

ZILLA PANCHAYAT AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
BAGALKOT

MODULE FOR S S L C STUDENTS
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2016-17

PASSING PACKAGE

SUBJECT : ENGLISH [FL]

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PROSE : [30 Marks]

1. A WRONG MAN IN WORKERS PARADISE

1. Why did the elders of the worker's Paradise become anxious? (3 marks)

Ans: The elder's of the worker's paradise become anxious because work had begun to suffer there. Many people who had been active before were now idle, wasting their precious time on useless things such as painting and sculpture.

2. Why is the torrent in the workers' paradise silent? (2 marks)

Ans: Because, even the torrent wouldn't want to waste its energy singing.

2. THE ELIXIR OF LIFE

1. What is the main cause of soil erosion? (1 mark)

Ans: Sudden burst of excessively heavy rain resulting in a large run off of surplus water is the principal factor in causing soil erosion.

2. What is the imaginary elixir of life? (1 mark)

Ans: Amrita is the imaginary elixir of life.

3. How does C.V. Raman shows that water is the real elixir of life? (3 marks)

Ans: Water, the common substance which we take for granted is the most potent and the most wonderful thing on the Earth. It has shaped the course of Earth's history. Water has the power to carry silt in suspension. The flow of water play's a great part and a beneficent one in the geological process by which the soil on the earth's surface is formed. But if unchecked, it can also cause soil erosion. The preservation and utilization of water is thus fundamental for human welfare as water is necessary for both animal and plant life. Harnessing of water resources will solve all major problems and help in growing of vegetation and generation of hydro-electric power. This in turn will enable the economy to be improved. Water also could acts as a means of transport. Thus the commonest of liquids has the most uncommon properties for its unique power of maintaining life on this planet.

4. What does C.V. Raman Say about rain- fed tanks? (3 marks)

Ans: Rain-fed tanks are a common sight in South India and they play an important role in agriculture. These tanks are shallow and some of them are pretty big. It's a beautiful sight to see the sun set or rise over them. When full they are the cheering sight. At present they are neglected and are in the decline.

5. What are the various causes of soil erosion? How can we prevent it? (3 marks)

Ans: Soil erosion is loss of top soil to different manmade and natural causes. The slope of the land, lack of natural protective coat of vegetation and existence of ruts promote faster flow of water and greater soil erosion. Soil erosion can be prevented by land terracing, contour cultivation, construction of bunds and aforestation.

6. What does the writer mean by 'civilized forests'? (1 mark)

Ans: The term civilized forests refer to manmade forests.

7. How does the water in rain-fed tanks get its colour? (2 marks)

Ans: The water in the rain-fed tanks gets its colour from the suspended finely divided soil in it.

3. THE GIFT OF THE MAGI

1. Write on the appropriateness of the title. "The Gift of Magi". (3 marks)

Ans: In the lesson "The Gift of the Magi" author O. Henry explained that it is a heartwarming story of a couple who sacrifice their most precious possessions to buy Christmas presents for each other. Here author draws many illustrations to the Biblical Magi or wise men. First the Magi from the Bible can be compared to Jim and Della because they both sacrificed a lot to present their chosen gifts. To Jim his gold watch was priceless and to Della, her hair symbolized her beauty and femininity. The author wants to draw a parallel between the title and the story that no matter how wealthy or poor a person is giving a gift with love is the most precious of sentiments. The young couples are as wise as the Magi because even in their extreme poverty they are very rich as their gifts symbolize the deep love for each other.

2. What were the most precious possessions of Jim and Della? (2 marks)

Ans: Jim and Della had two precious possessions. One was Jim's gold watch that had been his father's and his grandfather's. The other was Della's beautiful hair which was very long and reached her knee length.

3. Who were the Magi?
(2marks)

Ans: The Magi were three wise men who brought gifts to the new born infant Jesus. According to the Bible, the Magi were three kings, Casper, Melchoir and Balthazar, who travelled to Bethlehem from somewhere in the East, probably Persia.

4. How has the writer compared Della's hair to Queen of Sheba's jewels? And Jim's watch to King Solomon's treasures? (3 marks)

Ans. If Queen of Sheba had lived in the flat opposite to Della's, all Della had to do was to let out her hair to dry and the Queen's jewels would have lost their value by the mere display of Della's hair. If King Solomon had been the caretaker of the apartment block where Jim lived and displayed all his

treasures in the basement, all that Jim had to do was to display his gold pocket watch every time he passed by to have King Solomon tearing his beard with envy.

5. Why are the gifts of Della and Jim compared to those of the Magi? (3 marks)

Ans: Della and Jim were a young married couple very much in love with each other but were going through a difficult time since Jim's salary had dropped from thirty dollars a week to twenty. As Christmas was approaching they wished to present each other the gifts which were beyond their reach but desired by each other. Each of them decides to sacrifice their most precious possessions in life to gift each other. The Magi on the other hand were very rich men and gifted costly presents to newborn Jesus because they could afford to do so. The gifts were similar in the sense that the gifts were wise and valuable and invented the art of gifting for Christmas in their own way.

4. LOUIS PASTEUR CONQUEROR OF DISEASE

1. How did Pasture develop the idea of immunity? (3 marks)

Ans: Pasture was trying to find a cure for the terrible disease called Anthrax which was attacking cows and sheep in France and killing them off very quickly. He discovered that animals cannot have anthrax twice. Thus he wondered whether it would not be possible to make the animal or man just a little ill with the disease so that they might not get it again. He thought of injecting the animals with weak germs to make them "Immune" for the function. He successfully conducted this experiment and developed the idea of immunity.

2. What is Pasteurization? (2marks)

Ans: Pasteurization is a process named after Louis Pasteur. In this process liquids are made germ free for preservation by heating them to a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees centigrade. The liquids are then sealed to prevent more germs from entering.

3. How is vaccination different from inoculation? (3 marks)

Ans: Vaccination is the process of administering weakened or dead pathogens (germs) to a healthy person with intent of conferring immunity against a targeted form of a related disease form.

Inoculation - is a method of purposefully infecting a person with an organism in a controlled manner so as to minimize the severity of the infection and also to induce immunity against further infection.

4. What does 'spontaneous generation' mean? (1 mark)

Ans: This theory believes that germs have no parents and occur by themselves.

5. What discoveries did Pasteur make about yeast? (2marks)

Ans: Yeast is used to make beer foam and bread rise up slightly. Pasteur discovered that yeast is alive and made up of tiny living cells. When these cells were happy the yeast acted well, but if they were diseased the yeast and beer went wrong.

6. How was Pasteur a better scientist than Jenner? (2marks)

Ans: Dr. Jenner, an English doctor had found vaccination for smallpox, but he did not really understand about bacteria. Pasteur had a better understanding of bacteria having dedicated his life in their study and was able to prove the value of inoculation and to find out ways to vary it to treat different diseases.

5. WHAT IS MORAL ACTION

1. Write on Mahatma Gandhi's comments on action prompted by motive of happiness in another world? (4 marks)

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi told that just like an action done with motive of material gain in this world is non-moral the actions done for comfort and personal happiness in another world is also non-moral. An action to strengthen his comments St. Francis Xavier always prayed fervently that his mind should always remain pure. For him, devotion to God was not for enjoying a higher seat after death. He prayed because it was man's duty to pray. In the same manner the great saint Theresa wanted people to serve God from love alone without the fear of hell and temptation of heavenly bliss. Thus Gandhiji says that we have to do moral action because it is right thing to do and not because it gives either earthly or heavenly benefits.

2. Why does Gandhi say that a moral act should be done without compulsion? (4 marks)

Ans: Any moral act done with compulsion is no longer a moral act. For any

moral act to be moral it is necessary it should be done willingly. It is not enough if a moral act is done with a good intention, but it should have been done without compulsion. If we rise up early in the morning only with the fear that we may be late to office, then we are getting up due to compulsion and not on our own free will. This act of getting up early in the morning whatever may be the good intention behind it, the morality of the act is lost since we are doing it under the compulsion of saving our job. Similarly there is no morality in leading a simple life. But though being wealthy, if one leads a plain simple life, influenced by the want and misery around us, then this act becomes a moral act. Likewise if an employer pays his employees more only with the thought of retaining them and not thinking of their welfare or well-being, his action is selfish and is being done with compulsion.

3. What is the difference between a mechanical act and an intentional act?
(2 marks)

Ans: Any act which does not arise from our free will is a mechanical act, but if we act intentionally of our free will, it is an intentional act.

6. THE EYES ARE NOT HERE

1. How did the narrator describe Mussoorie in October? (3 marks)

Ans: In the lesson "The Eyes are not here" the narrator said that Mussoorie is extremely beautiful to look at during October. He continued calling on from his memories that the hills are covered with wild dahlias, the sun is warm and delicious and at night one can pleasantly sit in front of log fire. Since it is not a tourist season the roads are quite, deserted and peaceful. Being blind, the narrator could not make out what kind of face the girl had.

2. Where was the girl going to? (1 mark)

Ans: She was going to Saharanpur.

7. THE GIRL WHO WAS ANNE FRANK

1. What qualities of Mr. Frank did his staff admire? (2 marks)

Ans: Mr. Frank's staff admired him for his warm personality. They admired his

courage and the evident care he took to give his two girls a good education.

2. Give any one example to prove the popularity of Anne Frank's Dairy. (2 marks)

Ans: Once Anne Frank's dairy published by her father dairy has sold nearly two million copies. Made into a play by Francis Godrich and Albert Hackett. Twentieth Century Fox turned it into a film.

3. How did Anne compare herself to a song-bird? (2 marks)

Ans: After being isolated for 16 months, Anne felt she was like a song-bird whose wings have been brutally torn out and who is flying in utter darkness against the bars of its cage.

4. Why does the writer call Anne a courageous leader? (2 marks)

Ans: Anne was sent to the concentration camp in Auschwitz. When there was nothing to eat she dared to go to the kitchen to ask for food. She constantly motivated her sister Margot not to give in.

5. What became the mission of Mr. Frank's life? (1 mark)

Ans: The care and spread of Anne Frank's diary became the mission of Mr. Frank's life.

6. What do you understand about Anne Frank's mind and heart? (4 marks)

Ans: The diary of Anne Frank reveals the transformation of a young adolescent girl with adolescent dreams to a mature girl because of the toil and travail she underwent. Initially she was just a thirteen year old girl leading a happy normal life. Even in the initial period of their hiding her diary entries were about her adolescent thoughts and longing. Slowly they turned melancholic and thought provoking when she described the horrors of living in a hiding. But she did not lose her belief in mankind as she felt that basically people are really good at heart, in fact her name was chosen by people to symbolize the spirit of racial and social tolerance.

7. How did Anne Frank's Diary open the eyes of Germans to the viciousness of racial persecution? (4 marks)

Ans: Before Anne Frank diaries were released Germans were living in self denial mode and did not believe that Jews were tortured and sent to the gas chambers. Germany's post was administrators tried their best to educate the German public about the senseless and criminal nature of Nazi regime but failed. Anne Frank diaries succeeded in doing what the government couldn't. The German people were filled with remorse and were ashamed of their actions. They were unable to face each other and were repentant of their past and promised not to repeat the mistakes of the past.

8. A VILLAGE CRICKET MATCH

1. The approach of the Sexton, the Postman, The Blacksmith and Baker to the game is typical of their professions. Elaborate? (4 marks)

Ans: THE SEXTON: A sexton is a person who works in the church ringing the bells, cleaning digging graves in churchyard etc. He was old and therefore cautious. He displayed this quality in his batting too. His strokes were powerful because of his regular digging work.

THE POSTMAN: The Postman was a government official and therefore did not take any risk. He showed this quality in the game.

THE BLACKSMITH: The Blacksmith was injured, but came into bat learning heavily upon the shoulder of the baker, who was going to run for him and limping as if in great pain. The kind of work the blacksmiths do is physically strenuous and batting style of this man was also quite savage like hitting the iron on the anvil.

THE BAKER: The Baker had come to the battle field to run as a substitute runner to the injured Blacksmith like his profession, he did not do the taxing work of hitting the ball. But did the physical work like running which was not taxing on his body just like baking.

2. Write a short note on the status quo episode? (4 marks)

Ans: This is different and humorous article about a local cricket match played by the amateurs. A.G. MacDonnell imagined under villagers' level. They made so many mistakes while playing the local cricket match. All kinds of strange and unconventional behaviors' and activities are exhibited during the match. So confessions that ensure due to their incompetence. The author A.G. MacDonnell expressed his ideas about local cricket match.

Mr. Hodge saw that Living stone and Southcott were both approaching towards the falling ball competently. He knew that either of them would catch

it easily. So he yelled at Livingstone to catch it. Southcott, the disciplined cricketer stopped when he heard Hodge's orders. Suddenly Hodge remembered Livingstone's two missed catches and reversed his decision and asked Southcott to catch it. Southcott started again, but Livingstone had not heard the order, went straight on both crashed against each other, Captain Hodge had restored the status quo but it resulted in a crash and fall.

3. What fatal mistake did Hodge make? (3 marks)

Ans: The Captain Hodge had ordered Livingstone to catch the ball hit by the blacksmith. He then remembered Livingstone's two missed sitters and reversed his decision and ordered Mr. Southcott to attempt to take the catch. This order was not heeded by Livingstone who continued with his efforts to take the catch. This put Livingstone on the collision path with Mr. Southcott. This was the fatal mistake done by Hodge.

4. How does the 'uncertainty and disorganization among the ranks of the invaders' add to the humour? (4 marks)

Ans: The invaders, the visiting team to the village of Fordenden were concentrated in strength in the neighborhood of the wicket. The ball hit by the blacksmith soars high in the air, tempting many fieldsmen to attempt to catch it oblivious of their teammates. The captain Mr. Hodge after ascertaining the disposition of his men, orders Livingstone to go for the catch. Hearing this order Mr. Southcott stops his efforts. The captain reverses his order after remembering Livingstone earlier two dropped sitters and orders Mr. Southcott to go for the catch. This order is heard by Mr. Southcott but not Livingstone who continues his effort to catch the ball, setting himself on a collision course with Southcott. In this way uncertainty and disorganization in the ranks of the invaders led to a humorous situation of two fieldsmen going for a catch.

9. CONSUMERIST CULTURE

1. What thrills the present day Indian shopper? (1 mark)

Ans : The present day Indian shoppers are thrilled to have access to the kind of choices that the people of the west have enjoyed for a long period of time

2. What do you mean by 'consumerism'? (1 mark)

Ans: Consumerism is the belief and practice which supports and encourages the buying of products and services is called consumerism.

3. What is the success story of Pepsi and Coca-cola? (1 mark)

Ans: Pepsi and coca-cika are so famous and are sold even in the remotest nook and corner of the world.

4. Which word shows that the writer is condemning consumerism? (1 mark)

Ans: The word 'Mania' shows his condemnation of consumerism.

5. What does an advertisement aim to do? (1 mark)

Ans: An advertisement tries to generate demand for a whole lot of consumables.

6. What according to the writer is the only way to restore sanity? (2 marks)

Ans: The local communities, co-operatives civil societies and democratic government to take back the autonomy.

7. Man today is an unstoppable buying machine. Elucidate with examples. (4 marks)

Ans: Never in human history have people all over the world bought and consumed such bewildering diverse array of things on such a vast scale. And the most surprising thing is that most of the merchandise is absolutely unessential to human health and happiness. All this has been made possible by advertising which brainwashes people into buying without figuring out how much of all that stuff they really need. Shopping has become more than a need. For increasing numbers of people today it has become chief form of entertainment, an obsessive compulsion they have little control over. Man is consuming colas instead of water or tender coconut s to quench his thirst. Consumption of cigarettes and liquor is on the rise. Non biodegradable garbage has become a health issue.

8. Write a short note on the views expressed by the writer on the tragic

comedy of 'development'. Why does he call it tragic comedy? (4 marks)

Ans: The path of development that we follow in our country at the behest of World Bank leads to lopsided growth with Islands of prosperity amid a sea of poverty. The deep irony is that, there is an amazing variety of sleek new car models to choose from, but the roads in our cities are in a pretty bad shape and getting worse. Fashionable luxury resorts for the affluent are coming up everywhere but lung spaces for public use-parks and playgrounds are shrinking. People are consuming colas instead of water in the name of development. The trend is to push even the most essential services into the public realm. This trend benefits private companies who make profit by overcharging for essential service. The impact of the trend is most severe on the poor who are forced into becoming consumers of increasingly expensive goods and utilities. Blindly aping the west in consumerism without seeing the social context of mindless consumption is the tragic comedy of development.

10. THE PIE AND THE TART

1. What, according to Pierre, is a sure sign of starvation? (2 marks)

Ans. According to Pierre while begging saying that they had no food for seven days and squinting is a sure sign of starvation.

2. What is the only one fault that Pierre finds with the eel pie? (2 marks)

Ans. The only fault that Pierre finds with the eel is that it is only a single pie. He feels that there should have been two of them.

3. How was Marion going to identify Gaultier's messenger? (2 marks)

Ans. The messenger was supposed to kiss Marion's hand to identify himself as Gaultier's messenger

POETRY : [30 Marks]

1. TO A PAIR OF SARUS CRANES

1. How was the dead bird handled by the killers? (2 marks)

Ans: The dead bird was treated like an object, picked up by hands and jaws and stuffed into a bag like the way one stuffs dusty clothes into a laundry bag.

2. How is the end of the female Crane suggested in the poem? (2 marks)

Ans: Waves from the sea came up and carried away beyond the Hume's words.

Summary:

The poem "To a pair of Sarus Crane" is written by Manmohan singh This poem describes about a pair of bird and the callousness of the bird killer. Female bird becomes alone and filled with great grief, dies.

Callousness of the bird killer: (3 marks)

- The male Sarus crane is flying in the sky at sunrise.
- Suddenly the hunter shoots the male bird.
- It falls down on the ground like a rough gunny bag is thrown with dirty cloths. (To lie like dirty linen in a coarse washing bag.
- Male bird neck was earlier proud and straight but now it looks folded and shrunk.
- The bird picked up with legs and jaws by the hunter.
- Hunter went away from that place.

The agony and desperation of the female bird: (3 marks)

- In agony and desperation, she circled the sky in moments of grace over the disgraceful death of her male partner.
- When the hunter went away with their kill (dead bird).
- She descended to the death scene and expressed her grief in long and short cries.
- She kissed the fallen feather of mail bird with her beak.
- She picked a few blood stained feathers and sat to hatch them into a toddling chick.
- In her grief she forgot to eat or drink and pined away for her lost mate and finally died. Poet described it. "A wave of the seas she had never seen came to her from far away and carried her to him".

The poet shows that not only human but also the birds express sorrow and grieve for the loss of their partner.

2. ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S LETTER

Summary:

The poem "Abraham Lincoln's letter to his son's teacher" is written by Abraham Lincoln.

He wrote a letter to his son's teacher of the school in which his son was studying. In this poem poet writes about his expectations from his son's teacher.

Poet wants the teacher to teach his son these values: (4 marks)

- All men in the world are not honest.
- For every scoundrel (bad person) there is hero.
- For every selfish politician there is a dedicated leader.
- We have enemy and friend, world is mixture of both good and bad things.
- Earned 1 dollar is more valuable than found 5 pounds.
- He shouldn't be too proud when he win and too depressed when he loose.
- To love books and what wonder things he can learn from it.
- The beauty of nature like birds, sky, bees, sun, flowers and green hill.
- Failing is not bad thing cheating is bad. Gentle with gentle and bad with bad.
- Not to follow the crowd.
- Listen to all and take only truth and good in what he listens.
- It is no shame in tear.
- Beware of people who are too sweet to him.
- He can sell his brawn (muscular strength) and brain (talent) for earning money but not his soul.
- Treat him gently but not too sweet, he will be able to face the difficulties if he is strong. He compares this to steel which will become hard only when it is exposed to heat.
- Have sublime faith in him then only he will have sublime faith in mankind.

At the end poet tells that all these things will take time but he tells that his son is a fine fellow so try to make him to walk on right path.

3. VACHANA

1. What opposite ideas are suggested in the “the moving shall ever stay”?(2 marks)

Ans: The contrast is brought about by the words moving and staying. The human soul moves from body to body and in this way it is permanent.

2. How is the human body compared to a temple? (2 marks)

Ans: The legs are identified with the pillars, the body to the shrine and the head to a cupola of gold.

3. What final message do the last two lines convey in the poem Vachana? (3 marks)

Ans : The final message conveyed in the last two lines is that what we treat as important that is body or structures etc. are perishable and get destroyed one day. The non-perishable one is the soul inside us which is a part of the god and there is no death to it.

Memorization: (4 marks)

The rich
Will make temples for Siva
What shall I,
A poor man
Do?
My legs are pillars,
The body the shrine,
The head a cupola
Of gold.
Listen, O lord of the meeting rivers,
Things standing shall fall,
But the moving ever shall stay.

4. LOCHINVAR

Memorization:

(4 marks)

1 Who was Lochinvar? Why did he ride to Netherby Hall? (2 marks)

Ans: Lochinvar was a brave Knight of Scotland. He rode to Netherby Hall, as Ellen the girl he loved, was getting married there.

2. How did Ellen express her love towards Lochinvar? (2 marks)

Ans: Ellen kissed the Goblet of wine which he drank and she blushed and sighed while looking at him with a smile on her lips and a tear in her eye, thus expressing her love towards Lochinvar.

3. How did the bride's father receive Lochinvar? And what did he ask him? (2 marks)

Ans: When the bride's father saw Lochinvar entering Netherby hall, his hands went to the sword ready to fight Lochinvar. He asked Lochinvar if he came to attend the wedding in peace or had he come looking for a fight.

4. What clues of his plan does Lochinvar give Ellen? (2 marks)

Ans: While they both danced, Lochinvar very cleverly led her near the door and when reached the door, he just touched her hand and whispered something in her ear to appraise her of the plan.

5. A POSION TREE

Memorization:

(4 marks)

1. How does the poet use the images of a tree to bring out the destructive effect of suppressed anger? (4 marks)

Ans: The great poet William Blake tells us in his poem 'A Poison Tree' that when we are angry with someone and we tell it out, our anger vanishes but if we keep it in our heart, it fasters until it becomes destructive. The speaker was angry with his enemy but he did not reveal it hence it grew more fence him. The speaker metaphorically uses his growth of anger into a growing of poison tree. He helped the growth of that tree of hatred by nurturing it with his misery, anger deceit, grustration etc. until it grew into a tree which bore a beautiful apple. It means that the enemy was missed with the deceitful behavior of the speaker and thought that the speaker was his friend. The

apple tempted the enemy who stole it, ate it and fell dead . It means that the enemy fell into the trap of false friendship laid by the speaker and was destroyed.

6. SONNET 73

1. What is referred to as “Death’s second self”? (2 marks)

Ans. Sleep is referred to as “Death’s second self”. Sleep is as good as death. A person who goes to sleep is dead to the outside world.

2. ‘Bare ruined choirs, where late the sweet birds sang’ has double images. Explain what the poet wants his friend to ‘behold’. (3 marks)

Ans: During spring, when the sun shone, the birds made the tree their home and spent their time singing. The singing birds resembled the choir in the church. As winter approached the trees started shedding its leaves and the birds abandoned the tree just as the ruined church had no choir. The two images that the poet wants to visualize is his approaching old age which he likens to the bare trees and ruined church

3 a. What are compared to “bare ruined choirs”? (3 marks)

Ans: The trees which are devoid of leaves in autumn are compared to the bare ruined choirs.

b. What does the comparison mean?

Ans: The comparison means the poet’s end is near and his condition is like the ruined church and the tree devoid of its leaves.

7. THE STOLEN BOAT

1. How many peaks are mentioned in the poem ‘The stolen Boat’? (1 mark)

Ans: Two peaks are mentioned in this poem.

2. To Wordsworth nature was a living presence. Pick out any 5 details from the poem to support this. (4 marks)

Ans: The poet says that he hears the voice of echo from the mountain. ‘The stolen Boat’ is related to one memorable incident of his childhood. The poet describes that one summer evening led by the prompting of nature he found a little boat tied to a willow tree with in a rocky cave where it was usually tied. He immediately unloosed the chain and got in and rowed away filled with

quietly pleasure and anxiety. The mountain echoed the sound made by the boat and it left small circles of water gleaming under the light of moon till all of them were mixed up and became a single track of glittering lights. But like a person who rows with a sense of pride in his skill to reach straight to a selected spot without any deviation, the poet fixed up his gaze on the peak of an uneven mountain which formed the farthest boundary on the distance to horizon. Above the poet nothing but the great sky and the stars. This prove that to words worth nature was a living presence.

3. Describe the effect that the spectacle of the peak had on the poet's mind.

(4 marks)

Ans: The spectacle of the mountain peak left a lasting impression on the poet's mind. For many days after the episode he was in a grave and serious mood. His brain worked with dim and undetermined sense. A sense of darkness hung on his mind and his mind was devoid of thought. No familiar shapes or pleasant images of trees or sea or green field existed in his mind. Only huge mighty forms which do not live floated in his mind and troubled him.

8. MENDING WALL

1. How does nature disturb the stones on the wall? (1 mark)

Ans : The cold winter swells the ground underneath the wall and dislodges the stones on the wall.

2. What is the neighbor's stock reply? (1 mark)

Ans: His neighbor's stock reply is "Good fences make good neighbors".

3. How does the neighbor carrying a stone in each hand appear to the poet?

(1 mark)

Ans: The neighbor carrying a stone in each hand looks like an old stone savage.

9. BUTTOO

1. What justification did Drona give for his unfair demand? (2 marks)

Ans: Drona asked for this unreasonable due from Buttoo because he had promised earlier that there would be no one greater than Arjuna in archery. So to keep up his promise he asked for this unreasonable demand.

2. Why did Buttoo have to learn archery by himself? (2 marks)

Ans: Buttoo approached Dronacharya to learn the science of archery. But he was refused as he did not come from any illustrious family or race. So driven with shame, he learnt it all by himself. But he considered Dronacharya his master.

3. I come here to learn 'thy science' says Buttoo? What does 'thy science' refer to? (2 marks)

Ans: Thy science here refers to the skill of archery. Drona taught the Pandava and Kaurava princes. The science is of using weapons.

4. Why did Buttoo ready to give anything and everything? (2 marks)

Ans: Buttoo told Dronacharya that he was his master and his inspiration came from Dronacharya himself. He said that any task given by Dronacharya would not be hard for him and however hard it was, he would not refuse to do it.

5. The great qualities of Buttoo and write down any five? (4 marks)

Ans: i) Respect for his teacher: Buttoo had a great respect for his teacher and had not developed hatred towards him. He had been insulted by Drona for belonging to a low class but still he always felt that he was his guru and did not hate him. Later when Drona asked him to give his right thumb as due for a teacher he happily gave it without anger or being upset with his teacher.

ii) Devotion: to his teacher Dronacharya. Though Drona had refused to teach him archery he did not develop hatred towards his teacher but respected him wholeheartedly. He gave full credit of learning to his teacher.

iii) Modest: he was a very modest person and was not jealous of Arjuna. Though he was in every way greater than Arjuna. He was very humble about his own achievement.

iv) Determination to excel: Though Dronacharya had refused to teach archery. He was not depressed or sad but learnt that the art through hard work and grit all by himself. He became a better archer and excelled in archery even better than Arjuna.

v) Truthful: Buttoo had promised his teacher of his due when Dronacharya asked for guru dakshina. Drona had warned him of his hasty promise but Buttoo had been firm that what come he may, will not go against his own word. Drona asked for his right thumb he chopped it off without a second thought and kept his word.

6. Was Drona unfair in his demand? (4

marks)

Ans: When Drona realized that Buttoo was superior to Arjuna, he demanded the right thumb of Buttoo without the right thumb it would be impossible for Buttoo to shoot. He did this to keep up his promise that there would be none equal to Arjuna in archery. This shows his selfish attitude. He did not think twice about destroying the life and future of Buttoo just to keep up his word. He was very unfair in demanding the right thumb from Buttoo.

Poem Buttoo written by Toru Dutt is a ballad based on the legend of Ekalavya which is found in the Mahabharata. It tells the tale of how a humble forest youth becomes a self taught master archer after he was rejected and humiliated by the great teacher and warrior Dronacharya.

10. C.L.M

1. How do men behave with women? How can we end the discrimination against women? (3 marks)

Ans: In the poem CLM John Masefield dedicated to his mother who died while giving birth to her sixth child, his sister Norah. CLM is the shortened form of Caroline L Masefield his mother name. Men triumph over women; they trample over their rights and independence. They treat them as objects and behave in a lustful manner with them. They strongly desire for supremacy over women. We can end the discrimination against women by empowering them, educating them treating them as equals, respecting their point of view, we should also educate the men about the importance of women in their life and in the society.

2. Why does the poet want the grave to keep shut? (2 marks)

Ans: The poet does not want his mother to come out of the grave and see that her son has been unworthy of the sacrifices she had done for him. He is ashamed of himself and does not want to face his mother. For these reasons he wants the grave to remain shut.

NON – DETAIL : [7 Marks]

1. TREASURE ISLAND

1. Why was Billy looking out to sea every morning? Describe the encounter between Billy and the mysterious sea faring man? (3 marks)

Ans: Every morning Billy used to be out on the rocks looking seriously out to sea for the arrival of some ship and sailors. One day another mysterious sea faring man came to inn. He was a sallow evil looking man with two fingers missing. He argued with Billy and soon both began fighting furiously. The stranger escaped as he was wounded but Billy fell on the floor, gasping for breath. According to the doctor he has a stroke.

2. How did Jim and his mother escape the pirate attack in their Inn? (3 marks)

Ans: Jim and his mother searched the old sea chest of Billy and took some money as payment for his rent and a bundle of papers. Suddenly they heard loud voice and both fled out and hid. Blind pew and the pirates ran sacked the Inn and were outraged that what they wanted was missing from the sea chest. They rushed out in search of Jim but were ridden down by some revenue officer who had been tipped of that there was a pirate ship moored nearby. Blind Pew was killed when he knocked down by one of the horses, while the rest of the pirates escaped.

3. What is the black spot? (2 marks)

Ans: Black spot was a pirate summons on a piece of paper in which the pirates indicated the punishment they wanted to give to an ex-mate. The black spot meant the pirate was marked for death.

4. Who is Ben Gunn? (2 marks)

Ans: Ben Gunn was an ex-pirate and sailed on Captain Flint ship when the pirate captain buried the treasure on the island.

5. Why and how was Ben left marooned on the island? (2 marks)

Ans: Ben had returned to the island on another ship to look for the treasure, three years back. When they could not find it, his shipmates left him marooned on the island.

6. Why did the pirates accuse Silver and Jim of treachery? (2 marks)

Ans: After digging the earth at the bottom of the hole, they came to know that the treasure had gone. This prompted the pirates to accuse silver and Jim of treachery.

7. Why was Captain Smollett unhappy? (3 marks)

Ans: Captain Smollett was unhappy that he had no hand in choosing his crew and was unhappier that everyone knew that they were sailing in search of Captain Flint's buried treasure.

8. What was John Silver's treacherous plan? (2 marks)

Ans: John Silver's treacherous plan was to kill the skipper, the squire and the doctor once the treasure was found.

9. Why did the pirates accuse Silver and Jim of treachery? (3 marks)

Ans: After digging the earth at the bottom of the hole, they came to know that the treasure had gone. This prompted the pirates to accuse silver and Jim of treachery.

2. KARNA

1. What was the cause for Duryodhana's exultation? (2 marks)

Ans: Karna told Arjuna that he would show greater skill than Arjuna had displayed. Taking Drona's permission he performed all the feats which were previously performed by Arjuna with careless ease. This made Duryodhana exult in joy.

2. Why was Kunti stupefied? (2 marks)

Ans: When Kunti saw Karna, she knew him as her first born and fainted. Upon being reviewed, she stood stupefied with anguish not knowing what to do.

3. What was Parsshurama's curse? (2 marks)

Ans: When Karna confessed that he had told a lie, that he was a Brahmana when in fact he was a charioteer's son. Parashurama become very angry and cursed him that since he deceived his guru, the Brahmastra that had learnt, would fail him at the required moment. He would not be even able to recall the invocatory mantra when he needed.

4. Why did Kripacharya object to Karna joining in the battle? (2 marks)

Ans: Kripaharya objected to Karna joining the battle as Arjuna was a high born prince and could not engage in combat with unknown adventures

5. How did Duryodhana restore Karna's honour? (2 marks)

Ans: Duryodhana crowned Karna King of Anga and performed the necessary rites thereby investing him with the sovereignty of the kingdom of Anga. In this way Duryodhana restored Karna's honour.

6. What mishap happened to Karna's chariot? (2 marks)

Ans: The bloodshed had made the battle ground bloody mire. The left wheel of Karna's chariot suddenly sank into the bloody mire bringing it to a stop. This mishap of Karna's chariot proved costly for him.

7. Indra granted the boon with a condition. What was the condition? (2 marks)

Ans: Indra granted the use of the weapon Sakti to Karna with the condition that it could be used only once and once used it would return back to Indra after killing whoever it was bade to.

3. ULYSSES AND THE CYCLOPS

1. Who were the Cyclops? (2 marks)

Ans: cyclops were giant beings with only one eye in the middle of the forehead. They inhabited the island of Sicily. They were man eaters. They were shepherds and lived in caves. They neither sowed nor ploughed their land. They had no government or any sort of laws governing them. They lived all by themselves with no contact with the outside the world

2. How did Ulysses introduce himself and his group to the Cyclop? (2 marks)

Ans: Ulysses said that they had neither come for plunder nor business. They were Grecians who had lost their way while returning from Troy. They wished to know before Cyclop who they knew was far mightier than them and requested him to show hospitality to them.

4. What prevented Ulysses from attacking the Cyclop with his sword? (2 marks)

Ans: After Cyclop fell asleep, Ulysses wanted to thrust his sword into the bosom of the monster but restrained himself because he killed the Cyclop, all of them would also perish because none but the monster could remove the stone which he had placed to guard the entrance.

5. Pick out 3 details to show that they were not civilized? (2 marks)

Ans: They Cyclopes were not social beings. They lived all by themselves on the island with no contact with the outside world. They lived in mountain caves and did not know how to construct houses. They had no society or laws governing them.

6. How strong was the Greek wine? (2 marks)

Ans: The Greek wine was so strong that it could not be and was never taken without dilution. It had to be diluted with twenty parts of water to one part of wine to reduce its strength. In spite of dilution to this ratio, its fragrance was so delicious that one would be happy to keep smelling it, but once tasted it was capable of raising one's courage to commit heroic deeds.

7. What prevented Ulysses from attacking the Cyclop with his sword? (2 marks)

Ans: The Cyclop had closed the entrance to the cave with a massive stone which only he and no one else could move. Ulysses was aware of this fact and restrained himself from killing the Cyclop in a fit of anger, as they could have got trapped inside the cave forever.

8. What 'gift' does the Cyclop offer Ulysses in return for the wine? (2 marks)

Ans: The Cyclop was very much impressed by the wine offered by Ulysses and in return offers to eat him last.

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (33Marks)

PREFIXES

1. Biography – Autobiography
2. Social – Antisocial
3. Discipline – Indiscipline
4. Act – Enact
5. Friend – Befriend
6. Body – Embody
7. Fine – Refine
8. Company – Accompany
9. Courage – Discourage

10. Lock – Unlock

SUFFIXES

1. Assist – Assistance
2. Divide – Division
3. Wise – Wisdom
4. Child – Childhood
5. Move – Movement
6. Class – Classify
7. Hard – Hardship
8. Quick – Quickly

9. Fear – Fearless

10. Cruel – Cruelty

9. Your brother will help me,
won't he?

10. The books were on the table,
weren't they?

HOMOPHONES

1. Maid – Made

2. Tail – Tale

3. Principle – Principal

4. Wood – Would

5. Rest – Wrest

6. Sea – See

7. Cell – Sell

8. Die – Dye

9. None – Nun

10. Hare – Hair

ANTONYMS

1. Former X Latter

2. Fact X Fiction

3. Prosperity X Adversity

4. Courage X Coward

5. Appreciate X Depreciate

6. Proud X Humble

7. Attack X Protect

8. Celestial X terrestrial

9. Cause X Result

10. Always X Never

QUESTION TAGS

1. You are happy, aren't you?

2. Barking dog seldom bites,
does it?

3. Let's do it? shall we?

4. You won't mind, will you?

5. I'm me without my hair, ain't I?

6. It's dandy, isn't it?

7. It tastes sweet, doesn't it?

8. Few students knew the answer,
did they?

SYNONYMS

1. Sustain – support

2. Lure – Attract, tempt

3. Diverse – Different, varied

4. Menace – Threat
5. Imputation – Suggestion
6. Ecstasy – Happiness
7. Reverie – Day dream
8. Unbridled – Uncontrolled
9. Wiles – Tricks
10. Summit – Top

RHYMING WORDS

1. Birth – Earth
2. Mine - Wine
3. Meet – Street
4. Still – Will
5. Tame – Shame
6. Mind – Kind
7. Dumb – Thumb
8. Fame – Name
9. Night – Bright
10. Smiles – Wiles

ACTIVE TO PASSIVE

1. Active : I have sung a song

Passive : A song has been sung by me.

2. Active : She is plucking flowers

Passive: Flowers are being plucked by her

3. Active : He was not learning grammar

Passive: Grammar was not being learnt by him

4. Active : We shall help our children

Passive: Our children will be helped by us

5. Active : You should read this book

Passive: This book should be read by you

6. Active : They ought to win this match

Passive: This match ought to be won by them

7. Active : She called him fool

Passive: He was called fool by her

8. Active : He spoke to me

Passive: I was spoken to by him

9. Active :Do this work

Passive: Let this work be done

10. Active : What are you doing?

Passive: What is being done by you?

REPORTED SPEECH

1. Direct : He said, "I am late"

Indirect : He said that he was late

2. Direct : She said, "My uncle will help me"

Indirect : She said that her uncle would help her

3. Direct : Gopal said to his sister, "Why are you crying?"

Indirect : Gopal asked his sister why she was crying

4. Direct : The teacher said, "Be silent and listen to me"

Indirect : The teacher ordered to be silent and listen to him

5. Direct : He said, "How cunning she is!"

Indirect : He exclaimed that she was very cunning

6. Direct : Ravi said, "I broke the pen"

Indirect : Ravi said that he had broken the pen

7. Direct : She said to me, "Did you play baseball?"

Indirect : She asked me if I had played baseball

8. Direct : She said to her brother, "Let me write, please"

Indirect : She requested her brother to let her write

9. Direct : "Did you attend the classes yesterday?" said Shyam

Indirect : Shyam enquired whether he/she had attended the classes the previous day

10. Direct : Teacher said, "Ram killed Ravana"

Indirect : Teacher told that Ram had killed Ravana

USE OF TOO.....TO

1. It is so cold that I cannot go out.

It is *too* cold for me to go out.

2. Tea is so hot that it cannot be drunk.

Tea is *too* hot *to* drink.

3. He is so weak that he cannot walk.

He is **too** weak **to** walk.

4. This colour is dark than necessary.

This colour is **too** dark.

5. She is generous beyond the limit

She is **too** generous

USE OF SO.....THAT.....NO

1. I am too tired to work.

I am so tired that I cannot work.

2. This is too bad to tolerate

This is so bad that it cannot be tolerated

3. She was too angry to speak

She was so angry that she could not speak.

4. He is too late

He is so late that we cannot go out

5. The hill is too high to climb

The hill is so high that it **cannot** be climbed

USE OF "AS SOON AS" AND "NO SOONER THAN"

1. He saw me. He disappeared in the mob.

As soon as he saw me, he disappeared in the mob.

No sooner did he see me than he disappeared in the mob.

2. She returned from tour. She fell ill.

As soon as she returned from tour, she fell ill.

No sooner did she return from tour than she fell ill.

3. The bell rang. The students ran to their classes.

As soon as the bell rang, the students ran to their classes.

No sooner did the bell ring than the students ran to their classes.

4. We reached the station. The train left.

As soon as we reached the station, the train left.

No sooner did we reach the station than the train left.

5. He saw the warden. He ran away.

As soon as he saw the warden, he ran away.

No sooner did he see the warden than he ran away.

USE OF NOT ONLY....BUT ALSO

6. Padma knows Kannada and English.

Padma knows not only Kannada but also English

7. Raju is wise and brave.

Raju is not only wise but also brave

8. Divya and Anu passed M. A

Not only Divya but also Anu passed M. A

9. He is a teacher. He is a writer.

He is not only a teacher but also a writer.

10. Vikramaditya was a great king and great judge.

Vikramaditya was not only a great king but also a great judge.

USE OF EITHER.....OR

1. Give me freedom. Give me death.
Give me either freedom or death.
2. He may attend the function. Or his wife may attend the function.
Either he or his wife may attend the function.
3. He wasn't wearing a shirt. He wasn't wearing a coat.
He wasn't wearing either a shirt or a coat.
4. She must have done this. Or her brother must have done this.
Either she or her brother must have done this.
5. You can call me at home. Or call me at office
You can either call me at home or at the office

GIVE ONE WORD:

1. One who treats the disease of kidneys –
UROLOGIST
2. Prevention from waste –
CONSERVATION
3. A mental state in which a person is unaware of the environment –
TRANCE
4. One who makes animal skin into leather –
TANNER

5. The absence of governmental authority –

ANARCHY

6. To say or do something which involves risk –

VENTURE

7. An order having the force of law –

DECREE

9. Elder persons in the village -

GAFFERS

10. Manufacturers and suppliers –

PURVEYORS

11. Quality of being easily made into different shapes –

PLASTICITY

12. Stories from ancient times about people and events that
may not be –

LEGENDS

13. To make fun of –

SCOFF

FIGURES OF SPEECH:

SIMILE-

It is a comparison between two different objects or events which have at least one quality in common. It is made by using words such as like, as, as.....as, so.....as

Eg: 1. Life is like a ice cream

1. Wandered lonely as a cloud
2. She is as beautiful as rose
3. The girl moved as swift as wind
4. Tanaji fought like a lion

METAPHOR:

Here two things are treated as one and equal in all respect.

Eg: 1. Life is adream

1. Tanaji was a lion in the fight
2. He is a monkey
3. Youths are pillars of a nation

4. Camel is the ship of the desert

PERSONIFICATION:

Here inanimate things or ideas are treated as animate things.

Eg: 1. Land cries out for rain

2. The sky wept

3. Sorrow put its seal on his face

4. Experience is the best teacher

5. The daffodils danced in the breeze

LETTER WRITING

Imagine that you Ravi/Reshma from GHS, Mysore. Write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper complaining about frequent power cuts in your area.

OR

Write a letter to your friend describing the annual day celebrations in your school.

From,

15th January, 2017

To,

Respected sir,

Sub: -----

Thanking you,

yours truly,

From,

Reshma

GHS Vijayanagar

Mysore

15th January, 2017

To,
The Editor
Deccan Herald
Mysore

Respected sir,

Sub: Power cuts in our area

I am living in Vijayanagar and wish to bring to your notice the problems faced by the students due to frequent power cuts. The exams are approaching and it is not possible to study without power. In spite of complaining to the authorities no action is initiated. So I request you to publish this letter so that concerned authorities take some immediate action.

Thanking you,

yours truly,

Reshma.

From,

Reshma

GHS

Vijayanagar

Mysore

15th January, 2017

Dear Sindhu,

How are you? I am fine. Hope the same from you too. Last week we celebrated annual day in your school. The function involved many colorful performances like dance, skit, musical band etc.. I took part in a drama which was appreciated by all. Awards were given to best performers. The day came to an end with chief guests speech. Hope to meet you soon after the exams.

Yours lovingly,

Reshma

To,

Sindhu

Rajnagar

Basavanagudi

Hassan

CONTENT WEIGHTAGE

Sl No	Name of the Lessons	Weightage [In Marks]
PROSE		
1.	Wrong Man in Workers' Paradise	3
2.	The Elixir of Life	3
3.	The Gift of the Magi	3
4.	Louis Pasteur, Conqueror of Disease	3
5.	What is Moral Action	4
6.	The Eyes are not Here	3
7.	The Girl who was Anne Frank	2 / [4]
8.	A Village Cricket Match	4
9.	Consumerist Culture	3 / [4]
10.	The Pie and the Tart	2
TOTAL		30
POETRY		
1.	To a Pair of Sarus Crane	2
2.	Abraham Lincoln's Letter	4
3.	Vachana	3 / [4]
4.	Lochinvar	2 / [4]
5.	A Poison Tree	4
6.	Sonnet 73	3
7.	The Stolen Boat	4
8.	Mending Wall	3
9.	Buttoo	2 / [4]
10	C. L. M.	3
TOTAL		30

NON-DETAIL		
1.	Treasure Island	3
2.	Karna	2
3.	Ulysses and the cyclops	2
TOTAL		7
	GRAMMAR	14
	ESSAY	5
	LETTER WRITING	5
	PASSAGE COMPREHENSION	5
	VOCABULARY	4
TOTAL		33
GRAND TOTAL		100