

# ROMEO AND JULIET

– William Shakespeare

## I. Answer the following in a word or a phrase or a sentence each.

1. Who teaches the torches to burn bright according to Romeo?
2. Who is referred to as a 'rich jewel' by Romeo?
3. Whose beauty is too rich for use and too dear for earth?
4. Who dances like a snowy dove among crows according to Romeo?
5. What would happen to Romeo's rude hand if he touches the hand of Juliet?
6. According to Juliet, who is the 'day in the night'?
7. Who lies upon the wings of the night according to Juliet?
8. Who is whiter than the new snow on a raven's back?
9. According to Juliet, who shall be cut into little stars after her death?
10. Who will make the face of heaven so fine?
11. When would the world be in love with night according to Juliet?
12. When would the world pay no worship to the garish sun according to Juliet?

### Answers:

1	Juliet	5	His hand would be blessed	9	Romeo
2	Juliet	6	Romeo	10	Romeo
3	Juliet	7	Romeo	11	When Romeo is cut into stars
4	Juliet	8	Romeo	12	When Romeo makes the face of heaven so fine

### 4-mark Questions

1. How does Romeo glorify Juliet's beauty?

OR

**Juliet's beauty was too rich for use. How does Romeo describe it?**

Romeo glorifies the beauty of Juliet. She teaches the torches to burn bright. She looks like a rich jewel hanging in an Ethiop's ear. Her beauty is too rich and too dear. She dances like a snowy dove among crows. After the dance, Romeo wants to touch the hand of Juliet. So that, his rude hand would be blessed. He swears that he had never seen true beauty till that night.

**2. How does Juliet intend to immortalize Romeo?**

**OR**

**Why does Juliet want Romeo to be cut out into little stars?**

Juliet requests the night to come soon so that Romeo would come to meet her at night. Romeo is the day in the night for Juliet. He is whiter than the new snow on a raven's back. She expects the night to be gentle and black-browed. She asks the night to give Romeo. After her death, she wishes the night to cut Romeo into little stars. Then Romeo would make the face of heaven so fine. The world will be in love with night and will pay no worship to the garish sun.

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**TOO DEAR**

**- Leo Tolstoy**

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**I. Answer the following in a word or a phrase or a sentence.**

1. Mention any one of the neighboring kingdoms of Monaco.
2. What is the population of Monaco in 'Too Dear!'?
3. How many soldiers were there in the kingdom of Monaco in 'Too Dear!'?
4. Mention any one of the taxes paid by people in Monaco.
5. The special source of revenue for the king of Monaco came from \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Gaming House
  - b. Poll tax
  - c. Taxes on wine and spirit
6. What did people play in the gaming houses in Monaco?
7. Who remained with a monopoly of the dirty business of gaming houses in Europe?
8. Anyone who wants to gamble goes to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. France
  - b. Monaco
  - c. Italy
9. What was the initial punishment given to the criminal by the council in 'Too Dear'?
10. Which kingdom demanded 16,000 francs for the supply of guillotine and an executioner?

11. How much money did the Italian government demand for the supply of guillotine and an executioner?
12. Which government was a republican and had no proper respect for king of Monaco?
13. Who according to the Council was a brother monarch in 'Too Dear!'?
14. From where did the guard fetch the food to the criminal in Monaco?
15. How much did the king spend annually for keeping the criminal in prison?
16. On what condition did the criminal agree to go away from the prison?
17. What was the sum fixed as pension for the criminal?
18. How much did the criminal receive in advance while leaving the prison?
19. What did the criminal buy after settling across the frontier of Monaco?
20. When the guard was dismissed, the criminal in 'Too Dear!'
  - a. was happy and tried to run away.
  - b. worried about the guard's family.
  - c. did not show any sign of running away.

### Answers

1	France or Italy	11	12,000 francs
2	7,000	12	The French.
3	60 men	13	King of Italy
4	Tax on wine or spirit or tobacco or poll tax	14	From the Palace kitchen
5	a. Gaming House	15	600 francs
6	Roulette	16	On regular payment of pension 600 francs
7	The king of Monaco	17	One third of his annuity
8	b. Monaco	18	A bit of land
9	Death sentence	19	c. Did not show any sign of
10	France	20	running away.

### 4-marks/ 6-marks questions and answers

1. Though gambling is a dirty business, why did the king of Monaco resort to it?

OR

**You can't earn stone palaces by honest labour. Justify this statement with reference to 'Too Dear!'.**

Monaco was a tiny kingdom. It was located on the borders of France and Italy. The population of Monaco was 7000. In this toy kingdom, there was a real king. He had a palace, courtiers, generals, a bishop and an army of 60 men. He received less revenue from taxes on tobacco, wine and spirit and poll tax. It was very difficult for him to manage his kingdom without proper revenue. The special source of revenue came from gaming house. People played roulette there. It was only such gambling establishment in Europe. They were banned in Europe as they were harmful. After losing everything in gambling, people would commit suicide. So, they were banned in Europe. But the king depended on the gambling house for revenue. He remained with a monopoly of the business. So, everyone who wanted to gamble went to Monaco. The king knew that it was a dirty business. He opined that to draw a revenue from drink and tobacco was also bad.

**2. Why did the king of Monaco keep changing his mind in dealing with the criminal?**

**OR**

**What made the king of Monaco alter his decisions in dealing with the criminal in 'Too Dear!'?**

Once a murder was committed in the peaceable toy kingdom. Such thing had not happened before. The criminal was awarded death sentence for committing murder. But Monaco had neither a guillotine nor an executioner. The committee enquired with France and Italy to supply both. While France demanded 16000 francs, Italy demanded 12000 francs to supply both. The king of Monaco felt it was too dear. He did not want to spend so much money on the criminal. He feared riots if extra tax was collected for the purpose. Even his soldiers refused to cut off the criminal's head. They said that they had not been taught how to cut a man's head off. In order to reduce the cost, the death sentence was changed into life imprisonment.

The criminal was kept in a prison. A guard was appointed to watch over the criminal. He had to fetch criminal's food from the palace kitchen. After a year, the king noticed that 600 francs were spent on the criminal. The young and healthy criminal could live for another fifty years. So, the committee dismissed the guard

thinking that the prisoner would run away. But he refused to go away. At last, he was offered a pension. Thus, the King of Monaco was a man without a decisive stand. Being worried about the cost of the execution, he kept changing his mind in dealing with the criminal.

**3. Why was the criminal reluctant to go out of the prison?**

**OR**

**Why does the criminal in 'Too Dear!' refuse to escape from the prison? Explain.**

The criminal was awarded death sentence for committing murder. In order to reduce the cost, the death sentence was changed into life imprisonment. The criminal was kept in a prison. After a year, the king noticed that it was a costly arrangement. The committee held a meeting and dismissed the guard. It expected the criminal to run away in the absence of guard. But he refused to go away. When he was asked by the minister of Justice why he had not run away, he said that he had nowhere to go. He could not do anything as they had ruined his character. The people would turn their backs on him. In addition, he had got out of the way of working. He was used to be lazy and comfortable life in prison. He said that they had treated him badly. He expressed his unhappiness for changing death sentence into life imprisonment. He was upset for dismissing the guard because there was no one to fetch his food from the palace kitchen. He concluded that they were free to do whatever they liked but he would not go away.

**4. How did the criminal lead his life after going out from the prison?**

**OR**

**How did the criminal spend his life after he was given a pension in 'Too Dear!'?**

The criminal was promised a pension of 600 francs. He received one third of his annuity in advance and left Monaco. He emigrated and settled just across the frontier. It was not very far, only 15 minutes by rail. He purchased a bit of land and started market gardening. He lived comfortably and well. He would always go to draw his pension on time. After receiving it, he would go to gaming house. He would stake 2 or 3 francs. Then he would return home. He lived happily and peacefully.

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# ON CHILDREN

-Kahlil Gibran

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- I. Answer the following in word or a phrase or in a sentence each.
- 'They are sons and daughters of life longing for itself'.  
Here 'they' refer to \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Parents      b. Children      c. woman
  - According to the speaker in 'On Children', what may be given to children?
  - What may not be given to children by their parents?
  - Who according to the speaker in 'On Children' have their own thoughts?
  - What may not be housed by the parents in "on Children"?
  - What according to the speaker in 'On Children' dwell in the house of tomorrow?
  - Where do the souls of the children dwell according to the speaker in 'On Children'?
  - According to the speaker in 'On Children', life does not go \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Swift      b. backward      c. far
  - Who does the word 'bows' refer to in 'On Children'?
  - Who according to the speaker in 'On Children' are sent forth as living arrows?
  - Who does the phrase 'archer' refer to in 'On Children'?
  - Why does the archer bend the bows with his might?
  - The house of tomorrow in 'On Children' cannot be visited even in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) thoughts      b) ideas      c) dreams

## Answers

1	b.Children	5	Souls of children	9	Parents
2	Love	6	Souls of children	10	Children
3	Their thoughts	7	In the house of tomorrow	11	God
4	children	8	b.backward	12	So that the arrows may go swift and far
				13.	b.dreams

#### **4 / 6 Marks question and answer**

**1. What are the views of the speaker on children in the poem 'On Children'?**

**OR**

**What attitude should parents have towards their children according to the poem, 'On Children'?**

**OR**

**How is the parent – child relationship brought out using the metaphor of bows and arrows?**

In "On Children", the prophet speaks to parents about how they should take care of their children. He says "Your children are not your children". Though parents give birth to the children, they are not the owners. Parents should not be possessive of their children. The parents should work as guardians and help them grow. Children are the sons and daughters of life's longing for itself. They come through parents but not from parents. They live with parents, yet they do not belong to them. Parents can give them their love but not their thoughts. Because, children have their own thoughts. They may house their bodies but not their souls. The souls of children dwell in the house of tomorrow. Children belong to the future. Life doesn't go backward or carries with yesterday. According to the prophet, God is the archer, parents are the bows and children are the living arrows. The archer uses the bow only to send the arrows to their target. As an archer, He bends the bows too much so that arrows go swift and far. He loves both the bows [parents] and the arrows [children]. Thus, parents should realize that their role is to serve the children to reach their goals.

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### **A SUNNY MORNING**

-Serafin and Joaquin Alvarez Quinter.

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**I. Answer the following questions in a word or a phrase or a sentence each.**

1. Where do Don Gonzalo and Dona Laura meet after a long time in 'A Sunny Morning'?

2. Who brought breadcrumbs to the park to feed the birds in 'A Sunny Morning'?
3. Who demanded a bench for himself in the park in 'A Sunny Morning'?
4. Who scared away the birds that were feeding on breadcrumbs in the park?
5. Whom did Dona Laura consider as an 'ill-natured old man'?
6. What right does Laura claim to have to criticize Gonzalo's actions in 'A Sunny Morning'?
7. What makes peace between Laura and Gonzalo in 'A Sunny Morning'?
  - a. Breadcrumbs
  - b. violets
  - c. a pinch of snuff
8. Which city according to Don Gonzalo is he a native of in 'A Sunny Morning'?
9. Where according to Gonzalo did, he spend his early youth in 'A Sunny Morning'?
10. Name the villa near Valencia where Dona Laura lived.
11. According to Gonzalo, the gallant lover in 'A Sunny Morning' was his
  - a) friend.
  - b) brother.
  - c) cousin.
12. Who was popularly known as 'silver maiden' in 'A sunny Morning'?
13. Who was referred to as 'the gallant lover' in 'A Sunny Morning'?
14. Who according to Gonzalo was badly wounded in 'A Sunny Morning'?
15. Who according to Gonzalo did he run off to Paris with in 'A Sunny Morning'?
16. What does Gonzalo pick up with a great effort before leaving with Juanito in 'A Sunny Morning'?

Answers

- |                        |                        |               |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. In a park in Madrid | 2. Dona Laura          |               |
| 3. Don Gonzalo         | 4. Don Gonzalo         |               |
| 5. Don Gonzalo         | 6. A neighbour's right |               |
| 7. C. a pinch of snuff | 8. Valencia            |               |
| 9. Valencia            | 10. Maricella          | 11. C) cousin |
| 12. Laura Llorente     | 13. Don Gonzalo        |               |
| 14. The merchant       | 15. A ballet dancer    | 16.           |
| Violets                |                        |               |



#### **4 / 6 marks questions and answers**

**1. What makes Laura feel in the beginning that Don Gonzalo is an ill-natured man in 'A Sunny Morning'?**

Don Gonzalo entered the park with Juanito. He was an old gentleman of seventy years. He was gouty and impatient. His usual bench in the park was occupied. He wanted a bench for himself in that public park. He was restless as none of the benches in the park were vacant. In his attempt to look for a vacant bench, he walked towards the pigeons that were happily eating the bread crumbs. As he was dragging his feet, he scared away the birds. Laura was upset and questioned why he did so. Gonzalo said that it was a public park and he cared nothing. He objected the liberty of Laura for addressing him. Thus, he was unapologetic and rude. This made Dona Laura remark him to be an ill-natured man, fussy and cross.

**2. What fictitious story did Gonzalo spin about himself in the name of his cousin in 'A Sunny Morning'?**

**OR**

**What circumstances according to Gonzalo made his cousin flee Valencia in 'A Sunny Morning'?**

Don Gonzalo was a native of Valencia. He was in love with Dona Laura. But her parents wanted her to marry a merchant. Meanwhile, Gonzalo had a duel with the merchant and wounded him very badly. He ran away from Valencia afraid of consequences. He went to Seville and later to Madrid. After 3 months he ran off to Paris with a ballet dancer. When he was aged about 70 years, he met Laura in the park. He looked grotesque and old. While exchanging the memories of the past, he attempted to hide his true identity. He said that the gallant lover of Laura was his cousin. After leaving Valencia, he went to Seville and later to Madrid. He wrote many letters to Laura. When he did not receive any reply from her, he thought that he lost her forever. In despair, he joined the army. He went to Africa.

There, in a trench, he met a glorious death. He died holding the flag of Spain in one hand and whispering the name of his beloved. In this way Gonzalo

spun a fictitious story about himself so that Laura should believe that Gonzalo had not forgotten her until his last breath.

### **3. How does Dona Laura describe her best friend's death to Don Gonzalo in 'A Sunny Morning'?**

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Dona Laura lived in Maricela near Valencia while she was young. She was very beautiful. She was popularly known as 'the silver maiden'. She was in love with Don Gonzalo. But her parents wanted her to marry a merchant. Meanwhile, Gonzalo left Valencia after the merchant was wounded in a duel. She waited for two years for his news. When no letter came, she married and lived happily with another man. While she was aged about 70 years, she was no longer beautiful. She met Gonzalo in a park in Madrid. After recognizing him, she attempts to hide her true identity. While exchanging the memories of the past, Laura said that the silver maiden was her friend. She waited for Gonzalo. When she did not receive any communication, in despair, one evening she went to the beach and wrote Gonzalo's name on the sand where he had risked his life. Then she went and sat on a rock nearby. The tide rose with a boom and swept her into the sea. In this way, she spun a fictitious story about herself so that Gonzalo should believe that Laura committed suicide for the sake of lost love.

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## **WHEN YOU ARE OLD**

**-W B Yeats**

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### **I. Answer the following in a word or a phrase or a sentence**

1. Who according to the speaker in 'When You Are Old' will be 'nodding by the fire'?
2. What does the speaker expect his beloved to do, nodding by the fire in 'When You Are Old'?
3. When would the woman dream of the soft look that she had in her youthful days, according to the speaker in 'When You Are Old'?

4. In 'When You Are Old', 'the one man' loved the woman's \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. Moments of glad grace      b. The pilgrim soul in her      c. soft look
5. In the poem 'When You Are Old' many loved the lady's  
 a) Huge wealth. b) Physical beauty. c) Pilgrim soul.
6. Who loved the pilgrim soul of the woman in 'When You Are Old'?
7. What did the speaker in 'When You Are Old' love besides the pilgrim soul?
8. Where according to the speaker in 'When You Are Old' did love pace upon?
9. Where according to the speaker in 'When You Are Old' did love hide his face?

**Answers:**

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The beloved.                    | 5. b) physical beauty               |
| 2. Read a book of poems            | 6. The speaker/ the poet            |
| 3. While reading the book of poems | 7. The sorrows of her changing face |
| 4. b the pilgrim soul              | 8. Upon the mountains               |
|                                    | 9. Amid a crowd of stars            |

**4 / 6 marks Questions and answers**

1. How is the transient nature of beauty as against permanence of love brought out in 'When You Are Old'?

**OR**

**'When You Are Old' makes the 'beloved' look back on her youth. Discuss.**

**OR**

**How does the speaker contrast his love with that of many others in 'When You Are Old'?**

In this poem, the poet asks his beloved to think forward to a time when she would be old and grey. She would no longer be beautiful. But a weak woman nodding by the fire. Then, the poet asks her to read his love poems, sitting by the fire. Perhaps it is a book of poems that he has written for her. The reading of those love poems forces her to remember her own youthful beauty. And help her recall her former glories. It's a bitter sweet moment for her. She could remember when she was beautiful, on the other hand she knows her looks have faded. She would also remember the men who just loved her physical beauty. At last, she would remember the poet who loved her inner beauty. He loved her pilgrim soul and

ever-changing face of joys and sorrows. He even loved her as her looks had begun to fade. She would realize the poet's true love. But it would be too late. By then, the love in the form of the poet would have left her. He would be one among the crowd of stars or pacing upon the mountains. Thus the poem is about two young lovers imagining what life would be when they are old.

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## THE GARDENER

-P Lankesh

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**Answer the following in a word or a phrase or a sentence**

1. Who needed a person exactly like the old man in 'The Gardener'?
  - a. The owner
  - b. Basavaiah
  - c. Sangoji
2. What was the old man well-versed in?
3. What did Basavaiah and his people forcibly acquire in "The Gardener"?
4. Who narrated his story to the wife of the plantation owner in 'The Gardener'?
5. Who became lethargic after the arrival of the old man in 'The Gardener'?
6. Who became apprehensive about the plantation owner's vices in 'The Gardener'?
7. Whom did Tammanna treat as the most important among all his possessions in 'The Gardener'?
8. Who appointed a number of persons to praise him in 'The Gardener'?
9. Whose palatial mansion looked dull and empty without Tammanna's books in 'The Gardener'?
10. Why did Basavaiah start inviting scholars and musicians to his house?
11. What was Basavaiah's ray of hope in his attempts to outwit Tammanna in 'The Gardener'?
12. What happened to Basavaiah after Tammanna gave up everything and went away?
13. How long does man go on living for some revenge according to the old man in 'The Gardener'?
14. Whose death made Tammanna forget his songs and ballads in 'The Gardener'?

15. When did Tammanna forget all his songs and ballads in “The Gardener”?

### Answers

1	a)The Owner.	5	The owner	11	When Tammanna had
2	Agriculture	6	The owner’s wife		fallen ill
3	200acres of	7	Basavaiah	12	He died
	Tammanna’s land	8	Basavaiah	13	Till he dies.
4	Tammanna /	9	Basavaiah’s.	14	Basavaiah’s.
	the old man	10	That was the only	15	After Basavaiah’s death
			way of investing		
			his home with		
			meaning		

### 4 OR 6 Marks question and answers

1. Trace the changes in the life of the plantation owner after the arrival of the old man in “The Gardener”.

OR

Why did the plantation owner’s wife find it hard to decide whether the old man’s arrival was for the better or worse in ‘The Gardener’?

The old man proved to be very useful to the owner of the plantation. He was well-versed in agriculture. The petty thefts stopped and the income increased. The plantation expanded. The owner’s lifestyle also changed. He became lethargic. He acquired many friends in his village and in the neighboring villages. He also developed all kinds of bad habits. His life became crowded with colourful events. His wife felt all this strange. She couldn’t decide the result of old man’s arrival – was for good or bad. She felt that life was getting out of hand.

2. Describe the means adopted by Basavaiah to surpass Tammanna’s popularity in “The Gardener”.

OR

What did Basavaiah do to invest his home with meaning in ‘The Gardener’? Explain.

OR

**How did Basavaiah try to overcome his humiliation?**

Tammanna's popularity as a poet made Basavaiah shrink in humiliation. As he failed to compose ballads like Tammanna, he tried to surpass Tammanna's popularity by acquiring more wealth and luxuries. He got a palatial mansion built. He appointed a number of people just to praise him. He bedecked himself with gold, diamonds and other precious stones. He started inviting scholars, poets and musicians to his place. This was his way of investing his home with meaning. As it was looking dull and boring without Tammanna's books.

**3. Describe the circumstances that led Tammanna to become a non-entity in "The Gardener".**

Tammanna started composing ballads to take revenge. Soon, he became famous. He was felicitated as the best poet of his times. Basavaiah started filling his life with material wealth. Thus, he tried to surpass Tammanna's popularity. Tammanna fell ill. But, Basavaiah was healthy. Tammanna thought of yet another method of punishing Basavaiah. He thought at the level of body, Basavaiah would offer stiff competition. He thought that death alone would destroy Basavaiah. He wanted to separate the song from Basavaiah's body. He gave up everything and started off. Basavaiah soon died. Tammanna forgot his ballads, gave up everything and became a non-entity.

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**UNIT 10 HEAVEN IF YOU ARE NOT HERE ON EARTH**

- Kuvempu

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**Answer the following in a word or in a phrase or in a sentence each**

1. According to the poet, 'heaven' is

- a) On earth      b) within us      c) above us

2. What could not be nowhere else but on earth according to the speaker in

'Heaven, If You Are Not Here on Earth'?

3. The poet finds god in
  - a) Nature
  - b) earth
  - c) temple
4. According to the speaker in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth', if we ourselves cannot be gods, then there can be no
  - a) Gods.
  - b) Nymphs.
  - c) Humans.
5. Who creates heaven on earth?
6. Mention any one aspect of nature that makes this earth a heaven in "Heaven, If You Are Not Here on Earth".
7. What quality of harvest causes heaven to lie all over in 'Heaven, If you are not here on Earth'?
8. Where according to the poet does the tender sunshine lean on, in "Heaven, If You Are Not Here on Earth"?
9. What does the poet create on earth according to the speaker in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here on Earth'?
10. Where does the poet create heaven according to the speaker in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here on Earth'?

Answers

1	a) On earth	6	Roaring stream / tender sunshine/
2	Heaven		harvest/ moonlight
3	a) nature	7	gentle sun and the splendor of
4	a) gods		harvest
5	The poet	8	On Verdant gardens
		9	Heaven
		10	On Earth

**4-mark/ 6 mark questions and answers**

1. "Heaven is a product of human effort", How is this brought out in "Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth"?

**OR**

**'Heaven lies all over'. Explain with reference to "Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth".**

**OR**

**‘Heaven is not a separate entity but a part of earth to be created by human endeavour.’ How does the poem, ‘Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth’ present this?**

**OR**

**Heaven is nothing but a replica of the best qualities of Earth. How does the poem ‘Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth’ justify this statement?**

**OR**

**‘It is not gods that make heaven but humans who attain divinity.’ How is this brought out in ‘Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth’?**

The speaker of the poem effectively argues that we don’t need to seek heaven elsewhere. As, the beauty of the nature makes the earth a heavenly place. He proves this by describing roaring Streams, sunshine, moonlight and the harvest. According to him, the concepts of God, nymphs and heaven are just myths. We, humans can transform this earth into a heaven by following the path of virtue. The concept of heaven is an abstract idea. We can have the heaven here on the earth itself by becoming ourselves gods and nymphs. The poet expects us to develop noble and divine qualities so that the earth can be transformed into a place of beauty like heaven.

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## **JAPAN AND BRAZIL THROUGH A TRAVELER’S EYE**

**-George Mikes**

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### **1-Mark Questions and answers.**

1. Mikes describes Japan as being  
a) overconfident.            b) overcrowded. c) overjoyed.
2. What does Mikes call ‘a man’s castle’ in Japan?
3. What do the people of Japan highly respect according to Mikes?
4. How long does it take in Japan to get convinced that one is among exquisitely well-mannered people?
5. What is the mania in Japan according to Mikes?



6. As Mikes says, after a few hours in Japan, one starts \_\_\_\_\_  
a) thanking                      b) bowing                      c) kissing
7. In Japan, the sister bows to \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Younger brothers b. Elder brothers c. all the Brothers
8. The Japanese stores employ \_\_\_\_\_ to greet customers  
according to George Mikes.  
a) singing girls    b) dancing girls    c) bowing girls
9. Who enter the carriage in a slightly theatrical scene as noticed by Mikes in Japan?
10. Which animal bowed to Mikes in Japan?
11. George Mikes compares the act of two Japanese bowing to  
a) an early American traffic law.  
b) page-boys turning revolving doors.  
c) Tokaido line that connects Tokyo and Osaka.
12. What must one do while eating soup in Japan according to Mikes?
13. The pavements in the streets of Copacabana in Brazil are often decorated with  
a) pink granite slabs. b) grey cobble stones. c) beautiful black mosaics.
14. Whose life is becoming hazardous every day in Brazil according to Mikes?
15. As soon as a driver notices a pedestrian step off the pavement in Brazil, he  
a) regards him as a fair game.  
b) greets him and smiles.  
c) ignores him and moves on.
16. What according to George Mikes do the driver and pedestrian finally do in Brazil?

17. 'The Avenida Presidente Vargas' in Brazil is described by Mikes as  
a) a wonderful place.      b) an auspicious place.      c) the worst place.
18. "Exquisitely well-mannered People" refers to  
a) Indians      b) Japanese      c) Americans

### Answers

- |                         |                                      |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. b) over crowded.     | 10. Deer                             |
| 2. Telephone receiver   | 11. a) an early American traffic law |
| 3. Privacy              | 12. Must make a fearful noise        |
| 4. A quarter of an hour | 13. C) beautiful black mosaics       |
| 5. Bowing               | 14. Pedestrian's                     |
| 6. b) bowing            | 15. a) regards him as a fair game    |
| 7. c) all the brothers  | 16. Smile at each other              |
| 8. c) bowing girls      | 17. C) the worst place.              |
| 9. two conductors       | 18. b) Japanese                      |

### 4 marks/ 6 marks questions and answers

1. What are the observations of George Mikes on Japanese bowing mania?

OR

How does George Mikes describe bowing to be a quainter and infectious trait of Japanese people?

OR

The Japanese follow a complicated hierarchy in bowing. How is this presented by Mikes?

According to George Mikes, Bowing is a natural practice in Japanese culture. They have a mania for bowing. Bowing looks very natural, inimitable, quainter, formal, oriental and infectious. They have complicated hierarchy in bowing. They know very clearly who should bow to whom, how deeply and how long: it depends on a person's rank, standing, age and social position. In a family, wife

bows to husband, the child bows to his father, younger brothers bow to elder brothers and sister bows to brothers of whatever age. Bowing girls are employed in the stores for bowing to everyone. The conductors in train bow to passengers before checking tickets. A deer in zoo bowed to George Mikes before snatching food bag from his hand. People bow to each other at bus stop. As soon as the bus arrives, they turn savages for getting into the bus.

## **2. Describe how traffic in Brazil leads to humorous observation.**

George Mikes makes humorous comments on traffic in Avinda Presidente Vargas in particular and Brazil in general. According to him, Brazilians are easy going people. But the same people change the moment they start driving. No speed is fast for them. They drive as if gaining a tenth of a second is also very important. He also talks about the increasing number of vehicles in Brazil. This is making the pedestrians life hazardous. They drive cars with high speed. As soon as a driver notices a pedestrian on the road, he takes aim and speeds up his car. The pedestrian jumps, leaps and run for his life. Then they smile at each other. In Avinda Presidente Vargas, one has to spend hours trying to cross the road. Even the crawling traffic would proceed at terrifying speed. Drivers don't let people cross the road. The war between drivers appears murderous but good tempered. They cut in and over take from both sides. They force others to brake violently and commit all kinds of traffic crimes.

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## **The Voter**

**Chinua Achebe**

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### **1-mark questions and answers**

1. Who was supposed to be very popular in his village in 'The Voter'?
2. Who was addressed as Roof, for short in 'The Voter'?
3. Where had Roof spent two years as a bicycle repairer's apprentice in 'The Voter'?
4. How long had Roof been a bicycle repairer's assistant in 'The Voter'?

5. Who was referred to as 'PAP's most illustrious son in 'The Voter'?
6. Mention the promise made by PAP if they were voted to power in 'The Voter'?
7. Name the man of high traditional title in Umuofia mentioned in 'The Voter'.
8. Opposition to Marcus Ibe in 'The Voter' was like
  - a) A fly trying to move a dunghill.
  - b) The bird challenging his personal spirit.
  - c) A mortar turning its back on the ground.
9. What was Marcus Ibe before entering politics in 'The Voter'?
10. What had Marcus Ibe named his new house?
11. Roof offered \_\_\_\_\_ shillings initially to the elders for their votes in 'The Voter'.
  - a) four
  - b) two
  - c) five
12. How many shillings was finally accepted for the votes by the elders in 'The Voter'?
13. Who had formed POP in 'The Voter'?
14. What does POP stand for in 'The Voter'?
15. How much did the POP campaign team offer Roof for his vote in 'The Voter'?
16. What was Roof asked to swear on by the POP team in 'The Voter'?
17. Who competed against Marcus in the election in 'The Voter'?
18. Whose election symbol was 'man's head' in 'The Voter'?

### Answers

- |                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Roof             | 10. Umoufia Mansions      |
| 2. Rufus Okeke      | 11. B) two                |
| 3. In Port Harcourt | 12. Four shillings        |
| 4. 2 years          | 13. Tribes down the coast |

- |                                       |                              |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 5. Marcus Ibe                         | 14. Progressive Organization |
| 6. Pipe -borne water                  | 15. Five pounds              |
| 7. OgbuefiEzenwa                      | 16. Iyi                      |
| 8. a) a fly trying to move a dunghill | 17. Maduka                   |
| 9. Mission school teacher             | 18. Maduka's /POP's          |

**4marks/ 6 marks questions.**

**1. How is Roof's dilemma brought out in "The Voter"?**

**OR**

**'Roof is an intelligent manipulator.' Justify with reference to 'The Voter'.**

**OR**

**Roof's dilemma on the day of election is the result of his own misdeeds. Give Reasons**

Roof got bicycle repairer training in Port Harcourt for two years. But he gave up a bright future and returned to Umuofia. He could tell the temper and mood of voters. He worked as an election campaigner for Marcus Ibe. Roof took many advantages from Marcus Ibe. He got rich robes and bottles of beer. He was chauffeur driven in Marcus Ibe's car to the disputed land that resulted in winning the land case. Along with other campaigners, Roof distributed shillings to the voters and demanded their votes for Marcus. He was the most trusted election campaigner of Marcus Ibe. But he received five pounds from POP campaigner and promised on Iyi to vote for Maduka. While voting, he torn the ballot paper into two parts and dropped them into two boxes.

**2. What changes did politics bring in Marcus Ibe?**

**OR**

**Describe how Marcus Ibe in 'The Voter' had managed to become a successful politician?**

Based on a complaint from a female teacher, the school was about to dismiss Marcus Ibe. To avoid dismissal, Marcus Ibe left the school teacher's job and joined PAP. He contested election and won in Umuofia. He was made the

minister of culture. He became rich very soon. He bought two long cars. He got a lot of wealth, chieftaincy titles and doctorate degrees. He did not leave Umuofia and remained devoted to his people. Whenever he could, he left the good things of the capital to live in Umuofia. He built the biggest house in Umuofia and named it as Umuofia Mansions to please the voters. The village neither had running water nor electricity. But he got water and electricity supplied to his house. Marcus wanted to win in the coming elections. He appointed Roof and other boys as election campaigners. He had arranged a feast for the villagers during the house warming ceremony. He had drawn his five months' salary in advance and distributed shillings to the voters. He also promised pipe-borne water to Umuofia. He expected an easy win in the election.

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## WHERE THERE IS A WHEEL

-P Sainath

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**Answer the following in a word or a phrase or in a sentence each**

1. Where did cycling as a social movement take place?
2. Who had taken bicycling as Symbol of independence, freedom and mobility?
3. What was the symbol of independence, freedom and mobility for rural women in Pudukkottai?
4. Name the school teacher who was so addicted to cycling that she hired a bicycle every evening.
5. Name the organization that led the vigorous literary drive for rural women in Pudukkottai?
6. Name the Arivoli Central Coordinator and one of the pioneers of cycling movement in Pudukkottai?
7. Name the former district collector of Pudukkottai who promoted literacy drive as well as cycling movement for women.
8. Name the owner of Ram Cycles who saw a rise of over 350 per cent in the sales of ladies' cycle in a year in Pudukkottai.

9. Name the international organization which sanctioned fifty mopeds for the Arivoli activists in 1992.
10. Who wrote the famous cycling song that had become the anthem of Arivolilyakkam?
11. Name the humble vehicle that brought drastic changes in the lives of women in Pudukkottai?
12. Mention one of the reasons for women's buying of gents' cycles according to P. Sainath.
- 13.. What according to P. Sainath played a big role in undermining women's confidence?
- 14.. Whose brain child was the cycling movement according to P. Sainath?

Answers

1	Pudukkottai	7	Sheela Rani Chunkath
2	Rural Women in Pudukkottai	8	S Kannakarajan
3	Bicycle/cycling	9	UNICEF
4	Fathima	10	Muthu Bhaskaran
5	Arivolilyakkam	11	Bicycle
6	N Kannammal	12	Shortage of ladies' bicycle/ additional bar from the seat to the handle was used to fetch water.
		13.	Lack of mobility
		14.	Sheela Rani Chunkath

**4 marks/ 6 marks questions.**

**How according to P. Sainath has cycling swept across Pudukkottai district?**

**OR**

**'Wheel brings progress.' Justify the statement with reference to 'Where There Is A Wheel'.**

**OR**

**How has cycling become a metaphor for freedom in Pudukkottai? Explain OR**

**A humble vehicle can work wonders in empowering rural women. Explain with reference to 'Where There Is a Wheel'.**

Arivolilyakkam led literacy drive and cycling drive for rural women in Pudukkottai. It encouraged women to learn cycling. It organized training camps, exhibitions and contests. Women agricultural workers, quarry labourers, nurses, balawadi and anganawadi workers, teachers, gem cutters and grama sevikas learnt cycling and began to use. Cycling became a social movement. DC Sheela Rani Chunkath pushed the banks to provide loans for buying bicycles. UNICEF sanctioned 50 mopeds for activists. Cycling gave independence, freedom, mobility, self-respect and courage to the women. It made them less dependent on men and buses for mobility. Women used bicycles for selling agricultural products. They could carry more produce, cover more areas in less time and reach unconnected areas. It gave more time for selling the produce. Bicycle was used for reaching the work place and for carrying home water pots. It increased their leisure time as well. Thus, Cycling made life easy for women. The humble vehicle brought drastic changes in their lives.

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# GRAMMAR

## 1. Reading

Strategies to be employed:

Skimming: The point is to read quickly. Look for important words especially nouns and verbs.

Scanning: The point is to give close attention to specific details.

In addition, the aim is to understand (comprehend) reasonably and to find interpretations (draw inferences).

### I. Reading comprehension (Unseen Passages)

Read the passages given below and answer the questions set on them.

1. A ten years old boy saw a flying bird and shot it down. He ran and picked it up. The bird looked like a house sparrow, but it had a yellow patch on the throat. The child had not seen such spots before. The puzzled boy took the sparrow to his uncle Amiruddeen and asked him what kind of bird it was. His uncle was not able to satisfy his curiosity. He took the boy to the office of Bombay Natural History Society and introduced him to W. S. Millard, the Honorary Secretary of the society. Millard was surprised to find such a young boy keen to know about the birds. He took him around the room and showed him many stuffed birds. The child became more curious about birds. Thereafter, the boy started coming to his office frequently to learn about identifying and preserving birds. The boy was Salim Moizuddin Abdul Ali, later known as Salim Ali, the bird watcher. Salim Ali was born on November 12, 1896. He did a course in zoology and was appointed a guide at the museum of Bombay Natural History Society. During the course of this work he became more and more eager to study the living conditions of the birds. With this aim he went to Germany. After one year, he returned to India. In his absence, his post in the museum had been abolished for lack of funds. He would sit under the trees throughout the day and write in his note book about the activities of the weaver bird. In 1930 he published a research paper on the nature and the activities of the weaver bird. The published papers brought him fame and recognition in the fields of Ornithology. After this, he travelled to various places to study about birds and wrote a book titled 'The Book of Indian Birds' which was published in 1941. The book gave information about 538 Species of Indian birds. Because of his deep knowledge about the birds, people started calling him the moving

encyclopaedia of birds. He worked not only in the study of birds but also in the field of protection of nature. He was given an International award of Rs. 5, 00,000 which he donated to the Bombay Natural History Society. In 1983, he was awarded the Padma Vibhushan by the Government of India. When this ninety-year old ornithologist died on 20 June 1987, the birds lost their godfather and friend.

24. a. Which bird had the boy shot down?  
b. What difference did the boy see about the bird?  
c. Name the boy's uncle.  
d. Who was W. S. Millard?  
e. Where was Salim appointed as a guide?  
f. How long had Salim been in Germany?  
g. Salim was famous for his role in the. .... (Protecting/protection) of nature  
h. Mention the title of the book written by Salim.  
i. Pick out and write the word which means 'Study of Birds' in the passage.  
j. Which award was conferred on Salim Ali by Government of India?

**Answers:**

- a. House sparrow
  - b. The bird had a yellow patch on the throat.
  - c. Ameeruddeen
  - d. He was the honorary secretary of Bombay Natural history Society.
  - e. At the museum of Bombay Natural History Society.
  - f. One year
  - g. Protection
  - h. The Book of Indian Birds
  - i. Ornithology
  - j. Padma Vibhushan
2. Years ago, in a small fishing village in Holland, a young boy taught the world about the rewards of unselfish service. Because the entire village revolved around fishing industry, a voluntary rescue team was needed in cases of emergency.
- One night the winds raged, the clouds burst and a gale storm capsized a fishing boat at sea. The crew sent out the SOS. The captain of the rescue rowboat sounded the alarm and the villagers assembled in the town square overlooking the bay. While the team launched their rowboat and fought their way through the wild waves, the villagers waited on the beach, holding lanterns to light the way back.

An hour later, the rescue boat reappeared and falling exhausted on the sand, the volunteers reported that they had to leave one man behind as even one more man would have capsized the rescue boat and all would have been lost.

The captain called for another volunteer team to go after the lone survivor. Sixteen-year-old Hans stepped forward. His mother grabbed his hand pleading, "Please don't go. Your father died in a shipwreck ten years ago and your older brother Paul has been lost at sea for three weeks. Hans, you are all I have."

Hans replied, "Mother, I Have to go. What if everyone said, 'I can't go, let someone do it'? Mother, this time I have to do my duty. When the call for service comes, we all need to take our turn and do our part." Hans kissed his mother, joined the team and disappeared into the night.

Another hour passed and finally the rescue boat came back with Hans standing up in the bow. The captain called out, "Did you find the lost man?" Barely able to contain himself, Hans excitedly yelled back. "Yes, we found him. Tell my mother it's my older brother Paul."

- 24.
- What occupation was the entire village dependent on?
  - When was a voluntary rescue team needed?
  - Why did the villagers hold the lanterns?
  - How old was Hans?
  - Add prefix to the word 'appear' to form its antonym.
  - Whom did Hans join?
  - How long did the rescue boat take to bring back the lone survivor?
  - The word 'lone' in the passage means
    - far.
    - only.
    - older
  - Name the lost man rescued by Hans and his team.
  - Hans couldn't contain his \_\_\_\_\_ (excite).  
(Fill in the blank with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.)

**Answers:**

- fishing
- in cases of emergency
- to light the way back
- 16 /sixteen years
- disappear
- the rescue team
- an hour / one hour
- b) only
- Paul
- Hans couldn't contain his excitement.

**II. Poetry comprehension**

1. I passed along the waters' edge below the humid trees.  
My spirit rocked in evening light, the rushes round my knees,  
My spirit rocked in sleep and sighs; and saw the moorfowl pace

25.

**Answers**

- |      |   |                      |
|------|---|----------------------|
| i)   | Where was the speaker walking?              | Along the water edge |
| ii)  | What rocked in evening light?               | His spirit           |
| iii) | Name the bird mentioned in the above lines. | Moorfowl             |

2. At the corner of Wood Street, when daylight appears,  
Hangs a thrush that sings loud, it has sung for three years:  
Poor Susan has passed by the spot, and has heard  
In the silence of morning the song of the Bird.

- i) Where does Susan come across the thrush?  
ii) How long has the thrush been singing?  
iii) when has Susan heard the song of the bird?

Answers:

- i) at the corner of Wood street  
ii) for three years  
iii) in the silence of the morning  
iv)
3. That murmur, soon replies: "God doth not need  
Either man's work or his own gifts: who best  
Bear His mild yoke, they serve Him best

25. i) What does God not need?

ii) In 'Bear His mild yoke', His refers to

- a) God      b) man      c) murmur

iii) How to serve the God?

**Answers:** i) man's work or his own gifts

ii) God

iii) by bearing his mild yoke.

4. Well, I am cured now; I can walk  
Cured by nothing more than laughter  
Sometimes, though, when I see sticks  
I walk worse for some hours after.

25. i. What can the speaker do now?  
 ii. How was the speaker cured?  
 iii. When does the speaker walk worse?

Answers: i) walk  
 ii) by laughter  
 iii) when he sees sticks.

## 2. Right Forms of Verbs



1. A Man chased the dog.

2. The dog was chased by a man.

In the above sentences, there is no change in the meaning. There is no change in tense of the sentences (both are in past Tense). The difference is in the way of expression.

Sentence 1 is active voice : Subject + verb+ object

A man + chased+ the dog

Sentence 2 is in passive voice:

Subject + HV + main Verb in Past Participle form+ by +object

The dog + was+ chased +by +a man.

Note: sentence 1 has active verb : Chased

Sentence 2 has passive verb: was chased

Ex 1. The students\_\_\_\_\_ (take) on a picnic to Jog falls. Answer: were taken

The subject is plural (students) therefore, **were+ taken** (past participle form)

Ex 2. The student\_\_\_\_\_ (warn) not to go near the falls. Answer: was warned

The subject is singular (student) therefore, **was + warned** (past participle form)

Ex 3. The French government replied that the machine and an expert\_\_\_\_\_ (could, supply) at the cost of 16000 francs. Answer: Could be supplied

Modal+ be+ verb in PP form, therefore, **could + be + supplied**

Q .26 Complete the following by filling in the blanks using the right form of the verb given in brackets.

1. A fence.....(build) around Tammanna's land by Basavaiah. Both of them ..... (encourage)by their supporters. Tammanna .....(advise) by his supporters about the various means available for getting back his land.

Answer: was built  
were encouraged  
was advised

2. A few years ago a murder \_\_\_\_\_(commit). The case \_\_\_\_\_(try) in the most judicial manner. The criminal \_\_\_\_\_(sentence) to death.

Answer: was committed  
Was tried  
Was sentenced

3. Mikes visited a Japanese house. He \_\_\_\_\_(offer) a bowl of soup. While eating soup it \_\_\_\_\_(expect) that he should make a fearful noise. He knew that if Europeans made sound, they \_\_\_\_\_(considered) to be ill-mannered louts.

Ans: was offered  
Was expected  
Were considered

4. Roof was a young man. He \_\_\_\_\_(know) to everyone in Umuofia. The POP campaigner met him at night. No words \_\_\_\_\_(waste) between them. Roof \_\_\_\_\_(give) five pounds to vote for Maduka.

Ans: was known  
Were wasted  
Was given

5. It was the occasion of International Women's Day in 1992. Pudukkottai \_\_\_\_\_(take) by storm. The town's inhabitants \_\_\_\_\_(stun) by

the all-women's cycle rally. However, it \_\_\_\_\_(approve) by Sheela Rani Chunkath, the district collector.

- Ans: was taken  
Were stunned  
Was approved.

### 3. Reported Speech

Consider:

1. Shama : My mother is an extraordinary woman.
2. Shama said that her mother was an extraordinary woman.

Sentence 1 is in **Direct Speech**. Direct speech repeats or quotes the exact words spoken. When we use direct speech in writing, we place the words spoken between quotation marks (" ") or ( : ) and there is no change in these words.

Sentence 2 is in **Reported Speech**. Reported or indirect speech is usually used to talk about the past, so we normally **change the tense of the words** spoken into **past tense**. We use reporting verbs like 'say', 'tell', 'ask', and we may use the word '**that**' to introduce the reported words. Inverted commas are not used.

Tense	DirectSpeech	ReportedSpeech
Present simple	Laura: I <b>am</b> so glad to be here (S+V+O)	Laura said that she <b>was</b> so glad to be there <i>(Changed to past simple)</i>
Present continuous	Laura: I <b>am responding</b> to your salute (S+AUX+V+ING+O)	Laura said that she <b>was responding</b> to his salute. <i>(Changed to past continuous)</i>
Past simple	Old man: He <b>was</b> Tammanna's rival. (S+V+O)	Old man said that he <b>had been</b> Tammanna's rival. <i>(Changed to past perfect)</i>
Past continuous	Laura: I <b>was responding</b> to your salute. (S+AUX+V+ING+O)	Laura said that she <b>had been responding</b> to his salute. <i>(Changed to past perfect continuous)</i>

<b>Present perfect</b>	Roof <b>has become</b> an expert in election campaigning. (S+ HAVE or HAS+PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB+O)	They said(that)Roof <b>had become</b> an expert in election campaigning. ( <i>Changed to past perfect</i> )
<b>Past perfect</b>	Villgers: Politics <b>had come</b> to their village. (S+HAD+PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB+O)	They said that politics <b>had come</b> to their village. ( <i>Remains past perfect</i> )
<b>will</b>	Bandhavya: I'll <b>see</b> you later	She said that she <b>would see</b> me later.
<b>would*</b>	Shoma: I <b>would help</b> , but..”	She said (that) <b>she would help</b> but...
<b>can</b>	Prakruthi: I <b>can speak</b> perfect English	She said (that) she <b>could speak</b> perfect English.
<b>could*</b>	Aasha: I <b>could swim</b> when I was four	She said (that) she <b>could swim</b> when she was four.
<b>shall</b>	Ayesha: I <b>shall come</b> later	She said (that) she <b>would come</b> later.
<b>should*</b>	Mubarak: I <b>should call</b> my mother	She said (that) she <b>should call</b> her mother
<b>might*</b>	Rosie: I <b>might be late</b>	She said (that) she <b>might be late</b>
<b>must</b>	Asra: I <b>must study</b> at the weekend	She said (that) she <b>must study</b> at the weekend OR She said she <b>had to study</b> at the week end

**Words indicating nearness are changed into words showing distance.**

Here-there

tomorrow-the next/following day

This-that

yesterday-the previous day

These-those

the next week-the following week

Today-that day

now-then

Tonight-that night



Reporting Exclamatory Sentence:

Laura said, "What an atrocious lie it is"!

Ans: Laura exclaimed that it was an atrocious lie.

Reporting 'Wh'questions:

Direct Question	Reported Question
Where is the Post Office, please?	She asked <b>me where</b> the post office <b>was</b> .
What are you doing?	She asked <b>me what I was doing</b> .
Who was that man?	She asked <b>me who that man had been</b> .

Reporting "Yes – No" questions:

Direct Question	Reported Question
Have you completed the work?	He asked me <b>if I had completed</b> the work
Are you going to Bengaluru?	She asked me <b>if I was going</b> to Bengaluru
Do you live here?	She asked me <b>if I lived</b> there

Reporting Requests OR Imperatives:

Introduce '**to**' infinitive in such statements

All of these requests mean the same thing, so we don't need to report every word when we tell another person about it.

Simply use '**ask me + to +infinitive**':

Direct Request	Reported Request
Please forgive me.	He asked me <b>to forgive</b> her.
Please don't smoke.	He asked her <b>not to smoke</b> .

q. 27. Report the following conversation.

1. Don Gonzalo: I was brought up here, and there I spent my early youth. Have you ever visited that city?

Dona Laura: What did they call it?

Don Gonzalo: Maricela. Is the name familiar to you?

Dona Laura: You reminded me of my best friend.

Ans.: Don Gonzalo said **that he had been brought up there** and **had spent** his early youth there. He asked further **if she had ever visited that city**. **Dona Laura asked what they had called that.**

Don Gonzalo said **it was Maricela**. He asked if **the name was familiar** to her.

Dona Laura replied **that he had reminded her** of her best friend.

**2. Minister:** Why do you not run away? There is no guard to keep you. You can go where you like, and the prince will not mind.

**Prisoner:** I have nowhere to go. What can I do?

**Ans:** The minister asked **why he did not run** away and **there was** no guard to keep him. He added **that he could** go where **he liked**, and the prince would not mind. The prisoner said that **he had** nowhere to go and asked **what he could do**.

**3. Dona Laura:** Why do you complain that the priests have taken your bench?

**Dona Laura:** What an ill-natured old man! Why must people get so fussy and cross when they reach a certain age?

**Don Gonzalo:** Have the priests gone yet?

**Juanito:** No. They are still there.

Ans: Dona Laura asked **why he complained that the priests had taken** her bench.

Dona Laura exclaimed further **that he was** an ill-natured old man and asked **why people must** get so fussy and cross when **they reached** a certain age.

Don Gonzalo asked **if the priests had gone**.

Juanito replied that they **hadn't**. **And** said **that they were still there**.

**Dialogue Writing**  
**(Q.No.28)**

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS	EXPRESSIONS USED	RESPONSES
1. Greeting	Good Morning Good Afternoon Good Evening Good Night	Good Morning Very Good Morning Good Afternoon Good Evening Good Night
2. Leave taking	Bye Bye now Good Bye See you later See you Soon May I take leave Well it is time for me now	Ok then Bye take care Good bye Fine All right Bye-Bye
3. Requests	Would you please Could you possibly If you don't mind Sorry to trouble you I would be grateful if you I hope you don't mind	Why not Don't worry By all means
4. Likes and Dislikes	I like..... I am fond of.... I love..... .....is my favorite..... I am addicted to..... I enjoy..... I am crazy about... I don't like... I dislike.... I hate..... I never like....	That is fine..... It is so nice.... That is very good... Good, keep it up.... That is very bad... Very good..... So interesting.... Is it?.....
5. Gratitude	I am grateful to you..... It is very nice of you..... It is very kind of you..... Thank you so much.....	It is my pleasure.... It is my pleasure.... It is my duty..... Welcome.....

6. Apology	I beg your pardon.... I apologize..... I am so sorry.... I am extremely sorry....	It is OK... It is all right.... Don't worry... Nothing to worry
7. Sympathy	So sad..... How sad!..... I sympathize with you... My sympathies are with you..	
8. Seeking Permission	May I..... Would it be all right if I..... Can I..... Shall I.....	By all means.... Why not..... Go ahead..... Certainly...
9. Complaining	I am sorry to say.... I regret to inform you....	Sorry for..... We will take note.....
10. Congratulating	Congratulations.... I must congratulate you.. We would like to congratulate..	Thank you.....

### COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE

1. (Conversation between shop keeper and a customer in a vegetable shop)

ShopKeeper : Hello Madam, what do you want?

Customer : \_\_\_\_\_ . (informs what is needed)

Shop Keeper : How many kilograms of Onions do you need madam?

Customer : \_\_\_\_\_ . What is the price per kilogram? (Mentions quantity)

Shop Keeper : \_\_\_\_\_ .( informs the price)

Customer : just check your account, I am paying the amount through Google pay.

ShopKeeper : Ok madam. I received money. \_\_\_\_\_ . (Expresses gratitude)

Answer: I want onions.

I need five kilograms.

Thirty rupees per KG.

Thank you, madam.

2. ( conversation between a student and his classteacher)

Rabiya .....(seeks permission to enter the office)

Class Teacher ..... What is the matter Rabiya? (gives permission)

Rabiya : Madam, I am suffering from fever from yesterday... Would you please sanction me leave for two days madam?

Class Teacher: ..... (gives permission)

Rabiya: ..... ( expressing gratitude)

**Answer:**

May I come in sir?/could I come in?

Yes, come in.

No problem, you may take leave.

Thank you very much madam.

### **IDIOMS AND PHRASES** Question No.29 [2 Marks]

Idioms and Phrases are group of words which have a different meaning when used together.

Ex. The council suggested that the only way **to get rid** of the criminal was to dismiss the guard.

Get rid of = to free yourself from, to remove someone.

Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate expressions given in brackets.

1. The criminal was asked to run away. But the criminal said that people would \_\_\_\_\_ on him if he did so. He also said that he had \_\_\_\_\_ of working.

(Got out of the way, turn their backs, be hanged)

Answer: turn their backs

Got out of the way

2. Marcus knew that he would win but he didn't want ..... a single vote. All the while Roof weighed down with guilt, pretended .....
- (to be in high spirits, to throw away, pass by)

Answer: to throw away

To be in high spirits

3. Tammana the idea of composing ballads and singing them, to avenge Basavaiah. On the other hand Basavaiah also tried to but could not do so.

(Follow suit, withstanding strains, hit upon)

Answers: hit upon, follow suit

### COHESIVE LINKERS Question No 30

Linkers or linking words are the words which are used to connect words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

Question: Fill in the blanks with the right linker.

1. Japanese are said to be well-mannered\_\_\_\_\_they respect each other's privacy. You can conduct your most confidential business transactions and love-quarrels in public\_\_\_\_\_in perfect privacy. Anybody could listen in\_\_\_\_\_nobody does.\_\_\_\_\_a telephone-receiver is a man's castle in Japan.

(Yet, therefore, but, because)

Answer: because

Yet

But

Therefore

2. Rivalry between Tammana and Basavaiah looked like healthy competition in the beginning. \_\_\_\_\_it rose to such a pitch\_\_\_\_\_they started competing in buying each acre of land in the village.\_\_\_\_\_no land in the village was left for buying. Even then Basavaiah was not happy\_\_\_\_\_he had 200 acres less than Tammana.

(because , finally, gradually, that)

Answer: Gradually

That

Finally

Because

3. Cycling made women independent \_\_\_\_\_ it reduced their dependence on men.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ it gave them a sense of freedom. \_\_\_\_\_ they had to put up with vicious  
 attacks on their character. \_\_\_\_\_ all women in Pudukottai learnt cycling.  
 (Moreover, as, even then, but)

Answer: as  
 Moreover  
 But  
 Even then

**NOTE MAKING** Question No: 31.

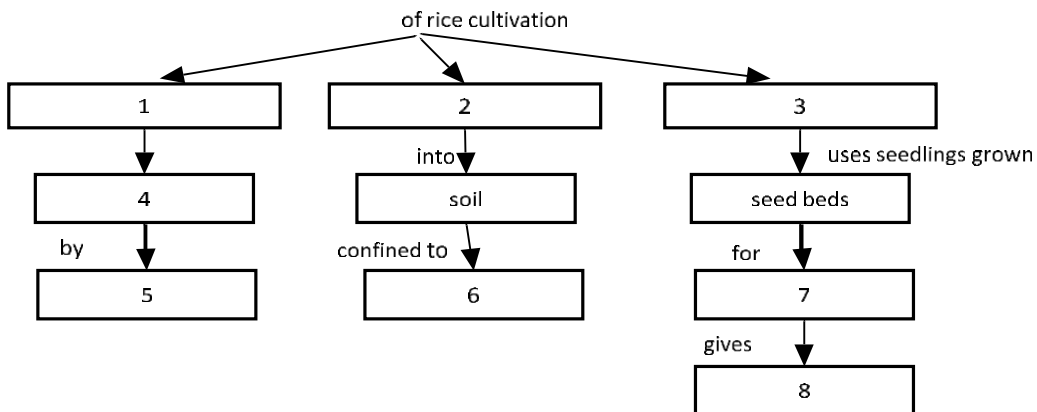
Read the short passage carefully.

Identify the main points.

Remember the essential details.

Fill in the blanks with essential details.

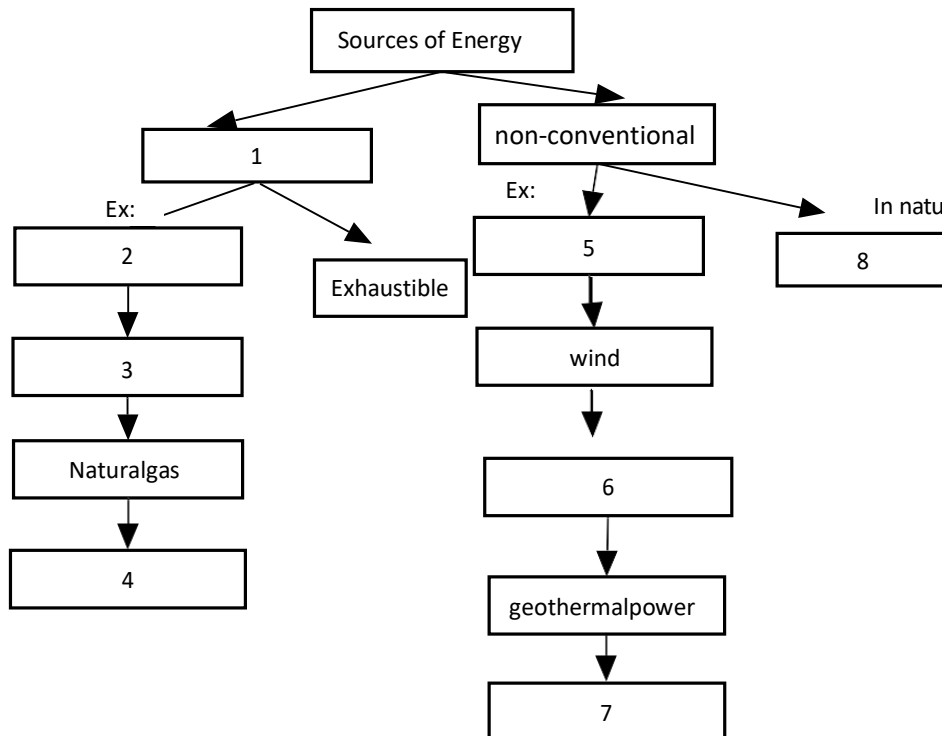
There are three methods of rice cultivation. They are broadcasting, drilling and transplanting. The broadcasting method involves scattering of seeds by hand and it is practised in less fertile hilly areas. In drilling method, seeds are drilled into the soil. This method is confined to peninsular India. The transplanting method uses seedlings grown in seed beds for four weeks. It requires abundant supply of labour and water but gives higher yields.



Answer:

1. broad casting
2. drilling
3. transplanting
4. seeds
5. hand
6. peninsular india
7. weeks
8. higher yields

2. The energy is the primary input in the production of goods and services. The wheels of progress move with the flow of energy. On the basis of their nature, the sources of energy are of two types: conventional and non-conventional. Coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity are the conventional energy sources. These are limited and exhaustible in nature. The sun, wind, tides, geothermal energy and bio-gas are the sources of non-conventional energy. These sources are renewable in nature.



- Answer:
1. Conventional
  2. Coal
  3. Petroleum
  4. Electricity
  5. Sun
  6. Tides
  7. Bio gas
  8. Renewable.



## WRITING A LETTER OF APPLICATION

(Question No: 32 [5 Marks])

Carefully read the advertisement and note down

1. To address
2. Name of the news paper
3. Post/ position
4. Prescribed qualification

1. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Times of India' dated May 24<sup>th</sup> 2021.

(Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

**ROYAL ENFIELD WANTED**

**Receptionist**

Qualification: II PUC with computer knowledge of Kannada, English and Hindi languages is must

Apply immediately to,

The Manager Classic Motors, BB Road, Guttahalli, Bangalore-08

Answer:

XXXX

YYYY

**24<sup>th</sup> May 2021**

**The Manager**

**Classic Motors**

**BB Road, Guttahalli**

**Bangalore 08**

Respected Madam/ Sir,

Sub: Application for the post of a **receptionist**.

Ref: Your advertisement in '**The Times of India**' dated **24<sup>th</sup> May, 2021**.

I am writing to apply for the post of **receptionist** as advertised in the newspaper. I have passed my PUC with a first class. My detailed resume and photocopies of marks cards are enclosed with this letter for your consideration. As I have required qualification and experience, request you to consider me for the post and to oblige.

I look forward to hear from you soon.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

(Signature)

(XXXX)

Encl: i) Resume

ii) Photocopies of marks cards

### Resume

Name: XXXX  
Father's name: AAAA  
Date of Birth/Age: 18 years  
Permanent Address: YYYY  
Nationality: Indian  
Languages Known: kannada, English, Hindi

Educational Qualification:

Name of the Exam	Board/ University	Year of Passing	Marks obtained	Max. marks	subjects
SSLC	SSLC board	2015	421	600	K, E, H, SC, Math, Social
PUC	PU board	2017	422	600	K, E, HEBA

Additional Qualification: Basic and advanced course in computers.

Experience: worked as a receptionist at Jawa Perak showroom from 2018 to march2020.

Hobbies: Reading, Writing Poems

Place: YYYY

Date : 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2021

Sd

XXXX

## **SPEECH WRITING**

**OR**

## **REPORT WRITING (Any one) Question No 33[5 Marks]**

Speech writing: A speech is an oral communication which is usually made in public either on a formal or on an informal occasion.

Remember: speech differs according to the audience that we are speaking to, according to the topic that we are speaking about and acc

**Note:** Study the topic given for speech writing.

Identify the audience and the occasion.

Preferred Structure: **Beginning (Introduction):**

Include the address to the audience.

Introduce the topic that you are going to speak

Mention the occasion

### **Middle (Body):**

Include the details of the subject of speech.

Avoid the repetition of the points.

### **End (Conclusion):**

Include the summary of the main points.

Conclude with a compelling remark.

Say thanks to the audience.

1. You are the secretary of your College Union. You have invited the District Commissioner as the chief guest for the College Day. Based on the following details about him, write a speech in about 100 words to introduce him at the function.

Name : Dr Niranjana

Birth place: Bangalore

Education : M.B.B.S. from Bangalore University I.A.S----- 2005 batch

Profile: Started career as an I.A.S. probationer. Posted as Asst. Commissioner to Haveri-Got the budget sanctioned for city Drinking water project and earned good name. Now D.C. in your town.

**Answer:** Good morning everyone. Respected Principal, beloved teachers, my dear friends, ladies and gentlemen, it gives me immense pleasure to address you. As the secretary of College Union, it is a great honor and privilege to be able to introduce you today's chief guest Dr Nirranjan, on this auspicious occasion of the College Day.

Dr Nirranjan was born in Bangalore and studied in this Garden City only. He received his M.B.B.S. degree from Bangalore University. And he passed I.A.S. in the year 2005. Dr Nirranjan started his career as an I.A.S. probationer. Then posted as an Assistant Commissioner to Haveri. As an Asst. Commissioner he got the budget sanctioned for city drinking water. This was his remarkable achievement and it brought him a good name. He has distinguished himself as a sincere officer. We are very fortunate to have an honest and sincere officer like Dr Nirranjan as our District Commissioner.

I am sure that you will all enjoy his words of wisdom.

Thank you everyone for providing this opportunity

2. Imagine you are the secretary of Eco Club of your college. On the occasion of "World Environment Day" you are required to give a speech on the need for awareness to preserve nature. Based on the following information write a speech in about 100 words.

- need for conservation
- cause of destruction
- depletion of ozone layer
- health hazards.

**Answer:**

Good morning everyone.

Respected Principal, my beloved lecturers and dear friends, as you all know that every year, on 5th June is celebrated as "World Environment Day", it is celebrated to create awareness in order to take a positive environmental action to protect nature and planet earth.

As the secretary of the Eco Club of this institution, I stand before you to present some of my views on the "World Environment Day". Every one of us know the importance of nature. It consists of all living beings on earth, which are mutually dependent on each other. Because of the pollution some birds and animals are on the verge of extinction. So, there is an urgent need for the preservation of nature. The increasing number of vehicles and industries is leading to the excessive release of carbon dioxide. This is not only responsible for the depletion of ozone layer but also causing many health hazards. Man, birds and animals all depend on plants and trees. On this great day I humbly request all of you to plant trees and inspire others to do so. With this, I would like to conclude my speech.

Thank you one and all.

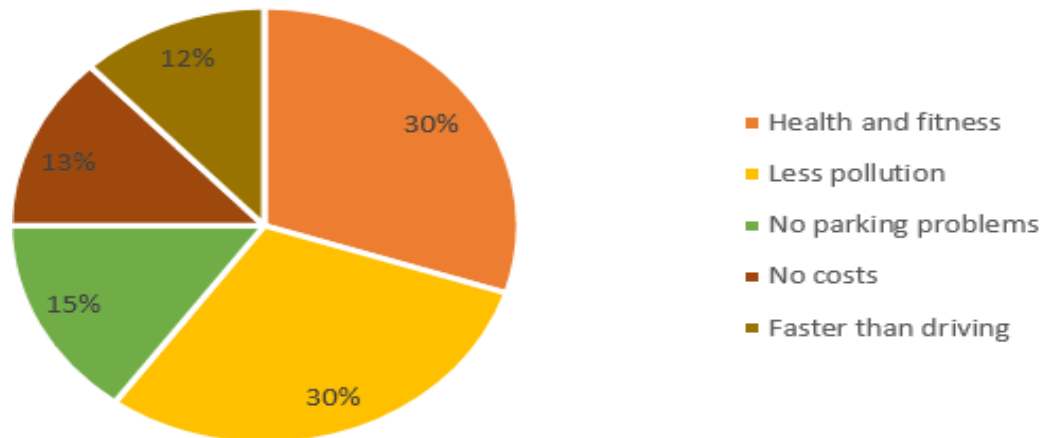
## REPORT WRITING:

It is said that a picture is worth a thousand words. A graph provides an in-depth information about variety of things. They help us to compare and contrast various facts and figures.

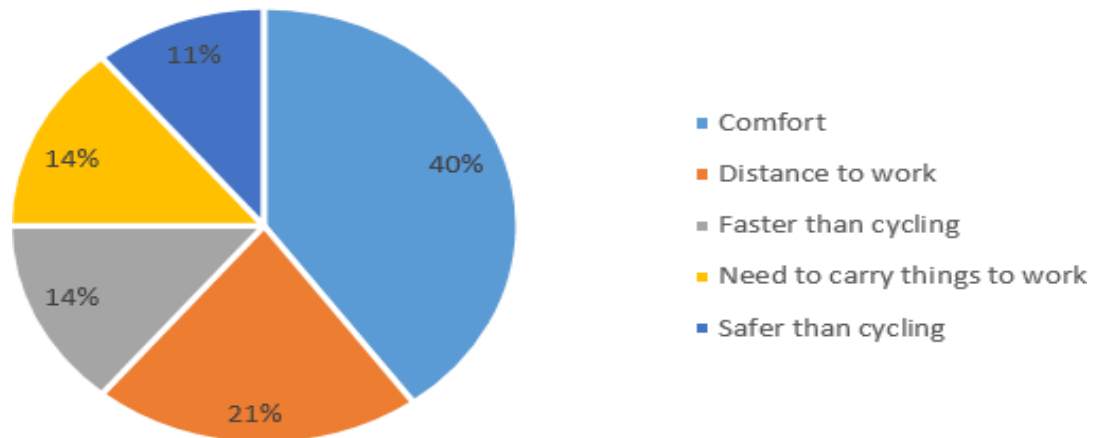
Steps involved: i) Analyze and decide on the tense in which report has to be written.

ii) Note the important details

### Reasons for cycling to work



### Reasons for driving to work



iii) While writing, make sure that each sentence is related to another, and this is possible by using referential words such as 'it', 'this', 'that', etc. are shown in the following pie chart. Using the data, write a report in about 120 words.

**Answer:** In the given pie charts, the first one shows the reasons why some people prefer to cycle to work, and the second gives reasons of those who choose to go to work by car.

The highest percentage (30%) of those who favor cycling say that this is because riding a bicycle to work is healthier than driving. The same number of people, 30% say that they cycle to work because it causes less pollution. 13% of people cycle to work because it is cheaper than driving. Surprisingly, a similar amount of people said that they cycled to work because it is faster than travelling by car. In contrast to this, the percentage who prefer to travel by car because it is more comfortable is 40%. The two least important reasons for going to work by car, with 14% and 11% respectively, is that people need to carry things to work and that it is safer than cycling to work. Finally, 16% say they prefer driving because it is faster than cycling. This contrasts with the cyclists who ride to work because it is faster than driving.

In general, it seems that the majority of people who cycle to work do this for health and environmental reasons. By contrast, those who travel by car want to have a more comfortable journey over longer distances.

### **PRONOUNS** Question No: 34

Definition: Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. Pronouns are used in order to avoid the repetition of nouns.

Personal pronouns	I, We, You, He, She, It, They
Possessive pronouns	My, Our, Your, His, Her, Its, Mine, Ours, yours, Theirs, Hers,
Reflexive pronouns	Myself, Yourself, Himself, Itself.
Interrogative pronouns	Who, Whom, Whose, What, which,
Relative pronouns	Who, That, Which,
Demonstrative pronouns	This, There, That, Those.
Distributive pronouns	Each, Every, Either, Neither.
Indefinite pronouns	Anyone, Anybody, Someone, Somebody, No one, Nobody.

Q. What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

1. Salim took the rare looking bird to his uncle and asked him what kind of bird it was. His uncle examined it and was unable to satisfy Salim's curiosity. He took Salim to W.S.Millard, who was surprised to see such a young boy keen about birds. Millard took Salim and showed him many stuffed birds at the society, where he worked.

Him:..... It:.....who:..... where: .....

2. Hans offered to go with volunteer team which was going back into the sea to rescue the lone survivor who had been left behind. Hans's mother pleaded him not to go, as he was all that she had in the world.

1. which : \_ \_ 2.who : \_

3. Him: \_ \_ \_ 4. She : \_ \_

Answer:

1. Volunteer team
2. Lone survivor
3. Hans
4. Hans' mother

### Arrangement of Jumbled Segments

#### Q. no35

**Note:** Follow word order. Subject (Nouns, Pronouns) and Predicate (Verb, verb phrases/ complement)

Q Rewrite the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence.

1. can't earn /labour /you /stone palaces /by honest You can't earn stone palaces by honest labour.
2. Don Gonzalo/handkerchief /his /used /as a shoe brush Don Gonzalo used his handkerchief as a shoe brush
3. another shilling / got up / gave / Roof / each man / again / and Roof got up again and gave each man another shilling.