliness, tit-for-tat attitude	love, sympathy, mercy, compassion

Read and Appreciate

I. Answer the following questions:

Question 1:

Read the first two lines. Explain the simile (comparison) briefly.

Answer:

Here the comparison is direct and the word used is 'as'. So it is a simile. Here



Poem 02

Quality of Mercy

the quality of mercy is compared to gentle rain which is showered from heaven, like drops.

Question 2:

How do you interpret the speaker's interpretation of mercy as twice blessed?

Answer:

If mercy is shown to somebody, the giver is blessed; simultaneously the person who receives mercy is also blessed. So according to the speaker it is twice blessed. The interpretation is as follows:

In nature, if the cloud is blessed, it showers the rain on the earth. On the other hand, the earth also gives trees and fruits if it is blessed. That means both the cloud (giver) and the earth (receiver) were blessed twice. It is vice-versa.

Question 3:

The speaker compares the power of the king with the power of mercy, saying that mercy is the mightiest of the mightiest. How does she justify this? (Read the last part of the text carefully)

Answer:



Poem 02

Quality of Mercy

The throned kings had the power to rule. They carry their Sceptre which is an indication of their royal power. The sceptre is also a symbol of their majesty.

They can create the threat and fear in the hearts of their people by using their worldly (temporal) power. But Mercy is a divine quality and if the monarchs imbibe mercy in their heart, they become like God. Mercy can overrule the temporal power and kings are changed to heavenly beings. So the speaker compares both and says that Mercy is the mightiest of the mightiest.

Question 4:

This poem has fourteen lines. But it is not a sonnet. Look at the ending of the lines and justify the above statement.

Answer:

Though the extract consists of 14 lines, it is not a sonnet. The sonnet should contain rhyming words/a relatable rhyme scheme in the ending of every line. Here, in the given extract, no rhyming words are to be found. As these lines do not have any similarity to the features of a sonnet (except for the 14 lines), it cannot be categorised as a sonnet.



S R 01

Narayanpur Incident

I. Answer the following questions:

Question 1:

Why had the students been marching? How was it an unusual march?

Answer:

A teacher in Narayanpur was arrested during Quit India Movement (1942). He was the follower of Mahatma Gandhiji. Narayanpur was a small town. The teacher's wife, sons, daughter and most of the youngsters believed in a different form of resistance to the British and so they all decided to show their protest against British rule, by marching. It was unusual because they marched in complete silence. There were no slogans, no shouts etc.

Question 2:

Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed with the way students were marching. What was the reason?

Answer:

Babu and Manju were little bit disappointed because the march ended peacefully. There were no slogans, no shouting and no violence.



S R 01

Narayanpur Incident

Question 3:

What had the police expected about the way of protest? How did the student leaders manage the protest?

Answer:

The police expected a violent protest against British. So many people including a teacher were arrested. They thought that the angry people might destroy the public property and disturb the peace of the people. But the intention of the student leaders was completely different. They planned for a silent march instead. They had to awaken the people by distributing the copies of Gandhiji's speech etc. So, they managed their march silently and showed their protest against British rule non-violently.

Question 4:

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

Answer:

There was a cyclostyling machine in the mysterious parcel. The higher officer knew about the cyclostyle machine and that a number of copies of Mahatma's speech were distributed in that town. They wanted to know where that machine was, and who were the people doing all these things. So,



S R 01

Narayanpur Incident

they talked to themselves and expected that at night they (the Police) may attack their house with a search warrant.

Question 5:

Why had Patil, the sub-inspector, come there? Who believed him? What was the result?

Answer:

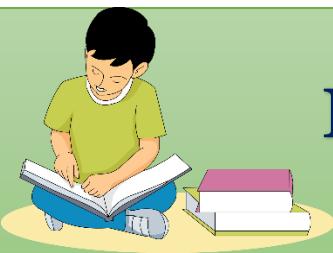
Patil, the Sub - Inspector of Police was a friend of the teacher and so he wanted to help them. He came and explained the situation, that it was safe to hand over that machine to him in order to escape from an arrest. Hence, Amma believed him and handed over that machine to him before the other police came.

Question 6:

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

Answer:

This incident was most common during 1942. This incident helps us know the bravery, truthfulness, and patriotism of people during the Quit India Movement. The youngsters will find this incident inspiring and realize their duty towards the nation. The writer's intention is to sow the good (virtue) seeds, in the minds of the readers.



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

Share Your Responses

Question 1:

The old man was _____ (Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word).

- A. Understanding
- B. Quick
- C. Unhurried**
- D. Witty

Question 2:

Do you think the ancestors of the old man lived in Rio en Medio?

Answer:

Yes, the ancestors of the old man lived in Rio en Medio.

Question 3:

A word in line 4 of paragraph 1 suggests that the old man was a farmer. Pick that word.

Answer:

The word “tilled” in line 4 of paragraph 1, suggests that the old man was a farmer.



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

Question 4:

Study the picture and describe the old man's orchard by using the words given below.

(a small stream, unpleasant, fruit bearing trees, old fashioned house, attractive)

Answer:

The old man's orchard was big and beautiful. A small stream was flowing through the orchard. The house was unpleasant to look at because it was old fashioned. Many trees were fruit-bearing trees. As the number of fruits were more on the tree, the orchard was attractive.

Question 5:

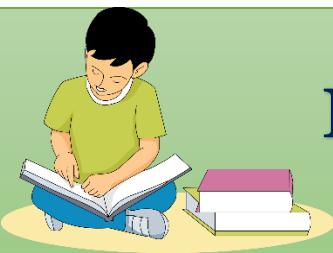
In paragraph 2 the words “who” and “these” refer to _____ and _____ respectively.

Answer:

The words “who” and “these” refer to the Senator and people in the mountains respectively.

Question 6:

Look at the picture and draw your inference about the old man's appearance and his social/living condition.



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

Answer:

The old man was strong and disciplined. Though the dress was old and torn, he wore that to follow his tradition. He had social respect in the village because he was a highly principled man. He loved his innumerable kins. His appearance was elegant.

Question 7:

The word “innumerable kin” means that the old man had a number of

- A. Children**
- B. Trees in his orchard**
- C. Relatives**
- D. Followers**
- E. Canes**

Answer:

The word “innumerable kin” means that the old man had a number of relatives.



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

Question 8:

In the Indian context, the eyes of women are compared to fishes (Meenakshi) and lotus (Kamalakshi) based on their shape and size. Why do you think the eyes of the boy are compared to gazelle? Can you write it in Kannada?

Answer:

Harinakshi

Question 9:

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

Answer:

The old man bowed to all the people who had been waiting for him.

Question 10:

The old man removed his hat and gloves carefully.

a. Was he afraid that they would get spoiled?

Answer:

No, he was not afraid, but it was his practice.

b. Whose style did it remind the writer of?



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

Answer:

The old man's style was similar to that of Charlie Chaplin. Chaplin once had the same mannerism in a movie in which he was the janitor of a bank. The writer remembered this when he observed the old man.

Question 11:

In the meeting of the old man and the Americans, they talked about rain and the old man's large family. It was

- a. to mock his large family
- b. to break the ice
- c. a custom of the Americans
- d. to make themselves comfortable
- e. to prepare everyone for the main talk
- f. to make everyone know that it had not rained in that area (You may think more than one among the above are appropriate. If so, tick them)

Answer:

- d. to make themselves comfortable
- e. To prepare everyone for the main talk

Question 12:

Why do you think the story teller spoke Spanish?



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

Answer:

When the storyteller said, “these Americans are Buena gent”, we can think that he spoke Spanish.

Question 13:

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

Answer:

According to the land Surveyor, the land was offered with double its quoted rate, because it was fair and just.

Question 14:

What was the reaction of the old man to the story teller’s offer?

Answer:

The old man thought a while and he felt insulted and refused the offer. He was a man of principles, so according to him it was not fair to accept more money than that was agreed before.

Question 15:

We respect elders in many ways. For example

a. We shake hands



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

b. We touch their feet

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

Answer:

c. We salute them

d. We greet them

e. We obey them

f. We care for them

Question 16:

The story teller respected the old man by (Fill in the blanks with appropriate words)

Answer: Shaking his hand

Question 17:

After the findings of the engineer the offer was doubled for the old man's land.



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

a. Did the old man raise the rate?

Answer:

No, the old man did not raise the rate.

b. Did the story teller offer more?

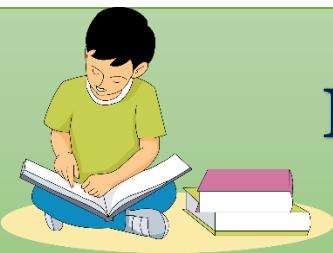
Answer:

Yes, the story teller offered more.

Question 18:

Match the following.

‘A’	‘B’
1. Seller	A. People of Spain
2. Some Americans	B. Follower of the old man
3. A young dark boy	C. Buyers
	D. The story teller
	E. Don Anselmo.



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

Answer:

‘A’	‘B’
1. Seller	A. Don Anselmo
2. Some Americans	C. Buyers
3. A young dark boy	B. Follower of the old man

Question 19:

Don Anselmo took only 12 hundred dollars for the land finally because _____; (Tick the correct Answer)

A. The story teller failed to convince Don Anselmo to take more money than what had been agreed upon.

B. Don Anselmo was a man of principles.

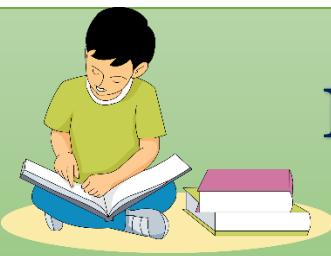
Question 20:

What did Don Anselmo do as he left the place with the money?

Answer:

The old man shook hands of all, put on his ragged gloves, took his stick and walked out with the boy behind him, when he left the place with money.

Share Your Responses



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

Question 1:

Fill in the blanks with suitable word/s to describe the land and the house sold by the old man.

Answer:

Before it was sold	After it was sold
a. peeled off plaster	replastered the house
b. gnarled trees	pruned trees
c. torn fence	patched the fence

Question 2:

From the list given below, tick the activities in which the children of Rio en Medio were involved, after the Americans occupied the house and the land sold by Don Anselmo.

- i. Pruning the trees
- ii. Renovating the house
- iii. Playing in the orchard
- iv. Speaking harsh words to the Americans in Spanish
- v. Plucking flowers from the trees
- vi. Putting fences around their play area
- vii. Laughing whenever they were spoken to
- viii. Running around the land



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

Answer:

- iii) Playing in the orchard
- v) Plucking flowers from the trees
- vi) Putting fences around their play area
- vii) Laughing whenever they were spoken to

Question 3:

The possibilities for a week-long delay for another meeting are given. Which of them do you agree with? Discuss with your partner. The old man

deliberately delayed

was slow

was not in station

was ill

Answer:

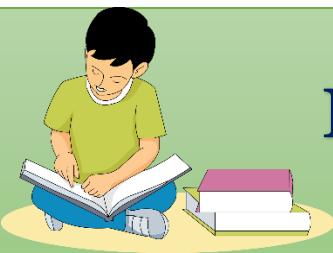
The old man was slow.

Fill in the blanks/choose the most appropriate answer.

1. Don Anselmo sold his land, but he didn't sell his _____.

Answer: Trees

2. The children of Rio en Medio were Don Anselmo's _____ and _____.



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

Answer: Sobrinos, nietos,

3. Don Anselmo inherited the house from his _____.

Answer: Mother

4. According to Don Anselmo, the real owner/s of the trees was/were.

A. The children of Rio en Medio

- B. Don Anselmo himself
- C. the Americans
- D. the story teller
- E. Don Anselmo's ancestors

5. Don Anselmo did not sell the trees. Why do you think he did not? Tick the correct ones.

- A. Trees were like children to him.
- B. They were grown for the children of next generation.
- C. He thought they did not belong to him but to the children.**
- D. He had grown them in memory of his ancestors.
- E. He wanted his surroundings to be green.



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

Think About the Text

Question 1:

Don Anselmo's appearance and manners were quite unusual.

How would you support this statement based on the text?

Answer:

Don Anselmo wore the old, long, faded coat. He wore torn gloves and carried a worn-out umbrella's skeleton as a stick. A dark young boy always followed him. Though he was an old man, he bowed to all and removed his hat and gloves slowly and carefully. The manner of him removing the hat is similar to that of Charlie Chaplin's. By all these factors, we could say that his appearance and mannerisms were quite unusual.

Question 1:

Whose argument do you agree with Don Anselmo's or the story teller's? Give reasons.

Answer:

We agree with Don Anselmo's argument when he sold his property. Though it is unusual and far away from reality, to him it was correct. He was a man of principles and he thought that it was right to stand on his words. So he refused to take more than the amount agreed upon.



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

In the second incident also he was right because the tree was planted in the name of a new born child. All the trees belong to children only. Though it is unusual, he had no right to sell them.

Question 3:

Don Anselmo was passionate about his land and the children of Rio en Medio. Which details in the text support this statement?

Write them.

Answer:

Don Anselmo was very much passionate about his land and the children. His land had come from his ancestors. He lived in that land from his birth. He took possession of his house from his mother. Everyone in the village were his relatives and the children were his nieces, nephews and grandchildren. Every time a child had been born in Rio en Medio, a tree was planted in its name.

Question 4:

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

Answer:



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

Don Anselmo refusing the extra money offered, was unusual. Though it was a fair offer, after surveying, the land rate was double. Double the land, double the money. But once he agreed to sell his land for twelve hundred dollars, he stuck to his words.

Question 5:

Read paragraph 5 and identify the tone or reaction of the old man while uttering the following word/words. Some examples are given. You may use any other appropriately.

(mild / harsh / blunt / authoritative / self-assertive / confident/ comfortable /polite/ aggressive)

Answer:

The old man	Tone / reaction
a. Friend	Comfortable
b. I do not like	harsh
c. I know these	confident
d. I do not care to be	aggressive
e. That is the price	authoritative

Question 6:



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

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

Answer:

In the given prose, the reason was not mentioned. Generally we can think that the land and orchard was good, beautiful and fruitful. A stream was running through the orchard. The trees had more fruits. The land was fertile and big. So the Americans wanted to buy Don Anselmo's land.

Question 7:

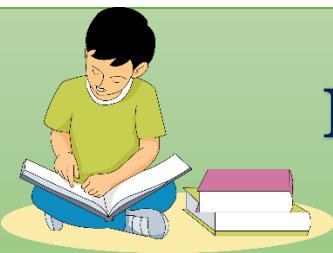
Don Anselmo and the Americans were generous in their own ways. Comment on this.

Answer:

Don Anselmo was generous. He refused to accept more money for his property. He loved children and planted a tree for every child. Americans were generous, and they wouldn't quarrel with the old man though they had the legal right to own the trees.

Question 8:

At last, the problem of ownership was resolved. But it took a long time. What might be the reasons for it?



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

Answer:

The story teller or Americans convinced the persons individually. The descendants agreed to sell their trees to them. It was a long procedure to convince everyone. At last they agreed and sold the trees to Americans. The problem was solved but it took a long time.

Question 9:

Read the story and arrange the given events in the order in which they occur in the text.

- a. The story teller offered Don Anselmo more money than what had been agreed upon.
- b. The children of Rio en Medio disturbed the peace of the Americans.
- c. The Americans bought the trees from the descendants of Don Anselmo
- d. The story teller was surprised at the strange argument of Don Anselmo
- e. Don Anselmo lived up in Rio en Medio.
- f. The buyers renovated the house.
- g. Don Anselmo signed the sale deed after the negotiation for twelve hundred dollars.
- h. Don Anselmo felt offended when he was offered more money.
- i. The occupants of the house came up with lots of complaints about the children of Rio en Medio.



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Gentleman of Rio En Medio

Answer:

- e. Don Anselmo lived up in Rio en Medio.
- a. The story teller offered Don Anselmo more money than what had been agreed upon.
- h. Don Anselmo felt offended when he was offered more money.
- g. Don Anselmo signed the sale deed after the negotiation for twelve hundred dollars.
- f. The buyers renovated the house.
- b. The children of Rio en Medio disturbed the peace of the Americans.
- i. The occupants of the house came up with lots of complaints about the children of Rio en Medio.
- d. The story teller was surprised at the strange argument of Don Anselmo.
- c. The Americans bought the trees from the descendants of Don Anselmo

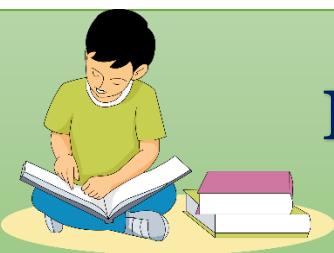
Enrich Your Vocabulary

Task 1: Look for the words in the word maze which match with the given meaning. Note that the number given in brackets is the number of letters in that word. Read across, down and diagonally.

9) Finding something that was not known earlier - **Discovery**

8) Thing /things that someone owns - **Property**

7) A place where fruit trees are grown - **Orchard**



Prose 03

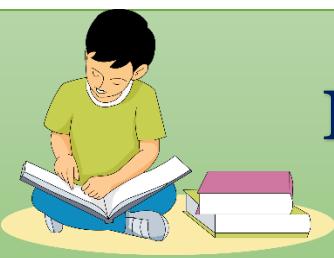
Gentleman of Rio En Medio

5) Ability to control people – **Power**

W	A	A	I	P	T	Q	M	R	H	G
T	J	N	D	R	F	O	E	D	V	B
H	S	L	I	D	K	W	R	T	S	N
K	I	O	S	M	O	B	L	K	H	M
R	O	K	C	P	P	O	P	P	A	R
B	D	P	O	R	C	H	A	R	D	T
V	K	I	V	O	D	M	O	O	U	Q
L	G	O	E	P	E	K	F	P	R	A
M	P	N	R	T	H	C	E	E	L	P
Q	A	T	Y	Y	L	W	R	R	P	D
C	R	B	X	L	S	V	N	T	O	C
M	O	L	A	F	P	U	Y	Y	R	B

Task 2: Find out the words in the given word maze and match with their meanings. Read across, down and diagonally.

- 9) To go with someone - **Accompany**
- 8) Official, record - **Document**
- 6) The way ill which something IS done - **Manner**
- 4) Price - **Rate, Cost**
- 9) Unhappy about something - **Complaint**



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

4) Agreement - **Deed**

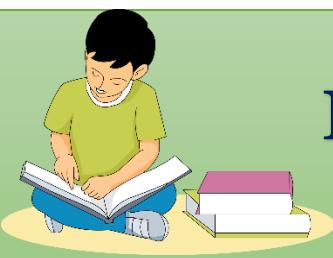
7) Many (across) - **Several**

P	R	S	E	V	E	R	A	L	M
C	Z	Q	W	S	D	K	J	R	X
O	P	D	E	E	D	L	B	V	Y
M	M	X	F	G	O	A	R	N	P
P	A	T	C	K	C	F	A	B	C
L	O	E	S	L	U	P	T	D	J
A	U	R	H	X	M	E	E	O	Y
I	L	K	J	O	E	W	H	R	P
N	G	D	C	H	N	K	V	I	W
T	M	C	Q	O	T	M	Q	U	N
M	A	N	N	E	R	R	W	T	S

Read and respond

I. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions set on it:

A small crowd had gathered around the entrance to the park. His curiosity aroused, Robert crossed the road to see what was happening. He found that the centre of attraction was an old man with a performing monkey. The monkey's tricks, he soon discovered, were in no way remarkable. So, after throwing a few pennies in the dirty hat which the man had placed on the pavement, Robert moved off, along with other members of the crowd.



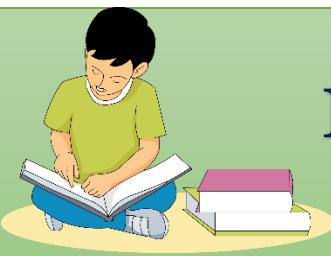
Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

At this point the man suddenly let out a loud cry. Everyone turned to see what had happened. The man was bending over his monkey, which now lay quite still on the pavement. He picked up the apparently lifeless body and holding it close to him, began to weep. A young man stepped forward from the crowd and taking some money from his pocket, dropped it into the hat. Robert and several other people did likewise, until the pennies in the hat were covered with silver coins. Meanwhile the man continued to hold the dead monkey in his arms and seemed to take no notice of what was going on about him.

A few months later, Robert came across the old man, again in another part of the city. The man had a monkey, bought no doubt, with the money the crowd had given him. It did not, however, seem any better at its tricks than the previous one. Robert was pleased to see that the old man was still able to earn a living, though on this occasion, having partly paid for the monkey out of his own pocket, he did not feel inclined to throw any money into the hat.

But the performance was not yet over. Once again the old man let out a loud cry. Once again the monkey lay still on the pavement. The man picked up the “dead” monkey and clutching it in his arms began to weep. The same young man stepped forward and threw some money into the hat. Again the



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

crowd followed suit – except Robert. Smiling to himself, he went on his way, amazed at the man's audacity.

1. Robert went to the other side of the road because

- A. He wanted to help the old man by giving him some money
- B. He wanted to see why the crowd had gathered**
- C. He was curious to watch the monkey's tricks
- D. He had seen one of his friends over there

2. The word “pavement” in the fifth line of para 1 is

- A. A temporary tent which is used for public entertainment
- B. A path at the side of a road for people to walk on**
- C. A small building made of wood
- D. A shelf on the road

3. The old man let out a loud cry suddenly in order to

- A. Keep the monkey quiet for some time
- B. Let the crowd know that his monkey was dead**
- C. Let the crowd know that he was a poor man
- D. Show that he was hurt



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

Question 1:

Why did the old man begin to weep?

Answer:

The old man began to weep to gain sympathy from people and expect more money from them.

Question 5:

What wise thing did Robert do after he watched the monkey's tricks for the second time?

Answer:

Robert was smiling to himself and went on his way and amazed at the man's audacity.

Practice writing

Task 1: Complete Hemanth's mother's reaction.

Hemanth moved to the edge of the compound to pluck guava fruits. He lost balance, fell down and broke his leg. His mother said, "If you had not moved _____."

Answer:

"If you had not moved to the edge of the compound, you wouldn't have fallen down and broken your leg".



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

Task 2: In the inter-school cricket match, the captain of your school team chose only one fast bowler. As a result, your team lost the game.

Your reaction: If the captain of our team _____
(complete the sentence)

Answer:

“If the captain of our team chose more than one fast bowler, we would have won the game.

Task 3: Monsoon rains failed. Farmers couldn't grow crops.

Newspaper reported: Had it rained _____. (complete the sentence)

Answer:

Had it rained, the farmers could grow crops.

Task 4: Shanthanu scored less marks in English. Therefore he couldn't get a seat in the college he wanted. Guess the response of his father _____.

Answer:

Response of his father: If you had scored highest marks, you would have got seat in the college you wanted.



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

Task 5:

Chitra: You missed the train, didn't you?

Saina: Yes. I went to the railway station at 10.30 a.m. But the train had left at 10.15 a.m.

Chitra: If you --- --- (go) to the station at 10 a.m, you wouldn't----- ----- (miss) the train. (complete the sentence)

Answer:

Chitra: If you had **gone** to the station at 10 a.m. you wouldn't have **missed** the train.

Make Reference

Task 1: The given table provides you information about the services offered at different counters in a Bank. Read the table and also the paragraph given below. Answer the questions.

Counter number	01	02	03	04	05	06
Services offered	Enquiry	Savings Bank	Loans	Demand Draft	Cash	Deposits

One of the Americans wished to buy 2 acres of land. The old man quoted rupees 50,000 for his land. But, the American didn't have



Prose 03

Gentleman of Rio En Medio

enough money with him. He requested his friend to help him with money. He sent a cheque for rupees 20,000 to the American. The American went to a Bank for a loan. The Bank manager asked him to open an account which he did. The old man wanted the American to pay the price of the land only in the form of a demand draft. The old man invested 50% of the amount which he received from the American on deposits.

Which counter did the American and the old man approach for the following? Fill in the boxes provided. One is done for you.

- A. To submit loan application form 03
- B. To present the cheque 06
- C. To receive money 05
- D. To know more about services offered 01
- E. To invest on deposits 06
- F. To open an account 02
- G. To get a demand draft 04
- H. To submit filled-in challan for demand draft 04



Poem 03

I am the Land

Understand the Poem

I. Answer briefly the following questions:

Question 1:

Who do you think is the speaker of the poem?

Answer:

The land/the earth is the speaker of the poem.

Question 2:

“I wait”, in line one suggests the feeling of

A. Annoyance

B. Patience

C. Disgust

Question 3:

In line 2 “you” is repeated. Do you think it refers to the same person? Who do you think that is?

Answer:

Yes, it refers to the same person. The person is the man who exploits the land. (Earth)



Poem 03

Question 4:

Bring out the contrast between the reader and the speaker as suggested in lines (4), (5) and (6).

Answer:

The contrast between the reader and the speaker is like that of man and the earth:

- A. Man shouts, and the earth lies patiently.
- B. Man buys and the earth waits.
- C. Man made holes, and the earth would stare.

Question 5:

“Muddy holes” refers to

- A. Virtual holes in the land**
- B. Intention of the speaker
- C. Commotion created by the reader.

Question 6:

The poem introduces some types of people and things. Some actions associated with them are given below. Classify them appropriately as suggested in the poem.

I am the Land



Poem 03

I am the Land

chokes, shoots, waits, shouts, sings, rejoices, destroys ,
plants, dances, tramples, grows, says he owns, faces the
challenge, kills

Answer:

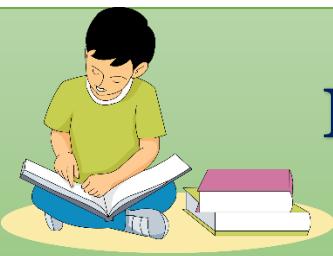
Land	A common man/a child	A war mongerer
waits	plants	shoots
grows	shouts	destroys
chokes	says he owns	kills
faces the challenge	rejoices tramples sings	

Question 7:

Pick out the line from the poem that expresses “self-assertion” of the speaker.

Answer:

The self-assertion of the speaker is seen in the line “You cannot put a fence around planet Earth”.



Poem 03

Read and appreciate

Question 1:

“I wait,” is repeated five times in the poem. What quality of the speaker is highlighted with this repetition?

Answer:

The patience of the earth is highlighted with the repetition of the word “wait” five times in the poem. Though man exploits the land, the earth patiently tolerates man’s deeds. Here the Earth exhibits her patience which is unchallengeable. Her limit of patience is maximum.

Question 2:

The poem has figures of speech. One is given. “A chain link necklace chokes me” is personification. Pick out one or two or more such figures of speech from the poem.

Answer:

- i. I am the land. I wait – Personification.
- ii. You shout. I lie patient - Metaphor.
- iii. With muddy holes and car lot eyes I stare – Personification.

I am the Land



Poem 03

I am the Land

Question 3:

The poem is not full of rhyming words. On the other hand, it makes us imagine some pictures like soldiers shooting, children dancing. Pick out other images from the poem.

Answer:

The images are:

- i. Car lot eyes stare.
- ii. Someone tilling the earth.
- iii. Someone (you) shouting.

Question 4:

**“YOU CANNOT PUT A FENCE
AROUND THE PLANET EARTH”**

Is this a tone of weakness or self-assertion? Discuss.

Answer:

Surely it is a tone of self-assertion. In front of the planet earth the man is nothing. Man has existence on same earth. Without the earth man cannot stand or survive on it.



Poem 03

I am the Land

Question 5:

Which line or lines do you enjoy reciting most? Give reasons for your choice.

Answer:

“You cannot put a fence around the planet Earth”.

Man cannot compare himself with the planet earth. There is vast gap or difference between the two. When we recite these lines we can rejoice because it is a challenge for self-assertion of the earth.



Prose 04

Dr. B. R Ambedkar

Check Your Understanding

I. Answer briefly the following questions:

Question 1:

Ambedkar spent most of his life by _____

- A. Purchasing books
- B. Attending conferences
- C. Reading books**
- D. Importing books

Question 2:

Pick out the word in the first paragraph which means 'a quality that makes a person or a thing different from another.'

Answer:

Trait

Question 3:

How did the fourteenth amendment of the American Constitution benefit the Black Americans?

Answer:

The fourteenth Amendment of the American Constitution gave freedom to the Black Americans.



Prose 04

Dr. B. R Ambedkar

Question 4:

What did Mahatma Phule work for?

Answer:

Mahatma Phule was the votary of a classless society and women's upliftment.

Question 5:

Mookanayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samata were _____.

A. Voice mails

B. Newspapers

C. Political parties

Question 6:

Gandhiji termed the depressed classes as _____.

Answer:

Harijan

Share Your Responses

Question 1:

Draft is a banking term. How is the word used in the context of this lesson?



Prose 04

Dr. B. R Ambedkar

Answer:

Here the word 'Draft' is used as the meaning of make, write. Drafting Committee means a committee set up to draft (write) the Constitution of India.

Question 2:

Dr. Ambedkar was not in the Congress party. Yet he was made the Chairman of the Drafting Committee. Why?

Answer:

He was made the Chairman of the Drafting Committee because of his undying faith in the dignity of leadership of the Indian National Congress and his capability of doing the task.

Question 3:

He raised it 'brick by brick'. In this context, what was raised?

Answer:

Here, the Constitution of India was raised "brick by brick". He drafted it considering the examples and experiences of other nations and the distinctive needs of our society.



Prose 04

Dr. B. R Ambedkar

Question 4:

Who were the other notable members of the drafting committee?

Answer:

The other notable members of the drafting committee were

Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, K.M. Munshi and N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.

Question 5:

Ambedkar had 'rare gifts.' What were they? Can you think of your own 'gifts'?

Answer:

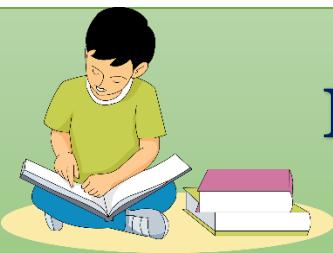
Ambedkar had the rare gifts like unravelling the most complicated legal concepts. He also had tactfulness, frankness and patience.

Question 6:

Constitution is a fundamental document to both the ruler and the ruled. How?

Answer:

A Constitution is a fundamental document to both the ruler and the ruled because it defines the powers of the three organs and the powers of the legislature against the citizens. It deals with fundamental rights also.



Prose 04

Dr. B. R Ambedkar

Question 7:

Nehru chose Ambedkar as Law Minister for three reasons. What are they. Paragraph 7)

Answer:

The three reasons were:

- ❖ He had skills in the field of law and legislation.
- ❖ His vision of social justice.
- ❖ His own campaigns against social injustice.

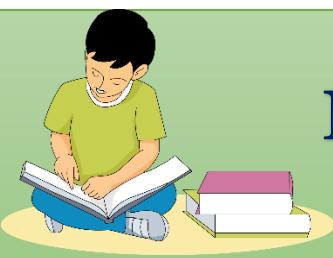
Question 8:

Are you aware of the facilities provided by the Social Welfare Department? Mention any two.

Answer:

The Social Welfare Department provides the following facilities under employment and training scheme:

- i. Navachethana is a scheme for imparting training for unemployed SC youths from 1996-97 onwards.
- ii. Incentive scholarships for I to IV students and high school going girls.



Prose 04

Dr. B. R Ambedkar

Question 9:

After independence, members of the Scheduled Castes have found doors opened to them. How?

Answer:

Since Independence, members of the scheduled castes have found doors opened to them. No legal bars exist for self – expression or self - advancement. They can enroll themselves in institutes of higher learning and enter public services. They occupy high offices of state and centre. They also compete for the post of judges, ambassadors and governors. They have acquitted themselves creditably in all these positions of responsibility.

Question 10:

All people should be given equal opportunities to prove themselves. How are the members of the Scheduled Castes proving themselves?

Answer:

All people including Scheduled Castes should be given equal opportunities to prove themselves. No legal bars exist for self-expression or self - advancement. They can enroll in institutes of higher learning and public services. They can prove themselves by participating and acquiring all these



Prose 04

Dr. B. R Ambedkar

positions of responsibility.

Question 11:

Babasaheb Ambedkar considers public agitation in free India as unconstitutional. Why?

Answer:

Ambedkar considers public agitation in free India as unconstitutional because the right to rebellion is recognized against government without people's consent. Such agitations invariably result in the loss of lives and public property.

Question 12:

What were the opinions of the Buddha and Avvai regarding the caste divisions?

Answer:

The opinion of Buddha regarding the caste divisions were:

1. The noble and wholesome people
2. The ignoble and unwholesome people.

The opinions of Tamil poet Avvai were:

1. The charitable who give, are superior



Prose 04

Dr. B. R Ambedkar

2. The misers who do not give, are inferior.

Question 13:

Caste system in India is in a strong position because of _____ [fill in the blank picking the answer from paragraph 11]

Answer:

Power structure

Question 14:

Why did the British magnify the caste distinctions?

Answer:

The British rulers magnified and exaggerated the caste distinctions in order to strengthen their control over us. So they started the policy of “Divide and Rule”.

Question 15:

The word 'hegemony' means -----

- A. Distinction
- B. Control**
- C. Strength



Prose 04

Dr. B. R Ambedkar

Question 16:

They brought about a veritable revolution in social thought.

a. Who are 'they'?

Answer:

They were Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

b. What 'revolution' is referred to here?

Answer:

The revolution referred to here is to repudiate caste and to proclaim the oneness of the Hindu community.

c. How did they bring about the revolution?

Answer:

Gandhiji brought the revolution by reminding the higher caste that their duty was towards the depressed and should remind lower classes about their inherent rights to equality with the higher and powerful classes in the society.

Question 17:

Why did Nehru describe Dr. Ambedkar as 'a symbol of revolt'?

Answer:



Prose 04

Dr. B. R Ambedkar

Nehru described Dr. Ambedkar as 'a symbol of revolt' because he raised a voice against the discrimination against scheduled caste which he had suffered for a long time in the past.

Think About the Text

Question 1:

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

Answer:

Ambedkar was very fond of reading books from his childhood. Throughout his life he read books. He bought books from wherever he went. He had an insatiable thirst for books. He bought 2000 books from New York and 32 boxes of books from London. This shows that he was a voracious reader.

Question 2:

How did the fourteenth amendment of the U.S Constitution and Mahatma Phule influence Ambedkar?

Answer:

While he was in the U.S.A, the 14th amendment of the Constitution of USA gave freedom to the Black Americans. It drew his attention. The situation for the depressed classes in India had also faced the same problem. At that



Prose 04

Dr. B. R Ambedkar

time Mahatma Phule worked for a classless society and women's upliftment. Ambedkar had influence from both the incidents and so decided to use his time and talent to improve the conditions of depressed classes in his motherland, India.

Question 3:

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

Answer:

As a chairman of the Drafting Committee Dr. Ambedkar took many examples and experiences of other nations. He considered the need of our own brethren and laid the points step by step. Other luminaries also helped in his work. But he worked a lot. He had the rare gift of converting the most complicated legal concepts into simple language which could be understood by common people. So he was rightly called as a "Pilot" of the committee.

Question 4:

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

Answer:



Prose 04

Dr. B. R Ambedkar

Dr. Ambedkar had a clear perception of the three pillars of the state. He realized that the jurisdiction of each should be clear and not be hampered by legal bars. He had a sense of the importance of the role of citizens. According to him the constitution had to define the position and powers of the three organs of the state - the Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary

Question 5:

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

Answer:

Dr. Ambedkar made significant observations that the constitution is a fundamental document. It defines the position and power of the three organs viz., the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary. It also defines the powers of the organs against the citizens. Its main purpose is not merely to create the organs but to limit their authority to check, or otherwise there will be tyranny or oppression.

Question 6:

Nehru chose Dr. Ambedkar as the Law Minister. What might have prompted Nehru to do so?



Prose 04

Dr. B. R Ambedkar

Answer:

Dr. Ambedkar had a talented skill in the field of law and legislation. He had a foresighted vision of social justice. Above all, he had succeeded in his own campaigns against social injustice. From all points of view, he deserved to be chosen as the Law Minister. Therefore, Nehru chose him as the first Law Minister of free India.

Question 7:

What made Dr. Ambedkar describe the methods of Civil Disobedience, Non-cooperation and Satyagraha as the “Grammar of anarchy”?

Answer: Civil disobedience, Non-Co-operation and Satyagraha were not done as constitutional methods. Always the public agitations were to achieve social justice through the methods of constitution. So, According to him the above agitations were called as “Grammar of anarchy”.

Question 8:

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

Answer:



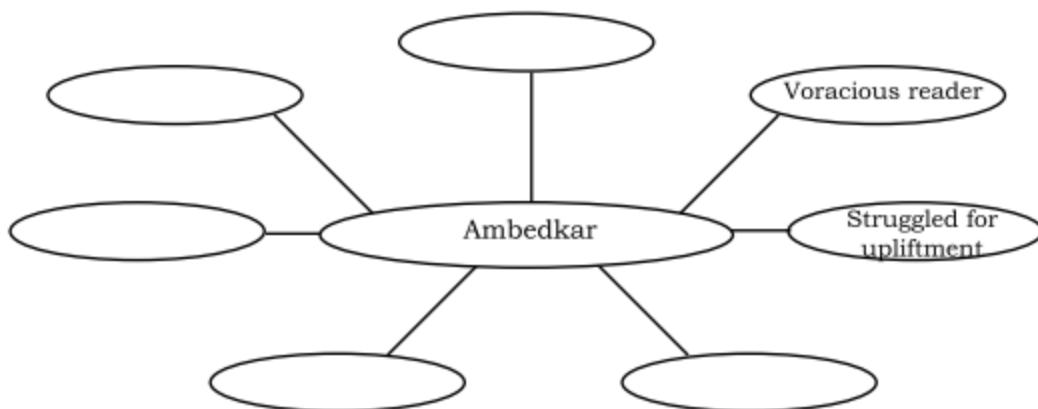
Prose 04

Dr. B. R Ambedkar

Both Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar refused the caste system and declared the oneness of the Hindu Community. Gandhiji reminded the higher castes of their duty towards depressed classes and the inherent rights to equality with the powerful castes. Gandhiji stressed the duties and Dr. Ambedkar stressed about the rights. Both brought about a true revolution in social thought of the people.

Question 9:

Discuss with your friends and complete the web-chart given below



Answer:

1. Fond of books
2. First law minister
3. Symbol of Revolt



Prose 04

Dr. B. R Ambedkar

4. Chairman of Drafting Committee
5. Pilot of Indian constitution.

Enrich Your Vocabulary

Task 1: Read the following paragraph and replace the underlined words appropriately with the words given below in brackets.

Children have special qualities. They can think and imagine in creative ways and are able to understand new things much better than their elders. But just by new ideas, nothing happens. Their ideas must have inborn strengths and stand the test of time. They should not become self-satisfied with their first steps of success.

[Complacent, conceive, trait, perceive, inherent]

Use the words given in brackets in sentences of your own.

The appropriate words for underlined words are:

1. Traits
2. Conceive
3. Perceive
4. Inherent



Prose 04

Dr. B. R Ambedkar

Own sentences

1. This dog has very good smelling _____.

Answer: Traits

2. The cat _____ and gave birth to 3 kitten.

Answer: Conceived

3. The children _____ German words very well.

Answer: Perceived

4. Patriotism should be _____ quality of soldiers.

Answer: Inherent

5. I have done my Job with full of _____.

Answer: Complacent

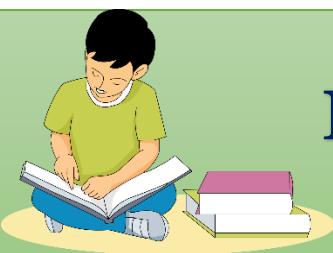
Listen and Comprehend

Task 1:

Answer the following questions:

Question 1:

What information is Shreya giving her father?



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Answer:

Shreya was giving the information that she wanted to give a speech on Republic Day.

Question 2:

Is her father encouraging or discouraging her?

Answer:

Yes, her father was encouraging her.

Question 3:

What does father tell her about what a Constitution is?

Answer:

Her father told her that constitution is a set of rules and regulations for all people living in India.

Question 4:

Should everybody obey the Constitution? How do you know?

Answer:

Her father told her that constitution is a set of rules and regulations for all people living in India.



Learn Grammar through Communication

Task 1.

Here are some sentences. Combine them using the linkers given in brackets:

e.g. It rained heavily. We reached home in time. (Though)

Though it rained heavily, we reached home in time.

1. There is shortage of water. Some people are wasting it unthinkingly. (Although)

Although there is shortage of water some people are wasting it unthinkingly.

2. There was heavy traffic. We were delayed. (Since)

Since there was heavy traffic, we were delayed.

3. The students played for an hour. They attended to their studies later on. (And then)

The students played for an hour and then they attended to their studies later on.

4. We expected a difficult question paper. The questions asked in the examination were easy. (But)



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We expected a difficult question paper but the questions asked in the examination were easy.

5. The flight was delayed. The weather was cloudy. (As)

The flight was delayed as the weather was cloudy.

6. The student scored less marks. He had not studied properly. (Because)

The student scored less marks because he did not study properly.

Task 2:

Refer to a dictionary and split the following words into their syllables:

1. Probability	–	Pro – ba- bi-li-ty
2. Determination	–	de-ter-mi-na-tion
3. Accept	–	ac- cept
4. Canteen	–	can-teen
5. Again	–	a-gain
6. Conscience	–	con - science
7. Idea	–	i-de-a
8. Reflection	–	re-flec-tion



Poem 04

The Song of India

Understand the Poem

I. Answer briefly the following questions:

Question 1:

Identify the two speakers in the poem. What does the speaker want to sing about?

Answer:

The two speakers are of the poet and his motherland whom he addresses as Mother. The poet wants to sing about his country – beautiful and filled with tradition and culture the way he sees it, but the ‘mother’ tells him otherwise.

Question 2:

What are the epics? Why does the poet call the temples as ‘epics in stone’?

Answer:

An epic is a long poem or story about heroic deeds of men and women. In India most of the ancient temples are built by stones and have beautiful carvings of many historical or mythological stories on the walls and pillars. So, the poet called the temples as “Epics in stone”.



Poem 04

The Song of India

Question 3:

Who does the poet mean by ‘of your children that died to call their own’?

Answer:

The Soldiers who guard our mother and motherland are the mother's children and they sacrificed their lives for the sake of their motherland so they are her own.

Question 4:

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

Answer:

The seers and prophets have contributed their valuable lesson and experiences to others.

Question 5:

Why is the poet ‘querulous’? What does he want to do?

Answer: The poet wanted to sing about the achievements and progress made by the countrymen. He asks his mother (motherland) if she wished to hear about the dams and lakes, about steel mills or of the atomic age, to which the mother asks him to sing songs about ‘strikes’ and about the



Poem 04

The Song of India

leaders who emerged after such 'strikes' (revolutions). So, the poet asks her in a querulous (complaining) voice if there were no songs which he could sing for her that he could sing whole heartedly, a song that is pure and which will remain in memory for a longtime.

Question 6:

How is he answered? Describe the vision. (Refer stanza 4)

Answer:

The poet was answered by a wonderful vision, the vision of a new and bright future. In the vision he saw the mother (motherland) rise gloriously against the blue sky. The three milky-white water bodies i.e., the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean, rose and fell with steady powerful motions. Their waves sent forth a wonderful and entrancing light that illuminated her. She seemed to sit in this illuminating light to write the 'Book of Morrow' (a new reign, a new future'). 'She foresaw a new 'destiny', a new bright future like the bright Sun God, who destroyed darkness with his powerful rays and the new future wiped out the sorrow of her people. This new future arrived like a 'clear dawn'. In this new future the sorrows and hardships of her people will flee like a nightmare (bad dream). This new future (sun-beam) will act like the 'Hand' that saves' her people.



Poem 04

The Song of India

Question 7:

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

Answer:

Here the night represents all sorrow, the Sun God represents the hand that saves, and clear dawn represents the bright future and calmness and all the good things.

Read and Appreciate

Question 1:

What is the picture of India that you get in stanza (1) of the poem?

Answer:

In the first stanza, the poet describes about the unique features of India. i.e. Himalayan snow-capped mountains and peaks, the three water bodies viz., the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean which surrounds our mother India (land region).

Question 2:

How does the poet describe the Mother's anger? Name the figure of speech used in stanza (2).

Answer:



Poem 04

The Song of India

The angry Mother's words strike the poet's ears like a gong. Here the figure of speech is Simile.

Question 3:

Explain the lines 'A song bathed in the stainless blue unvapouring in the void'.

Answer:

In the end, the poet sang the song which is very remarkable and pure, it was bathed in the firm melodious voice, that which does not disappear into nothingness.

Question 4:

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

Answer:

It means the poet's desire or wish for the motherland or mother to sit on the throne and write the future of our country. She wrote the Book of Morrow, which signifies earth's destiny.

Question 5:

Write in brief your vision of the future of India.



Poem 04

The Song of India

Answer:

According to the poet, the future of our country can open up on mother's forehead. It is like earth's destiny. All the sorrows and sufferings come to an end and the new things and views will make the people happy. The Sun God will protect the earth and save all.

I envision of a very bright future for India. An India where all its people work hard for the development of the country. All Indians should be happy and live harmoniously with each other. There should be no discrimination and all the people should be treated as equal.



S R 02

On Top of the World

I. Answer the following questions briefly:

Question 1:

Give an account of Dicky Dolma's hardship and challenges she faced before she was qualified for this venture.

Answer:

Dicky Dolma was born in a poor family. When she was only 11 years, she lost her mother and a little later she lost her elder brother too. She had experienced hardships of life at an early stage. She suffered a lot. She had to suffer financially too.

Question 2:

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

Answer:

Since her childhood days, she had an urge to climb Mount Everest. Daily she watched the beautiful, breathtaking view of the mountain. She had firm determination, and hard work helped her. She practiced 4 hours a day. She had a one track mind and was always ready to face hardships. Her desire grew when she came to know about the newly opened mountaineering institute in Manali. She was just 16 years at that time. She joined the Institute and got an 'A' grade and was selected at the All-India Level.



S R 02

On Top of the World

II. Answer the following questions:

Question 1:

“With zeal and determination there is nothing that one cannot achieve”. What else do you think are necessary to achieve, besides zeal and determination? Have a discussion in the class.

Answer:

Besides zeal and determination, hard work, perseverance, one-track mind, the character of taking any risk, regular practice etc., are qualities necessary to achieve success.



Prose 05

The Concert

Share Your Responses

Question 1:

Which word in the first paragraph describes the manner of the girl when she saw the newspaper?

Answer:

The word 'excitedly' describes the manner of the girl when she saw the newspaper.

Question 2:

Why do you think the mother cautioned the girl?

Answer:

The mother cautioned the girl because her son was suffering from cancer. He was in the last stage of his life. His body was very weak and he needed sleep and complete rest. In addition to that he was also fond of music, especially Sitar. If he heard the news, it would disturb him.

Question 3:

'We mustn't miss the chance'.

a. What chance did the boy not like to miss? Why? Do you think the boy would get a chance in future?



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Answer:

The boy didn't want to miss Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert because it was the chance of a life time. It was a rare opportunity and such great artists never give concerts frequently. No, I wouldn't think the boy would get a chance in future because he was in his last stage of life.

Question 4:

Read the third paragraph. He raised himself up without any help. The mother murmured with 'a catch in her throat' on seeing him. What does this suggest about the condition of the boy? Read the fourth paragraph and answer.

Answer:

The boy was in a serious condition. Doctors gave up hopes, medicine could not work on him. His end was not far, even he was not able to breathe, oxygen was necessary for him.

Question 5:

For a moment, Smita had forgotten something. What was it?

Answer:

Smita, for a moment, had forgotten that her brother was very ill.



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Question 6:

In what way was the truth frightening to Smita?

Answer:

Smita had known that Anant was going to die. The word cancer had hung in the air, and her brother was dying of it. This truth was frightening to Smita.

Question 7:

Do you consider Anant a talented boy? Justify with support from the text.

Answer:

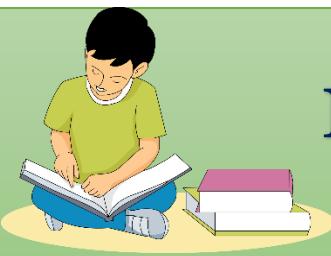
According to the text, Anant was a talented boy. In the beginning of his music career, he was able to compose his own tunes. His guru was also astonished and this means that he was really talented. In addition to that, he was the best player in Table-Tennis and the fastest runner in his school.

Question 8:

‘They had come with high hopes’.

a. What were their ‘high hopes’?

Answer:



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Their high hopes were that he would walk and run again. He would take part in the forthcoming table-tennis tournament. He would play sitar and would be a great Sitarist one day.

b. Do you think their hopes would be fulfilled? Support your answer.

Answer:

No, their hopes wouldn't be fulfilled as his condition became worse day by day. The doctors also lost their hopes.

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

Answer:

The Doctor's words were words of despair.

d. 'They did not voice their fears.' Who does the word 'they' stand for?

i. Doctors

ii. Friends

iii. Family members. (Choose the right answer.) (Para.6)

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Answer:

“They” stands for the family members in the above context.

Question 9:

‘Her eyes filled with tears’. Were they tears of happiness or sorrow? Give reasons.

Answer:

Smita’s eyes were filled with tears and that was the tears of sorrow, because her brother Anant was very ill and he was not able to go to concert though he had so much of desire to attend the concert.

Question 10:

‘Suddenly a daring thought came to her’. Can you guess what thought Smita had?

Answer:

Yes, we can guess that thought. She made up her mind to meet Pandit Ravi Shankar and she would convince him by explaining the condition of her brother. If he obliges, it would be good, but there was no harm in trying that.

Question 11:

The word ‘gasp’, according to the dictionary, suggests- surprise or pain. Which meaning is relevant in this context? (Para.10)



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Answer:

The meaning of 'gasp' in this context is pain.

Question 12:

As Smita sat listening to the music, she was spellbound. But, all the while, her mind was echoing something else. What was that?

Answer:

As Smita sat listening to the music, she was spellbound. But all the while, her mind was echoing the plan she had decided on the evening which remained in her mind throughout the concert.

Question 13:

Why does the writer use the word 'wriggled' to describe Smita's movement?

Answer:

There was a great crowd and she was more anxious. Her heart beat was loud and she felt her knees get weak. So, she couldn't walk normally but she moved in a wriggled way.

Question 14:

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Smita's nervousness is suggested by the phrase 'her heart beating loudly' in paragraph 12. Identify two more phrases that describe a similar state in the next paragraph.

Answer:

Two more phrases that describe Smita's nervousness are:

- ❖ Her knees felt weak
- ❖ Her tongue dried

Question 15:

Did Smita tell what she had in her mind to the musicians? Who responded to her request immediately? What was the response?

Answer:

Yes, Smita told completely what she had in her mind to the musicians. Immediately Ustad Allah Rakha responded to her request. The response was that the next morning they would perform for the boy (her brother).

Question 16:

Do you think the response of the artists was unusual? If not, why?

Answer:

Yes, the response of the artists was unusual. Generally great artists are always busy and they had no time to listen to or attend these types of

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requests. But his was a special case and these artists were very generous, and they showed their humanity. It was appreciable.

Question 17:

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

Answer:

The neighbours could not believe their eyes, because Pandit Ravi Shankar was a very famous artist and was very busy. It was very difficult to take his call-sheet. They could not believe that such, a great person would come to their poor dwelling and give a concert.

Question 18:

Read the last paragraph, which very effectively but briefly describes the end.

Answer:

Anant's life time desire was to see and listen to Pandit Ravi Shankar's Sitar concert. His body was very weak and could not tolerate such a big astonishment. On the contrary he satisfied his wish. It was during this happy moment, that his life went out of his body gently, very gently. This was very effective and fascinating.



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Question 20:

Can you say that the concert was entertaining to Smita? Justify your answer.

Answer:

No, the concert was not at all entertaining to Smita because she had a plan, that was echoing in her mind. She simply listened to the music, and her brother's words were reminding her in every beat of the tabla.

Question 20:

Smita was nervous as she stood before the wizard. Which sentence suggests this?

Answer:

Smita was nervous as she stood before the wizard. This suggests in the following sentences.

- ❖ Her heart beating loudly.
- ❖ Her knees felt weak.
- ❖ Her tongue dry.

Question 21:

Did Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha perform in the boy's house? Do you think this was an unusual incident? If



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yes, give reasons.

Answer:

Yes, Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha performed in the boy's house. This was an unusual incident because the famous artists coming to a common boy's apartment and giving a performance was a big deal and it shows the simplicity and kindness of these great personalities.

The Concert

Think About the Text

Question 1:

Do you like the story? Why? I like/ don't like, because.... (One reason is given. You may give as many other reasons as you like)

Answer:

I like this story because

- ❖ This is a story about music.
- ❖ This is a real story.
- ❖ This story emphasizes the humanity and kindness.
- ❖ This story shows compassion.



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Question 2:

In your opinion, which words in the list below describe Anant's character or state? Write Yes/ No in the space given.
[Refer to a dictionary for the words that you are not sure of]

Answer:

The boy is:

- a. energetic No
- b. robust No
- c. aesthetic No
- d. imaginative Yes
- e. confident Yes

Question 3:

Look at the following phrases in the lesson. They are descriptive. Categorize them in columns 'A' and 'B' appropriately.
{spellbound; unfolding the gates of enchantment; plaintive notes; fast twinkling ones; first notes; wonder; dream; unfolding ragas.}



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Descriptive of Music	Descriptive of Smita's Feelings
First notes	Spellbound
Unfolding ragas	Wonder
Plaintive notes	Dream
Fast twinkling ones	Unfolding the gates of enchantment

Question 4:

Ustad Sahib and Pandit Ravi Shankar agreed to perform for the boy. What made them agree to do so? What would you have done if you had been the musician?

Answer:

Ustad Sahib and Pandit Ravi Shankar agreed to perform for the boy. The boy was in the last stage of his life. His last desire was this. He was not able attend the concert. It was due to his pitiable condition that they agreed to do so. Whoever may be in that situation not only I, but everyone should do the same.



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Question 5:

What arrangements would you make if Pandit Ravi Shankar and Allah Rakha were coming to your house? [You may include in your answer such arrangements – one example is given. Think of others and write them in the bubbles].

Answer:

Welcoming
Serving
Obeying

Greeting
Inviting
Following

Garlanding
respecting
honouring

Question 6:

Suppose you are Smita and invite Pandit Ravi Shankar (PRS) to your home. Imagine the conversation that follows and write it. Some clues are given.

You (Smita): Good evening sir, May I have a word with you, please?

PRS: Well

You: My brother Anant is a big fan of yours.

PRS: I'm glad to see him, has he come here?



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You: No, he can't Sir, He is bed-ridden from cancer.

PRS: I'm sorry to hear this. How can I help you?

You: Would you come with me to see him

PRS: (looking at others) what do you say?

You: Please. I beg you all to come and play

Moustache man: Are you joking, do you know whom you are talking to?

Don't bother him with your silly talk.

PRS: Sh! Be quiet what shall we do Ustad?

Allah Rakha: (after some thought) Don't weep. Don't worry, child.

We'll be performing tomorrow.

Question 7:

In the course of the story, whom do you consider to be more worried, Smita or Anant? Have a discussion with your partner/with other groups/in the class.

Answer:

In the course of the story, Smita worried more.

Question 8:

Some incidents in the story are given in a jumbled order.

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Rearrange them as they occur in the story.

- a. Smita bit her lip in self –reproach.
- b. A large mustachioed man gave a long boring speech.
- c. Smita read the newspaper and got excited.
- d. Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha started playing in the boy's house.
- e. Smita was lost in her thoughts in the park.
- f. Mother said, 'This is not the last time they are going to play.
- g. Anant said, 'It's the chance of a lifetime.

Answer:

- c. Smita read the newspaper and got excited.
- g. Anant said, 'It's the chance of a lifetime.
- a. Smita bit her lip in self –reproach.
- f. Mother said, this is not the last time they are going to play.
- e. Smita was lost in her thoughts in the park.
- b. A large mustachioed man gave a long boring speech.
- d. Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha started playing in the boy's house.



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Question 9:

a. Identify the paragraphs in which the incidents stated above occur.

Answer:

1 is in paragraph 1

2 is in paragraph 4

3 is in paragraph 5

4 is in paragraph 6

5 is in paragraph 8

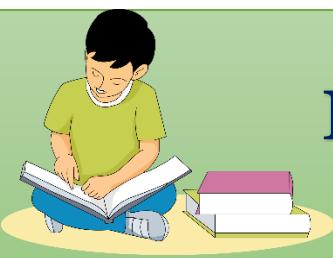
6 is in paragraph 11

7 is in paragraph 16

Question 10.

Match the following:

	A		B
	Who discouraged the girl		Ustad Allah Rakha
The person	Who made the request	was	Pandit Ravi Shankar
	Who gave the consent finally		The girl, Smita



Prose 05

The Concert

	Who suggested the time of concert		The mustachioed man
--	-----------------------------------	--	---------------------

Answer:

1. The person who discouraged the girl was the moustache man.
2. The person who made the request was the girl, Smita.
3. The person who gave the consent finally was Pandit Ravi Shankar.
4. The person who suggested the time of the concert was Ustad Allah Rakha.

Learn Grammar through Communication

Task 1: Read the paragraph and classify the underlined verbs into Finite verbs and Non-finite verbs.

Write the tense of the finite verbs and the type of non-finite verbs.

Two examples are given.

Smita bit her lip in self-reproach. She had been so excited at seeing the announcement that she had not remembered that her brother was very ill. She had seen how the doctors had shaken their heads gravely and spoken words that neither she nor even her parents could understand. But somewhere deep inside, Smita had known the frightening truth that Anant was going to die. The word cancer had hung in the air. Her brother was dying



Prose 05

The Concert

of cancer even though she pretended that all would be well and they would return together, a small family of four, to their home in Gaganpur. And he was only fifteen, and the best table-tennis player in the school and the fastest runner. He was learning to play the sitar; they were both taking sitar lessons, but Anant was better than her as in many other things. He was already able to compose his own tunes to the astonishment of their guru. Then cancer had struck and they had come to Bombay so that he could be treated at the cancer hospital in the city.

Answer:

Finite verbs		Non-finite verbs	
was	- past tense	excited	pretended
would	- past tense	seen	learning
were	- past tense	known	to compose



Poem 05

Jazz Poem Two

Understand the Poem

I. Answer briefly the following questions:

Question 1:

Read the first stanza and see how closely the description of the Jazz player is made and fill in the columns in the table.

Answer:

1. Face	- Wrinkled old face, full of worries, rough unshaven face
2. Eyes	- Closed eyes, still down eyes
3. Ears	- Still closed ears
4. Shirt	- Faded-blue old shirt, which is dark with sweat
5. Collar	- Frayed collar
6. Jacket	- Worn out, old jacket
7. Shoes	- Run-down shoes had paper in them

Question 2:

Why do you think the Jazz player keeps his head down? [Lines 1-6]

Answer:

The Jazz player was very old and he had no interest in life. He was alone and had pain in his heart. So he kept his head down.



Poem 05

Jazz Poem Two

Question 3:

The word ‘old’ has been repeated several times in the first two stanzas. What does this suggest?

Answer:

The word ‘old’ suggests a belonging to the past. The Jazz player was aged and the things on him are worn out or outdated.

Question 4:

What description do the lines from 13 to 18 suggest about the Jazz player?

Answer:

The Jazz player had lost his interest in life. He didn’t care to wear the torn dress. He had more pain that could be seen in each wrinkle of his face. He was alone. But this does not stop him from playing the gospel tunes and enlightening people around him.

Question 5:

a. Read the lines from 19 to 25 carefully. Is there any change in the stature of the Jazz player?

Answer:



Poem 05

Jazz Poem Two

Yes, there are some changes in the stature of the Jazz player. He with his still down eyes, still closed ears perked up and begins to play the gospel tunes on his old saxophone.

b. Now read the lines from 31 to 35. Can you guess what he is meditating on?

Answer:

He was meditating to tell the world that he was a Black man, who was sent to preach the Black Gospel of Jazz.

Question 6:

How has he held his instrument?

Answer:

His instrument, the saxophone, was hung from his neck by a wire coat hanger.

Question 7:

‘Preaching it with words’ (line 35).

What does ‘it’ stand for here?

Answer:

‘It’ stands for the Black Gospel of Jazz.



Poem 05

Jazz Poem Two

Question 8:

‘He is no longer a man’, says the poet (line37). Who else is he supposed to be if he is no longer a man?

Answer:

The poet says that if he is no longer a man, he is a bird.

Question 9:

Read the last ten words of the poem. You may observe a change in the tone. What is that about?

Answer:

The bird became a black man again.

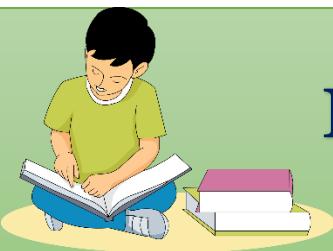
Read and Appreciate

Question 1:

The poem is full of images [word pictures]. Some examples are given. Now find as many images as you can in the poem.

Answer:

- a. Wrinkled old face
- b. Sagging stomach
- c. Rough down head
- d. Still down head



Poem 05

- e. Still closed eyes
- g. An old alto saxophone lies across his chest

Jazz Poem Two

Question 2:

Is there a simile in the poem? If so, identify it.

Answer:

The simile in the poem is “He stands like a black Ancient Mariner”.



Prose 06

The Discovery

Share your responses

Question 1:

Some physical features of Columbus are described/given in the text. Based on your reading complete the table.

Answer:

Physique	Age	Hair	Complexion	Face
Tall and well built	46	Prematurely white	Fair almost ruddy	In repose, is melancholic

Question 2:

Usually we sing songs to express our joys and sorrows. Here the play begins with a song. What mood does this convey?

Answer:

The play begins with a song. The song was sung by the Seamen. The song conveys the dissatisfied and discontented mood.

Question 3:

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

Answer:

Diego had lost his hopes. He was not happy with his captain’s decision. He



Prose 06

The Discovery

thought that going to discover the new land was waste of time. So he had impatience. Whenever Pedro asked him, he said the above words that showed his angry mood.

Question 4:

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

Answer:

Columbus had the lives of fifty in his hands. He was the captain of the ship. After many days of their voyage it didn't give success. All were home-sick and wanted to go back home. But the captain did not agree for this. So all had thought their lives were in his hand.

Question 5:

“A good sailor knows his place”, says Columbus to Diego. The statement is _____

(Choose the right answer from the options and complete the sentence.)

- A. A piece of advice
- B. An indirect command
- C. A statement



Prose 06

The Discovery

Answer:

The statement is an indirect command.

Question 6:

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

Answer:

When Columbus said that the seamen were drunk too much, Don Pedro defended the drunken seamen because they were simple men, they did hard work and they had the right to relax. Being an officer, Pedro's duty was to take care of the seamen. Yes, he was right in defending them.

Question 7:

What is termed as his worst enemy by Columbus?

Answer:

Columbus felt sorry because he had short (quick) temper and uncontrolled tongue. His worst enemy was his uncontrolled tongue.

Question 8:

The dialogue between Columbus and Pedro in section 2 reveals this trait of Columbus – (Choose the most appropriate response.)



Prose 06

- A. Dictatorial attitude**
- B. Quick temper**
- C. Hatred towards the seamen**
- D. Selfishness**

The Discovery

Question 9:

Columbus is always furious when he hears the song 'Here's a keg o' rum.'

What makes him react so?

Answer:

Being a Captain, Columbus had great responsibility. By nature he had a strong will. He was not ready to give up his task. But the Seamen were very simple and ordinary men and they were home sick. The discontented seamen sung the song to criticize their Captain. So, whenever he heard the song he became furious.

Question 10:

This section reveals the behaviour of _____. (Fill in the blank)

Answer:

This section reveals the behaviour of Pepe.



Prose 06

The Discovery

Question 11:

Why do you think Pepe prefers to be in the company of Columbus?

Answer:

Pepe was a young boy. He had great respect for Columbus. Pepe was an obedient, loyal, and devoted servant of Columbus. The Seamen were against Columbus. So, Pepe liked or preferred to be in the company of his beloved Captain than any other.

Question 13:

**Pepe is always eager to say that he is ever _____ to Columbus.
(Fill in the blank.)**

Answer:

Pepe is always eager to say that he is ever obedient to Columbus.

Question 14:

Pepe warns Columbus about some people. Who are they?

Answer:

Pepe warns Columbus about Seamen. Some of them were discontented and sometimes they were desperate.



Prose 06

The Discovery

Question 15:

How are the seamen expressing their discontent even as Columbus can hear them?

Answer:

The seamen had no fear about Columbus. They had unity, but they all were homesick and had no hope for success. So they were expressing their discontentment even when Columbus could hear them.

Question 16:

Pepe is heard saying, ‘They shan’t.’

a. Who are meant by ‘they’?

Answer:

“They” meant the crew or the seamen.

b. What does the boy mean by saying ‘They shan’t’?

Answer:

By saying “They shan’t” he meant that, they shall not show, the mischief or trouble maker.



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The Discovery

Question 17:

‘The Santa Maria will be lighter for his carcass.’ Whose words is Pepe quoting here? (Choose the right answer and complete the sentence.)

- A. Diego**
- B. Francisco**
- C. Pedro**
- D. Guillermo Ires**

Question 18:

Which statement of Francisco suggests that he too has lost his temper? Quote his words.

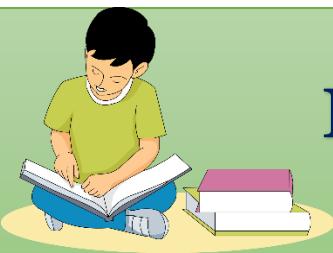
Answer:

Francisco had lost his temper. His words were “Discipline is a thing of past, Sir. It’s you or us”.

Question 19:

‘Who’s to put him in irons?’ challenges Guillermo. The person meant by ‘him’ in this context is:

- A. Guillermo**
- B. The first man to move towards Columbus**



Prose 06

- C. Columbus
- D. The first man who challenged Columbus

Answer:

The person meant by 'him' in this context is the first man who challenged Columbus.

Question 20:

'I will perform it myself,' says Columbus. What does 'it' mean here?

Answer:

It means that if nobody among the crew is available to put Guillermo in irons, Columbus would himself put Guillermo in irons.

Question 21:

'Devil's track to nowhere,' says Guillermo. What does this suggest about the thinking of the seamen?

Answer:

Guillermo said the above words. The seamen thought that the track was not correct, and it lead to nowhere. So, why should they take risk for nothing.

The Discovery



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The Discovery

Question 22:

After 'a perceptible pause,' who grows more mutinous than others?

a. Name that character.

Answer:

After a perceptible pause, Diego grew more mutinous than others. All are kept quiet except him.

b. Quote his words.

Answer:

Words for Children! Froth and Scum! We are men, reason with us.

Question 23:

In his somewhat a long speech, what does Columbus say he has discovered?

Answer:

In his long speech Columbus said that he wanted to discover the new world but during his voyage he discovered the new experience. That was when a man is given a vision, he must follow it alone. Loyalty passes like seaweed on an outgoing tide. Friendship breaks as a mast hollowed by worms.



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The Discovery

Discipline, duty and honourable obedience are bubbles that burst at the first contact. There remains no one else but oneself.

Question 24:

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

Answer:

When Pepe excitedly declared that he was loyal to the leader, Juan and Guillermo reacted. Juan said that they were ashamed about his loyalty towards the leader. He became angry but didn't have courage to show in front of Columbus. So he goes out like a sheep.

Question 25:

Compare Francisco's words of confession with what he had said earlier in anger. How does Columbus react to his confession?

Answer:

Francisco angrily said to Columbus that desperate men do not always act up to the best in them. For this Columbus said ironically that he was thanked for reminding him. Francisco wanted to say something but he thought it was better to go and he went away shame-faced. Columbus wished him good night.



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Question 26:

How does Pedro react to the words of Columbus that he thought he saw some flickering light?

Answer:

When Don Pedro heard that there was some light, he felt excited and he also saw the light. He was very happy and with gratitude remembered the God's glory.

Question 27:

Do you consider the ending to be happy? Justify your answer.

Answer:

Yes, the ending was very happy. All their struggle came to a happy end. They got success in their adventure.

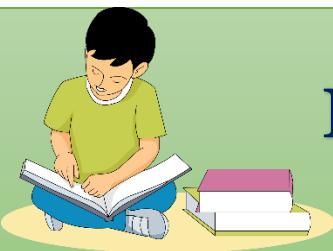
Think About the Text

Question 1:

'Mutiny is an ugly word,' says, Diego. Is mutiny an ugly word? If so, why?

Answer:

No, the word is not ugly. But the feeling of Diego about mutiny is, ugly. The meaning of mutiny is rebel. He did not like the rebel action of Seamen so he



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says like that.

Question 2:

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

Answer:

Columbus had trust in God. He believed God. God’s will is to discover the new world and it should be given to their King and Queen. God implanted the desire to solve the mysteries that is to find the new world. According to Columbus this is God's will and he had to fulfil it.

Question 3:

Columbus says, “Would God implant the desire to solve mysteries and not provide the solutions?” Identify the mood of Columbus in saying this.

Answer: Columbus had firm will to discover the new world. By nature, he was risk taker to achieve his goal. His fellowmen did not support his unshaken desire. They all opposed him. In that situation he thought about the above statement. He was in a helpless and confused mood.



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Question 4:

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

Answer:

Pepe thought that all were against his leader. They were all discontented and opposed him. But Pepe respected. So he said that everybody doubts his leader except him.

Question 5:

Usually people feel desperate when they fail to get something they want. In the play ‘The Discovery’, why do the crew-mates of Columbus feel desperate?

Answer:

All the crew-mates had lost their hope in the task. They lost their belief on the leader. According to them, their captain was wrong, he did not know the route exactly. They were homesick. They were eager to join their families. They thought that taking so much of risk to get nothing was of no use. So they felt desperate.



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Question 6:

“Discipline knows no buts.” Why is discipline needed in one’s life?

Answer:

Discipline is necessary in order to achieve something in life. Without discipline we cannot get success in adventurous tasks. So "Discipline knows no buts".

Question 7:

Comparing with his co-mates, Columbus makes some statements that he is different from others. One statement is given. Add some more statements to the list.

Answer:

- ❖ I am not ungrateful
- ❖ It is my will. Is that not enough?
- ❖ Discipline knows no buts.
- ❖ I will perform it myself.

Question 8:

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



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Answer:

- ❖ Pedro says, "It is, sir, Glory be to God".
- ❖ Sailor says, "A light! Blessed mother of God! A light".
- ❖ Columbus says, "A light, faintly flickering, rises up and down. Look!

Question 9:

'Your best cannot be bettered', says Columbus. This statement implies that...

- A. None is perfect at any time.
- B. There is always scope for improvement.
- C. Once we reach the level of being best, we can never improve.
- D. Columbus is not totally happy with Francisco.**

Question 10:

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

Answer:

Yes, Columbus had possessed all these qualities. He was very pure in his heart and most dedicated to his sovereign that they had sent for him to discover the new land. He had so much of patience, that he travelled for



Prose 06

The Discovery

months and years. He had a determined mind i.e. perseverance to his goal. Above all, he had love on his superiors, officials and sailors. He loved them, so he didn't give any punishment even if they revolted against him.

Question 11:

Find below the words that refer to Columbus and words that refer to mutinous sailors. Classify them in Columns A and B accordingly. Refer to a dictionary, if necessary.

Answer:

A Columbus	B Mutinous Sailors
Authoritative	revolting
Bold	sheepish
Farsighted	ungrateful
Visionary	submissive
Short-tempered	disloyal
Silently	angry



Prose 06

The Discovery

Question 12:

An incomplete paragraph is given below. Fill in the blanks choosing appropriate words and phrases given in brackets.

(vision, faith, God, bursts, voyage, the end, sea weeds, new land, man)

This discovery, says 'Columbus is a man of discovery. Apart from discovering the new land he has come to know of many things. First, he says, one has to depend on one's vision on the support of others. For, loyalty is as temporary as the seaweeds on a tide. In the beginning-, there may be some discipline, but soon it bursts like a balloon. Ultimately what remains is faith in oneself. The daring nature of Columbus survives till the end, and he attributes his success to the blessings of God.

Enrich Your Vocabulary

Task 1: Now use the appropriate words in their appropriate forms to fill in the blanks in the following sentences.

1. The children were so excited that they could _____ speak.

Answer: Hardly

2. The chemical pollution poses a threat to the population on a _____ scale.



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Answer: Large

3. The mutinous sailors were _____ by the boldness of Pepe.

Answer: Astonished

4. The noise _____ Ramesh, and he dropped his glasses on the floor.

Answer: Stunned

5. Javeed, the policeman was _____ armed to face the robbers _____ at home alone.

Answer: Inadequately, Scarcely

6. They won a _____ victory in the elections.

Answer: Marginal

Task 2: We use many words to describe persons. Parts of the human body or appearance are given in bubbles in column 'A'. Describing words are given in rectangle boxes in column 'B'. Match them and write answers in column 'C'.



Prose 06

The Discovery

A	B	C
Appearance	wavy, curly, receding, black, grey, dark, ginger, round faced, oval-faced	Dark appearance
Height and build	plump, slim, fat, lean, obese, stout, tall, short	Slim and tall
Intelligence	social, easy-going, sensitive, sensible, reliable, sincere, relaxed, honest, practical	Social intelligence
Face & hair	well-dressed, smart, good-looking, beautiful, graceful handsome, attractive	Good looking face and attractive face



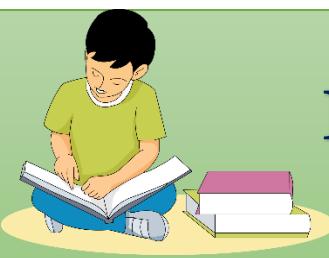
DSERT SOLUTIONS



Prose 06

The Discovery

Complexion	talented, gifted, clever, able, silly, crafty, skillful, bright	Bright complexion
Attitude	black, fair, brown, white	Fair attitude



Poem 06

Ballad of the Tempest

Understand the Poem

I. Answer briefly the following questions:

Question 1:

**‘We were crowded in the cabin,
Not a soul would dare to sleep’.**

a. Who does the word ‘we’ refer to here?

Answer:

Here “we” refers to the group of sailors in that particular ship.

b. Not a soul would dare to sleep – why was it so?

Answer:

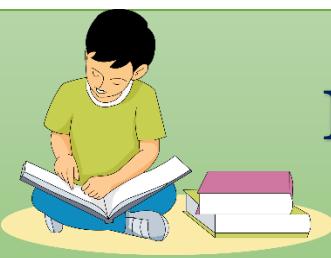
In the midnight during winter season their ship was caught by the violent storm and so the sailors would not dare to sleep owing to fear.

Question 2:

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

Answer:

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



Poem 06

Ballad of the Tempest

Question 3:

The poet says, “Tis a fearful thing in winter...” According to the poet, what is referred to as a fearful thing in winter? How would be the condition in the deep sea during winter on the sea?

Answer:

According to the poet, a violent deep storm in winter was a fearful thing. The force of wind could even cause the ship to wreck.

Question 4:

How does ‘it’ affect the sailors? (Read the first two stanzas)

Answer:

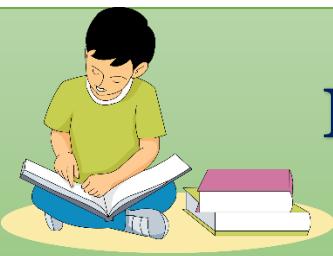
During winter the sea water will be very chilly and freeze into ice. If the ship shattered, the condition would be serious. The sailors had to face many difficulties. It would even lead the sailors to death. Rescuing was a formidable task.

Question 5:

The speaker and his crew-mates sat in darkness and prayed. What did they hear?

Answer:

When the speaker and his crew-mates were busy with their prayers, they



Poem 06

Ballad of the Tempest

heard the shout of the Captain that they were lost.

Question 6:

When the captain shouted “We are lost”, how did his daughter react?

Answer:

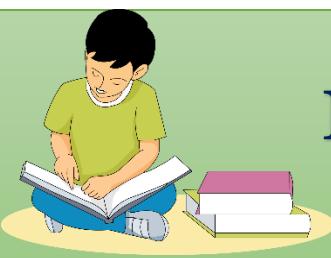
The Captain's daughter was a little, innocent girl. In this situation she reacted calmly. She took the Captain's ice-cold hand and whispered, “God is there upon the sea as the God on the land”. This truth and hopefulness changed the entire fearful scenario.

Question 7:

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

Answer:

By hearing the innocent words of the little maiden, the crew-mates got some hope. A sudden change occurred in their heart. They kissed her and cheered up.



Poem 06

Ballad of the Tempest

Question 8:

'A ship is always safe at the shore, but it was not built for that'.

What does this mean?

Answer:

The ship was built to sail on the sea and ocean. If we keep the ship at the shore, it is safe. But what is the use? Ships sail on the sea, it should face the dangers that it would come across. Only then its purpose is fulfilled. So it was not built to keep at the shore. Similarly, the man was born for some purpose, and if he is not ready to face the problems or challenges of life what is the use of his life. So we must be ready to face the challenges that life throws at us, which makes us stronger.

Read and Appreciate

Question 1:

The poet uses the phrase 'the hungry sea'. What can the reader imagine from this? What is the figure of speech employed in the lines 11 and 12?

Answer:

'The hungry sea' is a reference to the sea which wanted something to eat. When the violent storm was deep, and the ship was going to wreck the seamen or the sailors had to face the great risk. In this situation, the seamen



Poem 06

Ballad of the Tempest

or the sailors had to face a great risk. In this situation the crew thought that they might become the victims of ship wreck. They felt this due to fear. The reader can easily imagine that the sailor's life is in jeopardy.

Question 2:

The poet uses expressions which are unusual, evocative and rhythmic. Some examples are given with explanation.

Expression	Why the expression is unusual
a. 'not a soul would sleep'	use of synecdoche(part for the whole) and emphasis
b. 'rattling trumpet'	use of alliteration
c. 'hungry sea roaring' -	personification
d. 'shuddered in silence'	imagery (of fear)

Now, describe how the following expressions impress you. Match them and exchange your impressions.

Answer:

Expression	Why the expression is unusual
a. shattered by blast	Onomatopoeia
b. Midnight on the waters	Image of one imposing (covering) the other
c. Breakers talked with death	personification



Poem 06

Ballad of the Tempest

d. Captain staggered down stairs	Image of movement
e. icy hand	(tactile) sense of touch



S R 03

A Great Matyr Ever Cherished

I. Answer the following questions briefly.

Question 1:

The writer speaks of the ‘smile’ that welcomes anyone who enters Haneef’s house. What more do we know about this ‘smile’?

Answer:

Those who enter Haneef’s house were welcomed by his smile. But this smile was confined in the picture frame. Lieutenant Haneefuddin was a young martyr, who sacrificed his life during Kargil war, at the age of 25 years. He loved his work and was happy all the time.

Question 2:

What did Haneef choose as his mission? Why did he do so?

Answer:

During his training at the IMA, he changed from a gentle young boy to a dedicated soldier. Perhaps Haneefuddin knew that his life was short, and he needed to repeatedly remind himself of his mission. Though he came from a family of musicians, he decided to join the army and chose the mission of serving our nation.



S R 03

A Great Matyr Ever Cherished

Question 3:

Life for Haneef in the beginning was never a smooth sail. Why was it so?

Answer:

When Haneef was eight years old, he lost his father. He had to take the responsibility to look after his three young brothers. His mother Hema Aziz had a touring job and was out very often. They had to do their work for themselves. Hence, it was not a smooth sail in the beginning for Haneef.

Question 4:

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

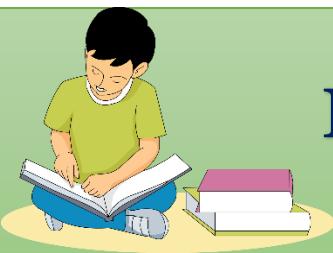
Answer: The absence of the mother from home taught the children that one's duty is the most important thing in life.

Question 5:

How does the writer describe the 'introvert' Haneef?

Answer:

The writer describes Haneef as an introvert. He began to make friends only by the time he was 14 years old. He always stood first to help others because it gave him joy.



S R 03

A Great Matyr Ever Cherished

Question 6:

Haneef was a young man with varied talents and interests. Illustrate this statement drawing support from the text.

Answer:

The life for Haneef was always “ekdam bindas”. He sketched very well, made beautiful cards out of waste materials, read books and loved playing the drums. As a young man he was so talented and had interest in life.



Prose 07

Colour of Science

Share your responses

I. Answer the following Questions:

Question 1:

Surender, a friend of Satish came to visit him. Satish hadn't gone to school. Why?

Answer:

On that particular day, Satish was not feeling well, and he was seriously ill, so he hadn't gone to school.

When Surender came to visit him, Satish asked him, 'Why are you speaking so softly?' This question suggests the weakness of Satish.

Question 2:

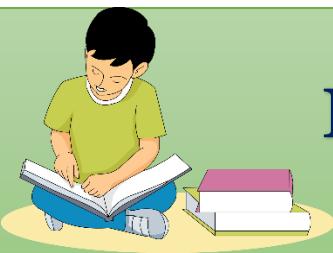
Identify the sentence – a question-that suggests Satish's weakness.

Answer:

The sentence, "I can barely hear you", suggests Satish's weakness.

Question 3:

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



Prose 07

Colour of Science

Answer:

Satish was seriously ill, he felt that some huge weight was pressing upon his head making everything seem far away and silent. He felt helpless and upset and confined to bed. He couldn't hear, so the silence was the worst thing for him.

Question 4:

The school he was attending informed Satish's father something. Can say what it was.

Answer:

The school authorities informed that they couldn't keep Satish in their school because he was irregular and had a hearing problem.

Question 5:

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

Answer:

Satish was a very sensitive and delicate boy. He had hesitation to talk to other children and feared that they would make fun of him for his disability (deafness). The children at the new school were new to him, and so he didn't want to join a new school.



Prose 07

Colour of Science

Question 6:

After a lot of persuasion, Satish agreed to go to a new school. Do you think he was accepted at the new school?

Answer:

Satish was not accepted at the new school because he was deaf and he was not able to speak correctly. He had a hearing problem.

Question 7:

What made Avtar Narain angry?

Answer:

The headmaster suggests Avtar Narain that they should join his son to the school for deaf and dumb children. Hearing this, Avtar Narain became angry.

Question 8:

'The word 'Expedition' in para 18 means

A. Journey

B. visit

C. Mountaineering

(Choose the right answer)



Prose 07

Colour of Science

Question 9:

How did Satish's brother Inder try to help him?

Answer:

Satish's elder brother Inder took care of him. Every time he sat beside his brother, he spoke with him and taught new words and pronunciation to him. Inder spent most of his time with his brother.

Question 10:

Guess the meaning of these words from the context.

Snatches (Para 15), shattered (Para 18), brooded (Para 20), confined (Para 21) verify the correctness of answer with the help of a dictionary

Answer:

The meanings of the words.

Snatches	-	Parts
Shattered	-	Helpless
Brooded	-	Thinking or meditate deeply
Confined	-	Keep within the limits

The dictionary meanings for the same words.

Snatches (n) - An attempt to seize, as small piece or quantity



Prose 07

Colour of Science

Shattered

- To break into pieces, to upset, ruin.

Brooded

- To sit on eggs, to think anxiously for some time

Confined

- To shut up, imprisoned,

Question 11:

What did Satish see at the far corner of the garden? Why did it attract him? (Para-22)

Answer:

Satish saw a rare bird, which was unlike the ones he had ever seen. That bird had a longish tail and black crest. It had restless energy. Its eyes kept moving here and there, and bird was ready for flight at any moment. So, he was attracted by it.

Question 12:

Both the parents were his well-wishers. But, each cared for him in a different way. How?

Answer:

Satish's father and mother thought differently. According to Satish's father, Satish had to learn something by reading and had to earn his livelihood in future. He thought being an artist would never make him financially independent. But his mother didn't have this type of vision. She did not



Prose 07

Colour of Science

restrict his happiness. Both the parents were well-wishers, though their thoughts differed.

Question 13:

Which action of Satish changed his father's attitude? (Para- 29)

Answer:

Satish had a very good skill in painting. He did his painting with a devoted and dedicated interest. He got much pleasure in painting. One day though Satish knew his father was not pleased with his painting pastime, he was immersed and busy in painting. By seeing all these, his father's attitude completely changed, and he started encouraging him a lot.

Question 14:

What was Satish unable to believe? Para-30

Answer:

Satish's father came and sat beside his son and understood his feelings and decided to encourage him. He brought the necessary things to paint and found the best Art school. He was ready to admit him in that school. All these changes from his father, was unbelievable to Satish.



Prose 07

Colour of Science

Question 15:

How did Satish express his gratitude to his father? (Para- 33)

Answer:

Satish wondered at the beginning, and his eyes were filled with tears out of joy. He came and hugged his father. His heart was full of love and gratitude.

Question 16:

Name any three fields in which Satish Gujral has made his name. (Para.35)

Answer:

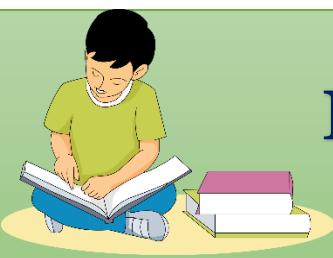
Satish Gujral has made his name in painting, sculpture and architecture.

Question 17:

How can you say that Satish became popular all over the world? (Para.36)

Answer:

His works were exhibited in almost all parts of the world and displayed in prestigious museums like the museum of Modern Art - New York, The Hiroshima Collection - Washington and the National Gallery of Modern Art - New Delhi. He became popular all over the world.



Prose 07

Colour of Science

Question 18:

If you are asked to give another title to this story, what title would you suggest? Justify your choice.

Answer:

Another title for this story would be, "The Silent Artist", though he lived in a silent world, he became a famous artist and was awarded many titles.

Question 19:

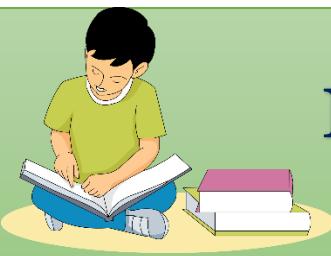
How did Satish meet with an accident? Do you think the accident occurred due to his carelessness?

Answer:

During his holiday, Satish went to Kashmir with his father and brother. While he was crossing a weak bridge he and his brother stood upon the same bridge. They were seeing the swirling water below. Out of curiosity, Satish wanted to show it to his brother that, and just then he was losing his balance and fell into the water. No, this accident did not happen to him by his carelessness.

Question 20:

The writer describes the effect of the accident in para- graph 12. One such effect is given here. Write others in the space provided.



Prose 07

Colour of Science

e.g. 1. He wanted to scream but he couldn't

2. He felt that some huge weight was pressing upon his head.
3. He felt everything seemed far away and silent.
4. Everything seemed like scenes from the drama (Pantomime)
5. He felt helpless and upset.

Question 21:

Some words are given below. Choose the words that reflect the feelings of Satish after Surender left.

(angry, miserable, disappointed, lovely, sad, surprised, elated, shocked, helpless)

e.g. - miserable

Answer:

The words that reflect the feelings of Satish after Surender left were miserable, disappointed, sad, shocked, and helpless.

Question 4:

Father, mother, and brother all tried to help Satish in their own way. Some of their actions are given below. Against each of these actions mention whose role was major in it by writing 'F' (father). 'M' (mother) and 'B' (brother) in brackets.



Prose 07

Colour of Science

Answer:

Giving Satish Company - B

Caring for his future - F

Teaching him pronunciation - B

Brother caring more for his present state - M

Meeting institutional heads- F

finding an art school for him- F

Question 1:

a. Describe the bird (P.22) in your own words.

Answer:

That bird was a rare bird.

It had long tail and a black crest.

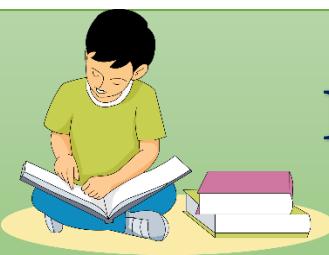
It had restless energy.

Its eyes were kept moving here and there.

Its whole body was ready to flight at any moment. It was a very beautiful, and attractive bird.

Vocabulary

Task1: Fill in the blanks with appropriate words selecting from the words given in brackets.



Prose 07

Colour of Science

Ganesh was fond of riding bicycle. One day he rode it so fast that he lost control, and hit against an electric pole. His left leg fractured and there were scratches all over the body. He was badly hurt. She tried to console him with **soothing** words. Some boys who were near **teased** him. The teacher who happened to pass by told them it was **unbecoming** that they should laugh, instead of helping the boy. Ganesh was all right, but his hopes of taking part in the arranged Kabaddi tournament that day were **shattered**.

Task 2:

You can form the opposite of words by adding un____, in____, dis____, mis____

A list of words is given below write words adding the prefixes.

Important, well, advantageous, understand, approve, decent

Answer:

Important x unimportant

Well x unwell

Advantageous x disadvantageous

Understand x misunderstand

Approve x disapprove

Decent x indecent



Prose 07

Colour of Science

Task 3:

Complete the following using appropriate words from the text. You will find from the clue which paragraph of the text has that word.

(Note that you have to change the form of the word in some cases)

a. **Look at that old man. He can _____ hear (P 5)**

Look at that old man He can **barely** hear.

b. **My friend met with an accident yesterday. He was admitted to the hospital with many _____ (P 8)**

My friend met with an accident yesterday. He was admitted to the hospital with many **bruises** (injuries)

c. **I saw a person near the bus stop yesterday. A bus was about to hit him. I screamed, but he couldn't hear. He had lost the power of hearing he was _____ (p 14)**

I saw a person near the bus stop yesterday. A bus was about to hit him. I screamed, but he couldn't hear. He had lost the power of hearing. He was **deaf**.

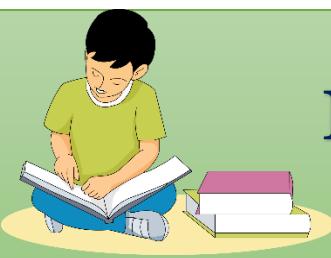


Prose 07

Colour of Science

d. The survivors in an earthquake had lost everything. They felt _____ (P18).

The survivors in an earthquake had lost everything. They felt shattered.



Poem 07

The Blind Boy

Understand the Poem

I. Answer briefly the following questions:

Question 1:

Whose voice is it in the poem?

Answer:

The poet as a blind boy, is the voice of the poem.

Question 2:

‘The blessings of the sight’ – line (3). Can you list out a few of them?

Answer:

The blessings of the sight are many. Those who have eyesight can enjoy the blessings of the sight. They can see the whole world, nature, Sun, Moon, stars, mountains, rivers, parents, friends, etc., In other words, we can say that they can see almost all the things.

Question 3:

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

Answer:

Whenever a blind person is awake it is day, and when he sleeps it is night for him. He can understand the idea of day and night like this.



Poem 07

The Blind Boy

Question 4:

Read lines 13 and 14. Who is sympathizing with whom?

Answer:

The reader sympathizes with the blind boy. They feel very bad and give heavy sighs and show their sorrow by saying that he is unlucky.

Question 5:

How does the blind boy pacify himself? Quote the lines that suggest this.

Answer:

The blind boy appeased himself and we can know it through the following lines:

A. loss I never can know

Then let not what I cannot have

My cheer of mind destroy and then he feels

-Whilst thus I sing, I am a King, although a poor blind boy.

Read and Appreciate

Question 1:

Who do you think is the person addressed as 'you' in the poem?

Answer:



Poem 07

In the poem, 'You' refers to 'the reader'.

Question 2:

Read the first stanza carefully. The tone of the speaker is one of _____ (choose the appropriate one)

- A. Surprise
- B. Curiosity**
- C. Sadness

Question 3:

The blind boy can feel _____ of the sun. (Fill in the blank)

Answer:

Warmness

Question 4:

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

Answer:

The blessings of the sight, is almost a riddle to the blind boy.

Question 5:



Poem 07

Identify the rhyme scheme of the poem.

Answer:

light – sight	enjoy – boy	see – he	bright - night
make - awake	play – day	hear - bear	woe - know
destroy - boy			

Question 6:

Match the following and frame appropriate sentences for each phrase thus matched.

Blessings of	- wondrous things
Cheers of	- sight
Talk of	- mind

Answer:

Blessings of sight
Cheers of mind
Talk of wondrous things

Question 7:

Read the lines from a poem by D.V.G. Does the poem “The Blind Boy” reflect the same idea? Discuss it in the class.

1. We are very lucky to have the _____.



Poem 07

The Blind Boy

Answer: Blessings of sight

2. We should feel happy with what we have, to _____.

Answer: Cheer our mind

3. The people are interested to talk about _____.

Answer: wondrous things

Yes, the poem 'The Blind Boy', also reveals the same gist of D.V. G's poem. We think of things that we don't have. Instead of that, we should feel blessed and happy with what we have. Then we can gain pleasure.



Prose 08

Science and Hope of Survival

Check your understanding

I. Answer the following questions:

Question 1:

‘If you are so clever, why are you so poor? The professional addressed as ‘you’ in the statement above refers more than others to a _____.

(Fill in the blank choosing the best, form in the alternative below)

A. Scientist

B. Lawyer

C. Doctor

D. Businessman

Question 2:

Read paragraph (1) and (2) carefully, and fill in the blanks in the columns below:

Professionals	A writer	A scientist	A lawyer
Vocation	Writing	Experiment research	Arguing
Field of activity	Literature	discovery	Justice
Reward	Appreciation	honor	Money



Prose 08

Science and Hope of Survival

Question 3:

A few words are given below. Some of them are related to the field of business, and some are to the field of science. May be a couple of them are related to both. Read, discuss and fill them in columns A, B and C accordingly.

Wealth, profit and loss, friendship, rational thinking, advertisement, exploring nature, exploitation of nature, discovery; commerce, research, playing to popular sentiments, universality.

Answer:

Field of science	Field of business	Both
rational thinking, exploring nature, discovery, research, universality	Wealth Profit and loss, Advertisement, Exploitation of nature, Commerce, playing to popular sentiments.	Friendship

Question 4:

The writer says, “I found myself in Geneva”. It expresses more than anything else, the writer’s _____ . (Choose the right option and fill in the blank)



Prose 08

Science and Hope of Survival

- i. Pleasure
- ii. Surprise
- iii. Anxiety
- iv. Annoyance

Answer:

The writer says, "I found myself in Geneva". It expresses, more than anything else, the writer's surprise.

Question 5:

A few statements are made below. Read them and say which of them are true or false according to the text. Tick Yes /No accordingly.

- i. The war was going on between the US and the USSR when Geneva meeting was called.

Answer:

No

- ii. Everyone lived under the fear of annihilation by nuclear weapons.

Answer:

Yes.



Prose 08

Science and Hope of Survival

iii. In the nuclear war, the first who strikes will be the survivor.

Answer:

No.

iv. The three super powers were willing to put a weapon test.

Answer:

Yes.

Question 6:

Earth tremors are caused by two factors. One is the earthquake.

What is the other factor?

Answer:

The other factor is the Nuclear Test.

Question 7:

Which of the following qualities helped the scientists to come up with a solution to the problem? Which of them did not? Put right (✓) or (✗) wrong in the boxes accordingly.

1. Self-assessment [✓]
2. Self-praise [✗]
3. Popularity [✗]



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- 4. Experience [✓]
- 5. Self-discipline [✓]
- 6. Respect for evidence [✓]

Question 8:

What was the important decision that the politicians took before the Geneva Summit?

Answer:

The important decision that the politicians took before Geneva summit was the "Nuclear Test Ban".

Question 9:

"Immersion in science does not go with practical sense," suggests
----(Complete the sentence with the right choice)

- A. Foolishness of scientists**
- B. Absent mindedness of scientists**
- C. That scientists do not bother about the results of their work.**

Question 10:

With whose help can the world be ready with preparedness to face the challenges that the natural calamities pose?



Prose 08

Science and Hope of Survival

Answer:

With Scientist's help, the world will be ready with preparedness to face the challenges that the natural calamities pose.

Question 11:

Write at least the names of three subjects that come under the category of basic science.

Answer:

The three subjects that come under the category of basic science are Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

Question 12:

Who can best ensure our safety in the world?

Answer:

The Scientists with their tools that are up to the challenge, can ensure our safety in the world.

Think about the text

I. Answer the following:

Question 1:

Pursuit of science is an exciting adventure. Do you agree? Can



Prose 08

Science and Hope of Survival

you compare this with other types of adventure like pursuit of sports? Share your views with your friends.

Answer:

Yes, everybody could agree that the pursuit of Science is really an exciting adventure. When compared to other types of adventure like Sports, Art, Music, whatever may be the field, Science needs determination, perseverance and hard work. In all the fields, especially in science, the major reward comes from discovery itself.

Question 2:

Which sentences in the text suggest that the author was involved more in the theoretical research than in its application to the war craft?

Answer:

The sentence in the text suggests that the author was involved more in theoretical research than in its application to the Warcraft as seen in the 3rd para. i.e., "I did not give much thought to how it connects with the real life".

Question 3:

"A paradox may refer to a person, a thing or a situation that has two opposite features and therefore seems strange." In the light



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Science and Hope of Survival

of this definition, how is 'MAD' a paradox? How could MAD affect the super power nations?

Answer:

Yes, really "MAD" was a paradox. Here the two opposite features were:

- (i) The agreed nations who had the nuclear powers signed to stop the test of the nuclear weapons.
- (ii) If any one of the nations had violated the agreement.

Question 4:

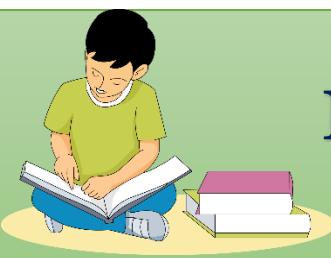
What was the 'problem' that the nuclear powers had faced? Was it a violation of the agreement or was it the detection of the violation? Explain briefly.

Answer:

The nuclear powers had to face problems. All nations were not ready to believe the other nations. They had the threat that if any country could violate it and if they violated the same, how could it be detected.

Question 5:

Why were the technical experts summoned by the three superpowers?



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Answer:

The three super powers had enough nuclear bombs to destroy others. If anyone of them used, it would take only 20 minutes to reach their targets, but the side had plenty of time to reverse action against their enemy. So, the three super powers were willing to come to an agreement to solve the problem. Hence, they summoned the technical experts.

Question 6:

In which area did Keilis Borok's theoretical knowledge have a direct application?

Answer:

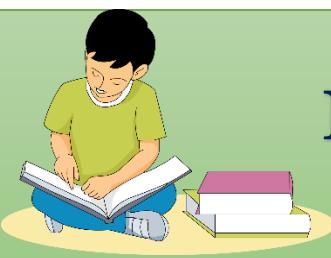
Keilis Borok's theoretical knowledge had a direct application in the area of the survival of the human kind.

Question 7:

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

Answer:

Iron curtain was a barrier. It was difficult for the opposite sides to find out



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the solution. Because the cold war continued, the political tensions were hanging over. The scientists gave up their differences and worked together irrespective of their nationality.

Question 8:

How are the scientists able to work in spite of political and cultural differences?

Answer:

According to the author, the scientists should give up their cultural differences and work hard for the benefit of the whole mankind. Scientists were able to work, based on hard evidence which were known to be true and they were skillful.

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct collocations (appropriate combination of words) choosing from those given in brackets:

(a speedy recovery, a prompt payment, a swift action, a rapid progress)
The Government sanctioned a few crores of rupees to build a stadium in our town. The builders made a rapid progress with the stadium. While the work was in progress, unfortunately, a boulder rolled down on a worker and he was injured. Immediately, he was rushed to a nearby hospital. I wished



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him a speedy recovery. Government took swift action against the builders. The builders made a prompt payment of the bills of the hospital.

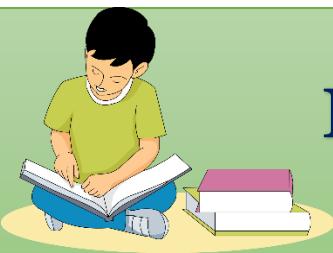
II. Champaka is in goa. She writes a letter to her friend, suma. She, consciously uses collocations leaving options for suma to choose right collocations. How would suma use them?

Hi Suma,

Weather's fantastic here. We make / walk/ take a stroll along the beach every morning. My grandpa made / got / accepted friends with some foreigners here yesterday He changed / exchanged / passed some interesting ideas with them. I happened to read an article on climate change in one of the local newspapers. It was excellent and said that rising / raising / going sea levels are the menacing / disturbing / changing actors for the ecological balance. They are causing irreparable inseparable/ acute damage to the environment. I will be back in Bengaluru next week and we can discuss more about these things. Take care

Bye,

Champaka



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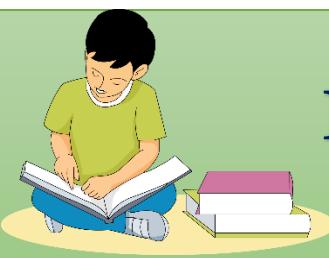
Hi Suma

Weather's fantastic here. We take a stroll along the beach every morning. My grandpa made friends with some foreigners here yesterday. He exchanged some interesting ideas with them. I happened to read an article on climate change in one of the local newspapers. It was as excellent and said that raising sea levels are the changing factors for the ecological balance. They are causing acute damage to the environment. I will be back in Bengaluru next week and we can discuss more about these things. Take care.

Bye,

Champaka

III. Match the words in the box on the left with the words that they collocate with on the right. Note that some words shown in the box A may collocate with more than one word in box B. After matching, frame appropriate sentences. You may follow the given examples:



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A	B
Make	doubts
Lay	money
Draw	money
Combat	violence
Raise	laughter
Commit	gesture
parallel	
emphasis	

1. Sunder's joke **drew** hilarious **laughter** from the audience.
2. Amit **raised** certain **doubts** about the decisions of the meeting.
3. Madhu **committed** the **crime** yesterday.
4. Ranga **laid** the carpets **parallel** to the dais in the hall.
5. The Joker made many **gestures** of good will in the show.
6. The two boys **combated** with little **violence**.
7. The children **raised** their **doubts** and asked the neighbours.
8. We **draw** **money** from the bank whenever necessary.
9. Make up our mind to put **emphasize** on good habits.

Speak Well

Question 1:

You can write a dialogue persuading your friend to accompany



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you on a trip to a hill station in Karnataka. You can make use of the following phrases.

You ought to _____ . You'd better _____ .

I would urge you to _____ . Shouldn't you _____ .

Dialogues

Rama : Hi Krishna.

Krishna : Hi Raina, how are you?

Rama : I am fine. We have planned to go Mullayanagiri hill station, you ought to come.

Krishna : When will it be?

Rama : Next Sunday

Krishna : O.K. I will see.

Rama : No, No. I urge you to accompany us.

Krishna : You'd better choose to call Govind. I have some work on that day.

Rama : That I don't know. You should come, Shouldn't you?

Krishna : OK I will accompany you. Bye...

Rama : Bye... Bye...

Read and Respond



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Question 1:

Read the given story. The bits of the story are jumbled. You can arrange them in the right order to complete the story. You can also give a suitable title to it.

1. “Your candle has burned out, brother,” replied the stranger.
2. “I do not need a lantern,” he said. “Darkness or light is all the same to me”.
3. The blind man started off with the lantern and before he had walked far, someone ran into him. “Look out where you are going”. He exclaimed to the stranger. “Can’t you see the lantern”? ’
4. In early times in Japan, bamboo and paper lanterns were made with candles inside. A blind man, visiting a friend _ one night, was offered a lantern to carry home with him.
5. “I know you do not need a lantern to find your way,” his friend replied. “But if you don’t have one, someone else may run into you. So, you-must take it.”

Answer:

The Suitable title for this story is

The Blind Man

- ❖ In early times in Japan, bamboo and paper lanterns were made with candles inside. A blind man, visiting a friend one night, was offered a lantern to carry home with him.



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- ❖ "I do not need a lantern", he said. "Darkness or light is all the ' same to me".
- ❖ "I know you do not need a lantern to find your way", his friend replied. ""But you don't have one, someone else may run into you. So, you must take it".
- ❖ The blind man started off with the lantern and before he had walked far, someone ran in to him. "Look out where you are going!" he exclaimed to the stranger. "Can't you see the lantern?".
- ❖ "Your candle has burned out, brother", replied the stranger.

Question 2:

Edit and rewrite the following article written by your friend for the school magazine on “Rockets”.

Rockets carry satellites and people into space. A rocket burn fuel produce a jet of gas. The hot gas expands and is blast downwards causing a force to push the rocket up. The first liquid-fueled rocket is launched in 1926. it reached 12.5 M. The flight lasted 2.5 seconds. There many kind of rockets. Today rocket such Arianne 5 is used to send satellites. It's size determine whether it is send up by a small or large rocket.

Answer:

Rockets carry satellites and people into space. A rocket burns fuel produces



Prose 08

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jet of gas. The hot gas expands and is blast downwards causing a force to push the rocket up. The first liquid fueled rocket was launched in 1926. It reached 12.5 M. The flight lasted 2.5 seconds. There are many kindss of rockets. Today rockets such as Arianne 5 is used to send satellites. 'Its size determiness whether it is sent up by a small or large rocket.

Question 3:

Read the conversation between two business partners and complete the passage by choosing the appropriate word/ words given below.

i.

Jane : Good morning, Robert.

Robert : Very good morning, Jane.

Jane : Let's not waste our time. Shall we begin?

Robert : Sure. I'm rather glad you raised the subject.

Jane and Robert exchanged pleasantries. Jane was eager to get straight 'into the business. She asked him. Robert accepted and _____ that _____ glad as she _____ the subject.

told her

had raised

if they should begin their talks



Prose 08

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he was

Answer:

Jane and Robert exchanged pleasantries. Jane was eager to get in to the business, she asked him if they should begin their talks. Robert accepted and told her that he was glad as she had raised the subject.

ii.

Henry : Here's a nice camera.

Arathi : oh, it's beautiful!

Henry : That's a little expensive.

Arathi : How much is it? Tasli

Henry : It's 175 dollars.

Arathi : I think this one will be fine.

Henry showed Arathi a nice camera. She _____ it was beautiful. Henry _____ the camera was abit costly. Later, she _____ about its price to which he _____ 175 dollars.

Finally, Arathi decided to buy it.

- A. Remarked that
- B. Wanted to know
- C. Replied that it was
- D. Admired it saying that



Prose 08

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Answer:

Henry showed Arathi a nice camera. She admired it saying that it was beautiful. Henry replied that the camera was a bit costly. Later she wanted to know about its price to which he remarked, 175 dollars. Finally, Arathi decided to buy it.

Question 4:

Read the conversation between two old school friends and write it in a paragraph in the reported form.

Chandan : I met Rani last week in Mysore.

Raghu : Oh. Does she look the same?

Chandan : There's a little bit of change in her appearance. But, she remains the same.

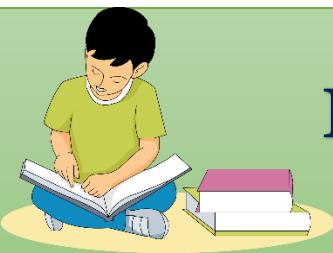
Raghu : What's she doing now?

Chandan : She works for a private company. Begin with

Chandan told Raghu

Answer:

Chandan told Raghu that he met Rani last week in Mysore. Raghu asked that she looked the same as before. Chandan replied that there were little bit of changes in her appearance, but she remained as before. Raghu enquired



Prose 08

Science and Hope of Survival

what she was doing! Chandan said that she was working in a private company.



Poem 08

Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning

Understand the Poem

I. Answer briefly the following questions:

Question 1:

Pick out two phrases from line 1 which suggest the final moments for the launch of the rocket.

Answer:

The two phrases from line 1 which suggest the final moments for the launch of the rocket are, countdown and last look.

Question 2:

With what feelings is the speaker lying out of the earth?

- A. Despair**
- B. Lack of confidence**
- C. Apprehension**
- D. Doubt about his return to the earth**
- E. _____**

Choose your response from the ones given above or give your own. Say which line or lines in the first stanza support your response.

Answer:

The speaker or author of the poem had apprehension about flying out of the



Poem 08

Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning

earth.

Question 3:

State the reason for the poet to say “calendars and clocks” are useless in space (stanza 2)

Answer:

There will be no work, no day, night or seasons. Totally there will be no change in atmosphere, so there is no need of a calendar or clock.

Question 4:

The expression “winter under lock,” means, that in space,

- A. There is no change of seasons.**
- B. Seasons change frequently.**
- C. Weather is chilly always.**
- D. Weather is very hot always.**

Answer:

The expression "winter under lock" means, in space, **there is no change of seasons.**



Poem 08

Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning

Question 5:

The speaker has the feeling that he is imprisoned. What might have been the reason for him to have such a feeling? (Read lines 9 to 12)

Answer:

In space, there will be no communication, no letters, no mail. Nobody would visit him. Since he would be alone, he feels that he is imprisoned.

Question 6:

The speaker says, “Tea cups circling round me like the planets round the sun.” Why does it happen only in space and not on the earth?

Answer:

Earth has gravitational force, but in space there is absence of gravitational pull, and due to this the tea cup or whatever may be the object, it would revolve like the planets around the Sun.

Question 7:

Read stanza 5, and identify the indirect comparison (metaphor) in it.



Poem 08

Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning

Answer:

In stanza 5, the indirect comparison or metaphor is “Tracing through your telescope my upward shooting star”.

Question 8:

The speaker in line (19) says” But you needn’t think I’ll give a damn for you.” This is same as saying

- A. I don’t think I will have time to think about you.**
- B. I don’t think I will have no time to think about you.**

Answer:

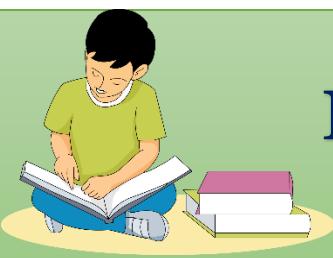
The speaker in line 19 says "But you needn't think I'll give a damn for you" means - **(a) I don't think I will have time to think about you.**

Read and Appreciate

1. The tone of the poem is one of

Answer:

- a. Mourning [x]
- b. Jubilation [✓]
- c. Disappointment [x]
- d. Sadness [x]



Poem 08

Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning

- e. Humour [x]
- f. Anger [x]
- g. Protest [x]

Question 2:

Do you think that the repetition of the last line of every stanza is intentional? What might have been the purpose behind it? What does it suggest? Sing it aloud and try to find out the answer.

Answer:

Yes, the repetition of the last line of every stanza is intentional. The poet is in a joyful mood, and he feels excited to go to outer space. Hence, he repeats the last line of every stanza.

Question 3:

The poem is not full of figures of speech. Yet the poem has two similes. Pick them.

Answer:

The poem had two similes. They are:

- i. In solitary confinement as complete as any gaol.
- ii. With the tea cups circling round me like the planets round the Sun.



Poem 08

Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning

Question 4:

Pick some instances of daily routine mentioned in the poem. Do you think the speaker doesn't want to do these things?

Answer:

Some instances of daily routine mentioned in the poem are:

- ❖ Pass the helmet from its plastic hook
- ❖ Cross out the name from a telephone book seeing the calendar
- ❖ Seeing the time
- ❖ Waking at day light
- ❖ Sleeping at night
- ❖ Watching the television
- ❖ Writing letters
- ❖ Posting mails
- ❖ Visiting friends

Question 5:

A group of rhyming words has been given to you. Write down the remaining ones. You may practice them with proper pronunciation with the help of your teacher. Look, hook, book.



Poem 08

Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning

Answer:

The remaining rhyming words are:

1. clock	lock	knock
2. mail	hail	jail
3. begun	sun	one
4. afar	star	are
5. hop	stop	top

Question 6:

The rhyme scheme in the poem is aaab. Do you find any other rhyme scheme in the pattern of the poem? Look at the last line of all the stanzas, and find it out.

Answer:

The last line is repeated in all the stanzas to stress or emphasise the information to all, with pride.



S R 04

The Bird of Happiness

I. Answer the following questions:

Question 1:

“Will I ever make it?” Why did Wangjia feel so?

Answer:

When the first monster turned the smooth road into a vast scree, travelling the first 300 miles on this land, Wangjia thought that the task was becoming tough. During this moment, he doubted whether he could complete his journey.

Question 2:

What hardships did Wangjia undergo on his way to find the Bird?

Answer:

Wangjia had to suffer a lot on his way to success. At the beginning, the road was full of stones as sharp as a knife. When Wangjia completed his way on that scree, his feet, hands and knee were wounded. When he continued his journey the second monster made him to starve, and he had to continue without food. After this, he was nothing but skin and bone. When the third monster took away his eyesight, he suffered, and his journey was wholly difficult. He had to crawl 900 miles and then clambered to the peak. These were the hardships Wangjia underwent in order to find The Bird of Happiness.



S R o4

The Bird of Happiness

Question 3:

What changes came over Wangjia as The Bird of Happiness caressed him?

Answer:

When The Bird of Happiness caressed Wangjia gently with its wings and sang for him, the eyeballs came back and he got back his vision which was now brighter than before. All his wounds disappeared and he got strength. He was also given dried meat and cream cake. The bird bore him back to his village.

Question 4:

Wangjia was face to face with three monsters. Each monster had his own wish. Wangjia too had a wish. What contrast do you draw between the wishes of the monster and the wish of Wangjia? What does the folktale suggest with this contrast?

Answer:

Each monster had a wish to kill their enemies, and bring sorrow and misery to them. But Wangjia had a wish to bring happiness to others. The monsters' wishes are selfish and Wangjia's wish is self-less. The folktale suggests that if we have a selfless wish, it will definitely be fulfilled, though it has many



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hardships. In the end, success will be obtained by selfless people. These people will be remembered forever.

Question 5:

Read paragraph 1 and paragraphs 28 and 29. What do you understand from them about the meaning of real happiness?

Answer:

From the above paras, we can understand that the real happiness depends upon our surroundings. Nature gives warm breeze, forest, trees, flowers, fruits etc., land gives good crops if the rivers flow. The bird's song, rabbits dancing gives pleasure to the people. If the people get what they want, then they will feel happy and will live in peace.

Question 6:

What do you like the most in the story? Support your answer giving reasons.

Answer:

We like Wangjia the most in the story. He was so young to take such a risk. We like his selfless hard work. He did a great task for the benefit of his people. He faced many hardships during his task. He didn't care about his life.



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Question 7:

Read the story. Discuss with your partner and fill in the table given below.

Answer:

	Monsters challenges	Wangjia's answer/ action
First monster	To kill Lousang's mother.	He loved his mother and he never intended to kill another person's mother.
Second monster	To poison old gaffer Silong.	He was fond of his own grandpa and he never wanted to kill another man's.
Third monster	To bring Bhima's eyeballs.	No one has the right to destroy a girl's 'pretty eyes'. He never gouged Bhima's eyes.



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Question 8:

We want to lead a happy life. What according to you can make us happy? Some ways are suggested below. Think whether they are practicable or impracticable. Write them under the two columns appropriately.

- A. Working hard to satisfy everybody's wants.**
- B. Giving up all selfish desires.**
- C. Striking a balance between selfishness and sacrifice.**
- D. Working together for the good of all.**
- E. Leading a simple contented life**
- F. Devoting some time of the day for the good of others.**

Answer:

Practicable	Impracticable
<p>D. Working together for the good of all.</p> <p>E. Leading a simple contented life.</p> <p>F. Devoting some time of the day for the good of others.</p> <p>B. Giving up all selfish desires.</p>	<p>A. working hard to satisfy everybody's wants.</p> <p>C. striking a balance between selfishness and sacrifice.</p>