KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN- LUCKNOW REGION

STUDY MATERIAL

ENGLISH CORE

CLASS XII

ACADEMIC SESSION 2010-11

PATRON

MR RANVIR SINGH
OFFG. ASSTTT COMMISSIONER

CO-ORDINATOR
DR(MRS) UMA SIVARAMAN
EDUCATION OFFICER

ASSOCIATE CO-ORDINATORS
MR J P N DWIVEDI
PRINCIPAL
KV NEW CANTT ALLAHABAD

MRS NOMITA WILSON
PRINCIPAL
KV IIM LUCKNOW

MR D.K.DWIVEDI
PRINCIPAL
K.V. NO. 1 AFS CHAKERI KANPUR

RESOURCE PERSONS

1. MRS RITU PURI  PGT (ENGLISH) KV AMC LUCKNOW
2. MRS V LAWRENCE PGT(ENGLISH)KV SGPGI LUCKNOW
3. MRS USHA UPADHYAY PGT(ENGLISH) KV GOMTI NAGAR
4. MR S.K.SAXENA PGT (ENGLISH)   KV IIM   LUCKNOW
5. MRS MANJU SRIVASTAVA  PGT (ENGLISH)   KV IIM   LUCKNOW
6. MR SUDIP BAJPALI PGT (ENGLISH) KV IIT KANPUR
7. MS PALLAVI PGT (ENGLISH) KV CANTT KANPUR

EXAMINATION SPECIFICATION
CLASS XII

Time- 3 Hours                                              Marks: 100

Unit wise weightage

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<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Areas of Learning</th>
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<td>Section A</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(i) Flamingo</td>
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SECTION-A

Reading unseen Passages and Note-making 20 Marks .

Two unseen passages with a variety of questions including 03 marks for vocabulary such as word formation and inferring meaning and 05 marks for note-making.

The total length of the two passages will be between 950-1200 words. The passages will include two of the following:
(a) **Factual Passages** e.g. instructions, descriptions, reports.
(b) **Discursive passage** involving opinion e.g. argumentative, persuasive or interpretative text.
(c) **Literary passage** e.g. extract from fiction, drama, poetry, essay or biography

**Summary - Class XII**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Unseen Passages</th>
<th>No. of words</th>
<th>Testing Areas</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>600-700</td>
<td>Short answer type questions to test local, global and inferential comprehension vocabulary</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vocabulary</td>
<td>3 Total 09+3=12</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>350-500</td>
<td>Note making in an appropriate format Abstraction</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3 Total 05+3=08</td>
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A passage of about 600-700 words carrying 12 marks and another passage of about 350-500 words carrying 08 marks
1. A passage to test reading comprehension. The passage can be literary, factual or discursive. The length of the passage should be between 600-700 words. 12
2. A shorter passage of 350-500 words for note-making and abstraction. 08

**SECTION B**

**Advanced Writing Skills**

3. **One** out of two short compositions of not more than 50 words 5 each e.g. advertisement and notices, designing or drafting posters, writing formal and informal invitations and replies.
4. A report or a factual description based on verbal input provided 10 (one out of two) (100-125 words)
5. Writing **one** out of two letters based on verbal input. 10

Letter types include:
(a) business or official letters (for making enquiries, registering complaints, asking for and giving information, placing orders and sending replies):
(b) letters to the editor (giving suggestions on an issue)
(c) application for a job
6. One out of two compositions based on visual and/or verbal input 10 (150-200 words). Output may be descriptive or argumentative in nature such as an article, or a speech.

SECTION C
Text Books
Marks
Prescribed Books: Flamingo 30

7. One out of two extracts based on poetry from the text to 4 test comprehension and appreciation
8. Three out of four short questions from the poetry section to 6 test local and global comprehension of text.
9. Five short answer questions based on the lessons from 10 prescribed text. (2x5)
10. One out of two long answer type questions based on the text 10 to test global comprehension and extrapolation beyond the set text. (Expected word limit about 125-150 words each)

Vistas 15
11. One out of two long answer type question based on Supplementary 7 Reader to test comprehension and extrapolation of theme, character and incidents (Expected word limit about 125-150 words)
12. Four short answer questions from the Supplementary Reader (2x4) 8

Prescribed Books

READING SECTION- PASSAGES FOR COMPREHENSION AND NOTE MAKING

IMPORTANT TIPS TO BE FOLLOWED BY STUDENTS

The following TIPS are suggested for attempting questions Section-wise
1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: 12

IMPACT OF RISING PRICES

1. Prices of food products and commodities are going up, with inflation figures released on Friday (11 April 2008) at a 59-week record high of 6.68 per cent. Seven Straight weeks of rising prices have burnt holes in quite a few pockets and with inflation showing little signs of cooling off, relief for the consumer could be some time in coming.

2. The Government has admitted that rising food prices would make the task of containing inflation a more difficult exercise and may hurt economic growth and reform processes, but ruled out any "blind controls" to rein in the increasing rates.
Wholesale prices-based inflation has already touched over a three-year high of seven per cent and various think tanks—IMF, ADB and Prime Minister's Advisory Council—have projected a moderation in economic growth for this fiscal. However, Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh said the situation cannot be resolved by returning to an era of "blind controls" and by depressing agriculture's terms of trade as it would hurt farmers' welfare as well as the long-term growth of economy.

Unconnected as they might appear, price rise might deal another blow to the India-US nuclear agreement as the rising inflation graph, with its adverse political fallout, could sap the Manmohan Singh government's will to push the contentious deal. The deal, already on the backburner with foreign minister Pranab Mukherjee essentially presenting a "no progress" report on the UPA-Left deadlock, could slip further off the agenda as price rise threatens to tarnish, the Budget's "feel good" factor. The pro-deal quarters had hoped that the government would be able to seize the initiative with the Rs 60,000 crore mega farm loan waiver and tax breaks coupled with aggressive positioning on minority issues and salary hikes for large constituencies like central employees. But this leverage is now being swiftly undercut by galloping inflation.

Senior Congress sources said that price situation had only added to a muddled political scenario. There were no clear gains for the party or UPA with the overall picture appearing "fragmented". This meant that no party or coalition looked well placed to emerge at the front of the pack. It is quite clear to the Congress leadership that taking the deal forward will mean breaking up with the Left. This was evident enough even though CPM was itself not well placed to face elections any time soon. But the uncertainty over the electoral returns of a confrontation with its "Red" supporters has inhibited Congress from any adventurism.

"This is not the time to break alliances," said a member of the Congress core group. The price rise factor is hurting Congress' allies in UPA and Left. In both West Bengal and Kerala, incumbent Left governments will not find it easy to blame the Centre for rising food expenses. UPA partners are also not keen on any move which introduces instability into ties with Left and affects the ruling coalition's grip at the Centre.

Some Congress leaders feel that the current situation does not give the Opposition NDA much of an advantage. But they do admit that BJP, despite its in-house distractions over blame games being played out over the Kandahar hijack, has still managed to derive some traction. The potential of price rise to play spoiler had been demonstrated in last year's municipal elections in Delhi and assembly polls in Punjab and Uttarakhand.

What is also worrying for the Congress leadership is that regional parties could be growing at the expense of the party in several states. The incumbency cycle may see parties like TDP, INLD, AGP and AIADMK make gains while others like BSP prove to be voter stealers. All this even as Congress finds itself locked out of major states like UP and Bihar. The reckoning in the Congress is that it will not be able to do without the Left in any future permutation at the Centre.

1.1 Answer the following questions briefly:

(a) What is the impact of rising prices on common man? Why is there no immediate hope of relief? 2
(b) How would rising prices hamper inflation-control? What will be its impact on Indian economy? 2
(c) What suggestions were offered to resolve the situation? Why did the Prime
Minister rule them out? 2
(d) How would the Indo-US nuclear deal fare? Why?
2
(e) How has the price situation affected the political scenario?
1

1.2 Find words in the above passage which convey similar meaning as the following:
3
(a) The ability to influence what people do. {Para 5}
(b) A willingness to take risks in order to gain something. {Para 7}
(c) Forming an obligation or duty. {Para 10}

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

You may never want to fly kites to keep away evil spirits, as the Chinese have done for centuries or to make rain, as the Tibetans did, but some more modern and western uses may tempt you to try experimenting yourself along similar lines. The most widespread use of kites in modern times has been for meteorological investigations. Everybody knows about how Benjamin Franklin, the great American scholar and statesman sent a kite up in 1752 during a thunderstorm to prove that lightning was caused by electricity. He produced sparks at ground level from a key hung on the wet line as the current flowed down it. (Do not under any circumstances think of trying this yourself). A second investigator repeated Franklin’s experiment shortly afterwards and was killed.

By sending up instruments on kites it has been possible to make readings of air pressure, temperature, speed, direction and humidity. Although thermometers had been sent up long before, it was not until 1894, that a self-reading thermometer—a thermograph—was sent up by kite.

The army, navy and air force have used kites in various ways for decades. Another Korean version of the invention of the kite tells how a general used one to carry a line across a stream. This line then formed the basis of a bridge. Lines are still occasionally flown from point to point in this way, using kites. At sea, kites have often been used to carry a line to distressed ships in rough weather.

Kites—especially box and bow kites—have been used as gunnery targets. They are easy to make and cheap to use and will stand quite a lot of punishment before they cease to fly. Apart from their use as targets, kites have been used by the army to fly flags, for aerial photography over enemy trenches, for suspending flares over targets, during night-fighting, for carrying man over enemy lines, for dragging torpedos, etc., to a target area. They have been used by both military and civil authorities for raising, transmitting and receiving aerials to obtain improved wireless reception. As a matter of fact, the first long distance short wave transmission of all, made use of an aerial flown on a kite. When Marconi made the famous transatlantic transmission he raised his receiving aerial some 400 feet on a kite. Never fly an aerial in stormy weather or when there are cumulus clouds about.

During the last war the R.A.F. developed ‘a kite flare’ as part of survival equipment for airmen forced down at sea. When airborne the kite was attached to a special shock absorber which was fixed to the dinghy. It was stated that provided there was a 6 m.p.h. wind, the kites would stay aloft indefinitely.

Some of these kites were brought to Australia and sent to the 6th Australian Division in 1944 for trials to determine whether they were of use in jungle warfare, especially in defining locations. After experiments, the authorities decided that they were of no value for this purpose.
2.1 On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, in points only, using recognisable abbreviations (Minimum four), wherever necessary. Use a format you consider suitable. Supply a suitable title to it. 5

2.2 Make a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. 3

(UNSOULVED PASSAGE) SET-2

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Call it a blessing or a curse of Mother Nature, we have to breathe in over 10,000 litres of air in a day (more than four million litres in a year) to remain alive. By making it essential for life, God has wished that we try to keep the air we breathe clean. Everyone can see the food that is not clean and perhaps refrain from eating it, but one cannot stop breathing even if one can feel the air to be polluted.

Several harmful and noxious substances can contaminate the air we breathe. Generally, much is said and written about outdoor air pollution, most of which is due to vehicular and industrial exhausts.

Given the fact that most of us spend over 90% of our time indoors, it is most important to recognise, that the air we breathe in at home or in offices can be polluted. It can be a cause of ill-health. Air pollutants that are generally present in very low concentrations can assume significance in closed ill-ventilated places.

The indoor air pollution can lead to allergic reactions and cause irritation to the skin, the eyes and the nose. But as is logical to assume, the brunt of insult by pollutants is borne by the lungs. It can lead to the development of fresh breathing problems, especially in those who have allergic tendencies, or it can worsen the existing respiratory illnesses like asthma and bronchitis.

There can be several sources of indoor air pollution. Tobacco smoke is one of the most important air pollutants in closed places. "Passive smoking" or environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) pollution can lead to all the harmful effects of tobacco smoking seen in the smokers in their non-smoking companions. ETS as a health hazard has been unequivocally proven and is also getting social recognition now. One can occasionally see signs displaying the all-important message: "Your smoking is injurious to my health" in offices and homes. The children of smoking parents are among the worst affected persons.

The exposure of young children to ETS leads to increased respiratory problems and hospital admissions as compared to non-exposed children. Several studies, including those done at the PGI, have shown an increased risk of lung cancer among women exposed to passive smoking. ETS also worsens the existing lung diseases like asthma and bronchitis. It may be responsible for the development of asthma in children.

The next most important source of indoor air pollution is the allergens. House dust mites (HDM) are very small insects not visible to the naked eye and are the commonest source of allergy in the house. They are ubiquitous and thrive in a warm and moist atmosphere. They breed very fast and are very difficult to eradicate. Modern houses present ample breeding spaces for them in the form of carpets, curtains, mattresses, pillows, etc.

Exposure to HDM can be prevented by the frequent washing of linen and by encasing the mattresses and pillows in a non-permeable cover. Pets form an important part of life for some of us. But they can add plenty of allergens to our indoor atmosphere. Cats are notorious for doing this. Fine particles from feline fur can remain stuck to the
upholstery and carpets for a long time even after the removal of the animal and lead to the worsening of asthma, and skin allergies. Fortunately, owing to religious and social customs cats are not very popular pets in India. Dogs, however, are quite popular and can be as troublesome. Pets should be kept out of the bedrooms and washed frequently. To remove the fur particles one has to use vacuum cleaners as the ordinary broom and mop are not effective.

Moulds, fungi and several other micro-organisms thrive in damp conditions and can lead to allergies as well as infections. Humidifiers in the air-conditioning plants provide an ideal environment for certain types of bacteria and have led to major outbreaks of pneumonia. It is important to clean regularly the coolers, air-conditioners and damp areas of the house such as cupboards, lofts, etc. to minimise this risk.

Toxic gases can also pollute the indoor environment. Biomass fuels (wood, cow dung, dried plants) and coal, if burned inside, can lead to severe contamination by carbon monoxide (CO). The poor quality of stoves and other cooking or heating appliances that cause incomplete combustion of LPG can also lead to the emission of CO or nitrogen dioxide. Formaldehyde (a gas) can be released from adhesives that are used for fixing carpets, upholstery and also in making plywood and particleboard.

The gases are very toxic in high concentrations as may be encountered during industrial accidents, but even in very minimal amounts, as may be prevalent in homes and offices, they can cause irritation to the skin or the eyes, rashes, headache, dizziness and nausea. Improving the ventilation is an important preventive measure, besides trying to eliminate the source that may not be always feasible.

Other indoor pollutants are toxic chemicals like cleansing agents, pesticides, paints, solvents and inferior-quality personal-care products, especially aerosols. Very old crumbling pipes, boilers, insulation or false roofing can also be important sources. Asbestos is a hazardous product that can cause cancer in humans.

It is important to realise that the air we breathe at home may not be clean always and we must try to eliminate the source of pollution. We should give due consideration to ventilation.

1.1 Answer the following questions briefly:

(a) What is essential for our life? How?

(b) Why should we pay attention to the quality of air we breathe indoor?

(c) Name eight important sources of indoor air pollution.

(d) What do you understand by ETS? How is it harmful? Give two instances.

(e) How can the risk of allergies be minimised?

1.2 Find words in the above passage which convey similar meaning as the following:

(a) make impure (Para 2)

(b) clearly and unmistakably (Para 5)

(c) devices for keeping the air moist in a room (Para 9)
Occasional self-medication has always been part of normal living. The making and selling of drugs has a long history and is closely linked, like medical practice itself, with belief in magic. Only during the last hundred years or so has the development of scientific techniques made the diagnosis possible. The doctor is now able to follow up the correct diagnosis of many illnesses—with specific treatment of their causes. In many other illnesses of which the causes remain unknown, he is still limited, like the unqualified prescribe^ to the treatment of symptoms. The doctor is trained to decide when to treat symptoms only and when to attack the cause. This is the essential difference between medical prescribing and self-medication.

The advance of technology has brought about much progress in some fields of medicine, including the development of scientific drug therapy. In many countries public health organisation is improving and peoples' nutritional standards have risen. Parallel with such beneficial trends are two which have an adverse effect. One is the use of high pressure advertising by the pharmaceutical industry which has tended to influence both patients and doctors and has led to the overuse of drugs generally. The other is the emergence of the sedentary society with its faulty ways of life: lack of exercise, over-eating, unsuitable eating, insufficient sleep, excessive smoking and drinking. People with disorders arising from faulty habits such as these, as well as from unhappy hips, often resort to self-medication and so add the taking of pharmaceuticals to the list. Advertisers go to great lengths to catch this market. Clever advertising, aimed at chronic sufferers who will try anything because doctors have not been able to cure them, can induce such faith in a preparation, particularly if steeply priced, a very real effect in some people. Advertisements are also aimed at people suffering from mild complaints such as simple colds and coughs which clear up by themselves within a short time. These are the main reasons, why laxatives, indigestion-remedies, painkillers, cough-mixtures, tonics, vitamin and iron tablets, nose drops, ointments and many other preparations are found in quantity in many households. It is doubtful whether taking these things ever improves a person's health, it may even make it worse. Worse, because the preparation may contain unsuitable ingredients; worse because the taker may become dependent on them; worse because they might be taken in excess; worse because they may cause poisoning, and worst of all because symptoms of some serious underlying cause may be asked and, therefore, medical help may not be sought. Self-diagnosis is a greater danger than self-medication.

2.1 On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, in points only, using headings and sub-headings. Also use recognizable abbreviations, wherever necessary (Minimum four).
Supply an appropriate title to it 5

2.2 Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.
1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Today's woman is a highly self-directed person, alive to the sense of her dignity and the importance of her functions in the private domestic domain and the public domain of the world of work. Women are rational approach, careful in handling and want to do things as best as possible. The Fourth World Conference men held in Beijing in September 1995 had emphasised that no enduring solution of society's most threatening social, economic and political problems could be found without the participation and empowerment of the women. The 1995 World Summit for Social Development had also emphasised the pivotal role of women in eradicating poverty and mending the social fabric. The Constitution of India had conferred on women equal rights and opportunities—political, social, educational and of employment with men. Because of oppressive traditions, superstitions, exploitation and corruption a majority of women are not allowed to enjoy the rights and opportunities bestowed on them. One of the major reasons for this state of affairs is the lack of literacy and awareness among women. Education is the main instrument through which we can narrow down the prevailing inequality and accelerate the process of economic and political change in the status of women.

The role of women in a society is very important. Women's education is the key to a better life in the future. A recent World Bank study says that educating girls is not a charity; it is good economics and if developing is are to eradicate poverty, they must educate the girls. The report says that the economic and social returns on investments in education for the girls are substantial and probably greater than those for boys. As the female population forms half of the national population, the poor performance on the front of female literacy considerably affects the human development index of the nation. Society would progress only if the status of women is respected and the presence of an educated woman in the family would ensure education of the family itself. Education and empowerment of women are closely related. It is a paradox and although women constitute half of the Indian population and supposedly enjoy a high position in the family as also in society, not much attention has been paid to give them the benefit of education. Women's education has not received due care and attention from planners and policy makers. The national Commission for Women had rightly pointed out that even after 50 years of Independence; women continue to be treated as the single-largest group of backward citizens of India. The role of women rail development has not been fully understood nor has it been given its full weight in the struggle to eliminate poverty, hunger, injustice and inequality at the national level. Even when we are at the old of the 21st century, our society still discriminates against women in matters of their rights and privileges and prevents them from participating in the process of national and societal progress, is committees and commissions have been constituted before and after the independence to evaluate ogress in women's education and to suggest ways and means to enhance the status of women. The s literacy rate has gone up in the 20th century from 0.6 per cent in 1901 to 39.29 per cent in 1991 but still possesses the largest number of illiterate women in the world. According to 1991 census the number of illiterate women in the country from seven years and above is 202.14 million—60.6 per cent of the total illiterate population in the country. There are 70 districts in the country having female literacy 20 per cent. The female literacy Index for the year 1991 shows that there are eight states which fall the national average. The most populous states of the country (UP, MP, Bihar and Rajasthan) the category of most backward states as far as female literacy is concerned.

The prevailing cultural norms of gender behaviour and the perceived domestic and reproductive roles of women tend to affect the education of the girls. Negative attitude towards sending girls to schools, restrictions on mobility especially after puberty, early marriage, poverty and illiteracy of parents affects the girls’ participation in education. Today nobody can deny the need for women’s education but still some persons feel that providing education for girls
is a luxury which only the rich can afford. The gender bias existing in society has a direct bearing on many aspects of the education system. To overcome discriminatory attitude towards women and to improve their status in society, grassroot awakening is needed.

Women's political empowerment got a big boost with the Panchayati Raj Act of 1993, which gave them 30 percent reservation in village panchayats, block samities and Zila parishads throughout the country. A National Commission for Women was also set up in 1992 to act as a lobby for women's issues. At the recently-held Global Interparliamentary Conference in New Delhi, the then Prime Minister, Mr. H.D. Deve Gowda, declared that the government was formulating a national policy on empowerment of women to make gender equality a reality. He termed the bill to reserve 33 per cent seats in legislatures for women as a revolutionary step. But he also said laws alone could not lead to social transformation. Several delegates demanded that the women should be associated with all decision-making bodies starting from the grassroots to the national levels, educational system is the only institution which can counteract the deep foundations of inequality of is that are built in the minds of people through the socialisation process. Education is the most important instrument of human resource development. Educational system should be used to revolutionise the traditional attitudes and inculcate new values of equality. Deep foundations of equality should be built in the minds le people.

1.1 Answer the following questions briefly:

(a) What are the two attributes of a modern woman?

(b) Why is women's participation and empowerment considered necessary?

(c) What are the two benefits ensuing from education of girls?

(d) What factors have affected the education of girls?

(e) How can the women empowerment help the community?

1.2 Find words in the above passage which convey a similar meaning as the following:

(a) field of activity

(b) thing that is expensive and enjoyable, but not essential

(c) fix firmly in somebody's mind especially by repetition.

(UNSOLVED PASSAGES FOR NOTE MAKING) Level -3

SET-3

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Distance education is second chance education. There was a 61-year-old grandmother in my class who wanted to specialize in literature. And the 72-year-old Sanskrit poet—who wanted to compare the two literatures. The illustrations are innumerable. Many, of course, join for mundane reasons: Promotions in their jobs, better jobs or better marketability in the job/marriage market. But all these students have one thing in common—they came to study because they want to and most were earning to pay for it.
Distance education has come to stay. It does not replace the formal system of education. But it has certainly come of age in India. It is no longer confined to sending lesson packets to the students. Its parameters have been widening. Increasingly the stress is falling on the underlying principle that learning is a two-way process. This interaction has been encouraged by the process of response from the students to each lesson. Increasingly more and more classes, or what is termed personal contact programmes, are being held.

Today, distance education is at the threshold of a major revolution. The electronic media is going to change the face of this system of education in the years to come in the form of audio and video aids. The students can "attend" the lecture at a time of his convenience. Some of the discussions of the teachers are recorded—the student can either make use of it in the library or get blank cassettes and get them recorded (free of cost). The possibilities here are immense. Students come often and get the "useful" cassettes recorded. Gradually, we are also moving into the arena of video films.

It is a common sight for a distance education teacher to see a student with a suit-case come in the class, unlike their young counterparts many of whom come to the classroom either to oblige the parents or appease the teacher. The disciplined and motivated group of the distance students necessarily brings out the best in the teachers and one has often taught hour long classes of more than 200 students in pin-drop silence. As soon as the lecture is over they rush forth for their individual queries and problems. Not surprisingly very often they have won top positions in the university merit lists.

But the distance education is no longer merely second chance education. The education system is closely linked to society. Over the years distance education has come to serve an important social purpose. Along with the proverbial population explosion, there has been an explosion of ambition. Everyone is clamouring for degrees because jobs remain linked to degrees. Higher education is cheap keeping with the goals of a welfare state. So everyone wants to go in for higher education.

Distance education is also fulfilling a social purpose and acting as a safety valve for the well being of our social fabric. The next logical question is of jobs for these degree holders. In the present system, the formal of education is generating far too many degree holders chasing too few jobs. Whereas many of the correspondence students are employed, self-employed, partially employed or married!

There are good, bad and indifferent colleges, so also the distance education institutions, here are many institutes with well equipped libraries, audio and video cells, and sufficient number of teachers, institutes are serving the cause of education. They do not make financial profits and in fact are subsidised by the parent university, sometimes the rate of subsidy being as high as 60 per cent of the expenditure. There can be no two opinions about checking the dilution of standards effectively and immediately. Commercialisation of distance education—nay of all education—must stop.

2.1 Answer the following questions briefly:
   (a) Read the above passage and make notes in points only using abbreviations wherever necessary. 5
   (b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. Also give a suitable title to it. 3
1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

1. While there is no denying that the world loves a winner. It is important that you recognise the signs of stress in your behaviour, and be healthy enough to enjoy your success. Stress can strike anytime, in a fashion that may leave you unaware of its presence in your life. While a certain amount of pressure is necessary for performance, it is important to be able to recognise your individual threshold. For instance, there are some individuals who accept competition in a healthy fashion. There are others who collapse into weeping wrecks before an exam, or on comparing marksheets and finding that their mates have scored better.

2. It is a body reaction to any demands or changes in its internal and external environment. Whenever there is a change in the external environment such as temperature, pollutants, humidity and working conditions, it leads to stress. In these days of competition when a person makes up his mind to surpass what has been achieved by others, leading to an imbalance between demands and resources, it causes psycho-social stress. It is a part and parcel of everyday life.

3. Stress has a different meaning depending on the stage of life you’re in. The loss of a toy or a reprimand from the parents might create a stress shock in a child. An adolescent who fails an examination may feel as if everything has been lost and life has no further meaning. In an adult, the loss of his or her companion, job or professional failure may appear as if there is nothing more to be achieved.

4. Such signs appear in the attitude and behaviour of the individual, as muscle tension in various parts of the body, palpitation and high blood pressure, indigestion and hyperacidity and ultimately in self-destructive behaviour such as eating and drinking too much, smoking excessively, relying on tranquillisers, trembling, shaking, nervous blinking, dryness of throat and mouth and difficulty in swallowing.

5. The professional under stress behaves as if he is a perfectionist followed by depression, lethargy, weakness for further work. Periodic mood shifts also indicate the stress status of students, executives and professionals.

6. In a study sponsored by World Health Organisation and carried out by Harvard School of Public Health, the global burden of diseases and injury indicated that stress diseases and accidents are going to be the major killers in 2020.

7. The ischaemic heart diseases and neurological depression, both stress diseases, are going to rank first and second in 2020. Road traffic accidents are going to be the third largest killers. These accidents are also an indicator of psycho-social stress in a fast-moving society. Other stress diseases like ulcers, hypertension and neuronal disorders including insomnia have assumed epidemic proportions in modern societies.

8. A person behaves in different ways in stress but the common ones are—flight; fight and flow. Depending upon the nature of stress and capability of the person, the three responses can be elegantly chosen to cope up with the stress so that stress does not damage the system and become distress.

9. When stress crosses the threshold peculiar to an individual, it deteriorates his performance capacity. Frequent jumps over that threshold may result in a syndrome called chronic fatigue in which a
person feels lethargic, disinterested and is not easily motivated to achieve anything. This may make the person mentally undecided, confused and accident prone as well. Sudden exposure to un-nerving stress may also result in a loss of memory.

10 The best technique is self inner control. This arises by having faith in oneself, on the usefulness of the job he is doing and on any superpower who would deliver the result of the effort made.

There are many stress modifiers or stress busters. Some of these are diet and massage from Naturopathy, food supplements and herbs from herbal medicine. Hobbies and relaxation techniques, Homeopathy and Modern medicine. Physical exercise and dance movements are excellent stress modifiers.

Answer the following questions briefly:

a) What is stress? What factors lead to stress?

b) Does the age of a person have any impact on stress levels? How/How not?

c) What are the symptoms or signs by which a person can recognise he is under stress?

d) What are the different diseases a person gets due to stress?

e) How can a person cope with stress?

Find words in the above passage which convey similar meaning as the following:

1. person whose physical or mental health has been seriously damaged. (Para 1)
2. inactivity; apathy (Para 5)
3. limit (Para 9)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Whether work should be placed among the causes of happiness or among the causes of unhappiness may perhaps be regarded as a doubtful question. There is certainly much work which is exceedingly irksome, and excess of work is always very painful. However, work is not to most people less painful than idleness. There are in work all grades, from mere relief of tedium up to the profoundest delights, according to the nature of the work and the abilities of the worker. Most of the work that most people have to do is not in itself interesting, but even such work has certain great advantages. To begin with, it fills a good hours of the day without the need of deciding what one shall do. Most people, when they are left free to fill their own time according to their own choice are at a loss to think of anything sufficiently pleasant to be worth doing. And whatever they decide on, they are troubled by the feeling that something else would have been pleasanter. To be able, to fill leisure intelligently is the last product of civilisation and at present very few people have reached this level. Moreover, the exercise of choice is in itself tiresome. Except to people with unusual initiative it is positively agreeable to be told what to do at each hour of the day, provided the orders are not too unpleasant. Most of the idle rich suffer unspeakable boredom as the price of their freedom from drudgery. At times they may find relief by hunting big game in Africa or by flying round the world, but the number of such sensations is limited, especially after youth is past. Accordingly, the more intelligent rich men work nearly as hard as if they were poor. Work, therefore, is desirable first and foremost as a preventive of boredom, for the
boredom that a man feels when he is doing something out of compulsion; though uninteresting work is as boring as having nothing to do. With this advantage of work another is associated, namely that it makes holidays much more delicious when they come. Provided a man does not have to work so hard as to impair his vigour, he is likely to find far more zest in his free time than an idle man could possibly find. The second advantage of most paid work and some of unpaid work is that it gives chances of success and opportunities for ambition. In most work, success is measured by income and while our capitalistic society continues, this is inevitable. However dull work may be, it becomes bearable, if it is a means of building up a reputation. Continuity of purpose is one of the most essential ingredients of happiness and that comes chiefly through their work.

1. On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, in points only, using headings and sub-headings. Also use recognisable abbreviations, wherever necessary (minimum four). Supply an appropriate title to it. Use a suitable format.

2. Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

For Level-2

SET-2

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

When plastic waste is burnt, a complex weave of toxic chemicals are released. Breaking down polyvinyl chloride (PVC)—used for packaging, toys and coating electrical wires—produces dioxin, an organ chlorine which belongs to the family of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). A recent Dioxin Assessment Report brought out by the United States Environment Protection Agency (USEPA) says the risk of getting cancer from dioxin is ten times higher than reported by the agency in 1994. Yet the Delhi government is giving the green signal to a gasification project which will convert garbage into energy without removing plastic waste. Former transport minister Rajendra Gupta, the promoter of this project, says this is not necessary.

He claims no air pollution will be caused and that the ash produced can be used as manure. An earlier waste-to-energy project set up in Timarpur failed. The new one, built with Australian assistance, will cost Rs 200 crore. It will generate 25 megawatts of power and gobble 1,000 tonnes of garbage every day.

"Technologies like gasification are a form of incineration," says Madhumita Dutta, central coordinator, with Toxics. Link, New Delhi. Incineration merely transfers hazardous waste from a solid form to air, water and ash, she points out.

Toxins produced during incineration include acidic gases, heavy metals as well as dioxins and furans. "The 'manure' will be hazardous and a problem to dispose," says Dutta.

Municipal solid waste contains a mix of plastics. Breaking down this waste emits hydrochloric acid which attacks the respiratory system, skin and eyes, resulting in coughing, vomiting and nausea.

Polyethylene generates volatile compounds like formaldehyde and
acetaldehyde, both suspected carcinogenic. Breathing styrene from polystyrene can cause leukaemia. Polyurethane is associated with asthma. Dioxin released by PVC is a powerful hormone disrupter and causes birth defects and reproductive problems. There is no threshold dose to prevent it and our bodies have no defence against it.

"Even the best run incinerators in the world have to deal with stringent norms, apart from contaminated filters and ash, making them hugely expensive to operate," says Dutta. In Germany, air pollution devices accounted for two-thirds the cost of incineration. Despite such efforts, the European Dioxin Inventory noted that the input of dioxin into the atmosphere was the highest from incineration.

"India does not have the facility to test dioxin and the cost of setting one up is prohibitively expensive," says Dutta.

Besides, Indian garbage has a low calorific content of about 800 cal/kg, since it has high moisture and requires additional fuel to burn. Toxics Link calculates that the electricity generated from such technology will cost between Rs 5-7 per unit, which is six times higher than conventional energy. India has chosen a dioxin preventive route and burning of chlorinated plastics is prohibited under Municipal Solid Waste and Biomedical Rules.

Nearly 80 per cent of Indian garbage is recyclable or compostable. Resident associations, the informal sector and the municipal corporation can make Delhi's garbage disappear in a sustainable manner. "Instead, the government promotes end of pipeline solutions," says Dutta.

**Answer the following questions briefly:**

a) Which toxic chemical is released on burning plastic waste? How is it harmful?  

b) What is the aim of waste-to-energy project? What is likely to happen during incineration?  

c) How will burning plastic adversely impact the health of citizens?  

d) What two arguments are advanced against the use of incinerators?  

e) Why would gasification of waste prove a wasteful luxury in India? 

**Find words in the above passage which mean the same as each of the following:**

1. waste material
2. Swallow
3. traditional or customary

**FOR LEVEL -2 (SET – 2)**

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The third great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given us powers fit for the Gods yet we use them like small children.
For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants. Yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after the waiting upon machines. And the machines are very stern masters. They must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work or burst with rage and blow up and spread ruin and destruction all round them. So we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines and a time may come when they will rule us altogether just as we rule the animals.

And this brings me to the point at which I asked, what we do with all the time which the machines have saved for us and the new energy they have given us? On the whole, it must be admitted, we do very little. For the most part we use our time and energy to make more and better machines which will give us still more time and still more energy and what are we to do with them? The answer I think is that we should try to become more civilized. For the machines themselves and the power which the machines have given us, are not civilization but aids to civilization. But you will remember that we agreed at the beginning that being civilized meant making and liking beautiful things, thinking freely and living rightly and maintaining justice equally between man and man. Man has a better chance today to do these things than he ever had before; he has more time, more energy, less to fear and less to fight against. If he will give his time and energy which his machines have won for him to making more beautiful things, to finding out more and more about the Universe, to removing the causes of quarrels between nations, to discovering how to prevent poverty, then I think our civilization would undoubtedly be the greater, as it would be more lasting than it has ever been.

2.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage make notes on it, using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Use a format you consider suitable. Supply a suitable title.

2.2 Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words.
electron microscopy take weeks.

"We are taking all possible precautions and tackling the disease with the seriousness it deserves," says Health Minister Sushma Swaraj. But, as the Canadian situation has shown, even the best efforts may not be enough. The World Health Organisation recently added Toronto to the list of Hong Kong, Beijing and two Chinese provinces as places travellers should avoid because they "have a high magnitude of disease, a great risk of transmission locally, and have also been exporting cases."

"The virus is very new and most of the data available so far is from case studies, and scientists are still learning," says Dr Kumara Rai, head of communicable diseases, World Health Organization (South East Asia Region).

What scientists do know is that it is a mutated virus from the corona family, but they are still stumped about how it spreads. They are clueless about why some patients are more infectious than others (the super-spreaders) and why the illness remains mild in many, including children, but becomes acute enough to kill others. And they are still arguing about whether the virus is here to stay.

Most of infections so far have been caused by close contact, so the virus is believed to be transmitted through inhaling cough droplets, or through an object contaminated with body fluids from an infected person. WHO is optimistic about containing the outbreak because they believe that it is not transmitted through the air, but this theory is being challenged by Canadian doctors, who say that they believe the virus can survive in the environment for up to 24 hours.

While the WHO does not confirm or deny this, they continue to be optimistic about containing an epidemic because 23 of the 26 countries affected so far by SARS have stopped transmission of the initial imported cases without significant secondary spread. The three exceptions are China, Singapore and Canada.

"Vietnam, which was one of countries affected by SARS, may become the first country to contain despite its rudimentary healthcare system because of good infection control by using masks, gloves, gowns and goggles," says Dr Rai. Vietnam has reported 63 SARS cases, with 5 deaths so far. No new cases have been detected in Vietnam for almost three weeks.

Professor Peter Openshaw of Imperial College, London, said earlier this week that SARS has "got a lot of ingredients that make it more threatening and worrying than HIV". But WHO experts disagree. Currently, SARS death rate is 5.9%, they say. And so far, the disease has killed 279, compared to the 250,000 flu deaths every year. With the virus's genome sequence and more accurate diagnostic tests available soon, WHO says it is "confident that this disease can be contained and eradicated".

Though work has started on a vaccine, it is not likely to be available in the near future. There is no treatment, with doctors using a combination of anti-viral treatment and antibiotics with only partial success. In India, scientists from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Indian Council of Medical Research are planning to work together on a drug to cure SARS. "A drug with antiviral properties developed from the green mussel by the Indian Institute of Oceanography was found to be effective against a number of respiratory viruses, and now we plan to test it against the coronavirus that causes SARS", says ICMR director-general Dr N.K. Ganguly. Russian labs have also confirmed the effectiveness of this antiviral against other respiratory viruses, said Ganguly, "but the development of an SARS drug is likely to take many months after it is tested on cell cultures."

Despite the efforts, the virus continues to throw a spanner in the works. Leading American virologist Dr Robert Webster said that death rates vary among countries in part because of differences in strains of the virus. He said the virus in Canada appears to be a more virulent strain than the one seen so far in the
US and the outbreak of SARS in an apartment complex in Hong Kong seemed to be caused by a different strain from the one causing illness elsewhere in Hong Kong.

Answer the following questions briefly: 9

(a) What is the only way to contain SARS till now? Why? 1

(b) Why do the health authorities depend on passengers to report development of SARS symptoms? 2
   Give two reasons.

(c) How does the SARS virus infect persons? 2

(d) What precautions should be adopted to contain the outbreak? 2

(e) Is some effective cure available against SARS? How is it likely to work?

Find words in the above passage which convey a similar meaning as the following: 3

(a) Act of carefully watching a person suspect of a crime/infectious disease. (Para 2)

(b) To develop or make something develop a new form or structure, because of a genetic change. (Para 6)

(c) Extremely dangerous or harmful and quick to have an effect. (Para 12)

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: 8

It is an unpretentious structure tucked in a corner of Chandni Chowk. It could be missed by a passer-by but for the chirping which gives away its unique mission. The charity Birds Hospital is the only one of its kind in the country. Many people arrive here daily with injured birds which they may have found lying by the roadside. After a quick inspection, an attendant makes a simple entry in the register: name of the person, kind of bird and date and "admits the patient" for treatment free of cost. The bird then becomes the sole responsibility of the hospital.

The ailing bird is administered first-aid and then kept in an isolated cage. Often medication and proper care is all that is needed. After the wound heals, the bird is moved to a common section with other birds of its kind. Soon it will be healthy enough to fly away, may keep visiting the terrace for food and water. The work began way back in 1929 in a small one-room structure. One Lala Lachumal Jain, along with others, decided to start a medical facility for birds. A few years later it became increasingly difficult to treat the large number of birds being brought. In 1957 the present building was inaugurated. The progress of the hospital has been slow but steady. Till 1968 only ayurvedic treatment was being administered. Allopathy was adopted that year. And it was as recently as in 1992 that a laboratory was set up to conduct pathological tests. Though surgery is conducted at times and doctors try their best to save the bird's life, it is often too late. The mortality rate is quite high: around five to six birds die everyday. The hospital survives only on charity. The trustees proudly claim that there is a steady flow of donations. Rich businessmen, visitors and even tourists donate generously. Till date they have never approached the government for funds.

However, the hospital has drawbacks. It does not accept carnivorous birds and does not admit pet birds. Moreover, the bird is subjected to a
lot of stress as, being in Old Delhi, the place is not easily accessible. Since it survives on charity, it is unable to take up research work. But work goes on. The staff says, they receive as many as 50-60 cases a day. The hospital has an emergency ward and stays open round the clock. It spends approximately Rs. 6 lakh to Rs. 7 lakh annually and at any given time looks after 4000 to 5000 birds.

2.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage make notes on it, using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Use a format you consider suitable. Supply a suitable title.

2.2 Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words.

FOR LEVEL-1 (SET -1)

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

ADORATION BY MAN

Other animals go about the world as nature made them. Why then, did man tend to adorn himself by hanging things round his neck, arms, waist and legs or putting things on his head.

1. We can imagine many reasons. If an exceptionally strong or brave man succeeded in killing an exceptionally large bear, might he not get the idea of boring a hole through one of its teeth with a sharp flint and tying the tooth round his neck in order to remind himself of his great achievement and to show his friends what a great man he was? Gradually it might become the custom in that tribe for all strong and brave hunters to wear a bear's tooth, and it might be regarded as a disgrace not to wear one and a sign that one was weak or very young.

2. Another man might make an ornament of a coloured shell or stone simply because he liked it or because its shape reminded him of something. Then if he happened to escape from some danger when he was wearing it he might think the ornament had something to do with it—that it had magic qualities. And his friends and relations would not be satisfied until they had an ornament of the same kind.

3. People who wear ornaments would soon learn to arrange them in different ways according to their size and colour in order to make them more decorative and impressive. A necklace found in Italy with the skeleton of a young man of the Stone Age was quite elaborate. It consisted of stag's teeth arranged at intervals with, between them, two upper rows made up of the vertebrae of a fish and one row of shells.

4. Another reason why men might tie feathers, horns, skins and all kinds of other things to themselves would be in order to make themselves look fierce and more terrifying to animals or to the men of other tribes.

5. Objects that came from a distance and were therefore scarce—such as sea-shells to people living far inland—would come in time to have a special value, and might be worn only by chiefs and their families in order to show that they were particularly important people.

6. Primitive tribes living today often associate themselves with some particular animal or bird, such as an eagle or lion, or with a particular place, such as a mountain or river. Man may have started doing this kind of thing very early in his history. Then, every member of a group or family may have worn something such as feathers, claws or even a stone or wooden object of a certain shape or colour, to represent the animal or mountain or whatever it might be that they believed
themselves to be connected with.

7. So, as we have seen, clothing may have started as ornament or to distinguish one tribe from another or to show rank or because certain things were believed to have magic qualities. But in some places a time came when men and women began to wear clothes for other reasons. During the Ice Age, when the polar ice spread over far more of the world than it does today, some of the districts in which human beings were living became very cold and bleak indeed. Man must have learnt that he would be more comfortable and more likely to survive, if he covered his body with the skins of animals. At first perhaps, he would simply tie a skin round his waist or over his shoulders but as time passed he learnt how to treat skin in order to make them softer and more supple and how to join them together in order to make better garments.

8. Flint tools have been found buried deep under the earth floors of caves in which prehistoric men sheltered when the weather became colder. Some of the tools were probably used to scrape the inner side of skins to make them soft. Stone Age people may also have softened skins in the same way that Eskimo women do today, by chewing them. The teeth of Eskimo women are often worn down to stumps by the constant chewing of seal skins.

9. Among the wonderful flint and bone tools and implements that later cave men made have been found some beautiful bone needles, some not bigger than those we use today. Although the people who made them had only flint tools to work with, some of the needles are finer and more beautifully shaped than those of Roman times.

(a) On the basis of your reading answer the following questions; (9 marks)
(i) Why did man start to adorn himself? (2 marks)
(ii) What was special about the necklace found in Italy? (2 marks)
(iii) Why did the man tie feather and skin to themselves? (1 mark)
(iv) Why did man begin to clothe himself? Give two reasons. (2 marks)
(v) What tools did they make use of? Also describe the needles they used? (2 marks)

(b) Find word In the above passage which convey similar meaning.: (3 marks)
(i) decorative object (para 2) .............................................
(ii) in detail (para 3)
(iii) pliant (para 7)

2. Read the given passage carefully: (8 marks)

WIDESPREAD POLLUTION OF WATER

The seasonal problem of water taps running dry is plaguing most of our major cities. With the bigger rivers flowing in trickles and ponds and wells reduced to caly-pits, village women in remote areas have to fetch every drop of water for drinking, cooking, washing and so on, across large distances. This has only worsened a perennial problem, that of widespread pollution of water, rendering it unfit for human consumption. The monsoons—and the attendant floods—will not solve this problem. The Delhi Administration is seriously worried about the threat to civic health posed by the polluted waters of the
Jamuna. Two men tanks are to be set up to treat sewage. At present, only 60 per cent of the 200 million gallons of the city’s sewage receives any kind of treatment before it is dumped into the river which supplies water not only to this city but to innumerable towns and villages downstream. The Ganga, the Jamuna, the Cauvery, in fact all our important rivers, serving many urban conglomerations are fast becoming a major source of disease.

A comprehensive bill, introduced in Parliament recently, envisages the setting up of Central and State boards for the prevention and control of water pollution. But it will obviously take some time before legislation is passed and effectively implemented. Meanwhile the problem continues to swell.

According to a survey of eight dwelling countries conducted a couple of years ago, 90 per cent of all child deaths were due to water borne diseases. It is the same unchanged story today. In a country like India, a burgeoning population continuing to use the open countryside as a lavatory means that with every dust storm and rain, human excreta laden with germs and parasite spares find their way to ponds, shallow wells and even the streams and rivers. Only 18 per cent of the rural folk have access to portable water.

A new threat that has already assumed alarming proportions is from industrial waste which is generally dumped, untreated, into the nearest river. For instance for every kilogram of process hide, 30-40 litres of foul smelling, waste water has to be disposed of. There are at least 900 licensed tanneries in the organised sector. Putrefied paper and jute waste, metallic waste from straw board and textile mills, sulphur, ammonia, urea, metallic salts and corrosive acids—all find their way to the rivers of India.

It is important not only to make new laws to ensure the purity of water, but also to realise the urgency of implementing them ruthlessly, if we are avoid a national health disaster cutting across the barrier between towns and the countryside.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on It using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Minimum 4) your notes should be in points only. Supply an appropriate title to it. (5 marks)

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in 80 words. (3 marks)

FOR LEVEL-1 (SET-2)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (12 marks)

When a brave mountaineer is assailing the Everest he is as great a hero as a cosmonaut rocketing towards Mars in his space capsule, and thousands of men and women in different countries back his progress with their good wishes and share the thrills and anxieties of his hazardous journey to the roof of the world, while scores of anxious scientists wish him success in the hope of obtaining valuable information on atmospheric conditions in the upper regions of the earth. Mountaineering is indeed a source of pleasure and a mine of useful knowledge which is constantly enriching the scientific vocabulary of geologists, mineralogists and glaciologists of the world.
Mountaineering is a perennial source of joy to those who have eyes that can appreciate beauties of nature. Nowhere does nature reveal her charm in greater abundance than as green and flowering mountain tops with transparent stream of water flowing down their slopes or on snow clad hills where sunlight weaves its magic colours into their virginal whiteness. To lovers of mountains the sound of water falls is like the joyful clapping of merry primitive dancers and the howling of night winds contains a musical pleasantness which surpasses the highly sustained rhapsodies of man-made organs. Lakes in high altitudes, holding within their cup-like mountainous enclosures the watery wealth of surrounding glaciers, treeless plateaus covered with varieties of grass, plants and flowers and yawning chasms into whose dark, unfathomable interior nature's countless species of animals and plants carry on their light for existence, are attractions so powerful and irresistible that no man or woman who is a member of a mountaineering party or club can turn a deaf ear to their call. These widely scattered, ever-alluring treasures of nature are the climber's greatest inducement to wander with a hungry heart in search of beauty, adventure and fame long the dangerous slopes of sky-embracing heights.

-Mountaineering is an awfully risky venture in the case of those ambitious souls who are dreaming of conquering such majestic peaks as Annapurna, Dhaulegiri and Everest, and who wish to be ranked among the world's greatest climbers. Sir Edmund P. Hillary and Tenzing Norgey. Dozens of adventures belonging to different nations with their hearts burning with a passion to conquer the highest peak in the world perished in the immortal snows of the Himalayas, after painfully, inching their way to heights which were in close proximity to the summit Expedition after expedition turned back exhausted frost bitten, and utterly disappointed when the mighty Himalayas hurled icy winds, snow storms and blizzards at those who wanted to conquer Everest, thus barring their way to this pinnacle of glory. The bones of many men of unrealized ambition lie buried in the glacial wilderness which is the home of the highest peak in the world. Such awful setbacks, however, did not dampen the enthusiasm of succeeding generations of mountaineers; the failure of early expeditions did not deter Colonel Hunt and his brave companions from trying to plant on the summit the flag of the victory of human defiance of nature's death dealing agents in high altitudes.

a) Answer the following questions briefly: (9 marks)
   (i) Mountaineers are considered as heroes. Why? (2 marks)
   (ii) In what way does mountaineering become a source of knowledge? (2 marks)
   (iii) What are the beautiful sights which catch a mountaineer's eye? (2 marks)
   (iv) Why is mountaineering considered risky? (1 mark)
   (v) Setbacks in mountaineering do not dampen the spirit of many, mountaineers. Why? (2 marks)

(b) Find words from the above passage which convey similar meaning as the ones given below: (3 marks)
   (i) One who studies the science relating to the history and development of the
How you can best improve your English depends on where you live and particularly on whether or not you live in an English speaking community. If you here English spoken everyday and mix freely with English speaking people, that is on the whole an advantage. On the other hand, it is often confusing to have the whole language, poured over you at once. Ideally, a step-by-step course should accompany lead up to this experience. It will also help a great deal if you can easily get the sort of English books in which you are interested.

To read a lot is essential. It is stupid not to venture outside the examination 'set books' or the textbooks you have chosen for intensive study. Read as many books in English as you can, not as a duty but for pleasure. Do not choose the most difficult books you find, with the idea of listing and learning as many new words as possible. Choose what is likely to interest you and be sure in advance that it is not too hard. You should not have to be constantly looking up new words in the dictionary, for that deadens interest and checks real learning. Look up a word here and there, but as a general policy try to push ahead, guessing what words mean from the context. It is extensive and not intensive reading that normally helps you to go interested extra reading and thereby improve your English. You should enjoy the feeling which extensive reading gives of having some command of the language. As you read you will become, more and more familiar with words and sentence patterns you already know, understanding them better and better as you meet them in more and more contexts. Some of which may differ only slightly from others.

Some people say that we cannot learn to speak a language better with the help of a book. To believe this is to believe that the spoken language and the written language are quite different things. This is not so. There is a very great deal in common between the two. In learning the patterns and vocabulary of the written from we are learning to a considerable extent those of the spoken form too. We are in fact, learning the language and not merely on form of the language.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary (minimum 4) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. (5 marks)

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in 80 words. (3 marks)
another/kind of work which is completely divorced from the burdensome process
of our livelihood and which is undertaken for the sake of amusement or interest
or the direction of our surplus stores of energy in some new and useful channels
of refined tastes. This delightful occupation combining work with pleasure or
hubby, as it is properly termed, calls for the application of our highest faculties
and gives proper form to our healthy instincts, purposeful habits and disciplined
behaviour. In our carefree and vacant hours it allows these faculties to perform
their natural functions and to display their instinctive greatness. We devote our
leisure to the pursuit of this pleasant task and derive advantages which
compares favorably with these we obtain from the bread-earning routine of our,
daily life. Hobbies widen the sphere of our cultural activities, give refinement to
our tastes and show us the path that leads to our systematic mental and moral
development. Our tendencies and inclinations also find in them an outlet for a
healthy and progressive expression.

A hobby is a favorite subject or occupation that is not one's main business.
In this age of machinery which has taken upon itself most of the laborious duties
of physical exertion formally performed by man, then creating for him pleasant
intervals of rest and leisure, it should not be difficult for him to devote some time
to the pursuit of a new interest that can add some charm, colour or zest to his
life. The spare time must not be frittered away in idleness or spent on such work
as overtaxes his mind and body after they have performed their normal
functions for the day. The occupation, banishes the drabness of routine work
and produces a feeling that life is both charming and meaningful.
The choice of hobbies, like the choice of books, purposes of reading, is not an
easy task. Some hobbies demand a little guidance from experienced persons.
Our sudden attachment to them without the backing of this preliminary
knowledge may result in wasting of our resources of time and money, and in
the end compel us to abandon them. Some hobbies are rather expensive, and
therefore beyond the means of ordinary people who can ill-afford to spend large
sum of money on them. Not a few are incompatible with our temperament and
taste. We must not, therefore, allow the glamour of certain hobbies to blind us
to their reality, however tempting they may appear to us, nor should we begin
to cherish them thoughtlessly because we find other people so devotedly
attached to them. In the first flush of enthusiasm many have rushed into
unsuitable hobbies only to find themselves turning away from them in a state of
great disillusionment. In a few rare and exceptional cases a sudden and
instinctive choice of some hobby sometimes proves to be the right one we must
not, however, forget that tinkering with a hobby is a joyless and wasteful
process, unattended by any appreciable gains. Scattered interest in half a
dozen or more odd hobbies is also not a desirable end.

**Answer the following briefly**

1) What is a hobby? (1)
2) What are the advantages of hobbies? (2)
3) Why does one have to be very careful in selecting a hobby? (2)
4) Under what circumstances do we have to discard a hobby? (2)
5) In what way does a hobby refine our taste? (2)

**B. Find words in the above passage which convey a similar meaning**

**as the following:**

1) Activity to which one gives time or effort
2) Enthusiasm
3) Not able to adjust

**A.2 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:**

Much before medical science discovered it, Readers Digest came out with the prescription -Laughter is the best medicine. Newspapers and magazines, which regularly run humor, our columns are, therefore, doing their bit to keep the readers in good health. Reading light articles, whether they be satirical, comic or just humorous, relieves the tedium of work-a-day world. Some pieces may even tickle one’s gray matter. It is said that if you laugh for ten minutes you will be in better position to put up pain for two hours. According to us researchers, laughter is a good antidote to stress that tones up the system. Facial laugh muscle instruct the brain to 'feel good' regardless of how you feel.

According to a French doctor, laughter deepens breathing, improves blood circulation, speeds up the process of tissue healing and stabilizes many body functions. In short, it acts as a power drug with no side effect. Researchers state that laughter stimulates production of beta-endorphins, natural painkillers in the body and improves digestion. Those who laugh are less prone to digestive disorders and ulcers.

Some people in France have made it a career. You can hire a 'jovialist' who cracks jokes and laughs and promises to make you dissolve in helpless laughter.

A word of caution. Although laughing is a good exercise for toning up the muscles, laughing at others' expense, particularly at their disabilities, is in bad taste and is to be avoided. Secondly, laughing with food in mouth is dangerous as the foodstuff can get into the windpipe and may choke the digestive system.

Eating, any way is a serious business to be trifled with by any jocular diversion.
Laughter comes best when it is free of encumbrances, whether it is constricting food or need to humour the boss.

a) Read the above passage and make notes in points only using abbreviations wherever necessary.(5)

b) Write summary of the above passage in 80 words. Also give a suitable title (3)

SECTION –A [READING]

SOLVED PASSAGE FOR LEVEL -1

1 Read the following passage carefully and answers the following questions that follow:

1. Wolves, jackals and foxes all belong to one family, the family of dogs. They are found on all the continents except Antarctica. They live in the forests and on the steppes, in the mountains and on the plains in the Tundra and in the desert.

2. The legs of the animals in this family are long and well shaped. The paws have strong, blunt claws. All the animals run fast, some at a speed of 65 kilometers an hour.

3. The hair is thick and of various shades of grey or red. Some of the animals are stripped. One of the African jackals is called the stripped jackal. The African wild dog has black, white and yellow spots. This is the only wild animal that has hair of three colors.

4. The largest and strongest animal in the dog family is the wolf. It can run so fast with a goat or sheep on its shoulder that you can hardly catch up with it even on a good race horse. It is very true to say that the wolf lives by its feet sometimes it runs 60 kilometers a day in search of prey. And not always does it find it, even running this distance. It is not easy for an animal in the wild to find food. For this reason, when a wolf makes a good kill, it gorges itself. It can crush large bones easily. The jackal is the most cunning member of the dog family. People don't like it because it is a terrible thief. What cunning it shows! If a jackal wants to catch a crow or magpie, it lies down by the road and makes it believe it is dead. When the bird sees the jackal, it comes down to peck at the dead flesh. Up jumps the cunning jackal, and that is the end of the bird!

5. There are many tales about the cunning fox, but they are all untrue. The wolf and the jackal are far more cunning than the fox. It is certainly not a greedy animal. It never hunts just to kill. It feeds mainly on barn and field mice. It is a master at catching these rodents that do so much damage to farms.

6. The fennec is the smallest relative of the dog but has the biggest ears. It is as small as kitten, but its ears would be suitable for a big sheep dog. These charming animals live in the hottest place on earth, the Sahara. All day the fennecs have to hide from the blistering sun in deep and cool burrows. Only towards evening do they all crawl out at once and sit quietly near their burrows waiting for the day to cool off. If the sun still burns, they lie down and cover their heads with their bushy tails, as though the tails were umbrellas. At
long last it is pleasantly cool. The fennec suddenly stiffens its big ears. It has heard something! It creeps to where a lizard may have jumped. A desert lark may have stirred in its sleep. Imagine how a little noise that would make! But the fennec hears everything. It knows exactly where the bird is hiding. It creeps forward again like a shadow, stops, and leaps. There! It has the victim in its teeth.

1.1 Answer the following questions briefly based on above passage:

(a) When a wolf finds a good kill, it gorges itself. Why?

(b) Why is the jackal not liked?

(c) What is often wrongly said of the fox?

(d) How does the fox help us?

(e) How does the fennec use its tail when the sun is hot and burning?

1.2. Find out the words from the passage which are opposites in meaning to the following:

(i) Same (Para 3)

(ii) Starves (Para 4)

(iii) Slightly (Para 6)

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

1. The first Olympics were held at Olympia in Greece in 776 B.C. The prestige and glory of the Olympics spread far and wide. With the advent of Christianity, the games lost their importance, as it was believed that they encouraged pagan worship in temples built to honor the Greek gods. It was Theodosius I who ordered the total destruction of the Olympia sanctuary’s temples and other structures in the year 394 A.D., which ended the era of the ancient Olympic Games.

2. It was due to the efforts of Baron de Coubertin that the Olympics of the modern era began in 1896 and were held every four years except during the two world wars.

3. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) was constituted in 1894. It had 15 representatives including Coubertin. The first Olympic medal was won by America’s James Connolly in triple jump. The marathon was the most important event and was won by a Greek named Spiridon Louis.

4. Olympia is a small village situated near the west coast of the Peloponnese peninsula of Greece. It is noted for its archaeological ruins which are related to the temples for worship of Greek gods and the ancient Olympic stadium.

5. The visitor is impressed by the grandiose ruins, which show temple foundations, ruins of the temple of Zeus, the tall column, the altars and art objects that dot the site. Some of these objects are placed in the
Archaeological museum. Another museum displays objects like stamps, photographs, documents, flags, maps and trophies belonging to the modern Olympics.

6. The games sought to bring various warring groups together in an atmosphere of friendly rivalry and competition. So a sacred truce would be called for the duration of the games that had assumed pan-Hellenic importance.

7. Some of the events included in the games were foot-racing, wrestling, chariot-racing and horse racing. The names of the victors along with the names of the events would be recorded for posterity. For the victors, it was the laurel wreath that was important as it signified their superior performance.

8. At the modern Olympics, the sacred flame is lit at Olympia using sun power, by Greek maidens dressed in white. The event is presided over by a Greek priestess. The flame is then carried in a torch that travels across nations. The importance of the Olympic movement has been recognized over centuries as it brings peoples together in a spirit of friendly competition.

2.1 on the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title. 5

2.2 Make a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. 3

Marking scheme

Section –A (Reading) 20 marks

Answer key (Value points)

1.1 (a) Because it doesn’t know when it would be able to find its prey.
2 marks

(b) The jackal is not liked because it is a terrible thief.
2 marks

(c) It is often wrongly said that the fox is a cunning animal.
2 marks

(d) The fox helps us by killing the rodents that damage our barns and farms.
2 marks

(e) The fennec is uses its tail as an umbrella to cover his head.
1 mark

1.2 (i) various 1 mark
(ii) Gorges 1 mark
(iii) Mainly 1 mark

2.1 title: Olympic Games or any other suitable title 5 marks

Notes:
1. history

(a) Ancient history
(i) First Olympic games – Greece-776 B.C.
(ii) Very popular world over.
(iii) Advent of Christianity- decreased their popularity.

(b) Modern history
(i) Baron de C’-revived the games
(ii) 1894-IOC formed
(iii) 1896- first Olympics
(iv) Construction of Oly vill.

2. Major events
(a) Ancient Oly
(i) Foot racing
(ii) Chariot-racing
(iii) Wrestling
(iv) Horse-racing

(b) Modern Oly
(i) Triple jump, marathon
(ii) Oly. flame – v. imp.
(iii) Torch travels world over
3. Purpose
   (a) Bring people together
   (b) Healthy & friendly competition

Abbreviations used

2.2 Summary
The first Olympics held at Olympia in Greece in 776 BC was the reason for spreading the glory of Olympics. The International Olympics Committee (IOC) constituted in 1894 had 15 representatives including Coubertin. The important games in Olympics were foot-racing, wrestling, chariot racing and horse racing. At the modern Olympics, the sacred flame is lit at Olympia using sun power, by Greek maidens dressed in white. The flame is carried in a torch that travels across nations to bring people together in a spirit of friendly competition.

SOLVED PASSAGE FOR LEVEL-2
Q1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

LIFE AND TIMES OF A FREEDOM FIGHTER
1. The play of names has almost a touch of fable here-Nirakar, the formless one, regenerating the primal form of a forest that had passed into the mist. For the last 20 years Nirakar Mallick, a small farmer in Orissa’s Kendra Para district, has been greening a coastal landscape that had of late been experiencing more of brown. Droughts, as they are wont be, are cruel in these parts. At other times, it’s excess water that’s the bane. Nirakar’s latest sally-the rebirthing of a forest on a two hectare stretch circling the river Brahmani near his village- came after the green patch was denuded in the 1999 super cyclone.

2. The tidal waves that had swamped Orissa’s coasts had led to heavy soil erosion, rendering these villages for ever venerable to floods. But now thanks to Nirakar, over five thousand trees of sundry varieties cover the area. This has not only helped restore the local ecosystem but also provided a potential source of income to the community. People, however, were skeptical in the beginning. They were losing out on grazing ground for cattle. Some were also suspicious of Nirakar’s motive, fearing he was out to grab government land. But once the trees began shooting up and the entire village looked rejuvenated, everybody was won over. Nirakar, for one, never made any bid to corner the fruits of his labour.

3. So now there are fruit bearing trees in the forest—jackfruit, mango, guava, coconut—as well as timber rich ones like teak, casuarinas, eucalyptus. Not all of the seven thousand seedlings he’d planted, and looked after as if they were his own offspring, survived the elements. That didn’t deter him, and Nirakar proudly says that as long as he is alive, no one from the area would ever harm a tree.
4. over the years, Nirakar has spent a small fortune out of his own hard earned savings in greening mission. As a driver in Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC), he’d get about Rs 3000 a month. From this, he would put aside Rs 500 for planting trees. For the last two years he has not been receiving his salary from the defunct OLIC. He manages to make both ends meet by working his share of the one acre farmland inherited from his father.

5. Born in 1962 in a poor Harijan family in Aliha village, Nirakar inherited a feel for the soil and a green thumb of his father. A good student, he has to quit the studies after class 9th to take up a job. He joined the OLIC in 1982 and got married the same year. Today he is father of tree sons and a daughter.

6. though officially a driver, Nirakar is a jack of all trades, doubling up as mechanic, fitter, electrician and operator at Aliha’s lift irrigation project. For the area’s small farmers who depend on the waters supplied through lift irrigation, he is nothing short of a hero.

7. Antihero to, for some, at a point of time. Traditionally, the Harijans of Aliha never planted coconuts. The Brahmins had told them that if they dared to plant the forbidden fruit, there would be death in the community. Nirakar broke this “divine” taboo. He got about agricultural farm and distributed it among his people. Today almost every courtyard IN Aliha village has half a dozen fruit bearing coconut trees and no one died.

8. Nirakar’s wife is an enthusiastic partner in his green ventures. His children also help. He has now taken a plantation of 20,000 seedlings along the tree kilometers stretch from Manipatna to Singri in his block. Nirakar aims to plant at least one lakh trees before he dies.

9. Recognition has evaded him so far and Nirakar is least bothered. His only regret is that the government has not taken over maintenance of the forest from him so that it can be preserved for posterity. He hopes his good work is not lost after he is gone. He is, as you must have realized by now, crazy about his trees. “The trees speak to me,” he says, “God has paid me back richly in many ways. I need nothing more”.

(a) Answer the following questions briefly:

(i) How has Nirakar and his family helped in the greening mission?

(ii) Why did Nirakar quit his studies in childhood?

(iii) Why did the Harijans if Aliha village never plant coconut tree?

(iv) What is Nirakar’s only regret?

(v) How did Nirakar win over the heart of the villagers?
Find the words from the passage which mean the same as:
3x1=3
(i) laybare
(ii) several
(iii) discourage/prevent

Marking scheme
(a)(i) Nirakar and his family have helped in the greenery mission by growing trees in the coastal area of KendraPara district in Orissa which has remained bare for a long time due to drought and cyclone. Over five thousand trees of different kinds were grown here by Nirakar and his family.
(ii) Nirakar was born in a poor Harijan family. The financial position of his family had forced him to quit his studies after class 9th and take up a job.
(iii) Coconut was considered as forbidden fruit in Aliha village. The Brahmans had told the villagers that if anyone planted coconut trees, there would be death in the community. That’s why the Harijans of Aliha village never planted coconut trees.
(iv) Nirakar’s only regret his that the government had not taken the responsibility of the maintenance of the forest so that it could be preserved for a long time.
(v) Nirakar won over the heart of the villagers by converting the denuded land of the village into the greenery and also by growing trees and provided grazing lands for animals.

(b) (i) denuded
(ii) sundry
(iii) deter

Q1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

In democratic countries, any efforts to restrict the freedom of the press are rightly condemned. However, this freedom can be easily abused. Stories about people often attract far more public attention than political events. Though we may enjoy reading about the lives of others, it is extremely doubtful whether we could equally enjoy reading ourselves. Acting on the contention that facts are sacred, reporters can cause untold sufferings to individuals by publishing details about their private lives. Newspapers exert such tremendous influence that they can not only bring about major changes to the lives of ordinary people but can even overthrow a government.

The story of a poor family that acquired fame and fortune overnight, dramatically illustrates the power of the press. The family lived in Aberdeen, a small town of 25,000 inhabitants in South Dakota. As the parents had five children, life was a perceptual struggle against poverty. They were expecting their sixth child and were faced with even more pressing economic problems. If they had only one more child the fact would have passed unnoticed. They would have continued to
struggle against economic odds and would have lived in obscurity. But they suddenly became the parents of quintuplets, four girls and a boy, an event which radically changed their lives. The day after the birth of the five children, an aeroplane arrived in Aberdeen bringing sixty reporters and photographers. The news was of national importance, for the couple had become the parents of the only quintuplets in America.

The rise to fame was swift. Television cameras and newspapers carried the news to everyone in the country. Newspapers and magazines offered the family huge sums for the exclusive rights to publish their photographs. Gifts poured in not only from unknown people, but from baby food and soap manufacturers who wished to advertise their products. The old farmhouse the family lived in was to be replaced by a new $100,000 home. Reporters kept pressing for interviews so lawyers had to be employed to act as the spokesmen of the family at press conference. The event brought serious changes to the town itself. Plans were announced to build a huge new highway, as Aberdeen was now likely to attract thousands of tourists. Sign posts erected on the outskirts of the town directed tourists not to Aberdeen, but to ‘Quint-City U.S.A.’. the local authorities discussed the possibility of erecting a ‘quint museum’ to satisfy the curiosity of the public and to protect the family from inquisitive tourists. While the five babies were still quietly sleeping in oxygen tents in a hospital nursery, their parents were paying the price for fame. It would never again be possible for them to lead normal lives. They had become victims of commercialization, for their names had acquired a market value. The town itself received so much attention that almost every one of the inhabitants was affected to a greater or less degree.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, using recognizable abbreviation wherever necessary. Use a format you consider appropriate. Supply a suitable title.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

Answer
(a) Power of press in democracy
1. Chances of abuse of freedom of press
   suffering to indiv.
   Disturb pvt. Life
   Overthrow govts.

2. Story of Aberdeen fam.
2.1 Location : i) town in s. Dakota
               ii) pop. - 25,000
2.2 Details about fam. :
   i) poor/eco. Prob.

   (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, using recognizable abbreviation wherever necessary. Use a format you consider appropriate. Supply a suitable title.
ii) 5 children
iii) gave birth to quintuplets-4 girls & 1 boy-only instance in America.

2.3 Life permanently changed__ prob. Begin
i) arrival of 60 reporters & photographers.
ii) privacy gone
iii) money offered by newspaper, mag.
iv) gifts from people & manufacturers
v) proposal for a new $ 100,000 home
vi) appmt. Of lawyers

3. Effect on Aberdeen ____ proposals
3.1 new highway___ inc. inflow of tourists
3.2 city renamed_____ quint_city U.S.A
3.3 quint museum

4. conclusion
victims of commercialization
all inhabitants affected
Not possible to restrict freedom of press

Abbreviations used
1. govts.- governments  2. eco.- economic  3. appmt.- appointment
4. indiv. - individuals  5. pvt.- private  6. fam.- family
7. inc.- increased  8. mag.- magazines
(b)Summary
In democracy, freedom of press is very important but it can be abused. At times not only governments can be affected but even the lives of ordinary people. One such example is of an Aberdeen couple in S. Dakota whose life changed the day they gave birth of quintuplets, the first of their kind in America. They became rich and famous; receive costly gifts and lot of publicity all at the cost of their privacy. The city was renamed as Quint-city, a museum and highway was built. Ultimately not only the family, but the whole city also paid a heavy price for commercialization.

SOLVED PASSAGE FOR LEVEL-3
SECTION A: READING

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Importance of being Irwin
1. Chief Seattle’s 1854 letter to ‘the Great White Chief in Washington’ said: ‘how can you buy or sell the sky, the warmth of the land? The idea is strange to us. If we do not own the freshness of the air and sparkle of the water, how can you buy them… Every part of this world is sacred to my people. Every shining pine needle, every sandy shore, every mist in
the dark wood, every clearing and humming insect is holy... This we know: all things are connected like the blood which unites one family'.

2. The letter, sent after colonizers offered to buy land from the native Indians, is a beautiful and profound statement in the environment. This is where Steve Irwin comes in. He somehow seemed to believe deep down that all things are connected. Today, we need people like crocodile Hunter never before.

3. His death by stingray – how ironic that he should be killed by a creature of the very kingdom he so loved – off the Great Barrier reef is a setback to the global animal protection and conservation monument. Irwin made venomous vipers and creepy spiders look like they were truly a part of the planet we inhabit and showed that all things are connected.

4. We have all cringed as he hugged the not-so-delicate looking beasts and played with them, winning some kind of small boy game at the end of the show. Crikey, he said jubilantly after that, the immensely popular show ‘Crocodile Hunter’, first in Australia some time in 1992, would have been reduced to a little more then a circus and the man to just a freak entertainer.

5. Viewers across the world saw that. No wonder then that the wild life park that he inherited from his equally zealous parents turned into a major tourist attraction not just for enthusiasts in Australia but from across the world.

   Such was the man’s celebrity status that Australian prime minister John Howard, who in 2003 asked Irwin to be part of a gala barbecue in US president Bush’s honor, said he was shocked and distressed at the khaki shorts-clad environmentalist’s death.

   At a time when flora and fauna are dwindling by the hordes, we need heroes like Irwin. People, who like Chief Seattle, believe that “if be spit on the earth, we spit on ourselves”, and that if we continue to treat our environment with disdain, we will see the “end of living and the beginning of survival”.

6. Activist like Irwin are especially relevant for countries like India because it is here—due to government inefficiency, corruption, poverty, a well connected and powerful poaching mafia and porous borders—that innumerable animal species have either become extinct or are dying out without anyone batting an eyelid.

7. We have already lost the cheetah in 1952, and we are fast losing the tiger and the Asiatic lion. A rare animal now but found in abundance earlier, the fear of losing more hangs in the air. The tiger’s tale, too, doesn’t burn bright anymore. There was an estimate 50,000 at the turn of century.

   We would be fortunate, according to tiger experts, to have 2,000 now. The Two-horned rhinoceros of Sunder bans wasn’t lucky though. It’s gone. And on the waitlist of extinction is the swamp deer, clouded leopard, wild ass, Kashmir stag, musk deer, barking deer, Himalayan
hog deer, Asian elephant, sarus crane et al. At a time when the deserts are flooding and Cherrapunji is short of water, we need people and movements to save us ourselves. We need ambassadors who will package their charisma and passion for the environment to send out an urgent message to protect nature and the lives she holds in her womb. Or else we will soon be telling each other what Seattle told President Franklin pierce: “where is the ticket gone. The end of living and the beginning of survival”.

1. “This we know” The word this here stands for ……………?  
   2
2. What is ironic incident in this article?  
   2
3. What do you understand by the phrase the importance of being Irwin?  
   2
4. why do we need ambassadors?  
   1
5. Who is crocodile hunter here? Tell two of his merits?  
   2
6. Find the words which mean –  
   3
   (a) “Great happiness and pride.” (Para----4)  
   (b) “Gradually decreasing.” (Para----5)  
   (c) “Killing illegally.” (Para----6,7)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Slowly but certainly a quite revolution is taking place. India has experienced, encountered and lived with several revolutions. Beginning with industrial revolution about a hundred years ago, which today is thriving, to the green revolution, to the white revolution, to the IT revolution to India standing at the threshold of educational revolution. Education for achievement and performance, to education as a means for job and occupation to now education as a learning process for holistic development and growth of an individual. In small ways beginning with and few learning institution the focus is on perspectives in addition to skill building, philosophical understanding in addition to analytical abilities, and a process of learning in addition to memorizing and exams and most important to engage and relate to the whole person. Here the students learn to integrate thoughts (knowledge) behavior (including emotions and feelings) and actions. Educational institution of such a nature focuses on the processes of
growth, makes the learning interactive and participative, involves the various constituencies' viz. students, teachers, administration, staff and the external environment in a coherence, convergent, and vibrant setting.

This means there is time space and people who discover values to live by, who engage with each other, groups and system with respect and dignity, who learn to make tough choices and not compromise and who work with self discipline as well as rigor of learning which creates excellence in innovators and entrepreneurs.

Such a process has begun in India. Such learning institutions are taking small steps towards creating new knowledge relevant for times, evolving new frameworks and theories, understanding the global context and insights into the strengths of the socio-cultural collective psyche which can be mobilized for a learning process where the individual student and the teacher discover the magic of the learning experience and translate into wisdom. (Education Plus-TOI)

(a) On the basis of your reading of the passage make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviation, wherever necessary.
5 marks

(b) Write the summary of the above passage in 80 words using the notes made and also suggest a suitable title. 3 marks
SECTION-B

ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS

(35 Marks)

QUESTION -3

Notice

(5 Marks 50 Words)

IMPORTANT TIPS TO BE FOLLOWED

(a) Notice
   • Use the word NOTICE followed by the name of the organization/institute should on the top.
   • Give a suitable caption for the agenda
   • Write date on the left side.
   • Give the required information with all details in a brief manner.
   • Content should what (event), when (date, time), where (venue)
   • End with signature and designation.

The purpose of notice-writing is to disseminate information related to different issues or occasions. A Notice is written in simple and formal language and is always brief and to the point.

Main Characteristics

a- Format- The format must include the word "Notice", Date heading, writer's and designation.

b- Content- The content answers the question "What", "When", "Where" and "how" etc.

c- Expression- Expression relates to the overall organisation and relevance of the content besides grammatical accuracy and fluency.
Is should be in a box

**Making Scheme**

Content - 2 Marks
Format - 1 Marks
Expression - 2 Marks

---

**Sample Notice: I**

Your father has bought a new plot for a house which he intends to build later. Since the plot is lying vacant, people of the neighbourhood throw their garbage and litter there. Your father has sought your help in putting up a notice in the plot warning people not to throw the litter there. Your father plans to take police action against those who continue to throw the litter. He also wants that the notice should clearly mention the name of the plot owner. Write the notice on behalf of your father.

---

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

16th March, 2Oxx
This plot is the sole property of Sb B. L. Kapoor, 72 New Friends Colony, Faridabad. Littering the plot with garbage, debris and bio waste is strictly prohibited. Police action will be initiated against the trespassers.

By order

(K.L. KAPOOR)
Owner of the plot

---

**Sample Notice: II**
On behalf of the Principal of Haryana Rajya Bal Bhavan, Madhuban (Karnal) write a notice announcing the admission of orphan and destitute boys to the institute. Give details like age of applicants, facilities available and the contact number.

HARYANA RAJYA BAL BHAVAN, MADHUBAN (KARNAL)
NOTICE
7th March 2Oxx
Admissions are open in Haryana Rajya Bal Bhavan, Madhuban (Karnal) for the orphan and destitute boys of the Haryana state who are in the age group of 7 to 12 years. The whole expenditure on maintenance like food, education, medical, clothing etc will be borne by the institution.

For more details contact the undersigned.
(RAJESH KAMBOJ)
Principal

Sample Notice: III
As Secretary of the Alumni Association of Don Bosco School, Alaknanda, New Delhi, write a notice announcing the meeting of the association to discuss the organisation of Annual Alumni’s Meet. Request all the members of the executive body to attend. Invent details of date, time and place. You are Sukhen / Vipasha.

DON BOSCO SCHOOL, ALAKNANDA, NEW DELHI
NOTICE
5th July 2Oxx
MEETING OF ALUMNI EXECUTIVE BODY
All the members of the Executive Body of the Alumni Association are requested to attend a meeting on 20th July 2Oxx at 10.00 a.m. in the Association Office in the school. The agenda of the meeting is
Organisation of Alumni’s Annual Meet.

For more details contact the undersigned.

(SUKHEN)
Secretary
NOTICES FOR PRACTICE

1- As the Secretary of the Science Club of your school, write a notice in about 50 words informing students of an inter class science quiz.

2- The Lions Club, Delhi, is organising a 15 day course in Photography during the summer holidays for students of Class XII. Write a notice informing students of your school and asking them to enrol. The charges are Rs. 1000/-. Students should have their own cameras. You are Yash, the Headboy.

3- Your school, Adarsh Vidyalaya, Solan, is organising a lecture by the famous writer Vikram Seth on the occasion of ‘Literacy Week’ being celebrated in your school. Write a notice informing students about the lecture. Invent necessary details.

4- On account of the solar eclipse on 11th August 20xx, your Principal decides to declare a holiday. But in lieu of it, Saturday would be a full working day. As the Head Boy draft a notice informing students of the same.

5- Your school has just completed 25 years of its meritorious service to society. The Students’ Council of your school has decided to celebrate its Silver Jubilee. As President of the Council, write a notice in not more than 50 words, for the students of your school, informing them about the Council’s decision and seeking their co-operation for the success of the proposed Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

6- You are Sanjay / Sangeeta. As President of the Excursion Club you have organized an excursion to Kathmandu (Nepal) during the summer vacation for the senior students of your school. Write a notice in about 50 words informing the students about the proposed excursion.

QUESTION -3

Advertisement

(5 Marks 50 Words)

There are two kinds of advertisements

1- Classified
2- Commercial

Advertisements are a sort of public notices asking for or offering services or
buying and selling property, goods etc. or providing information about missing persons objects. The following points should be kept in mind.

* Should be simple and to the point
* worded beautifully and tastefully
* should not be cluttered
* never be too lengthy (confine to the word limit)

**Classified advertisement**

* No blocks no design language factual.
* Simple and Formal
* Comprehensive leave no important thing

**IMPORTANT TIPS TO BE FOLLOWED**

(b) **Classified Advertisements**
- Clearly state the category at the top-e.g.-For Sale, To Let etc.
- Give all necessary details in points using commas.
- Give contact address, name, and telephone number.
- Put the matter in a box.

(c) **Display Advertisement**
- Give a catchy caption.
- Present the matter attractively using slogans. Metaphors and catchy phrases.
- Give name and address of the advertiser.
- Present the matter in a box.

**Marking Scheme**

- Format Suitable Heading/Classification) 1 Mark
- Content relevance 2 Marks
- Expression (Grammatical Accuracy, Spellings Suitable Style) 2 Marks

**Kinds of Classified Advertisements**

1. Situation Vacant/Wanted
2. Lost and found
3. Sale and purchase
4. Accommodation wanted
5. Educational
6. Placement services
7. Matrimonial

Commercial Advertisements

Main Characteristics
* Designed for commercial purposes.
* More space, more expensive in terms of the advertising costs.
* Visually attractive with catchy slogans, punch lines, witty expressions and pictures or sketches.
* Varying font size or shape.
* Language: colourful and lucid.
* Proportionate spacing with appealing overall arrangement.

Essential Details
* Name of the company/institute/organizers, etc.
* Details regarding the product event educational course, etc.
* Special offers or discount, if any
* Address of the company/institute/organizers, etc.

Making scheme
Format - Suitable Heading/Classification -1 Mark
Content - Subject Matter 2 Marks
Expression - Grammatical Accuracy 2 Marks
Sample Classified Advertisements

BRIDE WANTED
STATUS alliance invited from a highly respectable family with beautiful and absolutely homely girl for a fair, tall and handsome Goyal boy, 24/177 cms. Graduate, well settled owning a Small-Scale Factory in Panipat (HP) with no liability. Father-Chief Executive in a multiculture company. Only sister married. Horoscope must.
Box 14374-2, Hindustan Times, New Delhi-110001

GROOM WANTED
ALLIANCE invited for the beautiful, fair, slim, homely girl, born in a family of very high status, 3.15 161 convent educated Graduates & Diploma Interior Designing Army background living in South Delhi. Boys must be well educated and well settled. Father-Chief Executive in industry with good business background. Respond for early viewpoint.
Box 11425-2, Hindustan Times, New Delhi-110001

SITUATIONS VACANT
Ashok Sr Sec School, Sirhind Mandi (FGS). Wanted Four TET/BBT teachers against permanent aided posts. Qualifications and grade as per P B Govt rules. Higher qualified may also apply. Hindi and Punjabi of Matric level essential. Apply by April 7, 2006 with attested copies of certificates on prescribed form obtainable from school office. Interview on 11.4.2005 at 10:00 a.m. No TA/DA.

TUITION
Coaching-22 golden chance to have coaching by qualified experience result oriented faculty in Maths, English, Physics, Chemistry. Charges reasonable. Registration from 03.12.05.
Contact Mangalam Edu Ltd 82-22 Sec 22A, Opp. Parade Ground, Rohtak 124001

JOB WANTED
Senior Officer recently retired from保洁 industry wants suitable placement in private sector. Box 2155111B, Tribune, Chandigarh.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE FOR OFFICE
Office i Institute/Godown Factory 600 sq. ft. Area with 35 H.P. Power available on reasonable terms. C-40 Phase 3, Industrial Area, Mohali. Contact - 673436, 891910

TUTOR WANTED
Wanted an experienced social studies tutor, preferably female for intelligent upper primary student. CBSE X standard syllabus. Full year contract. Very good remuneration and conveyance. Interested candidates may immediately contact with resume. Harbans Singh, Address 87/1, Model Town, Karnal 16642-22423341

MISSING PERSON
An old woman named Chennam wore a 85 years is missing from Okhla since 4th May, 2006. She is about 5 ft. dark complexioned, speaks only Tamil. She was wearing a light green suit and slippers. She has a big scar on her forehead and is mentally sick. Anyone who finds her will be suitably rewarded. Kindly contact: C V K Naidu, 22/14 Airport, Thanby, Tamil Nadu.

CHANGE OF NAME
L Rajesh Kumar son of Shri Om Parkash Maini, residing at Noida, New Delhi, has changed his name to Rajeev Kumar in favour of Kumar Maini. All concerned please note.

PLOT FOR SALE
Kharar within municipal limits 30' wide metalled road, street lights, roadside green plantation, park-commu-
ity centre 5, 10 marla one kanal plots available, registry case, construction underway. Contact - 25185506, 0172-546995, Mobile: 9814029625

CAR FOR SALE
Ford Ikon 2004 1.3cc, silver colour done 49,015 kms only. Good condition. Spacious, used. Fitted with alloy wheels and latest Panasonic Music System with CD Player, 1000 watts amplifier, woofer & speaker. Giving 15 kmpl with AC. Good condition. Contact - 652, Sec 43-B, Chandigarh. Telephone - 98141-33504

EDUCATIONAL
Get results in ELTS, TOEFL basics, advance English, speaking personality development, interview, group discussions, public speaking. Anant's Advance English & Communications, SCO 88-87, Circular Road, Sec. 45-C, Pune.

MACHINERY FOR SALE
Full machinery of automatic rice mill plant with complete machinery of electrically connected 15 tanks & chain pulley with auto electric gear in good running condition, also generator of 310 KV & transformer 630 KV. Contact - 0166-646819

KENNEL
Laurel kennels Kennel Patila offers unique, outstanding and heavy-bred Labrador pups. German Shepherd, Dalmation, Pomeranian, dog stud and pups for sale. Breders may also contact Sood Farms, Seventh Mile Patila Pithoragarh Dist. Ph: 0175-262004

HOUSE FOR SALE
For sale, newly built kothi in 210 sq. yards. Two bedrooms, drawing room, dining cum-livable. A-one kitchen and bath, spacious garage, near local bus stop at Udaspur Road, Jaipur. Price 20 lakhs. Contact - 2745152, Mobile: 98143-33886

LAND FOR SALE
Farm house having 1600 sq ft. constructed area, 2.5 huge land with power and water connection. Well maintained located on Siwan-Kurkri highway, 15 minutes drive from Chandigarh. Contact Bhavani, 98140-60248, 70756

TO LET
Newly built marble house in Sector-22 - ground floor - 2 rooms and one covered verandah, attached bathroom, kitchen, near verandah. First floor - 2 rooms, verandah attached, kitchen. For bank/company lease, single executive working ladies. Contact Mr. Mohan, 98141-50009 from 8-12 noon.

BEAUTY CULTURE
Aesthete Saloon: Painless, Scarless permanent removal of facial hair, safe, effective weight loss upto 20 Kgs. Regular treatment with genuine Shahnaz products, special bridal package, Re 1. Contact: 2232677

LOST
An Indian passport bearing No. R 3321676 in the name of Raghuvir Kaushal has been lost along with an Air France ticket to Paris. The incident occurred on board Chandigarh Shatabdi 33th May. Anyone who finds the documents, kindly contact Raghuvir Kaushal, 23-6, Kundra, Atal Bihari, Jammu. Suitable Reward.
Sample - III
Exercise for Practice (Advertisement)

1- M/s Blue Towers, a readymade jeans company is launching their 2006 range of jeans for men and women. Prepare a beautiful advertisement.

2- M/s Leathera Shoes have brought a new range of formal shoes for men. Prepare a suitable advertisement for the range.

3- M/s Metro Shirts have introduced their new summer range of men’s shirts and T-shirts. Prepare an attractive advertisement for the range.

4- M/s Pen India have brought out a new gel pen in many colours. Prepare an eye catching advertisement for the pen, giving all relevant details.

5- Draft an advertisement announcing the launch of special bread ‘BREADIE’ highlighting its nutritive value.

6- You are working for an advertising agency. Draft an attractive advertisement for a company which is launching a new toothpaste. (Word limit: 50 words)

7- You have recently started a Centre for Personality Development for school children. Draft an advertisement to be published in a local daily about it, giving all relevant details.

8- You want to dispose of your car, as you are going abroad. You are Harish of No. 10, Kailash Ganj, and Lucknow. Draft an advertisement to be published in the daily, ‘The Hindustan times’, under classified Columns.

9- You are Rohini/Rajan running a telephone booth in the Central Market, Bhopal. Give a suitable advertisement in the ‘Situations Vacant’ column of ‘Bhopal Times’ for an assistant offering attractive remuneration. (50 words)

10- You are the General Manager of Primrose Software Solutions, Bangalore. You need faculty members for your centre with knowledge of e-commerce. Draft an advertisement to be published in ‘The Times of India’ under the ‘Classified columns’. (50 words)

11- You are Mohan of Raja ki Mandi, Agra. You want a dance teacher for your younger sister. Write an advertisement to be published in the classified columns of a local paper. (50 words)
12- You propose to sell your flat as you are going abroad. Draft an advertisement for it to be published in the classified columns of ‘The Times of India’, New Delhi. (50 words)

13- You have a commercial flat suitable for an office/bank. You wish to rent it out. Draft an advertisement to be published in ‘The Times of India’, New Delhi under the classified columns.

14- You are Ashoka/Ashita of Sitapur, Lucknow. You have got a foreign assignment and would be going abroad soon. You have a colour television set and a refrigerator to sell. Draft a suitable advertisement to be displayed on the housing society notice board. (50 words)

15- You have recently constructed a house with all the facilities in a posh area. You have decided to give it on rent. Draft a suitable advertisement for the ‘To-Let’ column of a local daily. Invent all the necessary details, including a contact address. (50 words)

16- Shenaz Ali, has to start her Yoga Centre for school children at her residence, 234, Navrangpura, Allahabad. Draft an advertisement to be published about it in a local daily giving all relevant details. (50 words)

**QUESTION -3**

**Posters**

(5 Marks 50 Words)

The purpose of designing a poster is either to create social awareness about issues related to current problems and needs, or to advertise or even to extend invitation and write notices for the general public.

**Main Features of a Poster:**

(a) **Layout:**
* Eye catching and visually attractive.
* A catchy/suggestive title in the form of a slogan, jingle or short verse.
* Sketch or simple drawings using matchstick figures.
* Letters of different size and shape.
* Proportionate spacing, etc.
Its in a box

(b) **Content:**
* The theme or subject of the poster.
* Description or details associated with the theme.

(c)- **Expression :**
* The Overall organization and sequencing of the matter
* Appropriate and accurate language.
* Creativity in terms of content and design.
* Essential Details like time venue and date in case of an event.
* Name (s) of issuing authority organizers etc

**IMPORTANT TIPS TO BE FOLLOWED**

(d) Posters
- Use a catchy presentation
- Write relevant slogans and catchy verses (minimum 4)
- Give appropriate visual appeal.
- Give important information(e.g. venue, date, time, occasion purpose
- Use different sizes of letters and different placings.
- Draw simple sketches if you can
- Mention the issuing authority at the end with address, telephone number, website etc.
- Present the matter in a box.

**Making scheme**
Content - 3 Marks
Expression - 2 Marks
SAY NO TO DRUGS

THE FIRST TIME... ALWAYS....

BREAK DRUGS BEFORE DRUGS BREAK YOU

➢ Drugs have killed millions of youth worldwide.
➢ Drugs ruin families, careers, health, relationships.
➢ Drugs turn promising youth into criminals.
➢ Drugs cause death and destruction.

Shun drugs. For yourself. For your loved ones.

For once and for all...

For Support and guidance contact

DEADDSICTION TASK GROUP
29, Civil lines, Jalandhar, Punjab
BEWARE EVE TEASERS

A pair of special bangles awaits you
along with a heavy fine and humiliation
if you are caught eve teasing

* Report cases of eve teasing at 100 for rapid police response.
* If teased and threatened, don't keep quiet and bear in silence. Take action. Bring the culprits to book and live with head held high.

Issued in Public Interest by: PUNJAB POLICE
POSTERS FOR PRACTICE

1- During the rainy season, there is an increase in the cases of stomach & bowel diseases. Prepare a poster to be issued by the Health Department suggesting ways on how you can prevent these diseases.

2- A ‘Check Vehicular Pollution’ campaign is being organised in your city. Draft a poster to be used in the campaign.

3- The Dramatics Club, Mumbai, is holding a Carnival in October. Design a
catchy poster.

4- Draft a poster announcing a ‘Book Week’ being organised by the Cultural Society, Ahmedabad.

5- St. Martin’s School is organising a ballet. Draft a poster for it.

6- Prepare a poster to bring about awareness against the hazards of reckless use of plastics.

**QUESTION -3**

**Invitations and Replies**

**(Formal and Informal)**

(50 Words 5 Marks)

**Formal**

* Very formal in form as well as in language
* Written in the third person
* No signature
* Address is given at the bottom
* Date of writing the invitation is not given
* The simple present tense is used
* R.S.V.P. (please reply) is written at the bottom
* The layout
  - the name(s) of the person(s) is given
  - the standard expression — request the pleasure of your company
  - the reason of the invitation
  - the time, date, venue of the event

**Informal:-**

* Written in a letter form, in informal format. Such letters are very persuasive in nature
* Written in the first person
* No inside address
* Salutation is ‘dear + name’
* Complimentary close ‘yours sincerely’
* date of writing the invitation is given
* the writer’s address appears in the usual place
* various tenses used to suit the sense.

Value Points:

Format - Style 1 Mark

Content Relevance
- name of the person(s) who is inviting.
  The invitee, date, day, chief, guest place Occasion etc.
  2 Marks

Expression - Grammatical accuracy, Language 2 Marks

IMPORTANT TIPS TO BE FOLLOWED

• Start with name, designation and address of the host (was relevant)
• Give details about the function (date, time venue, and chief guest (if required)
• Write RSVP on the left hand corner bottom.
• Use a single sentence, third person pronoun, formal language.
• Informal invitation begin with – “You are cordially invited to………. (date, time
  place etc). the language be warm and personal
• Replies also may follow the same pattern

Replies - Accepting or Declining

Formal - follow a set formula
- formal words — kind invitation’,
  ‘great pleasure’, ‘regret’ etc.
- Use the third person (‘they’) instead of first person (‘I’, ‘We’) to themselves
- no signature at the end.
- the address of the writer and the date written.

Informal - Accepting and declining
- like an ordinary letter
- do not use any formal expressions but use informal words
- use the first person (‘I’, ‘We’) to refer to themselves.
FORMAL INVITATION – III

Mr. & Mrs. M. L. Tikolo
request the pleasure of your benign presence on
the auspicious occasion of the
Birthday Party
of their son
Chinkara
at their residence 31, Crescent Road, Chennai,
at 3.30 p.m.
On May 17, 2006

R.S.V.P.
033 - 25627928

INFORMAL INVITATION – III

Dear Rama Sahib,
You'll be pleased to know that our Chinkara has
turned one. It's a great occasion for a party,
isn't it? So, get ready for an evening full of
dance, music, fun-and-frolic. Of course there will
be food too! Do come with Bhakji and kids.
Remember 17th May, 8.00 p.m., Hotel Imperial,
The Mall. No regrets. No excuses. See you!

Yours
Tikolo

FORMAL INVITATION – IV

M/S FLORENCE FASHION
announce the opening of their
Florence Exclusive Outlet
751, Mustafa Road, Bangalore
INAUGURATION
On Saturday, the 7th August
By Cine Star, Aishwarya Rai
All are cordially invited
Inaugural Discount of 10% on All Purchases

R.S.V.P.
Florence Fadia

INFORMAL INVITATION – IV

Dear Nikita,
Finally, my dream to open an exclusive showroom
of my range of designer fashion clothes in your
city has come true. Well, the inauguration is
on 7th August 20xx. Guess who will inaugurate?
Aishwarya Rai, who else. You have seen her on
reel, now see her in real. Don't miss it. We'll
have an exclusive photograph with her. Do come.
Where? Now don't tell me you don't know that
my showroom is on the Mall. Time? 10.00 a.m.
dearie.

Yours
Florence Fadia
(A) ACCEPTING THE INVITATION

**Style I**

Mr. Sudhir Karan
has much pleasure in accepting the kind
invitation of
Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Ahluwalia
to the marriage of their daughter
Gurleen
on 14th October, 2006 at 10.00 a.m.

**Style II**

Mr. Sudhir Karan thanks Mr. & Mrs. S.S. Ahluwalia
for their kind invitation to their daughter
Gurleen's marriage on 14th October, 2006 at 10.00
a.m. and has great pleasure in accepting it.

(B) DECLINING THE INVITATION

**Style I**

Mr. Sudhir Karan
sincerely thanks
Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Ahluwalia
for their kind invitation to the marriage
of their daughter
Gurleen
on 14th October, 2006 at 10.00 a.m.
but regrets his inability
to attend due to prior engagement.
He wishes Gurleen a happy married life.

**Style II**

Mr. Sudhir Karan thanks Mr. & Mrs. S.S. Ahluwalia
for their kind invitation to the marriage of their
daughter Gurleen on 14th October at 10 a.m. but
regrets his inability to attend it due to prior
engagement. He wishes Gurleen a happy married
life.
EXERCISES FOR PRACTICE

1. Write a formal reply to your neighbour accepting the invitation to his brothers birthday party. Invent name, date, time, place etc.

2. Write an informal invitation to your friend inviting her to the Golden Jubilee celebrations of your parent's marriage.

3. At the House Warming Ceremony, you plan to invite your friends, relatives and colleagues. You are Raman and Shanti. Write out the invitation.

4. You have requested Major R.K. Chauhan to inaugurate your School Fete. As the Principal of St. Mary's Ludhiana, draft an invitation card.

5. You are Arun / Aruna. You have been invited to attend the wedding, art of your friend's sister during summer vacation. Respond to the invitation accepting the invitation.

6. You have received an invitation to attend the prize giving- ceremony on the occasion of the Regional Social Sciences Exhibition. Write a letter to the Secretary of 'The World View' (the organiser of the exhibition) informing him about your inability to attend. Give three reasons.

QUESTION -4

Report Writing (100-125 Words) 10 Marks
A report is a description of an event that has already taken place. Reporting forms an essential part in expressing our ideas, knowledge and other facts that occur in our day to day life. In writing a report it should be our attempt to collect the first hand information of the incident or event. In order to write a good report we must keep in mind following points

* Mention the heading, place, date, time and other relevant facts.
* Write the name of the reporter, mention the date and place of origin of reporting in capital letters.
* Information promptly collected at the source of the incident from people around affected by the event, official sources (police, government spokesmen etc) to make it comprehensive and interesting. So while writing newspaper report the points remember are:-

**Appropriate Language:**

(reported speech and passive form of expression) Logical development of ideas: (causes/reasons, effects or consequences, opinions gathered etc.

* Comprehensive : (containing views of all sides involved)
* Reports or Speeches : Meant for school are also similar in treatment; though their content may be slightly different. ‘They deal with reporting of events related to school children within or outside the school. Competitions, festivals, campaigns, celebrations, functions, experiences are generally reported.

**Factual Descriptions:**

Descriptions of place, person, object. The appropriate format and style must be followed.

1. Description of a place/building: Must include the location, outside surroundings, interiors, purpose etc.
2. Description of a Person Must include outward appearance, mannerisms, dress, gait features, way of talking and any other particular information to be given may be relevant to the description
3. **Description of an object**: Must incorporate its outward appearance, its constituents parts, its function or purpose, any faults or advantages and any other detail relevant to the description.

All these descriptions require details which must logically be woven in a paragraph. Description should not appear sketchy, fragmented or loose.

**Instructions and Directions:**

As their name indicates include guidelines, advices precautions warnings steps to be followed in order to achieve some purpose. They include points which must follow in logical order. Each point must lead to another and make the composition a cohesive whole.

**Process writing**:

Is only slightly different from instructions in content. Recipes, experiments, all require a process to be followed. This process contains points in the same in order which they have to be performed.

Since a report is a brief piece of composition, it must have the following qualities:

- Conciseness or brevity (brief)
- Clarity
- Accuracy
- Orderly presentation Objectivity
- Neat arrangement of facts
- An appropriate title/headings.

**Marking Scheme**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expression (Grammatical Accuracy, coherence of Ideas and relevance)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format (Title, reporter's name, place and date)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT TIPS TO BE FOLLOWED**

IREPORT—(10 MARKS)

Types- (a) Newspaper , (b) School Magazine , (c) Factual Description
### Sample Reports

**FIRE IN FRONTIER MAIL CLAIMS 42 LIVES**  
*(By Harpreet K Dang, Staff Correspondent)*

Ludhiana. 15th May 20xx  When Naveen Chandra (21) boarded the Frontier Mail at Ludhiana Station today, little did he know that he would be charred to death along with more than 40 others in a bizarre fire accident on board the Amritsar bound Frontier Mail (Golden Temple Express) near Laddowal Railway Station, 8 kms. From here. According to preliminary reports and eye-witness accounts, the fire started with the bursting of a stove in the S-5 coach of the train and soon it spread to two other coaches. By the time emergency brakes brought the train to a screaming halt, the raging inferno had claimed more than 40 lives, all victims of burns, suffocation, trauma and trampling. Local villagers, railway men and fire tenders from Ludhiana, Phillaur, Phagwara and Jaiandhar were busy bringing the fire under control. Meanwhile, the injured who number more than 250 have been admitted to DMC and CMC, Ludhiana. An enquiry
counter with phone number 0161—2222222 has been established at Ludhiana Railway Station. Mr. C.K. Hasija, the Divisional Commissioner, Railway Safety said, an enquiry has been ordered to ascertain the cause of the fire. The next of kin of the dead will be given Rs. One Lakh each as compensation while each injured person will get Rs. 10,000, he said. 10 women and 5 children are among those dead. More details were awaited when the report was filed.

(2)

ANNUAL DAY CELEBRATIONS
(By Babita, XIIA)

The Annual Day of our school was celebrated on 7th May 2006. The Deputy Director of Education, V. K. Sharma, was the chief guest. First, Mrs. Sunita Sharma presented the programme and following the tradition of Indian Culture, Athithi Devo Bhava, welcomed the distinguished guests: The chief guest lit the lamp. A tribute to Goddess Saraswati marked the beginning of the programme. Manita Sharma read the school report for the year 2005 — 2006. The cultural programme started with the Vande Mataram dance by Ruchi, a standard XII student. Standard XI student Lalita presented a beautiful poem about the value of trees. Yogasanas were presented by the students, which won the heart of everyone. The problem of pollution was well presented by Anita and her group. Chairperson Mrs. S. Muttu appreciated and blessed the students. She also encouraged us to take our school to greater heights. She emphasised the need for ethics, good conduct and proper understanding of our rich culture and told the students to be creative and enthusiastic. Afterwards she distributed the prizes to meritorious students and sports students. The event ended with a vote of thanks by Mrs. Subhalaxmi followed by the national anthem. Celebrating our annual day was fun!

(3)

WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT DAY CELEBRATED
(By Raju Williams, Staff Reporter)

Karnal, March 13 — The Empowerment and Sustainable Development Initiative (ESDI) in association with the Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA),
both NGOs, celebrated women’s empowerment day at the choupal of Butana village in Nilokheri block of the district today. As many as 150 members of the self-help groups (SHGs) formed by the ESDI and the Jan Kalyan Sarniti (JKS) in different gram panchayats of the area participated in the programme. The programme began with a welcome song and followed by sharing of experiences by SHG members. Ms Santosh Rana, District Education Officer, Karnal, stressed upon education for girls. She gave a brief description of the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyaan (Education for All) under which students are given books free of cost. She told about the hobby classes wherein a 10-day training is given free of cost to young girls for painting and making of soft toys. Dr. Shalendra Dwivedi, state coordinator, PRIA, Chandigarh, made the gathering aware of the importance of celebrating women’s day. Women presented a play, “Mahila Kya Nahi Kar Sakti.” (There’s Nothing A Woman Can’t Do)

REPORTS FOR PRACTICE

1. You are ManadakinifMadan, a staff reporter of ‘The Times of India’. You have been asked to cover the incident of a daylight robbery when the inmates were present in a house in the outskirts of Delhi. Write a report in about 100 — 125 words.

2. You have witnessed a clash between a group of college students and State Transport bus crew, which finally ended up in stoning the buses and the bus crew calling for a flash strike. You are Santosh/Seerna, a reporter for ‘The Hindustan Times’. Write a report in about 100—125 words about the incident.

3. You are Usha/Umesh. As the President of a voluntary organisation you have visited a slum area in your city destroyed in a massive fire. Write a report on the tragic situation of these homeless people to be published in a magazine.

4. As the staff reporter of ‘The Times of India’, who witnessed a multiple collision of a Maruti car, a Scooter and a Tourist bus in a road accident, write a report in not more than 100—125 words for publication in the paper.

5. Write a report in about 125 words on ‘No Tobacco Day’ programme
organised by your school on 4th June.

6. Your school has recently celebrated its Golden Jubilee, organising a number of inter-school competitions and awarded the prizes in a gala function. As the Secretary of the Cultural Club of your school, write a report in 125 words, to be published in your school magazine. You are Sunil/Sunita.

FACTUAL DESCRIPTIONS
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
A VISIT TO A HOSPITAL

A hospital is a place where the sick or the wounded come for treatment. They are attended to by qualified doctors, nurses and other medical staff. The different wings of the hospital are called wards. People suffering from different diseases are admitted there and treated. The victims of accidents are admitted in the casualty ward. People having ear, nose and throat trouble are treated in the E.N.T. ward. Similarly there is an ICCU ward for very seriously afflicted heart patients, Paediatric Ward for children below 12 years of age, Orthopaedic wards for patients with broken bones and Neurology and Psychiatry wards for patients suffering from mental ailments. There are special wards for women, children and separate wards for burns, eyes, physiotherapy etc. The general ward of a hospital is generally overcrowded. Hundreds of patients suffering from different diseases are admitted here but not every patient who comes to the hospital is admitted. Thousands of patients visit the Out Patient Department for consultation, diagnosis and treatment of their diseases. Doctors and nurses visit the patients at regular intervals. Food and ‘other things are also provided to the patients. There are private rooms for those who can afford. Facilities for X-ray, E.C.G., Oxygen gas equipment, Blood Bank and Diagnostic laboratory also exist in good hospitals. But no hospital can be good without good doctors and nurses who are expected to be professionally oriented and kind and sympathetic to the patients. To a common man, hospital is a dreadful place full of stench, sickness and sufferings — a place he would never like to visit.

A RICKSHAW-PULLER- 2
A rickshaw-puller is a common sight in India. He can be seen standing at public places like bus stands, railway stations and road crossings waiting for passengers. A rickshaw-puller appears miserable and weak. He is not treated well by the general public and is generally overworked and underpaid. He is generally hated, humiliated by everyone. This makes the rickshaw-puller sometimes pay them in the same coin. He also behaves with them rudely and harshly. The life of the rickshaw puller is very hard. He works from morning till evening and even at night. He carries passengers and loads from one place to another. The poor rickshaw-puller has to submit to the dictates of his passengers as well as the hafta realising mafia and greedy policemen.

A few rickshaw-pullers fall into bad habits. They waste their hard earned money in drinking, drugs and gambling. They should be saved from this evil and something must be done to improve their lot.

THE PROCESS OF GETTING RESERVATION FOR A TRAIN JOURNEY - 3

For getting reservation for a train journey, go to the railway station and see the reservation clerk to make sure whether berths are available on the train you intend to travel by on a particular date. If the seats are available, fill up the application form giving personal and travel details and hand it over to the reservation clerk.

The number and name of the train, the journey date, the destination, the names of the persons going on the journey with their age and sex are to be filled in the specified columns on the form. The reservation clerk checks the form, collects the money, makes entries in the computers and issues the ticket.

There are many computerized reservation centres in cities. Tickets can be booked 30 days in advance at any counter for any train and destination. Now tickets can be booked and printed at home thanks to the e-ticketing facility of Indian Railways. It is sad that many touts fleece innocent passengers with the active connivance of booking staff and police.
EXERCISES FOR PRACTICE

1- Describe your ideal house and its location giving reasons for your choices.

2- Write a description of a person who has had an important influence on your life.

3- Describe a party you've attended recently.

4- Describe your favorite meal or dish. What ingredients are needed and how is it prepared?

5- Write a description of your bedroom, its furniture and contents.

6- You are Kiran Yadav of Sarvodaya Vidyalaya, Jamnagar, Gujarat and your school has recently built a well-planned auditorium to hold academic and cultural programmes. The Editor of your school magazine has asked you to write a factual description of the auditorium for the school magazine. "Write Kiran 's description in your own words.

QUESTION - 5

Letter Writing (10 Marks)

This question contains writing a letter based on a verbal input. Letter types include (a) business or official letters (for making enquiries, registering complaints, asking for and giving information, placing orders and sending replies; (b) letters to the editor (giving suggestions on an issue); (c) application for a job.

How to write effective business correspondence?

Business letters serve two main purposes: First, they open the lines of communication to help you receive a desirable response, whether it’s solving a problem, making arrangements, or seeking information; and second, they serve as official records of correspondence, so that you can strengthen your case, if need be, with physical proof.

It is vitally important to follow a few simple rules in order to write effective business letters that capture the attention of the recipient and enable you to get what you want.

- Get to the point! State your reason for writing in your first paragraph and stay on track.
- Always include specifics that will help ease the recipient’s task. For
instance, if you are writing to a bank, mention your account number.

- If you refer to other correspondence, mention those by date, check number, etc. Include copies whenever possible.
- Gently and respectfully direct the recipient’s course of action.
- Always be courteous! Even if you are frustrated or angry, it will benefit you more to maintain a cool, calm approach.

The most common form of written communication is the letter. Different kinds of letters follow different conventions.

**Common features of letters**

| Sender's Address And Date | Chirag Enclave  
|                          | Raj Niwas Marg  
|                          | Chandigarh-21  
| Address And Date         |  
| Addressee Address        |  
|                          | The Director  
|                          | Greenwood City  
|                          | 10, Lake Road  
|                          | Chandigarh  
| Date                     | 14/05/20XX  
| Salutation               | Sir,  
| Subject                  |  
| Content                  | Introduction (use block style, i.e., start each new line from the left-hand margin. Leave a clear line space between two paragraphs.)  
|                          | Body  
|                          | Conclusion  

Signatory ➔ Yours faithfully
Rohan Mathur

Marking Scheme
Format - 2 Marks
Content - 4 Marks
Expression - 4 Marks

IMPORTANT TIPS TO BE FOLLOWED

1-Make a rough draft using CODER
2-Use crisp and to the point language
3-Include necessary details
4-Always end the letter on a positive note
5-Curriculum Vitae should include – name, father’s name, date of birth, qualifications, sex, marital status, nationality, contact address and telephone number, e-mail id, and most importantly two References.

Sample Letter- 1
You are Seetha/ Surya living in Bangalore. You and your friends are planning a week long holiday. You come across the following advertisement. Select a description of your choice. Write a letter making necessary enquiries from the tour operator before you make your final decision.

This winter fill your holiday with endless fun and thrill
We offer exciting domestic and International holiday packages for individuals as well as groups.

1- Exotic Malaysia with Singapore and Star Cruise
   10 nights / 11 days: Rs. 54,000/-
2- Magical Singapore
   5 nights / 6 days: Rs. 14,999/-
3- Bangkok, Pattaya + Kul + Gentlag Singapore
4- Bangkok, Pattaya + Kul + Gentlag Singapore
Sir

Sub: Enquiry about Exotic Malaysia with Singapore and Star Cruise

This has reference to your advertisement in ‘The Hindustan Times’ dated 28th November 20xx about winter holiday tours.

We are a group of ten friends who would like to go on Exotic tour of Malaysia with Singapore and Star Cruise as advertised by you starting 15th December. Kindly send me details about accommodation and travel arrangements and whether the quote rate is inclusive of everything. Do you offer any discount to group bookings? Another thing please let me know the necessary immigration formalities and whether they will be fulfilled by you on our behalf.

Could you please arrange a short presentation on an absolutely no-obligation basis. Looking forward to a prompt reply.

Yours truly

Seetha
In response to your advertisement in “The Tribune” dated Dec. 10, 20xx, I wish to offer my services for the post of P.G.T. in English in your prestigious institution.

I am a hardworking and honest person, who is passionate about the noble vocation of teaching. I wish to make a difference in the lives of people through education.

I am enclosing my bio-data herewith for your ready reference. I shall be available for an interview on any day of your convenience.
If selected, I assure you that I shall work with utmost devotion and sincerity to your full satisfaction.

Hoping for a favourable response.

Yours faithfully

(RAGINI)

Encl.: Bio-Data and Testimonials.

**BIO-DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ragini Sharma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s Name</td>
<td>Raj Sharma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>10, Green Field, Ludhiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>32 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality</td>
<td>Indian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic Qualification</td>
<td>B.A. from Panjab University, Chandigarh (68% marks).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M.A. (English) from Panjab University,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chandigarh (62% marks).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Experience</th>
<th>Worked in St. Bedes School, Jaipur for six years.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Currently working as a P.G.T. English in Tagore Public School, Faridkot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scholarships/Prizes won</th>
<th>Won Gold Medal for highest score Linguistics.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have been a scholarship holder from Class X to Class XII.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hobbies</th>
<th>Reading, Traveling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional Qualification</th>
<th>6 months, Course in Spoken English from U.S.A.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salary Drawn</th>
<th>Rs. 13,000/- p.m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names and Address of References</th>
<th>Mr.C.K. Mehta, Principal. Arya College for Women, Ferozepur Phone: 2724863</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Sunil Kapoor 12, Kidwai Nagar, Phone: 2462359</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salary Expected</th>
<th>Govt. grades with minimum 2 additional increments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Sample Letter - 3

Madurai University, Palkala Nagar, Madurai, offers different courses of studies through correspondence. Write to the Director, Institute of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education, Madurai University requesting him to send you the prospectus. (Word Limit : 200 Words)

23/25 Gandhi Nagar
Bombay

March 15, 2Oxx

The Director of Correspondence Courses & Continuing Education
Madurai University
Madurai

Sir

Sub. Request to Send Prospectus

Please refer to your admission notification published in ‘The Hindustan Times’ dated March 10, 2Oxx regarding various correspondence courses offered by your university.
I passed my BA. examination from the Bombay University in 2Oxx with History and Political Science as the elective subjects. I secured 56.25 percent marks in the aggregate. Kindly let me know if I am eligible for the one year Diploma Course I wish to join.

You are requested to send me a copy of the prospectus. I am enclosing herewith a self addressed stamped envelope and a demand draft of Rs. 200/- for this purpose.
The government has banned the use of loud speakers, but this nuisance continues and disturbs you in your studies. Make a complaint to the Police Inspector of your area. (Word Limit 200 Words).

H. No. 1000 Sharifpura
Prem Nagar
Ambala City

April 10, 20xx

The Station House Officer
Sadar Police Station
Prem Nagar
Ambala City

Sir

Sub: Continued Nuisance of Loud Speakers

The government has banned the use of loud speakers especially at night. But it is a pity that the ban imposed by the government is being flouted in our city day in and day out; The blaring sound of loud speakers continues pretty late through the night. The religious places are the worst sinners in this respect. As a result people cannot get peaceful sleep during the night. Students can hardly study. Many times the people have approached the users of the loud speakers but to no
avail. They do not pay any heed to their request.
You are, therefore, requested to implement the ban order strictly. The flouters of the ban should be booked so that this nuisance can be checked effectively.
I hope you will take necessary steps to control this nuisance. The students community of this locality will be grateful to you.
Yours faithfully

Ram Kumar Sharma

Sample Letter - 5
Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper appealing to the general public for contribution to the Chief Minister's drought Relief Fund. (Word Limit: 200 Words)

405/7 Model Town
Panipat

Jan. 11, 2Oxx

The Editor
The Tribune
Chandigarh

Sir

Sub. Appeal for Contributions to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

Through the columns of your paper I wish to appeal to the general public for generous contribution to the Chief Minister’s Drought Relief Fund. The State is experiencing a severe drought this year. The extent of damage can be assessed by touring the state. At some places there
have been no rains for the last two or three years. The land is parched and dry. People have no water to drink and no food to eat. Cattle is dying of hunger and thirst on their lips. Not even a blade of grass is seen at most places. People are fleeing from their homes in search of food and water.

The authorities are doing their best. New wells are being dug up. Food and grains are being rushed to these places. Medicines are also being provided to the people. But it is not enough.

The problem cannot be tackled at the government level alone. Generous people should come forward. Through this column, I make an earnest appeal to the general public to contribute liberally to the Drought Relief Fund.

Yours truly

Sita Ram

LETTERS FOR PLACING ORDERS.- 6

Must Mention:-

1- Reference to subject mentioned.
2- Kind of order, details there of (brand, size, number, cost, etc.)
3- Mode of payment.
4- Deadline for delivery of goods.

You are Nilkanth Kothari, furniture incharge, St. Vincent School, Belgaum. Place an order for your school. Write a letter to Mehta and Bhatia Co., Furniture Manufacture, Begaum.

St. Vincent School.

Belgaum

4th August 20XX
M/s Mehta & Bhatia Co.
Furniture Manufacturers
Belgaum.

Dear Sir,

Sub:- Supply of School furniture.

On behalf of the Principal, St. Vincent School, I place an order for the supply of the following items of school furniture:-

1- Chairs (Wooden) - 50 Pieces
2- Chairs (Steel) - 50 Pieces
3- Teachers Tables - 15 Pieces
4- Science Lab. Table - 20 Pieces
5- Dual Desk - 50 Pieces
6- Stool (Wooden) - 20 Pieces
7- Dustbins - 30 Pieces
8- Tray (Steel) - 10 Pieces

We urgently require the above items. I would be thankful if the supply is made at your earliest. All the items should be as per the specifications mentioned in your quotation. Send the bill separately. Payment will be made through a Demand Draft in favour of the firm within a fortnight after receiving the items.

Yours sincerely,

s/d

(NILKANTH KOTHARI)

LETTERS FOR PRACTICE

1. The Pre -Board English exam of Happy Valley School, Secunderabad is on the same day as the All India Entrance Exam for the Indian School of Languages. As Kiran Seth, the prefect of Class XII-A, write a letter to the Principal of the school requesting him/her to change the date of the school English Exam.

2. Ravi Mathur of 59 Adarsh Nagar, Secunderabad, a Class XII student of the
commerce stream writes a ‘—’ letter to Sure Shot Institute, Secunderabad seeking information about the TOEFL Course, the timings of the classes, class size and fees. Write his letter.

3. Renu Bakshi is interested in doing a short term course in Java and HTML programming. She decides to write a letter inquiring about the duration of the course, fees and other details. Write the letter to C-Pack Computer, 4/1, 3rd Main Road Bangalore.

4. Mr. Satish Kaul is the Sports Instructor in Geeta Convent, Narasapur. The Principal of the school asks Mr. Kaul to place an order for buying cricket kits, volley ball nets, footballs, badminton and the necessary sport accessories required. Mr. Kaul decides to place an order with Messrs Lohia Sports Equipment, Narasapur. Write the order letter.

5. Write a letter to the Manager, Bata Shoe Company, Faridabad complaining about the quality of shoes bought by you from their local showroom. Mention the cash memo and design number.

6. You are Sarika Jam of Village Sukurpur, Delhi. Write a letter to M/s ABC Coolers, New Delhi, complaining about a desert cooler you bought from them 3 months ago. M.K. University offers Diploma course in Management through correspondence. You are Sanjay, resident of 110, R.K. Puram, Delhi. Write to the Director, Correspondence Courses for the brochure and prospectus. Also enquire if the UGC has recognized this course.

8. The Town Bus Corporation has decided to hire private buses for the Town routes. Write a letter to the Traffic Manager offering two of your buses for the Corporation.

9. You are Sandeep Sharma of 6 Swami Nagar, New Delhi. You sent your TV set to Deluxe Electronic Services Ltd for repair a month ago. The TV has been delivered to you, but you find that it is still not working properly. You have paid Rs. 300/- as service charges. Write a letter of complaint demanding the refund of the service charges so that you may get your TV
set repaired from a competent dealer.

10. A week ago you bought a washing machine from Mls D.D. Traders, Darya Ganj, Delhi. The machine is not working properly. Write a letter of complaint asking for a replacement.

11. Write a letter to the editor of the Times of India regretting that Delhi is becoming an unlivable city due to heavy traffic emitting poisonous gases and high noise.

12. Recently you participated in the National Exhibition on Environmental protection held in Mumbai. You want to highlight the need of protecting environment and suggest some measures to protect it. So write a letter to the Editor of a National daily imagining yourself to be Parul of Class XII of 22 Green Park, Ludhiana.

13. Read this newspaper clipping and write a letter to the advertiser asking all details at the earliest.

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FOR SALE
Mahindra Scorpio 2005
CRDE Model excellent condition,
Contact: Sonu Sharma 12 G.T.
Road, Shimla
```

**QUESTION:- 6**

**Articles and Speeches**

(200 words, 10 Marks)

Writing an article or speech is an art. It is an expression of one’s thought logically and coherently by writing meaningful paragraphs with rich ideas. There are two types of compositions / speeches

- Descriptive describing some object, place or person
- Argumentative — convincing the reader with the arguments in support of an idea presented

**The characteristics of an Article/Speech**

Present every new idea in separate paragraphs.
Avoid all grammatical errors and spelling mistakes.
Linking devices (However, therefore, although, even though, in order to in order that .................) can be suitably used to join one sentence with the other so as to make the composition appear as a single whole.
A good article is one which has a beginning, a middle and an end and is interwoven in an organically coherent whole.

**The Beginning** or introduction should be striking and appropriately relevant to the given topic. It should be presented in such a manner that it at once arrests the attention of the reader and develops a kind of magical effect on him to make him read it further.

The middle part of the article / speech contains exposition of the idea broadly supported by relevant facts, figures or some solid examples. The end should evolve on its own and must never appear forced but should look natural. The language in which the article /speech is written largely determines readability. So the language must be racy (lively / entertaining) and simple. Jargons or difficult words will repulse the reader's interest.

In case of a speech, address the audience and then start the speech.

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**Marking Scheme**

- **Format** - (Title and the writer's name) - 1 Mark
- **Content** - (logical organization & relevance) 5 Marks
- **Expression** - (Presenting the thought, grammatical Accuracy and Creativity) 4 Marks

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**IMPORTANT TIPS TO BE FOLLOWED**

WRITING AN ARTICLE/SPEECH/DEBATE—(10 MARKS)

1- Follow the CODER which means:
SAMPLE ARTICLES & SPEECHES

(1) International Women’s Day falls on 8th March every year. As the secretary of a Women’s Group “Evana”, write an article on the Importance & Power of Women for a newspaper. You are Sharmila Batra.

THE IMPORTANCE AND POWER OF WOMEN

International Women’s Day is observed the world over on March 8. Celebrated globally from Alaska to Zambia, IWD highlights women’s progress worldwide and inspires women to achieve their full potential. It is a day of international solidarity, and a day for reviewing the strength and organisation of women.

In 1917, on this day, the great February revolution broke out in Russia. It was the working women of St. Petersburg who began this revolution; it was they who first decided to raise the banner of opposition to the Tsar and his associates.

Women have the courage to change the course of mankind’s history. We have read of such women from mythical and historical times and seen them shape our world in modern times too. One cannot really forget reading legends of the Biblical warrior Deborah, Queen of Sheba, or our own epic character Draupadi, or for that matter the history lessons on Rani Lakshmibai, Razia Sultan, Cleopatra, Joan of Arc, Mary - Queen of Scots, Elizabeth I, to the more modern women Prime Ministers Golda Meir, Sirimavo Bandarnaike and Indira Gandhi.

There can be no true democracy, no true people’s participation in governance and development without equal participation of women and men in all spheres of life and at all levels of decision making. The goals of development cannot be attained without women’s full participation not only in the development process but also in shaping its goals. Women’s participation is changing the world in
which we live by bringing new priorities and perspectives to the political process and the organization of society. Bringing new insight and contributions to all issues will lead to enrichment and shift the focus and content of discourse in politics and society to include wider range of views for socio-economic development of countries.

We don’t accomplish anything in this world alone and whatever happens is the result of the whole tapestry of one’s life. As Martina Navratilova put it some time back, “I think the key [to success] is for women to not set any limits.”

(Sharmila Batra)

Sample Speech (2)
Parents play an important role in children’s education. Strangely enough, the same parents who complain of drawbacks in the education system during the early years of their children’s education, suddenly realise the importance of exams, results, percentage, coaching and competitions when their children come to Class XI - XII.

Suppose you are Prema Rangacharya. You have been asked by your teacher to write a speech on the topic “Role of Parents in Children’s Education”. Taking help from the above input write your speech in not more than 200 words.

Respected Principal, Worthy Teachers and My Dear Friends.

Today I am going to express my views on the topic: Role of Parents in Children’s Education

“I want my child’s education to be holistic
“I don’t like cramming and the loads of homework.”
“I want my child to grow in a stress-free environment.”
“The curriculum must stimulate reasoning and analytical skills.”

At the beginning of every academic year this is what you hear parents say. Newspapers and magazines highlight, the stress and strain students undergo during examinations. Good as it may seem, this generates a false hope parents have woken up to view education from a different dimension. It makes educators
believe that they do not want to support a system that evaluates a child’s potential through marks and grades. But unfortunately parents suddenly realise the importance of exams, results, percentages, and college admissions and begin to rethink and re-evaluate their personal convictions. Then they say: “I must prepare my child to enter this competitive world.” “I must help my child to succeed in life.” What is this success they talk about? Is it a fulfilment of the child’s dream? Have they channeled the child’s talents to achieve? Instead they run from pillar to post, collecting question papers and application forms for all competitive exams; they goad the child to fulfill their dreams. There is no time to consider what the child wants and needs. Children are not perceived as individuals. Schools become factories churning out prize commodities. As long as parents fail to consider their children as growing individuals with aspirations and talents, institutions will continue to capitalise on mass production.

No doubt education is a necessity, but what do you want your child to be? Surely, not automatons and generators of wealth. The goal is to develop them into thinking individuals. Only then will we see change.

It is the duty of educationists and the governing bodies to give a new meaning, a new direction and strike a new path towards a meaningful education. This is the foundation for a generation of sensitive and cultured human beings.

Thank You.

Indian TV is doing a great service to the general public. Write an article giving your views on the above topic in about 150-200 words for a leading magazine. Your are Arth/Arti a citizen of Patna.

**INDIAN TV IN THE SERVICE OF GENERAL PUBLIC- 3**

**BY Arth**

It is often condemned as a corrupting influence on Indian culture and values; it is dubbed as the idiot box but there is no denying the fact that Indian TV has done a great service to the nation ever since its advent, but in particular after the arrival of satellite TV.
Remember the days of black and white transmission and the days when TV sets were a rare luxury? Today, its ubiquitous presence has become an integral part of most Indian Households. In fact, TV like the mobile phone, has proved to be a great leveller of society — the poor enjoy it as much as the rich do.

What is the secret of Indian TV’s magical pull? Well first of all it is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and 12 months in a year. It has a lot of variety — more than 100 channels in all major Indian languages; and caters to all sorts of genres — soap operas, music, health, cinema, fashion, religion, news, events, family drama, films and film songs. There are separate 24x7 news channels, religious channels, sports channels and educational channels or programmes.

There are reality TV programmes, environmental and knowledge channels like National Geographic Animal Planet and Discovery and Children specific channels like Cartoon Network, Pogo, Nickelodeon, Kermit, Hungama TV.

India TV has become more and more interactive. Viewers take part in celebrity shows, choose their favourite heroes / heroines, music idols, sports stars and give their opinion on social and national issues.

But I think the greatest service Indian TV has done to the nation is its campaign against criminals and corruption. Ever since the Tehelka Expose, there has been a flood of such programmes on all the major networks.

TV Channels now a days vie with each other in wooing their viewers through their live and exclusive programmes. Through surveys, SMS responses and advertisements, Indian TV has brought about great public awareness. Thus Indian TV has done a marvellous job in strengthening the diverse yet unified democratic character of the country.

Sample-4

Nation Without Barriers is an organisation which promotes national unity and communal harmony. It has invited entries for an article writing competition on the topic “Meaning of Communal Harmony”. You are Hemantika Singh of Class XII of Bal Bharathi Public School. Write the article as your entry for the competition.
MEANING OF COMMUNAL HARMONY

By Hemantika Singh

India is one of the oldest civilizations in the world with a kaleidoscopic diversity and rich cultural heritage. It has achieved multifaceted socio-economic progress during the last 50 years of its independence.

But then this is not the true picture. We have created an unhealthy atmosphere by mixing caste and creed and the partitions and revolts we’ve had.

What difference does it make? Writing articles, conducting debates, talk shows and tea summits might give us city people something new to talk about but it would make no difference whatsoever to any Kashmiri living in a remote corner of Kashmir breathing in an air filled with terror, surrounded by gunshots and overtaken by the fear of getting killed at any moment or would it quench the thirst of those hundreds of terrorists who are waiting like hungry vultures to destroy innocent lives.

Does all this media and political hype in any context do us “people” any good; the answer is a big NO.

I know that it is not easy to achieve all the brotherhood needed overnight but don’t you think we could all start afresh?

After all drop-by-drop the ocean is filled. Why do we sit in front of the television sets like drug addicts, because we want to be involved, because we want to ‘know’ and because we want to help but clearly we all know that our contribution towards the betterment of our society is zilch.

EXERCISES FOR PRACTICE

1. You are very much worried about children who, due to their studies have become couch potatoes. They find no time to read something other than their course books. Their parents also force them to do so. Their only anxiety is marks and more marks in the examination. Write an article for your school magazine in about 200 words showing your anxiety about the trend — “Marks and more marks.”

2. With the onset of the monsoons, the mosquitoes have also arrived. As Radha Saxena, write an article for the School magazine about the
mosquito menace and the best way to beat it. Your article should not exceed 200 words.

3. Seema Pant had a discussion with her friend on co-education. After learning about the positive views towards the subject from her friend, Seema decides to write an article on the advantages of co-education for a famous monthly magazine ‘Kanya’. Write her article in not more than 200 words.

4. Bala Vaidyanathan of Hyderabad feels highly disturbed to see that inspite of government legislation against the dowry, cases of bride burning are on the increase as per the newspaper reports. She decides to write an article on the immediate need for eradicating this social stigma. Write the article in not more than 200 words for publication in The Times of India.

5. Aarti Miglani is a housewife and a mother of two children. She feels extremely perturbed that her children are always busy doing their homework. They do not find any time to play. She even has to engage a tutor for completing the homework. She decides to write an article for ‘The Tribune’, Chandigarh on the “Unhealthy Effect of Homework on Children”. Write that article in not more than 200 words.

6. Suppose you are Shalini, a student of XII class. You have recently joined a Hostel. Write your experiences of Hostel life in the form of an article in not more than 200 words.

7. Write a speech to be given at the morning assembly of your school on the “Evil of Casteism” in the country in not more than 200 words.

8. You are Kamakshi/Kuber. You have been selected to represent your school in an All India School Debate competition organized by the Rotary Club, Bangalore (South). The topic for the debate is: ‘In the opinion of this house Value-Based Education is the only remedy for decreasing the crime rate amongst the educated folk’. Write a speech in not more than 200 words for or against the motion, giving arguments for your stand.

9. You are Sangeeta / Sahil. You have been selected to represent your school in an All India Debate Competition organised by the National
Children's Club, Delhi. The topic for the debate is ‘In the opinion of this house Minimization of Human Wants is the only way to Cleanse Society of all kinds of corruption’.

10. You are chosen for representing your school at the regional level Inter-School Debate Contest. Prepare a speech in not more than 200 words for the same on the topic given below: ‘Newspapers ought to contain more news and fewer advertisements.’

11- India is standing at the threshold of joining the develop Nations but that is not possible till be achieve complete literacy in the country. The contribution of students may be very significant in achievement our goals. Write an essay in 150-200 words on the Role of Students in Removing Illiteracy. Ministry of Surface Transport and Delhi Police are together organising an essay writing competition on the topic "Need for Road Safety" as part of their 'Road Safety Week celebration write your entry for the competition.

TEXT BOOK: (FLAMINGO)

THE LAST LESSON – Alphonse Daudet

Important points:

- Franz afraid to go to school as he has not learnt participles.
- Wants to enjoy beauty of nature. The bright sunshine, the birds chirruping in the woods, Prussian soldiers drilling but resisted.
- Bulletin board: all bad news, lost battles, the drafts and orders of the commanding officers: wondered what it could be now.
- The three changes he noticed in the school.
- Instead of noisy classrooms everything was as quiet as Sunday morning everyone settled.
- The teacher not scolding and telling him very kindly to go to his seat- the teacher well dressed.
- Villagers occupying the last benches.
- M.Hamel making the announcement that, that would be the last French lesson : realizes that , that was what put up on the bulletin board.
- Sense of loss, closing his mother tongue
- *Regretted why he had not taken his lesson seriously.
- The reason why teacher was well dressed and villagers sitting at the back.
M.Hamel realizes that all three, he himself, the children & the parents are to be blamed for losing respect and regards for the mother tongue.

Always keep close the mother tongue to your heart as it is a key to the prison of slavery.

Atmosphere in class: teacher teaching sincerely and patiently, students and others studying with utmost sincerely.

Franz wonders if Prussians could force pigeons to coo in German – impossible.

M.Hamel overcome with emotions could not speak and wrote on the blackboard “Long Live France”.

Questions

1. Why did not Franz want to go to school?
2. Why didn’t M. Hamel punish Franz even though he was late?
3. Mention the three changes that Franz noticed in the school?
4. What announcement did M. Hamel make and what was its impact?
5. What do you think was written on the bulletin board?
6. Why did M. Hamel say the knowing one’s language is a key to prison?
7. Whom did Mr. Hamel blame for not learning the French?
8. What changes have taken place in the school in the last forty years?
9. What did he mean by “Viva La France”?

Hint to solution:

1. not learnt participles.

2. as it was his last lesson.

3.- quiet, silence.
   - M.Hamel dressed in special finery.
   - villagers sitting at the back.

4.- it was the last French lesson.
   - German to be taught in Alasce and Lorraine.
   - like thunderbolt.

5. - order from Berlin banning teaching of French.

6. - it helps one to retain one’s freedom.

7.- himself as he gave holidays to students.
   - parents (who wished to add to household income)
   - student (as they enjoyed playing)

8. - desks and benches worn smooth
- walnut trees have grown taller.
- Hopvine has reached roof.

9. - long live France.

**THE LOST SPRING-Anees Jung**

**IMPORTANT POINTS**

- The story deals with the deprived lot of the children and it’s because of the three factors – poverty, traditions and bureaucrats.
- Saheb – a refugee from Bangladesh (Dhaka) is a ragpicker- fields and land swept away in storms.
- Wants to go to school, but can’t- very poor.
- Irony of his name Sahib-e-Alam –Lord of the universe, poor ragpicker.
- Seemapuri- a locality on the periphery of delhi without any basic amenities devoid of the sewage, drainage and running water.
- Food is more important for them than identity.
- Children partners in survivals rag picking.
- Ragpicking is different for children and adult
- Adults- a mean of survival
- Children- wrapped in wonders.
- Sahib getting a job in tea stall, earning Rs.800/- and all his meal but still unhappy-loss of his freedom and carefree look.
- Mukesh in Firozabad – famous for bangels making and glass blowing industry.
- His desire to become motor mechanic.
- Condition in the glass blowing industry- high temperature, dingy cells without air and light. Results most of them become blind at a very young age.
- Homes: one room shed with humans and animals co-existing, lot of smoked due to kitchen inside.
- Mukesh’s family works in bangle industry. Father able to teach only the heart of bangle making.
- Three factors responsible for their fate-customs, traditions and grinding poverty, policeman, bureaucrats.
- So poor that they can’t dream
- Cannot form themselves into a co-operative because of middleman, police and poverty.
- Savita-a young girl- making bangles in a mechanical way does not know the sanctity of bangles and so poor that hasn’t had full meal all her life.

**Questions**

1. Why did the people migrate from villages to city?
2. “Promises made to poor children are never kept.” Explain with examples from the lesson.
3. Mention the factor responsible for the poverty of bangle makers.
4. Do you think Mukesh will realize his dream of becoming a car mechanic?
4. Explain the gain and loss of Saheb's working in a tea stall.
5. What does garbage symbolize for the adults and children?
6. Describe Seemapuri?
7. From where has Saheb come and why?
8. Describe the living conditions of bangle makers?
1. 10. Mention the hazards of working in the bangle industry.

Hints to the solution:

1. - better education, job opportunities.
   - better living conditions.
2. - author promised a school for Saheb but never meant it seriously.
3. - poor living conditions (cramped holes, wobbly doors, stinking lanes choked with garbage)
   - being exploited by privileged sections
   - no leader, lack of initiative.
4. - yes if he has strong will power and takes the help of NGO.
   - no, if he doesn’t get any help and support.
5. - gain – proper meals, Rs. 800/- a month.
   - loss – loss of freedom.
   - Children – wrapped in wonder, magical.
7. - on the periphery of Delhi but basic facilities lacking (devoid of sewage, drainage or drinking water)
   - structures of mud with roofs of tin and tarpaulin.
8. - from Dhaka (Bangladesh)
   - fields and homes swept away by storms.
9. as in answer 3.
10. - glass turnaces with high temperature
    - dark and dingy cells without air and light.

DEEP WATER-William Douglas

**Important Points**

In this essay William O. Douglas talks about his fear of water and how he finally overcome it by his courage determination, hardwork, strong will power and desire to learn. If we adopt these virtues we can achieve our goals.

**Main Points:**

- William O. Douglas had desire to learn swimming since childhood.
- At the of three or four, he was knocked down and buried by a wave at a beach in California.
- He developed a great aversion to water.
At the age of ten or eleven he decided to learn to swim with water wings at the Y.M.C.A pool since it was safe at the shallow end.

A misadventure:- while sitting alone and waiting for others to come at the Y.M.C.A pool a big boy came and threw Douglas into deep end.

Douglas swallowed water and went straight down to the bottom of the pool.

While going down he planned to make a big jump upwards but came up slowly.

Stark terror seized him.

Tried to shout but could not……

As he went down the pool second time he tried to jump upwards but it was a waste of energy.

Terror held him deeper and deeper.

During the third trial he sucked water instead of air.

So he ceased all efforts and he became unconscious.

When revived he found himself vomiting beside the pool.

He was in grip of fear of water and it deprived him of the joys of canoeing, boating swimming and fishing.

The instructor and learn to swim.

The instructor taught him swimming piece by piece.

He went to different lakes to swim and found tiny vestiges of fear stillgripped him.

Swimming up and down the warm lake he finally overcame his fear of water.

He realized that in death there is peace and there is terror only in fear of death.

Will to live is stronger than fear of death.

Questions

1. Why was the YMCA pool considered safer when compared to the Yakima river.
2. When did his aversion to water begin?
3. What was the misadventure that happened one day?
4. What strategy did he remember as he went down the water?
5. What effect did the drowning in the YMCA pool have on the Douglas?
6. Why did he decide to have an instructor to teach him swimming?
7. What method did he adopt to overcome terror?
8. What lesson do you get from the lesson “Deep Water”?

Hints to solution:

1. - Yakima river, very deep, treacherous and many cases of drowning.
   - YMCA pool only two or three feet deep and nine feet.
2. - at 3 - 4 years.
   - gone to California beach and swept over by a wave.
3. A big bruiser of a boy (with rippling muscles) tossed him into the deep end.
4. To hit the bottom and spring/jump upwards-, bob to the surface –like a cork and come out.
5. weak and trembling.
   - haunting fear.
   - deprived of the joy of canoeing, boating and swimming.
6. to get over his fear of water.
7. rigorous training (breathing moving of legs, etc.)
   - went to lake Wentworth and swam for two miles.
8. there is terror only in the fear of death.
   - the will to live became stronger.

**THE RATTRAP - Selma Lagerlöf**

**Important points**

**Theme**
The essential goodness in a human being can be awakened through understanding and love.

**Characters in the story:**
1. A tramp with rattraps.
2. A crofter
3. Master Smith in the Ramsjo iron mill in Sweden
4. Helpers in the mill- blacksmiths
5. Iron mill owner
6. Edla Willmansson- daughter of the iron mill owner

**Main points of the story:-**
- ‘The Rattrap’ is a story that underlines a belief that essential goodness in human beings can be aroused through sympathy, understanding and love.
- Once a man went around selling small rattraps but he took to begging and thievery to keep his body and soul together.
- One day he was struck with the idea- the whole world is a big rattrap and it offers riches as bait.
- People let themselves be tempted to touched the bait then it closes in on them bringing an end to everything.
- One dark evening the rattrap peddler sought shelter in an old crofters roadside cottage
- The old man gave him food, tobacco they enjoyed the card game too.
- Next morning the peddler stole away his thirty kronors.
- The rattrap peddler escaped into a big confusing forest and got lost.
- While resting on the ground he recollected his idea that the world is a rattrap and thought his end was near.
- Hearing a thumping sound he reached Ramsjo iron works for a night shelter.
The owner came on his nightly rounds and noticed the ragged wretch near the furnace. He took him as an old acquaintance ‘Nils olof’. He invited him to stay with them for Christmas but the stranger declined the offer. His daughter Edla Willmansson persuaded to go home with him. She requested him to stay Christmas eve only. On his way to the Manor House he peddler thought that he had thrown himself into the lion’s den. The next day in broad day light the iron master realized the stranger was not captain and threatened to call the sheriff. Edla pleaded for him and asked him to stay back. Christmas eve at Ramsjo was as usuals and the stranger slept and slept. She made him understand that if he wanted rest and peace he would be welcome next Christmas also. This had a miraculous effect on him. Next morning they went for early church service behind the guest who was asleep. They learnt at church that a rattrap peddler had robbed an old crofter.

**Question**
1. How did the peddler earn his livelihood?
2. Why did he compare the world to a rattrap?
3. Why was the crofter hospitable?
4. Why did the peddler leave the highway?
5. What made the ironmaster send his daughter to persuade the peddler?
6. Why does Edla stop the peddler from going away though she knew that he was not the captain?
7. What trait of the daughter is brought out when her father talks about her being worse than the parson?
8. What was peddler’s gift to Edla?
9. Why does he sign as ‘Captain’?

**Hints to solution:**
1. by selling rattraps and petty thievery.
2. because the world was unkind to him.
3. as he was lonely and craved company.
4. due to fear of being caught.
5. as Edla was kind and compassionate-successful.
6. realized that the peddler was nervous and fearful.
7. she wanted him to enjoy Christmas festivities.
8. kind, caring, compassionate quality
9. - the rattrap
   - stolen 30 kronor
10. feels reformed, redeemed and elevated to the status-a better human being.
Important points:

- Raj Kumar Shukla - A poor sharecropper from Champaran wishing to meet Gandhiji.
- Raj Kumar Shukla – an illiterate but resolute hence followed Gandhiji Lucknow, Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Patna, Muzzafarpur & then Champaran.
- Servants at Rajendra Prasad’s residence thought Gandhiji to be an untouchable.
- Gandhiji considered as an untouchable because of simple living style and wearing, due to the company of Raj Kumar Shukla.
- Decided to go to Muzzafarpur first to get detailed information about Champaran sharecropper.
- Sent telegram to J B Kripalini & stayed in Prof Malkani home – a government servant.
- Indians afraid to show sympathy to the supporters of home rule.
- The news of Gandhiji's arrival spread – sharecroppers gathered in large number to meet their champion.
- Gandhiji chided the Muzzafarpur lawyer for taking high fee.
- Champaran district was divided into estate owned by English people, Indians only tenant farmers.
- Landlords compelled tenants to plant 15% of their land with indigo and surrender their entire harvest as rent.
- In the meantime Germany had developed synthetic indigo – British landlords freed the Indian farmers from the 15% arrangement but asked them to pay compensation.
- Many signed, some resisted engaged lawyers, landlords hired thugs.
- Gandhiji reached Champaran – visited the secretary of the British landlord association to get the facts but denied as he was an outsider.
- Gandhiji went to the British Official Commissioner who asked him to leave Trihut, Gandhiji disobeyed, went to Motihari the capital of Champaran where a vast multitude greeted him, continued his investigations.
- Visited maltreated villagers, stopped by the police superintendent but disobeyed the order.
- Motihari black with peasants spontaneous demonstrations, Gandhiji released without bail Civil Disobedience triumphed.
- Gandhiji agreed to 25% refund by the landowners, it symbolised the surrender of the prestige.
- Gandhiji worked hard towards social economic reforms, elevated their distress aided by his wife, Mahadev Desai, Narhari Parikh.
- Gandhiji taught a lesson of self reliance by not seeking help of an English man Mr. Andrews.
Questions

1. Who is Rajkumar shukla? describe him.
2. Describe the efforts made by Shukla for bringing Gandhiji to Champaran.
3. What strategy Gandhiji followed in removing the problems of sharecroppers?
4. Why did Gandhiji feel that it was useless for the peasants to go to law courts?
5. Why did the British landlords free the sharecropper from growing indigo? what did they want instead?
6. How did the Civil Disobedience triumph for the first time in British India?
7. Why did Gandhiji agree for the 25% refund by the British landlords?
8. Describe the social economic reforms introduced by Gandhiji in Champaran villages?
9. What was the important lesson taught by Gandhiji to his disciples?

Hints to the solution:-
1. *He is a sharecropper from Champaran
   * poor and emaciated.
2. *very resolute.
   * followed Gandhiji to Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Patna and then to Champaran.
3. * discussed the problems with lawyers
   * disregarded British order of eviction
   * peasants demonstrated and removed their fear
4. * peasants are crushed and fear stricken.
5. * due to synthetic indigo in Germany
   * to pay compensation for release from the agreement.
6. * Gandhiji was summoned to court
   * peasants demonstrated – thus liberated from fear
7. * amount was not important
   * through refused the landlords surrenders prestige
   * peasant realised his rights and defenders
8. * opened primary schools in six villages
   * engaged a doctor
   * to win freedom independently without any support of Britishness.

POETS AND PANCAKES - Asokamitran

Important points:

- The Gemini studio owned by S.S Vasan was one of the most influential films Producing Organisations of India in early years of Indian film making industry.
- The make-up department of studios looked like a hair cutting salon.
- The strict hierarchy was maintained in the make-up dept.
The make-up department, consisting of people from different parts of the country, was a unique example of National Integration.

Kothamangalam subbu, no.2 at Gemini studios, was always cheerful, tailor made for films, endowed with great creativity. He could offer various alternatives for how a scene could be invented. Subbu, in fact, gave direction to Gemini studios during its golden years.

The story Department of the studios comprising a lawyer, officially known as legal adviser but was treated the opposite. Once he brought a sad end to the career of a brilliant and promising young actress.

A warm welcome was accorded to moral Re Armament Army (MRA) by the Gemini studios. They presented two plays ‘Jothan Valley’ and “The forgotten Factor” which had a great influence on Tamil drama.

MRA was a strong counter movement against communism.

The Gemini studios again got an opportunity to welcome an English poet or an Editor. But the people of Gemini Studio could not comprehend the purpose as well as the language of the poet or editor, so his visit was a mystery.

Later on, he came to know that the visitor was the editor of “The Encounter” and his name was Stephen Spender.

“Th e God That Failed” was the collection of six essays by six men of letters including Spender. These essays described separately their journey into communism and their disillusioned return.

Questions

1. Describe the make-up room of the Gemini studios, as given in the “poets and pancakes”?
2. How was the make-up room a fine example of national integration?
3. Subbu is described as many sided genius list four of his special abilities?
4. How did the legal advisor bring a sad end to the brief and brilliant acting career of a countryside girl in the studios?
5. What was the suspense about the English man visit at Gemini studios?
6. What does “The God That Failed” refer to?

Hints to solution:

1. * incandescent lights.
   * fiery misery.
2. *headed by a Bengali, succeeded by a Maharashtrian assisted-Dharwar Kannadiga, an Andhra, a Madrasi, Christian, an Anglo Burmese.
3. * No. 2 very close to boss.
   * creative genius.
   * loyal and faithful
   * cheerful at all times
4. by recording her outburst and playing it to all.
5. *never recovered from Shame and terror.  
   *No idea about his identity, purpose of visit  
   *Speech was unintelligible due to accent.
6. it refers to a collection of six essays about their journey into communism.

THE INTERVIEW –Christopher

IMPORTANT POINTS:

- In the lesson the author highlights some of the positive and negative points of interview.

POSITIVE POINTS:
- In its highest form, an interview is a source of truth and in practice, it is an art.
- It is common place of journalism.
- It is a supremely serviceable medium of communication.

NEGATIVE POINTS:
- An interview is an unwarranted intrusion into one’s personal life.
- Some people feel that it somehow diminishes them.
- Umberto Eco who is a versatile genius, a prolific writer, in one of his interviews, shares the secret of his success. He says that to get success, one must use “interstices” – empty spaces.
- “The Name of the Rose” is a serious and detective novel by Eco. It deals with the theme of Metaphysics, Theology & Medieval history.
- Eco thinks that the success of the book was a mystery but he feels that the time of the publication may be the reason for its success.

Questions
1. What are some positive and negative aspects of Interview?
2. Why do most celebrities despise being interviewed?
3. What was distinctive about Eco’s academic writing style?
4. How does Eco find time to write so much?
5. What is the reason for the huge success of the novel “The Name of the rose”?

Hints to the solution:-
1. Answer given in gist/hints.
2. *Answer in negative points.
   *comments by Saul Bellow, V.S.Naipaul, etc.
3. *informal
   *not academic or scholarly
   *trials and errors included in it.
4. utilizes free time calling ‘interstices’.
5. *it has detective yarn.
GOING PLACES –A.R.BARTON

IMPORTANT POINTS

- The lesson explores the theme of adolescent fantasies and hero worship.
- Sophie, a young girl always dreams of big and beautiful things.
- Her ambitions have no relation with the harsh realities of life.
- Jansie, Sophie’s friend is a realistic and practical girl.
- Both Sophie and Jansie belong to the lower middle class families.
- Sophie adores an Irish Footballer Danny Casey and makes imaginary flights to meet him.

Questions
1. What does Sophie dream of doing after she passes out of school? Why do you call it a dream, and not a plan?
2. Compare and contrast the characters of Sophie and Jansie.
3. Sophie is a typical adolescent hero-worshipper who carries her fantasizing too far. Justify this comment.
4. “Sophie’s dreams and disappointments are all in her mind.” Justify this statement.

Hints to solution:-
1. *becoming a manager, owning a boutique, becoming an actress.
   *a dream because fantasy, not realistic.
2. Sophie –lives in a fantasy world,
   Jansie - realistic, practical, down to earth.
3. Imagines meeting Daney Casey, a football star in person, asking autograph, promise to meet again.
4. *yes
   *all her meetings, dreams about future are dream, make-belief, not real.

MY MOTHER AT SIXTY-SIX - Kamala Das

IMPORTANT POINTS:

- Poetess travelling to the Cochin airport with her old mother in a car.
- Looks at the wan, pale face of her dozing mother.
- Old fear of loosing her mother returns
- Sprinting trees and merry children provide the contrast and relief.
- After the security check the old familiar ache returns.
- Tries to hide her face by smiling.
- Ends with a positive note.
• Simile –“like that of a corpse”. "as a late winter moon”
• Alliteration –“smile and smile and smile.
• There are contrast used.

Questions

1. Where was the poet and the mother going?
2. What is the ‘childhood ‘fear’ experienced by poet?
3. What has the poet’s mother being compared to and why?
4. Mention the phases used in poem which signify youth and energy?
5. Why does the poet smile at end? What kind of smile it is?

Hints to the solution:-

1. to Cochin airport.
2. separation from mother.
3. late winter’s moon –pale, dull, colourless due to age.
4. *young trees sprinting.
   *merry children spilling
5. *to console her mother.
   *a sad smile(due to fear of losing mother)

AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASSROOM IN A SLUM
- Stephan Spender

Think
• Is there anything you would like to change in your classroom?
• What is the picture of an ideal classroom?
• A classroom in a slum is devoid of ventilation, light, furniture, often even teacher.
• May have children of various ages, disabled, sick and unruly.

Lets think about the important points of the poem….

Stanza 1
• A grim picture of the despair and helplessness of the poor children in slum schools.
• They lack the basic necessities of both the school in particular and life in general.
• Their faces are a mirror of their miserable life full of uncertainty.
• They look stooped as they lack the confidence.
• They have been compared to rats-who live a life of fear and eat only what others leave on their plates.
• Their inheritance is only poverty and deprivation – handed down through the generations.
• However, in all this gloomy environment, the poet still finds some glimmer of hope-a student who still dreams and enjoys the simplicity of life around him/her. e.g. a squirrel’s game.
Stanza 2

• The poet describes the slum classroom in Tyrol- A suburb in Austria.
• There is no hope in the lives of children and their outlook tom life will continue to be dull and dreary unless they are removed from there.
• There is foul smell in the classroom which has some decorations which had been donated to the slum school having being discarded.
• The pictures provided a peep into a different world which is far from reality. People like Shakespeare have no significance for them.
• To these children the window which opens to them only shows a grey sky and a foggy future which never changes.
• These children need to be rescued from such a dreary life and doomed fate. they should be given an opportunity to cross the rivers and oceans and be able to experience a better education and life.

Stanza 3

• The poet feels that Shakespeare’s picture and other maps are not good as they show a picture which the slum children can neither comprehend nor achive.
• The slum children live in dingy, unhygienic holes which they call homes.
• They have to put patches in the wall and roof save themselves from the sun cold and rain.
• They wear torn clothes and their miserable bones often protrude from them.
• Even their glasses are repaired ones, as they cannot afford news ones-the lenses are like broken pieces of bottom.
• Life for these children is very different and the poet feels they need immediate help and attention.

Stanza 4

• The need of the hour is for everyone – governor, teacher, inspector and visitors to all join hands in order to educate and uplift these children.
• A strategy to rehabilitate these children who live home which are like the underground catacombs or tombs without any ventilation or light.
• If there children get the opportunity like other children get, their world can also they get a good education they can spread the light and awareness to all. Thus iradicating poverty and darkness.

Questions
1. What kind of freedom does Stephen spender suggest for the children of elementary school in the poem and why?
2. What does Spender say about the future of the students there in the elementary school?
3. What does the poet mean in Shakespeare is wicked and the map is a bad example?
4. How do the pictures on the walls in the classroom present the picture of social disparity, injustice and class inequalities?
5. To whom does the poet request to help & raise the lot of slum children?

Hints to the solution:-
1. -Intellectual freedom,
   -Freedom of speech and expression so as to become responsible citizens and powerful speakers.
2. from fog to endless night (all dark, dismal, hopeless)
3. -Shakespeare is meaningless as they are unaware of his works.
   -Map shows the world of rich and powerful people.
4. - showing scenes of love, beauty, sun and shine.
   -Where as the classroom is dark, dull and pupils unkempt.
5. to people in authority, i.e. inspector, governor and visitors.

KEEPING QUIET  - Pablo Neruda

Important points:
- the poem talks about the necessity of quiet introspection.
- it will help people to understand themselves and will create the feeling of mutual love and relationship.
- by quiet introspection, the poet doesn’t mean total inactivity, instead he wants full involvement with life.
- the reason for the discard and war is the imbalance between man and nature.
- quiet introspection will establish a spiritual and physical union that is the most desirable for the survival of the earth and of human beings.

Questions
1. Write the central theme or the message that the poem conveys?
2. What will counting up to twelve and keeping still help us to achieve?
3. What does the poet actually mean when he says that keeping quiet should not be confused with total inactivity?
4. How according to the poet, the earth can teach us an essential meaning of life?
Hints to the solution:-
1. one second/minute of silence leading to introspection and analysis will help man to unite, live in peace and foster universal brotherhood.
2. Same as answer 1
3. Total inactivity means death
   Poet is advocating temporary suspension of activities for analytical thinking, not death.
4. to be growing while appearing to be still.
   to be contented with what we have.
   to grow at one’s own pace.

A THING OF BEAUTY
By-John Keats

Important Points:
- the sweet beautiful things of nature are permanent source of joy and make our lives sweet.
- a thing of beauty is joy forever.
- it doesn’t pass into nothingness but its beauty keeps on increasing.
- it gives us sound sleep and good health.
- this world is full of frustrations disappointments and dearth of noble people.
- these make our life gloomy and sad.
- but things of beauty remove the pall and sadness from our spirits.
- nature is a constant source of happiness for human beings.
- the beautiful things are –sheep, daffodils, clear stream, musk roses and forest thickets.
- these things soothe and make us happy.
- stories of heroes who have died in peace of war are also things of beauty and have a stimulating effect.
- but the beauties of nature are lovelier than all the lovely tales and are like the immortal drink from heaven.

Questions

1. In what way is a thing of beauty a joy forever?
2. Even though life is filled with sufferings what gives us the urge to go on and on and how?
3. What are different sufferings drawn out by the poet?
4. Name the objects of beauty.
5. How does literature inspired man?
6. What is picturised as an immortal drink?

Hints to solution:
1. - It never passes into nothingness.
   - Its loveliness and beauty goes on increasing.
2. Love for a thing of beauty.
3. Jealousy, envy, dark phases of life, disappointments, etc.
4. Sun, moon, stars, clear streams, old young trees, musk roses, forest thickets.
5. Stories of great heroes who sacrificed for noble cause inspires man.
6. The measure and joy desired from a thing of natural beauty is compared to nectar giving immense joy and immortality.

**A ROADSIDE STAND - Robert Frost**

Think before you read:
Have you seen a ‘roadside stand’ on the highway or a lonely place?
Have you seen little children selling cherries and strawberries in little baskets, on the hilly roads in the north or selling peanuts, guavas and bits of coconut on buses or on the roadside?

Important points:
-the rural folk have erected a roadside stand by adding a shed to an old house by the side of the road.
-they sell berries, squash, etc. Or offer pleasant stay in the countryside.
-the ‘polished’ city people feel irritated at the shabby stand which is clumsily painted and the signs turned into wrong direction.
-the roadside people have self respects, their aim is to earn some cash to improve their living standard.
-the rural folk are promised a better life by relocating them near cities and rehabilitating them.
-but the ‘greedy good doers’ and ‘beneficient beasts of prey’ (politicians, etc) exploit and cheat these honest, hard working rural people.

- the stand owners suffer a ‘childish longing’ i.e. a desire that city people would stop and purchase a few items, thus helping them to earn hard cash.
- But this longing is ‘vain’ (useless) as the car owners stop only to enquire about the price of fuel, where the road was leading to and for taking a U-turn.
- The poet feels the pain and disappointment of the people at ‘roadside stand’.
- At the end of the poem, the poet wishes to lose his life rather than see these simple rustic people losing their faith in an honest and respectable livelihood.

**QUESTIONS**

Short questions
1. Describe the attitude of the city folk who passed by the ‘roadside stands.’
2. What did the city folk complain about these stands?
3. Why did people put up “roadside stands”?
4. Why did most people stop at these stands?
5. How did the people feel when they knew why the passers by had stopped?
6. Do you think these people felt they had been exploited? say how and why?
7. What role did the Government play in their lives?
8. Why does the poet call their longing as ‘Childish’ and why?
9. What did the people at ‘Roadside stands’ sell?
10. How does the poet describe the city people?

Long questions
1. What is the message conveyed in the poem/central idea of the poem?
2. Describe the feelings expressed by the poet about the city folk and their effect on the people at the ‘Roadside stands’.
3. Does the poet ridicule the city-folk? Give examples from the poem.
4. Do you believe that the situations described in the poem actually exist?

Hints to the solution:-

Short answers:
1. Indifferent and apathetic.
2. It was clumsily painted, shabby and signs turned wrong.
3. To sell goals and supplement their earnings.
4. To enquire about the direction of the road, price of petrol or take a U-turn.
5. felt depressed and frustrated.
6. They are promised rosy future but only rich people derive benefits.
7. The government did not do anything constructive
8. ‘Childish’ as city folk are careless and in different to their poor plight.
9. Berries, squash, or rest in a hilly resort.

Long answers:
1. that the government should rehabilitate the rural poor.
2. same as in answer 8.
3. yes, the city folk stops only to enquire about petrol prince; they feel irritated at the shabby stand and signs turned wrong; not concerned about rural misery and poverty.
4. yes, to a certain extent but steps are being taken for abbreviating the poverty of the rural folk.

AUNT JENNIFER’S TIGERS - Adrienne Rich
Important Points:
- In this poem, the poet addresses the constraints of married life, experienced by a woman.
Aunt Jennifer weaves tigers into the panel. These tigers are bold, brave and have no fear of men.

Aunt Jennifer’s fingers move jerkily due to massive weight of Uncle’s Wedding bond (her married life).

The design of the tigers, opposite to the nature of Aunt symbolises her desire against marriage constrictions.

**Questions**

1. What do the tigers given in the opening of the poem represent?
2. Why do you think aunt Jennifer’s hands are ‘fluttering’?
3. What is the significance of uncle’s ‘wedding band’?
4. Why does aunt Jennifer choose to embroider tigers opposite to her in nature?

**Hints to solution:**

1. pride, freedom, majesty, elegance and fearlessness
2. she is afraid, nervous and depressed under the constraints of a depressing marriage.
3. it represents the heavy burden commitments of marriage. aunt is imprisoned by the burden of matrimony.
4. to express her suppressed feelings of freedom and pride through tigers.

**TEXT BOOK: (VISTAS)**

Chapter 01: The Third level – Jack Finney

**GIST OF THE LESSON**

‘The Third Level’ is a story that weaves together a psychological journey of the narrator into past, present and moves towards future. Charley- 31 year old, an American narrates his unusual experience of having been to the third level. He discovers brass spittoons, flickering gas lights, everyone dressed, like 1890’s engine with funnel shaped stack, newspaper - The World, few ticket windows etc in the third level. Charley goes to get the ticket for Galesburg - Illinois- Wonderful town, big houses, huge lawns, plenty of trees, people with lots of leisure time and surprises when the clerk says that it is not currency and he will be put behind the bars. Charley desperates to go to Galesburg & so exchanges new for old currency. But could never find the third level. One day while going through his stamp collection, he finds an envelope, containing a letter of July 18, 1894 written by Sam, who is living at Galesburg, assertions the Third level.

**LONG QUESTIONS**

Q1. Describe Narrator’s visit to the third level as given in ‘The Third Level’
How was the third level different from other levels?

One night last summer – worked late at office – in hurry to get home – took subway from Grand Central – walked down to the second level – ducked into an arched doorway – heading for subway – got last – reached third level - He discovers a brass spittoons, flickering gas Lights, everyone dressed, like 1890’s engine with funnel shaped stack, newspaper - The World, few ticket windows etc in the third level and Charley goes to get the ticket for Galesburg - Illinois- Wonderful town, big houses, huge Lawns, plenty of trees, people with lots of leisure time and surprises when the clerk says that it is not currency and he will be put behind the bars. All this proves that he really visited the third level.

Q2. Elaborate the theme of the story.

The story primarily focuses on the atrocities of the modern world – full of insecurity, stress, fear, war & hatredness – one feels caged – by modern advancement – leads to tension and worries – leading people to look for means of an escape. In the story Charlie – creates the third level to seek refuge – cases his pressure – provide sweet power to relax.

HOTS

Q3. Do you observe an intersection of time & space in the story?

The third level – a convincing description – of interaction between time & space – can be divided into modern world & the world of 1890 – the world of Grand Central station & the post world of Galesburg. Through New York Central the narrator talks about – Present world of 21st Century – and of Galesburg of 1890’s clear terms.

Thus – lesson a good intersection of time & space – achieved through – be the narrator at psychological level.

SHORT QUESTIONS

1. Was the Third level a medium of escape for Charley?

Yes, Charlie was engulfed in the trials & tribulations of life so he created himself to seek refuge in it. It eased his tensions & pressures & provides him sweet power to relax.

2. Why is Grand Central compared to a tree?

As everyday new stairs & entrances are found.

3. How did Charlie realize that he had reached the third level?

When he discovered Brass he discovers a brass spittoons, flickering gas Lights, everyone dressed, like 1890’s engine with funnel shaped stack, newspaper - The
World, few ticket windows etc in the third level.

4. Why did he wish to escape to Galesburg?
   **Suggested Answer / Value Points-**
   He wished to escape to Galesburg because it was a wonderful town big houses, huge Lawns, plenty of trees, people with lots of leisure time and surprises when the clerk says that it is not currency and he will be put behind the bars.

5. What is First Day Cover?
   **Suggested Answer / Value Points-**
   At the time when a new stamp is issued, stamp collectors buy some of them & use them in order to mail envelops to themselves & the postmark proves the date. The envelope is called the First Day Cover.

**HOTS**

Q6. What do you think does ‘The Third Level' stand for?
   **Suggested Answer / Value Points-**
   Stands for an escapist’s world which one weaves around to be off the current day problem.

Q7. What is referred to as ‘the obvious step’?
   **Suggested Answer / Value Points-**
   The obvious step refers for consulting a psychiatrist. As a fact there are only two levels & it does not seem wise to visit non-existing third level. Therefore it was very apparent to consult an expert.

**BOOK: VISTAS**

Chapter 02: The Tiger King –Kalki

**GIST OF THE LESSON**

When the Prince of ‘Pratibandapuram’ was born – Astrologers Predicted that he would be killed by the tiger, to prove the astrologers wrong he killed the first tiger and challenged the prediction. The chief astrologer said that the 100th tiger would kill him. The Maharaja Put all his estate duties aside and set upon killing 100 Tigers. When all the Tigers in his estate were killed he married a princess whose father had many Tigers in his forests. He even spent Rs. 3 lakhs to please a British officer’s when latter wanted to hunt tigers in his estate. Finally the hundredth tiger was killed (it was found that the tiger was not dead) the Maharaja was very happy & then decided to spend time with his son. He bought a wooden toy tiger on his son’s third Birthday – toy was made up by an unskilled carpenter one of slivers pierced his right hand, developed an infection, He was operated but died.

**LONG QUESTIONS**

Q1. Describe the efforts made by the tiger king to achieve his target of killing a hundred tiger?
   **Suggested Answer / Value Points-**
   The tiger king started killing tigers due to prophecy by the Chief astrologer – the
king would be killed by the hundredth tiger. After taking over the state affair, he started his tiger hunt. In ten years – killed 70 tigers – tiger population became extinct in his state – decided to marry a princess whose state has large no. of tigers – managed to kill 99 tigers. Tigers became extinct in his father-in-law state – king got irritated. The dewan brought the tiger from people’s park in Madras. The king aimed it and shot (it was found that the tiger was not dead)– became very happy – turned to home affair brought a toy tiger as a gift for his son – one of the silver pricked his hand & he died. The prediction proved true.

Q2. How was the king about to lose his throne and how did he save it?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
The king made a firm resolution to kill 100 tigers – banned tiger killing – even if anyone dared slung a stone – all his wealth confiscated.

At one time in danger of losing his throne – a high ranking British officer visited his state – desire for being photographed with the tiger, he had shot – Maharaja refused the permission – thinking other British officers would demand similar request – Naturally – it had displeased the British officer – in order to resolve – send samples of diamond rings to British officer’s wife – she thanked for the gift – the king was happy but he had to pay 3 lakh Rupees.

HOTS
Q3. “The story is a satire on the conceit of those in power”. How does the author employ the literary device of dramatic irony in the story?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
The story – a satire on the conceits, whims & fancies of people in power. The king’s arrogance, obstinacy & anger are of very high dimension – All his minions tremble when he calls them.

Dramatic irony – discrepancy between known to a character i.e., the king and to the readers – but is presented by the author as a flesh bone like us – beaten hollow through the dramatic irony by the author.

SHORT QUESTIONS

1. Who is Tiger king? Why does he get that name?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
He is actually the maharaja of Prati bandapuram – gets the name of the tiger king because he had killed 99 tigers – but got killed by the wooden tiger.

2. Describe the ring episode?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
The Maharaja actually banned tiger hunting – a British officer on his visit demanded of being photographed with the tiger – Maharaja refused – had to gift diamond rings to the officer’s wife.

3. In what way the tiger king was brought up?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Was brought up in English style – drank milk of English cow – brought up by English nanny – tutored in English by Englishman – saw English films.

4. What unforeseen hurdle brought his mission to a standstill?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
The tiger population became extinct in the forest of Pratibandapuram.
5. How the 100th tiger was finally found & killed?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
The Dewan took the 100th tiger which he had brought from people’s park in Madras. The tiger wondered into Maharaja’s presence. The king shot it but it was not killed; the hunters killed to escape from king’s anger.

HOTS
Q1. There is a paradox in “The operation was successful. The Maharaja is dead” What does the author intend to suggest.

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
The paradox is clear – the king is dead, operation is successful – The author intends to suggest humor – to make the astrologer triumph.

Q2. How does ‘The Tiger King’ show man’s callousness towards wildlife?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
‘The Tiger King’ is mostly about the Maharaja’s tiger hunt of 100 tigers to avert his death. It reveals indirectly the ruler’s appetite for tiger hunt. It doesn’t show any remorse in taking the lives of tigers.

BOOK: VISTAS

Chapter 03: Journey to the End of the Earth-Tishani Doshi

GIST OF THE LESSON
Journey to the End of the Earth, is literally a journey to Antarctica by the author. It captures the description of the place with its beauty & immensity he finds “Students on Ice” is a programme headed by Geoff Green aims to take high school students to the end of the world and aware the high-school students about past, present & future of Antarctica. In learning such a unique knowledge, they will influence policies for the future.

LONG QUESTIONS

1. Why is the Antarctica the place to go in order to understand the earth’s past, present and future?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
In past-a super continent-Gondwana did exist around present day Antarctica. Because of her simple eco system/lack of bio diversity/never been strained by humans & their activities-holds in its ice cores half million year old carbon records- study how little changes in the environment have big repercussions-example of microscopic phytoplankton- It is also a pointer to the future demonstrating the effect of global warming on to ecology.

Q.2:- How was the journey to the Antarctica an incredible experience for the narrator?
The narrator boarded to the Russian Research vessel-the “Akademik Shokalskiy” to move towards coldest, driest, windiest continent-Antarctica-covering, 9 times zones, 6 check points, 3 water-bodies & 3 ecospheres. He was enchanted by the immensity & beauty of the Antarctica. The stay
offered exciting adventures-walking on the sea, ice, observe ring its pristine glory-watching crab eater seals wonderful experience.

**HOTS**

Q3. “Take care of small things & the big things will take care of themselves”. What is relevance of this statement in context of the Antarctic Environment?

**Suggested Answer / Value Points**

The statement- greatly relevant in the context of Antarctic Environment-only pious never strained by human population-remains pristine. It’s simply eco-system and lack of bio-diversity- unique-perfect place to study how small changes can have big repercussions-example of phytoplankton –use the sun’s energy to assimilate carbon & synthesis under the process ‘photosynthesis’. As light changes in phytoplankton shall affect the lives of all marine animals, birds & the global carbon cycle-thus the effect of global warming can be studied best in Antarctica.

**SHORT QUESTIONS**

Q1. How is Antarctica a crucial element in the debate on climate change?

**Suggested Answer / Value Points**

Because it has no population, but more importantly its holds in its ice-cores half million-year old Carbon record.

Q2. What was the objective of "Students on ice" programme?

**Suggested Answer / Value Points**

The programme was headed by Geoff Green, offering high schools students a life changing experience at age when they are ready to absorb, learn, and most importantly act. In learning such a unique knowledge, they will influence policies for the future.

Q3. How is global temperature increasing? What is the immediate fear due to?

**Suggested Answer / Value Points**

Global temperature increasing due to increase in burning fossil fuels,-created a blanket of carbon dioxide around the world-arising immediate fear-wills the Antarctica ice will melt entirely? Will it be the end of the world?

Q4. How does Antarctica differ from the earth?

**Suggested Answer / Value Points**

Antarctica-has never supported human existance-24 hrs austral light makes one lose entire earthly sense-the visual scale ranges from microscopic to the mighty-a different phenomenon-no trees, no bill boards , no buildings.

**HOTS**

Q5."And for humans, the prognosis is not good". Explain the situation & observation.

**Suggested Answer / Value Points**

The span of 12000 years of human existence is quite insignificant in comparison to earth’s history-but man has created ruckus- by concretizing to nature, burning fossil fuels-that ascertain & bleak future.
Q6. Why does the author say "that a lot can happen in million years, but what a difference a day makes".

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
The author suggests that much more can really happen in a million years as it has happened in case of Antarctica—but a day can also make a big difference because of global climate changes—thus points a threat to the beauty of the nature.

BOOK: VISTAS

Chapter 04: The Enemy—Pearl S. Buck

GIST OF THE LESSON
Dr. Sadao, a Japanese surgeon finds a wounded American soldier on the beach near his house. He is unable to throw him back though he was his enemy as he was a doctor and his first duty was to save a life. Hana his wife though initially reluctant joins her husband in operating and nursing the enemy soldier back to health. It is dangerous to keep the enemy in the house so all the servants left. Hana assists Dr. Sadao in operating the soldier. The General did not send Sadao with the troops as he is an expert surgeon and the General might need him any time for an emergency operation. Even General comes to know that Sadao is harbouring his enemy, he does not take any action and suggest that he would send his private assassins to kill the enemy and remove his body. Finding the enemy soldier out of danger Dr. Sadao helps him to escape from his house.

LONG QUESTIONS
Q1. How did Dr. Sadao rise above narrow prejudices of race & country to human being in need?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Dr. Sadao—a renowned Japanese surgeon—believed in professional loyalty & human kindness—saw an American wounded soldier in a terrible condition on beach in front of his house—took him his house with the help of his wife Hana—successfully removed the bullet—nursed him back to his life—thus rose above racialism.

As a patriot, reported the prisoner’s presence at his house to the Army General. The general decided to have him killed—he grew vestless to see him & finally decided to help him to escape form his house—gave him boats & instructed him how he could safely escape.

Q2. Do you think the doctor’s final solution to the problem was the best possible one in the circumstances?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
It is the best possible option—general had promised him that he would get the soldier quietly killed through his private assassins—but he forgot to get rid of—Dr. Sadao could do nothing—he wanted to get rid of the wounded soldier—as the servants had left the house—& news could be spread—so he devised his own plan to get the soldier off to the nearby island—managed his boat for the
soldier & instructed him. The white soldier took leave of him & followed his instruction & managed to escape safely. Thus all proves that that was the only way out for Dr. Sadao to the problem.

**HOTS**

Q3. There are moments in life when we have to make hard choice between our role as private individuals & as citizens with a sense of national loyalty. Discuss with reference to the story.

Suggested Answer / Value Points-

Dr. Sadao encounters with the dilemma-to live as private individual whose & moral ethical responsibility is to save the soldier & second is a Japanese to make the soldier arrest.

So as a doctor and as an individual his first job is to save man-takes ethical responsibility, he risks his life, fame & social status- takes him to his house and makes efforts to save him.

But his other side-sense of patriotism & nationalism also involves a report to police, takes the general in confidence, & plans to make him killed but later on again helps the soldier in escaping off. Thus Dr. Sadao personality is displayed.

**SHORT QUESTIONS**

Q1 Why the General did overlook the matter of enemy soldier?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-

The General had an attack & according to Dr. Sadao he could not survive the second attack. So if Dr. Sadao was arrested-no one as to look after him - for harbouring himself, overlooked the matter.

Q2. Why was Dr. Sadao not sent with troops?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-

The General thinks that Dr. Sadao is indispensable to his life & can save anyone as he is so skilled, secondly he trusts no one except Dr. Sadao he was not sent with troops.

Q3. How was the plan of the prisoner’s escape executed in the story?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-

The prisoner was successful in his escape only because of the right guidance & help from Dr. Sadao. He provided him his boat, gave his food, made him wear Japanese cloths & also helped in comfortable sail to a nearby island.

Q4. Why did the servants leave Dr. Sadao’s house?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-

They were not in favour of keeping the American prisoner hidden in the house. They also did not want Dr. Sadao to save his life.

Q5. Who was the white man whom Dr. Sadao & Hana found?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-

The white man an American soldier-evident from his clothes- was a prisoner of war (POW).

**HOTS**

Q6. “But Sadao searching the spot of black in the twilight sea that night, had his reward”. What was the reward?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
The “reward” was the escape of the enemy-Dr. Sadao searched the spot of black in the twilight sea that night- see if the man was still there-but there was no light. Obviously the man had gone- The escape of the prisoner was his reward.

Q7. What message does “The Enemy” give?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
The massage is clear-great lesson of humanism. Dr. Sadao by nursing his country’s enemy proves true to his professional ethics.

BOOK: VISTAS

Chapter 5: SHOULD WIZARD HIT MOMMY? JOHN UPDIKE

GIST OF THE LESSON

The chapter captures a very sensitive reaction of a small girl to one important aspect of the story that her father narrates to her. The story reveals the worldview of a little child to a difficult moral question that shows her mental or psychological richness.

Jo is a litter daughter of four years. She is engaged with her father in a story session. Jack, the father used to tell her an imaginary story every evening and especially for Saturday naps. Jo feels herself involved with the characters and the happenings. On hearing the story of Roger Skunk she raises a difficult moral question whether parents possessed a right to impose their will on their children. Her father finds it difficult to answer her question.

LONG QUESTIONS

Q1. How does Jo want the story to end any why?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Jo feels thrilled to hear stories from her father - themes were the extension of childhood memories - Jo does not like the end of the story of Roger Skunk, where the Skunk’s mother hit wizard to restore the natural smell instead of the rose fragrance. She can not understand the harm that one encounters for opposing nature – she is happy to see Roger Skunks has found many friends - she does not want Roger Skunk to lose his playmates. She also can not bear the injustice done to the wizard and wants him to hit the mother.

Q2. Why an adult’s perceiveptive on life is different from that of a child’s as given in the story?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
An adult’s perceiveptive on life is always different - maturity of a person becomes his barometer to judge right & wrong. For him/her everything that occurs has a message. In the story, Jack at no level accepts Jo’s worldview that wizard should hit Mommy.

On the other hand - a child’s perceiveptive is limited to his activities - child’s perceiveptive completely different - they love ‘action’ more than thought - so does Jo in the story - she would delight in hearing the story of Roger Skunk’s Mommy being hit by the wizard.

HOTS

Q. The story ends in a debate between the father and the daughter? What is your instance on both endings?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Story has two distinct ending one of father Jack & other of 4 yrs old daughter Jo -
Jo opposes this particular ending - refuses to accept the that Roger is again restricted to "an awful smelling Skunk.' She feels it unfair on the part of mother to hit the wizard.

Both ending interesting - however Jack’s ending more realistic - everyone should accept/adjust despite all sufferings, & criticism. Jack’s ending more justified - it conveys the message that filial love transcends physical abnormalities - Roger must smell like Skunk that is, what his mother wants.

**SHORT QUESTIONS**

Q1. How did the wizard help Roger Skunk?

**Suggested Answer / Value Points-**
The wizard was moved by Roger Skunk’s story. On finding his magic wand - chanted some magic word & granted that Roger should smell like roses.

Q2. How did Roger Skunk’s Mommy react when he, smelling roses went home?

**Suggested Answer / Value Points-**
Roger Skunk began to smell like roses – Mommy asked about the smell - Roger Skunk replied that wizard had made him smell like that mother did not like that - asked Roger to come with her.

Q3. How did the Skunk’s mother get him his old smell back?

**Ans-** Mother was furious to learn – was wizard who changed the original smell – she immediately visited the wizard – hit him on his head – restore this original smell.

Q4. Who is Jo? How has she changed in the past two years? How did Jo behave in ‘reality phase’?

**Suggested Answer / Value Points-**
Jo is Jack’s 4 years old daughter – no more a patient listener – not take things for granted-tries to see things in her own way.

**HOTS**

Q1. Why does Jack insist that it was the wizard that should be hit and not the mother?

**Suggested Answer / Value Points-**
Jack does not accept Jo story line. He sees everything in the light of life’s compulsion. If he accepts Jo’s version - that would send wrong signals about moral aspects of life.

Q2. How does Jo want the story to end and why?

**Suggested Answer / Value Points-**
Jo understood Roger Skunk’s need to enjoy the company of his friends, therefore she wanted him to smell like roses. But on hearing Skunk’s mother's behavior she wanted that the wizard should take revenge on her.

**BOOK: VISTAS**

**CHAPTER 6: ON THE FACE OF IT**

**SUSAN HILL**

**GIST OF THE LESSON**
The play depicts beautifully yet grimly the sad world of the physically impaired. It is not the actual pain or inconvenience caused by a physical impairment that trouble a disabled man but the behavior of the people around him. Two physically impaired people, Mr. Lamb with a tin leg and Derry with a burnt face, strike a band of friendship. Mr. Lamb revives the almost dead feelings of Derry towards life. He motivates him to think positively about life, people and things. It is ironical that when he searches a new foothold to live happily, he finds Mr. Lamb dead. In this way the play depicts the heart rending life of physically disabled people with their loneliness, aloofness and alienation. But at the same time it is almost a true account of the people who don’t let a person live happily.

**LONG QUESTIONS**

Q1. What lesson of life does Mr. Lamb teach Derry when he comes to his garden? How has it affected him?

**Suggested Answer / Value Points**-

Mr. Lamb teaches Derry a beautiful lesson of life. Derry – physically handicapped - suffers emotionally – due to his burned face- has formed a negative & depressive view of life – Mr. Lamb teaches Derry – life is to be lived as it is – gives his own example – tells Derry that he has hundreds of friends who visit him – children comment ‘Lamey-Lamb’ when they see him- but he doesn’t mind – Advises Derry not to hate anything – see positives – he has two arms, two legs & eyes and ears – Derry undergoes a great change of mind – learns new lesson.

Q2. Both Mr. Lamb and Derry represent two serious aspects of life, though their origin can be called the same. Explain the statement.

**Suggested Answer / Value Points**-

Both Mr. Lamb & Derry are physically handicapped – but have a different perspective on life – Derry an escapist – intentionally distances himself from people – likes solitude – considers his burnt face as the most ugliest thing – believes none even his mother will never love him.

On the other hand Mr. Lamb – an open hearted & broad minded – does not let his disability affect his life – being an optimistic – takes life as it comes - enjoys sitting in the sun – reading books – growing flower & weeds – with his positivism enlightens Derry who then follows his foot step.

**HOTS**

Q1. The actual pain or inconvenience caused by a physical impairment is often much less than the sense of alienation felt by the person with disabilities. What is the kind of behavior that the person expects from others?

**Suggested Answer / Value Points**-

Actual pain or inconvenience caused by physical impairment is often less than the sense of alienation felt by the person with disabilities – physical disabilities – caused pain once in life time – but after it this physical disability – set chain for other actions – caused mental agony – can be said, wounds get healed – but bitter comments never forgotten. Both Mr. Lamb and Derry have been the victims of verbal atrocities – Mr. Lamb takes comments lightly – but Derry does
not have the attitude like Mr. Lamb – people like Derry expect a sympathetic behaviour – can act as a balm. A word of sympathy to the distressed acts more than a tablet.

**SHORT QUESTIONS**

Q1. Who is Derry? What self-opinion does he hold?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Derek- also called Derry – a small boy of 14 – one side of his face totally burnt – acid ate his face-up – a victim of inferiority complex.

Q2. How does Lamb try to remove the baseless fears of Derry?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Mr. Lamb influences Derry – his optimistic philosophy – advised him not to give attention on other’s comments – try to be internally pure and strong – eliminate the negativity of life.

Q3. What did Derry’s mothers think of Mr. Lamb?

OR

Why did Derry’s mother stop him, going to Mr. Lamb?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Derry’s mother does not hold good opinion about Mr. Lamb – has heared many things about the old man – therefore stops Derry to visit Mr. Lamb.

Q4. ‘I am not afraid, people are afraid of me’, why does Derry say so?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Derry lives in a cocoon of complexes – due to his burnt face – isolated himself – don’t mix up – considers his burnt face `an unpleasant sight` - people are afraid of Derry.

Q5. Why does Derry go back to Mr. Lamb in the end?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Actually Mr. Lamb has taught Derry, the most important lesson of life – made him living his life on his own – advises him not to care about his burned face – therefore he returns back.

**HOTS**

Q6. Comments on the moral that the play gives out? How?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
The moral – very loud and clear – physically disabled – should not get frustrated – we should keep them busy – expand their social interactions – in this way they can fight out the loneliness, depression & disappointment.

Q7. Mr. Lamb says to Derry; ‘it’s all relative, beauty and the beast’, what essentially does he mean by that?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Mr. Lamb tells Derry that it all depends upon people’s individual perceptions. A thing is a beauty for one while that beauty may be a beast for others.

**BOOK:** VISTAS

**CHAPTER 07:** EVANS TRIES AN O-LEVEL

**COLIN DEXTER**
GIST OF THE LESSON

This is really a very interesting story which has all the ingredients of a thriller; Police background, prison, detectives, escape etc. James Roderick Evans was a jail bird. The Prison officers called him "Evans the Break" as he had escaped from prison three times. An examination centre was created in the prison for Evans & all safety measures were taken to avoid his escape. A parson Mr. McLeery was arranged to invigilate the examination. Evans Pull Wool over everyone's eye & succeeded in escaping from prison. But his happiness was short lived. The governor had been smarter & Evans had to surrender without any protest. But eventually Evans had escaped in a car right from under the nose of the governor.

LONG QUESTIONS

Q1. Describe how the German ‘O’ Level exam was conducted?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Exam was scheduled to commence at 9:15 a.m. – but started at 9:25 a.m. – A person Mr. McLeery was arranged to invigilate – calm prevailed but many lapses were noticed – At 9:40 Examination room was informed of the correction (where venue was fixed) on page three. At 10:50 a.m. Evans demanded for blanket – at 11:20 the wrong bell was rung – At 11:22 a.m. the hoax call instructed Stephan to escort McLeery – At 11:25 a.m. the exam was over.

Q2. Describe how Evan escaped from the high security Oxford Prison despite all the precautions taken against his escape?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Governor’s phone rang few minutes before the end of exam – Evans disguised as McLeery with double dog collar, front – a false beard – and other clerical paraphernalia – McLeery was not actually McLeery – dramatically his friend escapes as McLeery – escorted by Stephen. Evans covered himself with blood carried in - taking his injury – succeeded in escaping disguised as McLeery.

HOTS

Q3. How do the prison officers represent the ugly and decadent side of the prison force as given in “Evans Tries an O-Level”?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
The chapter reveals true faces of the prison department – Governor, an intelligent, bold, brave and a capable officer takes all precautions of supervising examination can be called the brain soul of the prison department – but depends on sub-ordinate officers – Jackson – the ugly side of the prison department – clearly visible in his behaviour with Evans – Evans pulls wool over his eyes & escapes – then the detective superintendent Carter and Chief Inspector Bell – chips of the same block — very disgusting.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 How did the correction slip kill two little birds with a single stone?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Evans wanted to know the name of the hotel where they had to go and at what time the examination started. The correction slip supplied both.
Q2 How did Evans actually escape from the prison?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Escape posing McLeery—a parson’s disguise. The injured McLeery not McLeery but Evans —misguided all.
Q3 who was Evans? Why was he keen in getting some sort of academic qualification?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Evans, a pleasant chap—known as Evans ‘the break’—had escaped thrice – keen in getting qualification—only intension was his next escape.
Q4 what clues did the answer sheet of Evans provide to Governor?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Evans left clues like Index No.313 and Centre No.271 to trap Governor. The Governor made out the six unit reference which led him to Golden Lion where he met Evans.

HOTS
Q.1 who does you think has outwitted the other –Evans or the Governor? How?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
The Governor could not see the tricks of Evans .He directed the Van towards New Bury from where he would eventually escape .Thus his escape first from jail and then from van proved that he outwitted the Governor.

BOOK: VISTAS
CHAPTER 8 MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD

(A) THE CUTTING OF MY LONG HAIR
- ZITKALA-SA

GIST OF THE LESSON
This is an autobiographical account of the author. This amounted to a great humiliation and emotional oppression. Zitkala-sa was a victim of social and cultural oppression by the victors who had overpowered them by their sheer strength. They were prejudiced towards Native American Culture and women. Zitkala-sa was forced to cut her long hair compulsorily. The cutting of the long hair of Zitkala-sa was a symbol of their oppression.

(B) WE TOO ARE HUMAN BEINGS
- BAMA

GIST OF THE LESSON
The present story is a candid account of the cast system together with a graphic picture of the bazaar. It is deeply routed in the Indian psyche. It is a wonder that caste-ridden people never think that one can not choose one’s birth in a particular caste
Bama was a victim of cast system, she had seen, felt and experienced the evils of unsociability. She struggled hard against this social discrimination. She studied hard and t0pped in her class and many students became her friends.
LONG QUESTIONS
Q.1 How did the shingling of hair of the author proved to be a very horrifying experience for her? How did she try to prevent the shingling of her hair?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
The author had an emotional and spiritual kind of attachment to her long and heavy hair. Moreover her mother told that only unskilled warriors who were captured had their hair shingled by the enemy. Among their people short hair were kept by mourners and shingled hair by cowards. While code of conduct at Carlisle School demanded shingling of hair. She revolted and crept upstairs into a large room, crawled under the bed, not respond on calling her names, finally she was caught and dragged out, resisted by kicking and shouting, was tied to the chair, at last her hair were cut short.

Q.2 What was the incident that really made Bama realize the cast discrimination that amount to oppression? What did she learn more about it by her elder brother Annan?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
There was set up a threshing floor at the opposite corner to her street, her own caste people were hard at work, and elder of her cast coming from the bazaar, with a packet hanging from a string, without touching, went straight to landlord, bowed him and extended packet towards him from distance. The author felt terribly sad, told her brother Annan, he told her that upper class people think, they will be polluted if we touch them. He advised her that she should study hard and then all will regard her.

HOTS
Q.1 What kind of discrimination did Bama and Zitkala-sa experience? How did they respond to their respective situations?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Both belonged to marginalized communities, faced hard time due to humiliation. Bama, a victim of social customs, hated class distinction, religiously followed the advice of her elder brother, stood first in the Examination and won respect of the people. Zitkala-sa faced the prejudiced behaviour against the Native American Culture. Not able to associate with white people, faced discrimination, was ill-treated and suffered disgrace when her hair was cut.

SHORT QUESTIONS
Q.1 How did Zitkala-sa pass her first day in the land of apples?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
First day, really painful, large bell rang for breakfast, clatter of shoes and constant clash of harsh notes created bedlam, trapped author's freedom.

Q.2 What did Zitkala-sa do to escape getting her hair shingled?
Suggested Answer / Value Points-
She was deeply scared of getting her hair shingled. So she entered in a dim room, crawled under the bed, cuddled herself in dark corner, kicking and shouting, but all her efforts went in vain.

Q.3 What advice did Annan give to the author that could reduce unsociability?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Annan advised the author to study hard and if she was always ahead in her lessons, people would attach themselves to her and regard her that would reduce unsociability.

Q.4. How did the elder offer the packet containing “VADAI” or something to the land-lord?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
The narrator saw an elder coming from the bazaar, carrying a small packet with a string without touch went straight to landlord, bowed him and extended packet towards him from distance.

HOTS

Q.1 What did the author (Bama) think of upper cast people in? Why they didn’t treat them ‘human beings’?

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Bama thought that upper class people thought so much of themselves –they had wealth-didn’t mean lose all human feelings.

Q.2 What makes you agree that the seeds of rebellion against injustice are sowed early in life.

Suggested Answer / Value Points-
Children by nature sensitive-go on noticing what they think wrong or unjust-and when they grow up-stand up in open rebellion against oppression. Zitkala- sa & Bama are the current examples of this type.

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ALL THE BEST