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CONTENT

PART I

Pages

Comprehension Questions , Discourses, Study Skills,

Poetry (Themes, Expressions and Images)

Unit -I - Generations

Unit-II- The World of Mystery

Unit -III- Reality to Reel

Unit-IV – Upon the Thorns of Life

Unit -V –Art and Attitudes

PART II

Other Discourses

PART III

Questions to Practise

PART IV

Unseen Passages

PART V

Poetry Grid

PART VI

Language Elements

PART VII

Previous Question Papers

UNIT I-GENERATIONS**COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow

Swaminathan left his seat joyfully and hopped onto the platform. The teacher took out his cane from the drawer and shouted angrily, 'Open your little hand you devil. 'He whacked three wholesome cuts on each palm. Swami received them without blenching. After half a dozen the teacher asked, 'Will these do or you want some more?'

QUESTIONS

1. Why did Swaminathan leave his seat joyfully?
2. How many cuts did Swami get from Samuel Sir?
3. Pick out a word from the stanza meaning 'very large'.
4. Report the following.

The Teacher : Will these do, or do you want some more?.

ANSWERS

1. Swami left his seat joyfully to receive punishment from his Sir/ he wanted to prove that his Sir was a violent man/ to get caning/ he wanted to be punched
2. a Swami got three cuts one each palm.
3. Wholesome
4. The teacher asked whether those would do or he wanted some more.

LETTER

Swaminathan felt guilty for what he had done, and his behaviour at School. He drafts a letter of apology to be given to Samuel Sir, How will it be?

Dear Sir,

I am Swami, your student. I am so sorry for the way I behaved in your class. I don't know really what happened to me. As it was Monday morning, I felt reluctant to come to school. Hence, I devised a plan by lying that I had a headache. But, this did not work out with my father and he forced me to go to school.

But, I cooked up a story that you are a very violent and cruel Sir and that you would severely punish boy who came late to your class. But contrary to my expectations, he compelled me to go to school with a letter of complaint drafted by him against you to be given to the school Headmaster.

So Sir as I had no other choice I had to make you forcefully punish me severely, so that the content written in the letter would be proven true. So I purposely behaved in your class in that way which forced you to punish me.

I am extremely sorry for my deeds, and especially the way I behaved in your class. I hope that you will accept this as my apology and will forgive me. Expecting yours whole hearted forgiveness, with this I stop.

Yours faithful student,
Swaminathan

Malgudy

29/4/78

Read the following stanza from the poem “Night of the Scorpion” and answer the questions.

My father, sceptic, rationalist/ trying every cause and blessing/ powder, mixture, herb and hybrid.
He even poured a little paraffin/ Upon the bittentoe and put a match to it.

I watched My father, sceptic, rationalist trying every curse and blessing powder, mixture, herb and hybrid.
He even poured a little paraffin upon the bitten toe and put a match to it.

I watched the flame feeding on my mother.

I watched the holy man perform his rites

to tame the poison with an incantation

After twenty hours

it lost its sting.

QUESTIONS

1. Why did the father pour paraffin on the bitten toe and light it?
2. What picture of the father can we get from the poem?
3. Who is the holy man referred here?
4. How long did the mother bear the pain?
5. Mention an example of alliteration from the poem.
5. Pick out an example of an "olfactory image

ANSWERS

1. He poured paraffin and put a match to it to tame the poison/to control the poison/to help the mother to get relieved from the poison.
2. Though the father was a sceptic and rationalist, he tried every curse and blessing, herb and hybrid.
3. The village priest.
4. For twenty hours.
5. (1) Powder, mixture, herb and hybrid /
(2) I watched the flame feeding on my mother.
(3) He even poured a little paraffin.
6. 'herb' 'hybrid'

Narrative

GAMES AT TWILIGHT

Ravi narrates his bitter experience to one of his friends at school. Imagine and write a **narrative**.

It was an extremely hot afternoon, and to prevent us from playing outside, mother locked us inside the house. But finally because of our pleadings mother let us go out and play.

We together jumped outside and decided to play the game of hide and seek. As Meera was the eldest, we had to obey her, and for the game Reghu was made the catcher. It was really great fun to see all of them hopping and jumping to avoid Reghu.

I too hid behind an upturned flower pot, but when Reghu's whistling came near and near, I felt too exposed and ran next to the garage where there was another shed with green doors. What I wished was to be a winner, because I had never ever had the feeling of a true winner. I stayed there with this firm decision, bearing all the fears, which I had about spiders and insects. But, in between I got up and went near the window to hear the sounds of others. When I heard the sounds, I again firmly stayed there with the dogged determination of becoming a champion. But, after some time, I could hear laughter, At that time I realized that I had played the part of only hiding, and forgot to touch the den pillars. Nobody, thought of me as I was out of their sight I was forgotten, I couldn't control my tears, how could my dear ones forget me, really I couldn't bear it,

They had totally forgotten me and started another game. But, still I couldn't bear it.

I knew that each and every game had rules and also a time limit. Now I realize that it was my fault, but my only thought was to become the winner. However, I didn't become the winner but on the contrary I was forgotten by all.

I couldn't control my feelings and I lay flat on the ground crying for several hours. I also took a firm decision not to play with them. That game had really taught me a fact about life which will remain in my heart forever.

GAMES AT TWILIGHT

Comprehension Passage

Read the following passage and answer the question.

It then occurred to him that he could have slipped out long ago, dashed across the yard to the veranda and touched the 'den'. It was necessary to do that to win. He had forgotten. He had only remembered the part of hiding and trying to elude the seeker. He had done that successfully with a whimper he rushed out of the shed and flung himself at the white pillar and bawled 'den! den! den!'

QUESTIONS

1. Who is the 'he' referred to here?
2. What game were they playing?
3. Where did he hide?
4. Find the word from the passage, having the meaning to cry with a low broken voice.

Complete the following:-

5. If he had slipped out long ago and touched the den.....
.....
6. Who is the 'seeker' mentioned in the story?

ANSWERS

1. Ravi is the 'he' referred here.
2. They were playing the game of hide and seek.
3. He hid in the shed.
4. Whimper.
5. If he had slipped out long ago and touched the den he would have become the winner/ he would have won / he would have become the champion.
6. Reghu is the seeker mentioned in the story.

Read the following lines from the poem 'Once Upon a time' and answer the following:

But believe me, son,
 I want to be what I used to be
 when I was like you .I want
 to unlearn all these muting things.
 Most of all ,I want to relearn
 how to laugh ,for my laugh in the mirror
 shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!

QUESTIONS

- 1 . Who is the poet speaking to?
2. How does the poet want to change?
3. What does the poet want to “unlearn” and “relearn”?
- 4 . Which figure of speech is used in the poem?
- 5 . What do you mean by the “muting things”?

ANSWERS

- 1 . The poet is speaking to his son.
2. The poet wants to change. How he was like at the age of his son.
3. The poet wants to “unlearn” all the muting things and wants to “relearn” how to laugh.
4. Simile. “My laugh in the mirror shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs”.
5. The muting things are the artificial and in sincere actions and expressions.

DISCOURSES

Make a diary entry made by Swami on the day he was punished by Samuel sir..

22/11/2014

Thursday

Oh! God Why did I behave like this today? What had come over me? Why did I get all the punishments .And....Sir he was such a nice man ,besides he always had a soft corner for me. But I... ruined it all .I cannot go to school tomorrow. How can I..,I won't be able to look into the eyes of Samuel sir and even my classmates...they will definitely make fun of me..No..No...No..I will go ..But I shall go much early tomorrow and I will meet Samuel sir first and will beg his pardon I will also promise him that I won't repeat it again and that I will be a very good and obedient boy forever..Yes ...that will be the first thing I'll do tomorrow. Ah...now I feel so relieved and I hope sir will forgive me...

Prepare a conversation between Swami and his friend on the next day in his school :

- Shyam : Hi, Swami, what happened, why are you looking so sad?
- Swami : No, nothing..why didn't you come to school yesterday?
- Shyam : No ,I was unwell
- Swami : So that's the reason why you asked.
- Shyam : What happened?
- Swami : I really don't know what happened to me yesterday..I just wanted to make Samuel sir beat me. So I.
- Shyam : Why did you do so?

- Swami : Just because I was lazy to go to school.
 Shyam : And then ?
 Swami : You ask our friends, right now I have to meet Samuel sir and ask his pardon.
 Shyam : Yes that's good, you better go soon, I just saw him coming up.
 Swami : Thanks, I shall talk to you later, bye.
 Shyam : All the best and bye...

PROFILE

Write a profile of Nissim Ezekiel based on the hints provided below:

- Name : Nissim Ezekiel
 Birth : 16th December 1924, Bombay
 Famous : Indian Jewish Poet, and playwright
 Education : B.A literature, University of Mumbai, Philosophy from Birkbeck College London
 Awards : Sahitya Academi Award (1983) for his collection of poems, *Latter day Psalms* Padmasree (1988)
 Died : 13 December 2004

Write a profile based on the hints given below:

- Name : R.K NARAYAN
 Birth : 10 October 1906, Madras, Tamil Nadu
 Well known as : Noted Indian fictional writer
 Education : M.A in English, Madras University
 Best known : Imaginary south Indian town named Malgudy
 Awards and recognitions : a. Sahitya Academi Award for *The Guide* (1958)
 b. Padma Bhushan (1964)
 c. A.C Benson Medal by the Royal Society of Literature
 Death : 14 April 2001

ANSWER

R.K NARAYAN

R.K Narayan, the noted Indian fictional writer was born on 11th October 1906 in Madras, Tamil Nadu. He took his Master's degree from the Madras University. He is well known for his imaginary town named Malgudy. He has won a lot of awards and has also earned recognition, some of them are the Sahitya Academi Award in 1958 for his fictional novel *The Guide*, The Padma Bhushan in 1964 and also the prestigious A.C Benson Medal by the Royal Society of Literature. And this great personality met with his death on 14th April 2001.

POETRY -THEMES, EXPRESSIONS AND IMAGES

NIGHT OF THE SCORPION

It describes how, on a rainy day the narrator's mother is bitten by a scorpion and the chain of reactions that followed it. It also depicts the Indian ethos, superstitions and cultured richness through a simple incident and epitomizes the typical Indian motherhood which depicts sacrifice and affection.

The narrator remembers the night when the scorpion bit his mother. The heavy rain had driven the scorpion crawl under a sack of rice and unexpectedly it bit his mother's toe; flashing its devilish tail and parting with its poison, he risked the rain again. The peasants came into the hut 'like swarms of flies' to sympathize with the family.

The neighbours buzzed the name of God hoping to paralyse the scorpion as they believed that if the scorpion moved the poison would spread. They searched for the scorpion with candles and lanterns. They clicked their tongues and said that the mother's sufferings may decrease 'the misfortunes of her next birth'. They also prayed that the poison would purify her desires and ambitions. All the people sat around, the mother in the centre, while she continued to groan and twist with pain, on the mat.

The narrator's father who was normally a rationalist and a practical man, also gave in to the superstitious beliefs of the villagers and joined them in their cursing and praying. Then he put a mixture of powders and herbs on her toe, poured a little paraffin on the bite and lit it with a match hoping to burn the poison away. The narrator saw his mother's toe on fire and must have felt afraid. A holy man performed some rites to tame the poison.

Only after twenty hours did the poison subside. The mother was relieved of the pain and thanked God that the scorpion bit her and spared her children.

IMAGES

Visual Images- flash of diabolic tail/ the peasants come like swarms of flies/ throwing giant scorpion shadows

Auditory images- they clicked their tongues/...holy man performs his rites to tame the poison with an incantation/The peasants buzzed the name

Tactile images- the scorpion sting/his poison moved in mother's blood/ I watched the flame feeding on my mother

Olfactory images- the smell of powder, mixture, herb and hybrid

ONCE UPON A TIME

It expresses the poet's concern for the influence of the western world on age-old African custom. It is also about how people change over the years and become false and untrustworthy.

The poem was written to outline the fake personalities of many people and to try and get them to return to a natural and innocent state. It is a conversation between a father and a son. The father wants to learn from his son how to go back to his lost innocence.

The poem starts with the father telling his son how the people, or 'they', 'used to laugh with their hearts'. The word 'they' refers to western people. [The first three stanzas of the poem have the same structure. They start by telling the past and explaining how things used to be, but then they tell the negative reality.] He then moves on to say that now they only, 'laugh with their teeth, while their ice-block cold eyes search behind his shadow'. This gives off very negative, fake and false feelings and it is a very cold description.

Stanza two then reveals more of the past when it is said that, 'they used to shake hands with their hearts', again this image reveals true and genuine emotion. But just as in the first Stanza the present reality is then discussed when it is said that, 'that has gone, now they only shake hands without hearts while their left hands search his empty pockets'. This shows that, again the people are fake and seem to be using the man to see what they can get (exploitation).

Stanza three of the poem then goes to explain more about the changes he has noticed in these false people. The stanza starts positively with the phrases, 'feel at home', 'come again', but then goes on to say that he will come again, 'once, twice' but there will 'be no thrice' for then 'I find doors shut on me'.

The stanza four presents the adaptations and solutions that the man has found to counter the problems. It starts by saying that the man has, ‘learned many things’, already suggesting that he has changed to fit in. He then explains the things he has learnt. He tells of the false personalities or of his ‘many faces’. He tells that he has learnt to ‘wear’ these faces, suggesting that he wears faces for different situations. For example, he says he has an, ‘office-face, street-face, and host-face, proving that he acts differently under different circumstances. He then adds that they have, ‘conforming smiles, like a fixed portrait’. This suggests even more falseness and changes.

Towards the end of the poem, the poet appeals to his son to show him how to smile wholeheartedly. Desire to relive the past is nothing but a yearning for the innocence, faithfulness and sincerity.

IMAGES

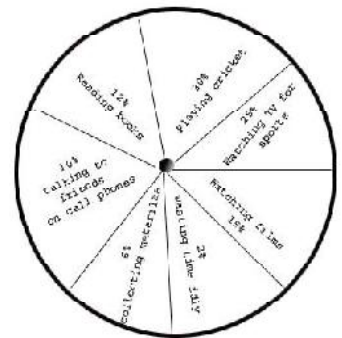
Visual images- laugh with their hearts/laugh with their eyes/laugh with their teeth /search my empty pockets/ shows only my teeth like a snake’s bare fangs/a fixed portrait smile

Tactile images- shake hands with their heart/search my empty pockets/ice-block -cold eyes

Auditory images- ‘Feel at home!’ ‘come again’;they say/doors shut on me

STUDY SKILLS

Read the following Pie-chart showing the sources of funds to be collected by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for its Phase II Project. Sources of funds to be arranged by NHAI for Phase II Project (in crores Rs.)



QUESTIONS

1. What does the pie chart show?
2. External Assistance arranges _____ fund.
3. How much fund do they expect from the toll?
4. A major share of the fund for the project is from _____
5. What do you mean by NHAI?

ANSWERS

1. The pie chart shows the sources of funds to be arranged by NHAI for Phase II Project (in crores Rs.)
2. 20% / 11486
3. 5% / 5252
4. Market Borrowing (50%)
5. National Highways Authority of India

UNIT II- THE WORLD OF MYSTERY

The Blue Bouquet , The Himalayas , The Method of Sherlock Holmes , Skimblehanks: The Railway Cat

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Read the following passage from “ The method of Sherlock Holmes” and answer the questions given below.

The appearance of the visitor was a surprise to me since I had expected a typical country practitioner.

He was a young, tall, thin man, with a long nose like a beak, which jutted out between two keen, grey eyes from behind a pair of gold-rimmed glasses. As he entered, his eyes fell upon the stick in Holmes's hand and he ran towards it with an exclamation of joy. 'I am so glad,' said he 'I was not sure whether I left it here or in the shipping office. I would not lose that stick for the world.'

'A presentation, I see', said Holmes.

'Yes, Sir.'

'From Charing cross Hospital' from one or two friends there on the occasion of my marriage.

QUESTIONS

1. Why was the appearance of the visitor a surprise to Watson?
2. Describe Dr. Mortimer?.
3. Where was the presentation from?
4. What was the occasion on which Dr. Mortimer got the presentation?.
5. Pick out from the passage the word which means 'project'?

ANSWERS

1. Because he had expected a typical country practitioner.
2. Dr. Mortimer was a young tall thin man with a long nose like a beak, which jutted out between two keen grey eyes.
3. It was from Charing Cross Hospital.
4. He got it on the occasion of his marriage.
5. Jut.

Read the following passage from ' The Blue Bouquet and and answer the questions:

When I woke up I was soaked with-sweat. The floor of my room had been freshly sprinkled and warm vapour was rising from the red tiles. A moth flew around and around the naked bulb, dazzled by the light. I got out of the hammock and walked barefoot across the room being careful not to step on a scorpion if one had come out of the hiding place to enjoy the coolness of the floor. I stood at the window for a few minutes breathing in the air from the field and listening to the vast feminine breathing of the night. Then I walked over to wash stand poured some water into the enamel basin and moistened a towel. I rubbed my chest and legs with a damp cloth dried myself a little and got dressed first making sure that no bugs had got into the seams of my clothes.

QUESTIONS

1. Why did he walk carefully?
2. Standing at the window, what did the narrator do?
3. What did he make sure before he got dressed?
4. 'I rubbed my chest and legs Begin the sentence with 'my chest and legs'.
5. The condition of the hotel was poor. Justify your answer

ANSWERS

1. He was careful not to step on the scorpion if one had come out of the hiding place.
2. He breathed the air from the fields and listened to the vast feminine breathing of the night.

3. He made sure that no bugs had got into the seams of his clothes.
4. My chest and legs were rubbed.
5. First of all he walked carefully not to step on the scorpion. When he dressed he made sure that no bugs had got into the seams of his clothes.

Read the lines from the poem 'The Himalayas' and answer the questions

'At that time

I am seventeen, and have just started
to wear a sari everyday.

Swami Anand was eighty nine and almost blind.

His thick glasses don't seem to work,
They only magnify his cloudy eyes.

Mornings he seem summons me from the kitchen and I read to him until lunch time
one day he telles me
you can read your poems now.

I read a few he is silent.

Thinking he is asleep, I stop.

QUESTIONS

1. When did the poet begin to wear a sari everyday?
2. Were the glasses useful to Swami Anand? Cite the lines to justify your answer.
3. Why did Swami Anand summon the poet in the mornings?
4. What made her stop reading her poems?
5. Pick out a visual image from the stanza?

ANSWERS

1. When she was seventeen.
2. No, they were not useful. The line 'his thick glasses did not seem to work, tells us so.
3. To read to him.
4. Thinking he is asleep she stopped.
5. Cloudy eyes, thick glasses

Read the lines from the poem "Skimbleshank the railway cat" and answer the questions.

From the driver and the guards to the begmen playing cards. He will supervise them all more or less.

Down the corridor he poaces
and examines all the faces of the travellers in the
first and third

He establishes control by regular patrol
And he'd know at once if anything occurred.

He will watch you without

winking and sees what you are thinking
And it's certain that he doesn't approve
of hilarity and riot, so the folk are very quiet,
when Skimble is about and on the move.'

QUESTIONS

1. Who all does Skimble supervise?
2. How does he establish control?
3. Why are the folk quiet?
4. Pick out an instance of alliteration from the poem?
5. Which, word in the poem means 'walk slowly'?

ANSWERS

1. He supervises from the driver and the guards to the bagmen playing cards.
2. By regular patrol
3. The folk are quiet, because Skimble doesn't approve of hilarity and riot.
4. Will-water, without -winking
5. Pace

DISCOURSES

DIARY

Imagine that the stranger in the story "The blue Bouquet reached home dis appointed. He jotted his thoughts in his diary. What would be the diary entry?

What an unlucky day! Today also I went around in search of blue eyes. I saw a man crossing the street. Followed him, for I was sure his eyes were blue. Put my knife on his neck and stopped him. Poor thing. He confessed that his eyes were not blue. But am I a fool to believe him blindly? I made him light a match and checked. Oh! I was disappointed. His eyes were brown. How can I convince my sweet heart? Today also I have to make her sad. Oh God!, won't you please help me? Anyway I will go out tomorrow nights also. Let me see if I can get them.

NEWS PAPER REPORT

Imagine that the attack against the narrator was reported in the next day's daily. Prepare the likely news paper report.

Miraculous escape

Thevalakkara sept. 6 :- Famous writer Octavio Paz escaped quite miraculously from a lunatic. The incident happened when the writer went out at night into the street, from Hotel hera Plaza where he was staying, two days ago. Then a short man wearing a palm sombrero stopped him with the point of his knife on the writer's neck. He then demanded the writer's blue eyes to make a bouquet of blue eyes for his sweet heart. Paz confesses his eyes were not blue not believing him the stranger made the writer light a match and made sure that they were not blue. The man apologised to Paz and disappeared into the dark.

The writer was extremely horrified and he complained to police. The very rent morning The police said they had similar complaints before. They also exhorted the public to be vigilant and should not go out alone at night. It is said that the man must be a lunatic and he will be trapped soon.

NARRATIVE

The Blue Bouquet presents a mysterious experience of the narrator, Imagine you are the narrator, narrating the incident to your friend the next day

What an unforgettable day it was !You know it was very hot in my hotel room. I was sweating all over and so I decided to go out for a walk. In fact I was leaping down the staircase. Then I saw the hotel keeper, a glum and reticent man who was blind in one eye. He tried to dissuade me from going out. He even warned me that there were no street lights. Ignoring his words I groped my way along the stone paved street.

Clad in the beauty of the bright moon the night was amorously graceful. I felt the fragrance of the tamarind trees along with the rhythm of murmuring leaves; and sounds of insects and crickets. To add to this beauty were the shining stars. The whole universe seemed like a grand system of signals a conversation among enormous beings.I was only one syllable of just one word. I was intoxicated by the beauty of the night

When I was crossing the road, I felt some one following me; I tried to run, but before I could do so, I was stopped by the point of a knife against my neck. I asked him what he wanted. He told me he wanted my eyes for making a bouquet of blue eyes for his sweetheart. I confessed him that mine were not blue. But, he was reluctant to believe me and asked me to light a match. I did so and he was convinced of what I said. Suddenly he let me go and vanished into the darkness. If you were in my place you would be frightened to death. I ran through the street for one hour and stopped only when I reached the hotel. Without giving attention to the hotel keeper I went straight into my room. Next day I left the village.

Even now I haven't been totally freed from that nightmarish incident. I wonder whether it was a dream or reality. Thank God I am still alive.

LETTER

The narrator of the story Blue Bouquet was extremely shocked by the incident happened in the street. Next morning he wrote a letter to his wife. How would that letter be?

Hera plaza

Mexico

6-11-2010

My sweet Sofy,

I am very disturbed my dear after a shocking incident last night. Being a very hot night, I went out for a walk in the street .then a stranger followed me. He put the point of his knife against my neck and demanded my eyes. He said he needed them to make a blue bouquet to present to his sweet heart. Sounds really strange, isn't it? I told him my eyes were not blue. But he was not ready to believe me. I offered every thing I had. But he didn't mind. He ordered me to light a match and hold it close to my eyes.I did as he directed. Then he realized my eyes were not blue and spared me. I ran through the street and reached the hotel. I wonder whether he is a lunatic. My dear I have not yet been freed from the shock. I wish you were with me now. I will reach there soon. Stopping for the time being.

Love

Paz

PROFILE

Name	: Sujata Bhatt
Born	: 1956
Place of birth	: Ahmedabad
Brought up	: Pune
Famous	: Freelance Writer, Poet
Education	: MFA, University of Iowe
Awards	: Common Wealth Poetry Prize, Alice Hunt Bartle
Important Works	: Search for My Tongue, pure lizard the Himalayas translated Gujarati Poems into English.

SUJATA BHATT

Sujata Bhatt was born in 1956, in Ahmedabad .She was brought up in Pune .She is famous as freelance writer and poet. Her education is M.F.A from the University of Iowe. She bagged the Common Wealth Poetry prize and Alice Bartlet award. Her important works include Search For My Tongue, Pure Lizard and The Himalayas. She translated many Gujarati poems into English.

PROFILE

Write a profile based on the following ideas given.

Name	: Octavio Paz
Birth	: Mexico, 1914.
Career	: Writer, Poet & Diplomat.
Important works	: Cabellara,Luna Silvestre.
Honours	: Nobel Prize for literature in 1990.
Death	: 1998.

OCTAVIO PAZ

Octavio Paz was born in Mexico in 1914.He is a well known writer and poet. He was a Mexican diplomat too. He was honoured with Nobel Prize for literature in 1990. His important works are Cabellara and Luna Silvestre. He passed away in 1998.

PROFILE

Name	: Akira Kurosawa.
Born	: 1910
Career	: Director, Producer Screenplay Writer, Editor
Direction	: 30 films.
Popular Films	: Drunken Angel (1948), Rashomon (1950), Ikru(1952), Seven Samurai (1954)
Honours	: Oscar Award for lifetime achievement named 'Asian of the century.
Death	: 1998

AKIRA KUROSAWA.

Akira Kurosawa was born in 1910.He is famous as director, producer, screenplay writer and editor. He has directed 30 films. His popular films are Drunken Angel in 1948, Rashomon in 1950 ,Ikru in 1952 and Seven Samurai in 1954. He was honoured with Oscar Award for Lifetime Achievement named 'Asian of the Century. He passed away in 1998.

TEXT OF ANNOUNCEMENT.

1. The film club of your school has decided to stage the play Sunshine through the rain. Prepare text of announcement.

Myths and legends have formed a part of man's belief .Sometimes they seem more real than reality .Akira kurosava's magical touch made a wonderful fusion of the mysterious and the practical. It will be an unforgettable experience when one is lifted to the fantasy world of imagination.

Dear friends, we the film club present before you 'Akira Kurosava's Sunshine through the rain'. Come and explore the gems and rubies

POETRY -THEMES, EXPRESSIONS AND IMAGES

THE HIMALAYAS

The poem tells us how the poet wrote poems in her teen age ('green' suggests her youth) and read them out to her guru ,Swami Anand who encouraged the growing poet in her by asking her to 'continue'.

Mentioning of Swami's blindness and the uselessness of his glasses give us the hints that he was in the beginning stage of hibernation.

One day Swami Anand asked her to read her poems. She read some of her poems .He sat silently. The poet thought that he had fallen asleep .So, she stopped reading. But he asked her to continue reading. She read out a long poem about the Himalayas .Swami Anand had lived in the Himalayas barefooted wearing only cotton clothes .So the poet was ashamed of reading out a poem about the Himalayas to him and stopped her reading .But Swami Anand asked her to continue.

Swami Anand didn't need any support from anybody to climb the slippery hills ,even though he was very old. It shows his spirit of self- reliance .

She asked him for suggestions to improve her poems .He told her to continue writing as she used to write because he had nothing to suggest more. Here he hints at the need of self-revelation.

Green colour suggesting her youth is in contrast with the whiteness of the snow suggesting the old age of Swami Anand.

IMAGES

Visual Images- shades of green/cloudy eyes/ice and snow of Gangotri/green hills

Tactile Images- slippery green hills/lean on my shoulder

SKIMBLESHANKS:THE RAILWAY CAT

'Skimbleshanks:the Railway Cat' is a funny narrative poem. It depicts humourously the vital role played by a cat of Night Mail Train. Skimble is an inevitable part of Night Mail. The signal will go "All Clear" only when Skimbleshanks arrives at the station. The train is waiting for the green signal .The flash of glass green eyes of the cat gives the "All Clear" signal to the train. Skimbleshanks arrives at the station. The train is waiting for the green signal .The flash of glass green eyes of the cat gives the "All Clear" signal to the train.

The presence of the cat is felt everywhere in the train and he supervises every activity in it .He does his duties carefully and masterly .The passengers are not bothered by mice because of his presence. The cat doesn't like loud noise and laughter .So ,the people remain quiet before him. Neatness of every berth is ensured by him. At stations ,he talks to the police and the station masters, etc. in a serious manner. He sees off every passenger by waving his tail.

T. S Eliot presents skilfully a dictator/autocrat/a person who thinks that he is OK but everyone else is NOT OK through the presentation of 'the Cat'. The passengers and the railway employees represent the people who are not self -reliant and they need somebody or something to lead and supervise them.

IMAGES

Visual images- searching high and low, saunter to the rear, flash of his glass-green eyes, a wave of his long brown tail, ...stopping here and there to catch a flea.

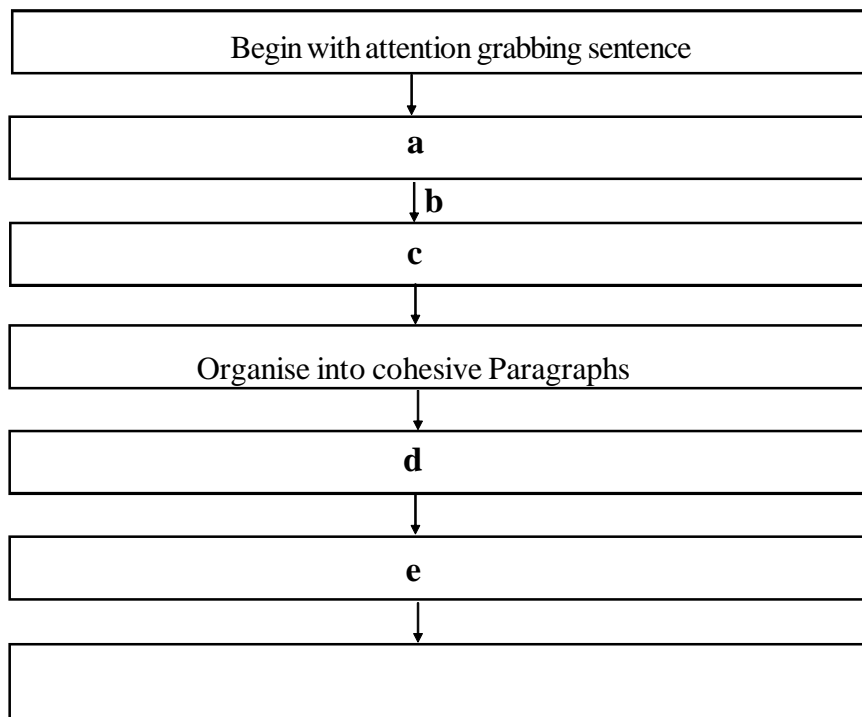
Auditory images- ...a whisper down,passengers are frantic...

Tactile image- creep into your cosy berth

STUDY SKILLS

Given below is a description of how a film review can be prepared. Read the description carefully and complete the flow chart.

The Opening sentence of a Film Review is very crucial. So begin with an attention grabbing sentence. It would be good to compare the movie with another well- known movies. The names of the director and main actors can be included. To support your views dialogues and visuals can be cited. The plot, theme and costumes of the actors should be analyzed. At least, acting, sound mixing & editing should be judged from your own perspective. It should be organised into cohesive paragraphs.

**ANSWERS**

- a. Compare the movies
- b. Include names of director and actors
- c. Cite dialogues and visuals
- d. Analyse plot, theme and costumes.
- e. Judge acting, sound mixing and editing

Study the given profiles and answer the following questions:

SUJATHA BHATT

Born : 1956 , Allahabad

Fame : Freelance writer , translator.

Famous works : Search for My Tongue,

Pure Lizard,

The Himalayas.

OCTAVIO PAZ

Born : 1914, Mexico

Fame : writer, poet, diplomat

Works : The Labyrinth of Solitude (Essay)

The Blue Bouquet (short story)

Sir ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

Born : 1859

Fame : Scottish author and physician Author of Sherlock Holmes, a fictional detective

Died : 1930

RESUL POOKUTTY

Born: 1971, Vilakkupara, Anchal, Kollam

Spouse : Shahida

Awards: Oscar award winner for Best Sound mixing -Slumdog Millionaire(2009)

QUESTIONS

- 1 Who among the following is an Oscar winner?
- 2 Point out the Indian writer from the given profiles.
- 3 Whose creation is a fictional detective?
- 4 Name the author of the short story "The Blue Bouquet"?
- 5 Where was Sujatha Bhatt born?

ANSWERS

1. Resul Pookutty
2. Sujatha Bhatt.
3. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
4. Octavio Paz
5. Allahabad

UNIT III. REALITY TO REEL

The Wizard of Sound, Tea-shops in Malayalam cinema ,Celluloid Heroes ,Sunshine Through the Rain

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

Read the following passage and answer the questions .

The tea shop represents a time and space free from the drudgery of work, and therefore teems with a wide cross section of society. Along with genial villages, one also finds local toughs, political workers and, of course, a host of strangers at the tea-shop. The sheer variety of the customers and the possible activities-reading concerns newspapers, exchanging local news, discussing politics, gossiping or just chatting makes the tea shop an ideal place to reveal the 'message' and concerns of the film. In every film which depicts the conflict between the individual/family and society, the tea shop, one can say, is a prominent character. As a medium the cinema goes far beyond mere entertainmet to become a record of time and space, of everything that moves or stands still before the camera. Its history is also the history of our culture of our speech, body language; of our dress-codes; of our ways of living and making. The recurring presence

of tea-shops in contemporary films indicates the continuing role of cinema as a document of our lives and times.

QUESTIONS

1. Who are the usual visitors of a tea-shop in the village?
2. What are the various activities that the visitor usually involved in a tea-shop?
3. In what type of films do tea-shops become a prominent character?
4. How does the history of cinema become the history of our culture too?
5. Pick out a word from the passage that means 'boring'.
6. Look at the sentence

'One also finds local tough at the tea shop'.

Begin the sentence with, 'Local toughs.....'

ANSWERS

1. The usual visitors of a tea-shop in the village are genial villagers, local toughs, political workers and a host of strangers.
2. The various activities that the visitors usually involved in a tea-shop are reading newspapers, exchanging local news, discussing politics, gossiping or just chatting etc.
3. Tea shops become a prominent character in every film which depicts the conflict between the individual and family.
4. The history of cinema becomes the history of our culture too because it depicts our speech and body language, our dress codes, our ways of living and making.
5. Drudgery.
6. Local toughs are found at the tea-shop also.

Read the following passage from the screen play "Sunshine through the Rain" and answer the questions:

A forest. Tall trees are clearly visible through a thin mist. The trees and the thin undergrowth of grass are lit up by bright sunshine and falls in beams through the gaps in the canopies of the trees. The boy appears. He walks up and faces the camera. He wanders among the trees, his eyes roving. He stops on seeing clouds of mist rising from the ground a little away. As the boy watches intently, shapes emerges from the mist.

It's a fox's wedding

QUESTIONS

1. Where does the scene take place?
2. Pick out the sentence which describes the beauty of the forest?
3. What was the boy doing there?
4. What made him stop on the way?
5. Why did the boy watch intently?
6. Find out the word used in the passage for 'an ornamental cloth held up as a covering'.

ANSWERS

1. The scene takes place in a forest.
2. The trees and the thin undergrowth of grass are lit up by bright sunshine that falls in beams through the gaps in the canopies of the trees.
3. The boy was wandering among the trees./ He was watching the fox's wedding procession.
4. Because he saw clouds of mist rising from the ground a little away.
5. He watched intently because there were shapes emerging from the mist.
6. Canopy.

Write up

How does Dr. C.S. Venkiteswaran in his article 'Tea shops in Malayalam Cinema substantiate his arguments that the tea shops is an ideal place to reveal the messages and concerns of a film? Prepare a write-up in about 120 words.

[Hints : tea shops as product of social change-offers space for free interaction - tea shop as a centre of activity in film Neelakuyil-other films in which tea shops play a crucial role- the space for depicting conflict between individual and society-cinema as a document of our lives and times]

ANSWER:-

The small wayside restaurants located mostly in villages are popularly known as 'tea-shops'. They played a prominent role in the history of our culture, speech, body language and our ways of living.

The tea shops is were product of two important social changes that were taking place at the time. One was the increasing freedom of movement in public spaces for all human beings. The second was the emergence of an economy based on money. The tea shop came into existence at a time when wages began to be paid in cash, rather than in kind. At this time people also started to travel beyond the boundaries of their villages to sell their products.

Tea shop is a secular space and the only criterion for entry is the possession of money. Caste and Religion have no place in a tea-shop. Customers are considered there only as an individual. Persons who are considered worthless or insignificant in their families often get a certain dignity at a teashop. It is a place where people from diverse social backgrounds grather with a secular attitude so the atmosphere of a tea-shop often becomes tastier than the tea and snacks served there. The tea-shop can be seen in films like Neelakuyil, Bhargavinilayam, Rarichan Enna Pauran, Thurakkatha Vathil, Olavum Theeravum, Mughamugham and Kodiyettam.

The tea-shop represents a time and space free from the drudgery of work. The activities involved in a tea-shop are exchanging local news, discussing politics, chatting and gossiping. In most of the films tea-shop play a prominent role. In every film which depicts the conflict between the individual or family and society, the tea-shop is an important character.

As a medium the cinema goes far beyond mere entertainment to become a record of time and space. The recurring presence of tea-shop in contemporary Malayalam films indicate the continuing role of cinema as a document of our lives and times.

Seminar Report

Imagine there was a Seminar in your School on the topic "The influence of Cinema on society. Sri. Resul Pookuty was the chief guest prepare a report of it.

ANSWER

A seminar was conducted in our School on 11th September 2015 by the English club of the School. The topic of the seminar was 'The influence of cinema on society'. The function started at 2 pm with a prayer. Mohammed Faiz of X A was the moderator. Sri. Resul Pookutty, the Oscar Award winner, was the Chief Guest.

Master Atheesh. M.R. the School leader, invited the Chief guest to the dias. Sri. Resul Pookutty was received with great applause. Master Adish Sujan of IX A delivered the welcome speech. Sri. Resul Pookutty inaugurated the function. He made a very inspiring speech. After that there were felicitations by our Principal Mrs. Veena and the Headmistress Mrs. Somalatha.

Master. A.R. Akhil presented the seminar paper. He revealed that cinema is not only a medium for entertainment but also influences our society by giving a lot of valuable messages. It influences our culture, speech body language, dress-codes and our ways of living and making. He also gave stress on the new generation cinema trends.

Then there was a discussion by all the participants. They wanted to add more points. Most of them took the opportunity to congratulate the chief guest on his achievement. Total involvement of the participants was one of the major objectives. Master A.R. Akhil tried his best to clear their doubts and he succeeded in his attempt. The additional points were welcomed and included. The moderator Master Faiz consolidated the main points. Master Atheesh extended vote of thanks. The function ended at 4.30 pm with the National Anthem.

Dialogue Completion

Study the dialogue between the mother and the son in the screenplay 'Sunshine' through the Rain' and complete the dialogue suitably.

Mother : ----- (a) ----- ?

Son : I was wandering in the forest.

Mother : You watched something you shouldn't have, ----- (b) ----- ?

Sother : Yes Mom ----- (c) ----- ?

Mother : An angry fox came in search of you

Son : ----- (d) ----- ?

Mother : He gave this dagger. You have to kill yourself.

Son : Oh! what shall I do?

Mother : If they see you, ----- (e) ----- ?

Son : I'm afraid mom.

Mother : You had better ----- (f) ----- ?

Son : OK mom. I will do it.

ANSWER

- a) Where were you?
- b) didn't you?
- c) How did you know it?

- d) What did he say?
- e) They will kill you?
- f) Go and ask their forgiveness?

Read the following lines from the song ‘Celluloid Heroes’ and answer the given questions:

And those who are successful
Be always on your guard,
Success walks hand in hand with failure
Along Hollywood boulevard.
I wish my life was a non-stop Hollywood movie -show,
A fantasy world of celluloid villains and heroes,
Because celluloid heroes never feel any pain
And celluloid heroes never really die.

QUESTIONS

1. The poet warned the people who are successful. Why?
2. How does the poet view life?
3. ‘Celluloid heroes never die’. What does it mean?
4. Pick out an instance for visual image from the stanza.

ANSWERS

1. Because success walks hand in hand with failure.
2. The poet views the life as a non-stop Hollywood movie -show.
3. They remain immortal in the minds of the viewers.
4. Celluloid villains and heroes

Read the lines and answer the questions that follow:

You can see all the stars as you walk down
Hollywood boulevard,
Some that you recognise , some that you’ve hardly even
heard of,
People who worked and suffered and struggled for fame,
Some who succeeded and some who suffered in vain.
Everybody’s a dreamer and everybody’s a star
And everybody’s in show biz, it doesn’t matter who you are.

QUESTIONS

1. Where can we see all the stars ?
2. Why do some people become “hardly even heard of”?
3. What do you mean by ‘ Everybody’s a dreamer and everybody’s a star’?
4. Pick out an instance of alliteration from the song.

ANSWERS

1. Hollywood boulevard.
2. Some people have failed in their attempt to become successful in film industry .
3. Everybody has dreams and everybody is a star in one's own personal life.
4. "Suffered and struggled for fame"/ "Some who succeeded and some who suffered in vain"/
"You can see all the stars.....".

DISCOURSES**Questionnaire**

You get a chance to interview the famous film actor Suraj Venjarammoodu, who received the National Award recently. Prepare a few questions you would like to ask him.

1. How do you feel after getting the National award for the best actor?
2. Did you expect such an award?
3. What was the response that you received from your family members and friends after receiving the award?
4. As an award winner, your status in the film field has been changed. What is your opinion about this?
5. Do you think that this award brings you much responsibility?
6. What led you to this great success?

NEWS PAPER REPORT

The School Film Club has organised a film festival at the school auditorium. 'Dreams', 'Oru Cherupunchiri' and 'Modern Times' were among the films screened in the festival. Film director Blessy in his inaugural speech stressed the importance of learning different aspects of films. Prepare a news paper report of the film festival.

A FILM TREAT FOR STUDENTS**Staff Reporter**

Kottarakkara, 8th September : A fabulous film treat was organised by The School Film Club of St. Mary's Higher Secondary School, Kizhakkekara . The Two Day Film Festival was inaugurated by the eminent film director Blessy. He urged the students to learn different aspects of films so as to appreciate the good ones. A healthy film culture is the need of the hour, he added.

Mr. K.M.Georgekutty (H.M) presided over the meeting. The films screened were Akira Kurosova's 'Dreams', M.T. Vasudevan Nair's 'Orucherupunchiri' and Charlie Chaplin's 'The Modern Times' . A heated debate on art films and commercial films occurred during the Open Forum conducted on the second day. All high school students participated in the event.

REVIEW

You might have watched the Malayalam movie 'Best Actor'. Now try writing a review of the film.

BEST ACTOR

“Best Actor” by Martin Prakatt tells a simple story in a surprisingly imposing manner. His directorial debut brought his name in the list of hit movie makers of Malayalam. The film is more than reason for celebration for fans of Mammooty. Mammootism sprinkled all over the movie, makes it a good entertainer.

“Everybody is a star and everybody is a dreamer”. This rock band song is apt to the immensely likable ‘Mohan’ played to perfection by Mammooty. Mohan, a school teacher dreams of becoming an actor someday. He leaves no stone unturned to make his dream come true. Prompted by a bunch of young film makers, he decides to transform himself for a toughie role and joins a group of local thugs [Lal, Nedumudivenu, Salimkumar and Vinayakan].

Determination and talent leads a person straight to the target. Director Renjith who appears briefly at the beginning of the movie, assures Mohan that if he is determined to become an actor, no force on the Earth will be able to put a stop on his aspirations. Mohan moves about begging for a role and in the process meets Lal Jose [another cameo] and superb director Sreekumar [Sreenivasan]. He then gangs up with the foursome at Fort Kochi and the film zooms ahead with a remarkable space.

This film comes up with a delightful blend of comedy and emotions. Towards the climax, the surprise that awaits the viewer is not a brand new but the finale is very apt to the situation. Having been rejected by the director, Mohan walks away from a film location with his head partially bent in dejection and gloom is the most outstanding scene that remains right at the forefront of the viewer.

The tiny blemishes in the script that appear here and there are very quickly compensated by the technique on show. Jayanan Vincent has been elevated to a different level of cinematography in this film. His camera pans across the rugged landscape of Urban Cochin and lush green countryside. The foot tapping music by Bijipal adds a commercial import to this movie.

Best Actor’ puts its director, along with its actors, in the spotlight. It is a sweet little film that tells us an endearing tale within a cinema and life.

POETRY -THEMES, EXPRESSIONS AND IMAGES**CELLULOID HEROES (Song)**

The song reminds us of the influence of film stars upon our life and our own fantasies. In every human being there is a tendency to escape from realities and live in a world of imagination. We find solace in dreams. So we can say that, the dreams we see take us into the world of films.

The singer says that we are deeply influenced by films and film stars. The dress, hair style, style of talking, mannerisms, etc, of popular film stars are being the models to many. The author’s references ‘everybody’s a star’, ‘everybody’s in a movie’, ‘there are stars in every city, street and house’ are to establish this influence.

The expression ‘written in concrete’ suggests that the names of stars are written in concrete in Hollywood. Figuratively, it means that their fame and their influences upon our life are everlasting and deep. The author cautions those who have achieved success that success and failure go hand in hand as they are the two sides of the same coin. ‘Hollywood Boulevard’ is the name of a famous street of Hollywood in Los Angeles, California. This name also stands for the dream like world of films.

The author describes celluloid world as a fantasy world where heroes and villains never feel any pain and death cannot even touch them. Here the author simply states the common man’s concept about film stars. Common people think only about the glamour of stars. They are conveniently unaware of the fact that the Hollywood heroes also have all kinds of pains and miseries like ordinary people.

IMAGES

Visual Image- Their names are written in concrete

Tactile Image-heroes never feel pain

STUDY SKILLS

Read the headlines and answer the questions that follow:- .

Fog Delays Flight

Eight Held With Fake Papers

Mcd Gears Up To Levy Toll Tax

Off- Duty Cop Kills 4 Teenagers

Navaratri Celebration

1. Heading related to the arrival and departure of planes is
2. Heading that talks about the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is
3. The headline that refers to a person arrested with forged documents is
4. The only one headline about a festival is
5. A police man's brutality is suggested in the headline

KEY

1. FOG DELAYS FLIGHT
2. MCD GEARS UP TO LEVY TOLL TAX
3. EIGHT HELD WITH FAKE PAPERS
4. NAVARATRI CELEBRATION
5. OFF- DUTY COP KILLS 4 TEENAGERS

UNIT IV UPON THE THORNS OF LIFE**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow**

In the second year the piano was silent in the lodge and the prisoner asked only for the classics. In the fifth year music was audible again and the prisoner asked for wine. Those who watched him through the window said that all that year he spent doing nothing but eating and drinking and lying on his bed, frequently yawning and angrily talking to himself. He did not read books. Sometimes at night he would sit down to write, he would spend hours writing and in the morning tear up all that he had written. More than the once he could be heard crying.

In the second half of the sixth year the prisoner began zealously studying languages, philosophy and history. He threw himself eagerly into these studies-so much so that the banker had enough to do to get him the books he ordered. In the course of four years some six hundred volumes were procured at his request.

QUESTIONS

1. What did the lawyer prefer in the second year?
2. How do you know that the fifth year was full of enjoyment for him?
3. What did the people feel?
4. What were the prisoner's preferences in the second half of the 6th year?
5. Why did the banker have to spend a lot in this period?

Answers

1. In the second year the lawyer preferred only classics.
2. Music was audible again and he asked for wine.
3. The people who watched through the window felt that he spend doing nothing but eating, drinking, and lying on his bed frequently yawning and angrily talking to himself.
4. The prisoner's preferences were the languages, philosophy and history.
5. The banker had to spend a lot in this period because the prisoner demanded six hundred volumes of books from languages, philosophy and history.

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow

- The king : To be born into this world as a beggar is a more unhappy thing than any that I know - unless it is born a King.
- The King : Fie ! thy tongue of a truth is too lively for thy health come, now touch thy forehead thrice to the floor and promise solemnly that thou will never beg in the streets again And hurry!.
- The servant : It is wise to do as thy king (aside) commands thee. His patience is near an end.
- The King : Do not be afraid to soil the floor with thy forehead. I will graciously forgive thee for that.
(The beggar stands motionless)
- The servant : I said, it is not wise to keep the king waiting.
(The beggar does not move)
- The King : Well? (a pause) well? (in a rage) well?

QUESTIONS

1. According to the beggar what is more unhappy thing being a beggar or being a King?
2. What did the king command?
3. How did the servant support the command of the king?
4. Report the dialogue

- The Servant : It is wise to do as thy king commands thee. His patience is near an end.
- The King : Do not be afraid to soil the floor with thy forehead
I will graciously forgive thee for that.

Answers

1. Being a king
2. Thy King commanded the beggar to touch his forehead to the floor
3. The servant advised the beggar to do as his King commanded. He reminded him that the patience of the king was near an end.
4. The servant said that it was wise to do as his King commanded him He added that his patience

was near an end.

6. The king warned him not to be afraid to soil the floor with his forehead. He suggested that he would graciously forgive him for that.

Read the following lines from 'Cactus' and answer the questions that follow

Thorns are my language
 I announce my existence
 with a bleeding touch
 once these thorns were flowers
 I loathe lovers who betray
 Poets have abandoned the deserts
 to go back to the gardens
 Only camels remain here, and merchants
 who trample my flowers to dust.

QUESTIONS

1. How does cactus announce its existence?
2. Why do poets abandon the deserts?
3. Pick out an example of alliteration?
4. Does the poet succeed in portraying the Cactus alienated from other plants. Comment.

Answers

1. Cactus announces its existence through a bleeding touch
2. The poets abandon the deserts to go back to the gardens.
3. Loathe lovers.
4. yes the poet succeeds Unlike other plants the cactus announces its existence through a bleeding touch. Cactus is special with its thorns. It doesn't like the lovers who betray.

Read the following lines from the poem "In the country and the questions that follow.

II But it is a wretched life to face
 Hunger in almost every place
 Cursed with a hand that's empty, when
 the heart is full to help all men
 Can I admire the statue great
 When living men starve at its feet?
 Can I admire the park's green tree,
 A roof for homeless misery?

5. The speaker says that he can't help the people in misery why?
6. What prevents the poet from 'admiring the statue great'?
7. How does the poet describe the Park's green tree?

8. Identify the rhyme scheme followed in the poem.

Answers

1. The speaker's hands are empty
2. The poet sees people starving at the feet of the statue
3. A roof for homeless misery
4. aabb

DISCOURSES

DIARY

The King was really upset when his ears were soiled with the loud cry of the beggar. Each utterance of the beggar penetrates his mind. Though he didn't admit his mistakes, his inner feelings were quoted in his diary. Prepare the diary page.

Oh! what a nuisance he was. He says born to be a king is not so good as beggar! Am I a fool? I think-I was the fool before him. I can't believe his courage. How dare he uses commands on a king. Am I not a good king? Many are behind him-having no food, dress and shelter. Then I have no right to make him obey. He may come with his strength. I fear him. Oh my God, give me the courage. Is better to throw away my crown. No. I won't. I will supply all the things that they need. I won't allow them to beg Poor men!

REPORTING

1. The King : Why does he cry for bread?
The servant : O King he cries for bread in order that he may fill his belly,

Ans. The king asked the servant why he cried for bread. The servant replied that he cried for bread in order that he might fill his belly.

2. The King : Why dost thou not know I can have thee slain for such words?
The Beggar : Thou canst not have me slain. The spears of thy soldiers are as straws against my body.

The King asked the beggar why he didn't know he could have him slain for such words. The Beggar why he didn't know he could have him slain for such words. The Beggar replied that he couldn't have him slain and added that the spears of his soldiers were as straws against his body.

COMPLETE THE DIALOGUE

1. The King : You are the beggar _____ (a) _____?
The beggar : Yes, I am the beggar. Are you the king?
The King : I am the King. _____ (b) _____?
The beggar : Yes I have been crying in the street for a long time.
The King : I ordered thee not to beg anymore. If you cry aloud _____ (c) _____?
The beggar : _____ (d) _____?
The King : I am your king and this is my command
The beggar : The more you command _____ (e) _____
The King : You had better _____ (f) _____?

- II** The banker and the young lawyer are talking about Capital punishment, ment Read the dialogue between them and complete suitably
- Banker : You don't mind imprisonment for life _____ (a) _____?
- Lawyer : No, If I can earn a huge amount like this
- Banker : _____ (b) _____?
- Lawyer : Yes, I have thought about itwell.
- Banker : If you were in Jail _____ (c) _____?
- Lawyer : I stake my freedom for two millions
- Banker : _____ (d) _____?
- Lawyer : I'm trying to prove imprisonment for life is better than death penalty
- Banker : The more you argue _____ (e) _____?

Answers (Complete the dialogue)

- I**
- You are the beggar, aren't you?
 - Have you been crying in the street for a long time?
 - If you cry aloud I will slain you
 - Who are you to command me?
 - The more you command me, the more I continue this
 - You had better touch your forehead.
- II**
- You don't mind imprisonment for life. do you?
 - Have you thought it well?
 - If you were in jail, you would lose your freedom.
 - What are you trying to prove?
 - The more you argue the more I fail to understand you.

Complete the word pyramind

- Beggar
The Beggar
The wise beggar
The wise beggar in the street
The wise beggar in the street who annoyed the king.
- Bet
A Bet
A cursed bet
A cursed and unbelievable bet
A cursed and unbelievable bet which ends the dream of the lawyer.

3. King
The King
The autocratic King
The autocratic king in the palace
The autocratic king in the place who provokes the beggar

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word.

1. On that day my mouth will be filled (a) a rushing wind (b) my arms will become as strong (c) steel rods, and I will blow (d) this palace, and all (e) bones (f) thy foolish body I will snap (g) my fingers
(With, over, in, the, between, as)
(a) With (b) and (c) as (d) over
(e) the (f) in (g) between
2. He felt (a) the steps and the door (b) the darkness (c) entered the lodge. Then he groped his way (d) a little passage and lighted (e) match. There was not a soul there. There was a bedstead (f) no bedding (g) it and in the corner there was a dark cast iron stone.
[a, with, into, on, in and, for]
(a) for (b) in (c) and (d) into (e) a (f) with (g) on.

Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow

Can I admire the statue great,
When living men starve at its feet?
Can I admire the park's green tree,
A roof for homeless misery?
When I can see few men in need,
I then have power to help by deed,
Nor lose my cheerfulness in pity-
which I must do in every city.

QUESTIONS

1. Which is the life focussed in these lines. City or country?
2. Why can't the poet admire the statue?
3. What is said to be the roof for homeless misery
4. How can he help the poor and needy?.

Answers

1. City life
2. The poet can't admire the statue because many living men starve at its feet.
3. The park's green tree
4. The poet can help the poor and needy by deed.

DISCOURSES

DIARY

The beggar was irritated and disappointed by the behaviour of the king. He expressed his feelings in his diary. How would the diary entry be ?

19.10.2013

Friday

Hmm..... He says he will not give me a piece of bread. I begged him many times. But he neglected my request. Whom can I approach? What a wretched King he is ! arrogant..... hard hearted..... he doesn't deserve this throne. How can we consider him as our King. He is not even ready to provide the basic needs of his subjects. I am going to teach him a lesson. I won't leave this place. I will stay here until he changes his mind. He must realize the problems of his subjects. He can't suppress my voice. Let me see what he will do!

WRITE UP

What is your attitude towards the beggar in the play. Prepare a short write up about the beggar using the details given in the play ‘.[Beggar representative of the exploited people-high class couldn't exploit the poor-would react -King unaware of the life of his subjects-ordered to slain the beggar-has the strength of a mountain-ordered the king to throw his crown-unite together and react]

“Bread. Bread. Give me some bread”. A loud cry from the beggar. A cry for food. The one act play ‘The Beggar and the King’ by Winthrop Parkhurst presents the wild cry of the downtrodden. The beggar is identified as the representative of the exploited ones. Though he cries for bread we understand that it is not only the cry for bread but it is also the cry from the depth of his heart to grab the attention of the authorities to his pathetic life.

The beggar who is presented as the representative of the exploited people reminds the king of his duties. The king, on the other hand loves to live in the world of pleasure. He could not recognise his duties .He could not even think of a life without his crown .A beggar, according to the king, is the one to be slain. He is not at all aware of the life of his subjects .He always wants to be in his own world free from all worries.

The beggar declares an open war with the king. He unveils the real strength of the exploited class in front of the King. He tells the king that his strength is greater than a mountain and his words are fearful than a hurricane, and adds that with one breath of his mouth he can blow over the whole palace. It is reminded that the authorities have to be more responsible and have to do their duties if not the society will react unitedly. It is not the sympathy that the exploited class needs, but an empathetic consideration. That is what the beggar reminds us of.

CHARACTER SKETCH

Write the character- sketch of the beggar in the play THE BEGGAR AND THE KING.

The beggar in Winthrop Parkhurst's play, The Beggar and the King, is a very important character. It is around him that the play is woven around. The title itself tells us that the author's sympathy is with the beggar, and not with the king. He is a representative of the poor suffering and down trodden people of the world.

Unlike the ordinary beggars he is very bold and outspoken. When the king hears his voice he orders his men to bind him and gag him. He even asks them to cut off his tongue. But the servant informs him that when they cut off his tongue he grew another.

When he is brought before the king he is not ready to obey even a single command of the king. He tells that the king's words are like a foolish tinkling in his ears. He also adds that it is better to be born as a beggar than a king like him.

The king asks the beggar to apologize for his impudence and stop crying in the streets. But the beggar retorted that if the king throws away his crown he will stop crying for bread. He stands adamant like a rock on the face of the king's repeated commands. He reminds the king that he is stronger than a sea and a mountain. His words are more fearful than a hurricane. So even ten thousand of the king's servants can't stop him. It is his suffering that is his strength.

Finally the beggar declares that he will cry for bread and fill up his belly. But one day he will lose his temper and then he will blow over the palace using his arms as iron rods. He will snap the king's bones between his fingers. Then he will beat upon the large drum using the king's head as drumstick.

Hearing the beggar's words the king orders his servant to catch him, but the servant was stunned by the beggar's will power. The beggar's voice is heard again. Frightened the king touches his crown as if to throw it, only to fit it firmly to his head.

The play ends with the beggar calling out for bread. It throws light on the fact that, however developed we are, the exploited suffering people are still there in our society.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Imagine you are asked to make an announcement before the staging of the Play 'The Beggar and The King' for your parent's day. Prepare the text of the announcement.

Dictators of all ages have suppressed the demands of the oppressed. Their cries have always been ignored. But this can't be continued for a long time. And the voices of the downtrodden will burst out. They will rush like a Tsunami that swallows the ivory towers of power. Their kingdom will be established one day. Ladies and Gentlemen, we proudly present before you the play 'The Beggar and The King' by Winthrop Parkhurst.

POETRY -THEMES, EXPRESSIONS AND IMAGES

CACTUS

'Cactus' challenges our age-old notions of beauty. Conventionally, beauty is associated with harmony, colour, softness, smoothness, structure, brightness, etc., A cactus is not considered for its beauty. Its language hurts others; bleeds others; as the thorns are its language, it is sharp and piercing. Once it had flowers. But, it dislikes lovers who cheat. Its flowers were replaced by thorns. Even the poets cannot see its beauty. They were, once, in the deserts considering the pain and suffering associated with it. But now they are in the gardens appreciating their beauty. The camels and merchants, who remain in the desert, trample its flowers to dust.

It can survive with the least amount of water available. So, no drought can defeat it. It shows its power to survive even in adverse circumstances. It leads a lonely and unattractive life. So, it doesn't attract butterflies and birds. It produces a thorn for each rare drop of water it receives. It creates another beauty with its parallel language which is so sharp and piercing. So, it takes us beyond the moonlight which does not show the reality around us. It also keeps us this side of fantasies, i.e. it doesn't allow us to be unaware of the realities around us.

IMAGES

Tactile image- a bleeding touch, trample my flowers to dust

Visual Images- drop of water, moonlight, desert, garden, thorns

IN THE COUNTRY

The poet says that life is the sweetest in the country (wood) because there no children cry for food. No woman is pale with tensions. Everyman has work to do in the country. The poet knows well that it is a selfish thing to escape from human sufferings and avoid poor people who are sad and pale (unhealthy) in the town. But it is sad that many people in the town are hungry. He looks at himself as a cursed and helpless one whose hands are empty (poor) even though his heart is very generous. He says that he cannot admire the statues in the town when he sees starving people take temporary shelter at feet of the statues. He cannot admire the beautiful green trees in the park when homeless people take temporary shelter in it. The poet thinks that if few needy people are there in the town he can find happiness in sympathising with them and helping them. But, there are many! Ten thousand suffering faces!! The poet feels that the selfish wealthy urban people are staring at him with their cruel eyes like wolves in the jungle. At the same time, he can hear groans and sighs of the poor also in the town.

Statues and parks in the 'great places' (towns) appear in the poem deglamourised. The poet even uses an image drawn from jungle life to tell about urban scene - 'wolfish eye'.

IMAGES

Visual image- woman white with care, statue, starving men, green trees in the park
homeless people, hand that's empty, a wolfish eye

Auditory image- children cry for food, creeps a groan or sigh

STUDY SKILLS (for Practising)

Read the headlines and answer the questions that follow

1. **PSLV PUTS 4 SATELLITES ON ORBIT**
2. **INDUSTRIAL GROWTH SLOWS DOWN TO 4.1%**
3. **THREE PLAYERS SHARE LEAD**
4. **DO NOT LOSE SIGHT OF EYE COMFORT**
5. **NO PROBLEMS AT ALL WITH CHINA: PUTIN**

QUESTIONS

1. The headline that tells about business is
2. The heading which deals with an international news is
3. The title which refers to health and life style is
4. The news title taken from Science & Technology -page is
5. The heading that is taken from sports page is

UNIT V - ART AND ATTITUDES

Read the lines from the poem 'The Master' and answer the following Questions

When Han Kan was summoned

It was suggested he sit at the feet of the illustrious senior court painter to learn from him the refinements of the art.

'No, thank you, he replied,

I shall apprentice my self to the stables

QUESTIONS

1. Who is Han Kan?
2. Why was he summoned to the Imperial capital?
3. How did Han Kan respond?
4. Why did he refuse the order of the Imperial capital?
5. Who is referred to as the Imperial capital?

ANSWERS

1. Han Kan was a painter.
2. He was summoned to the Imperial capital to sit at the feet of the senior court painter to study the refinements of art.
3. Han Kan courteously refuses the Imperial order
4. He refused the order to apprentice himself to the stables.
5. The King./The Emperor.

WRITE UP

1. Karl Paulnack in his speech, says that, 'Music is not a luxury, a lavish thing, an amusement or a past time, it is a basic need of human survival.

Jot down yours views on this point with reference to the examples and thoughts presented by Karl paulnack.

(Hints : he himself as an example, example of musical composition by French composer Olivier Messian Quartet-End of Times-life in a concentration camp, story from his personal experience-concert-Aaron copland's sonata)

Karl paulnack was the head of the music department, in Bosnia. As he got very good grades in school, his parents wished to see him as a research scientist or an engineer. But, contrary to their expectations he turned to the field of music and became one of the most successful composers. In his speech he argues that music is not mere entertainment just the opposite of that.

He takes two examples to present his view that music is the basic need of human life. One is from history and the others his own personal experience. He speaks about one of the most profound musical compositions, The Quartet for the end of time 'witten by French composer Olivier Messian in 1940. Messian was captured by the Germans and was sent to the concentration camps, where, they had no food, and water only cold and torture. With the help of a sympathetic prison guard and three other companions he was able to create one of the

best compositions of the world. It was performed before 4000 prisoners and guards. Through this example Karl pointed out that though they had, no food, money or hope there music had come to their rescue.

Mr. Karl, also describes an incident from his personal life, where he had performed a concert in a nursing home. He describes that he was able to connect the memories of an old pilot with a fellow pilot of his by listening a piece of Copland's Sonata, which was composed indeed for a friend of Copland who was a pilot who had lost his life during the war.

The old pilot did not know anything about the composition. But he was able to link his sorrow of his lost companion with that musical composition.

Karl wants to prove that Music has the unique ability to soothe and heal us of our pains, it is a basic need for the humans, to survive, it is a therapy to humans who are completely lost in the pains of the world. And he hopes that through music, peace and harmony can be restored among humankind.

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING

CONVERSATION

- Mother : You are going to School, _____ a _____ ?
- Swami : No, mom
- Mother : _____ b _____ ?
- Swami : I don't know, what happened, my head is splitting with pain.
- Mother : If you have un, unbearable pain _____ c _____ ?
- Swami : No, mom its O.K, it will be fine _____ d _____
- Mother : Shall I bring you a hot cup of tea?
- Swami : _____ e _____
_____ ?
- Mother : Ok, you go and take rest dear.

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING

CONVERSATION

- Doctor : You have indeed built a very beautiful cage _____ a _____ ?
- Balthazar : Yes, Doctor

- Doctor : _____ b _____ ?

- Balthazar : Please excuse me doctor I have already sold it.
- Doctor : If you give it to me
_____ c _____
- Balthazar : No, no doctor, it is not about money
- Doctor : Ok then Balthazar
- Balthazar : I am so sorry
- Doctor : I am going, the more I look at it -----

Answer

1.
 - a) Aren't you?
 - b) What happened to you?
 - c) You better take rest
 - d) If I take rest
 - e) No, mom, I shall take rest
2.
 - a) haven't you?
 - b) Will you sell me the cage?
 - c) I shall pay you well.
 - d) The more I wish to buy.

PART II OTHER DISCOURSES**NOTICE**

Your school decided to conduct a film show of the film 'Taare Zameen Par ' in your school auditorium on 11-11-12 at 2 pm . Write a notice to inform everybody about it.

GHSS VALATHUNGAL, KOLLAM

NOTICE

FILM SHOW

1-11-12

It has been decided to conduct a film show **Taare Zameen Par** at 2 pm on Friday ,11th November 2012 in the school auditorium. Our beloved Headmaster Mr. Jacob.K will inaugurate the function. All are invited for the show.

Sd/-

School Leader

Imagine you have lost your umbrella in the school. Write a notice to put up on the notice board.

GMBHSS KOLLAM

NOTICE

UMBRELLA LOST

3-9-2012

My umbrella was lost in the school yesterday. It is a new black three fold Popy Umbrella . Whoever finds it, please return it to the under signed person.

Sd/-

MANJITH LAL

Std : IX B

QUESTIONNAIRE

Film actor Salim Kumar comes to your school to inaugurate your Parents' day celebrations. As the arts club secretary you get a chance to interview the celebrity. Prepare a few questions you would like to ask to Salim Kumar.

- 1.How do you feel after getting the Bharath award?
- 2.Do you think that the comedy actors were ignored by award committees earlier?
- 3.How do you rate the acting of your co-stars?
- 4.Can you speak something about your family?
- 5.How do you feel about your school days?
- 6.What message can you give to the students?

Imagine that you are a channel reporter. You are interviewing the Kalathilakam of State school youth festival. Prepare a few possible questions you may ask for the interview.

- 1.Did you expect becoming Kalathilakam of this year?

2. What is the secret of the success?
3. Who is your arts teacher?
4. How was your experience in the competition?
5. How do you manage your studies along with competitions?

SPEECH

The Education Standing Committee Chairman is invited to inaugurate your arts club. In his inaugural address, he speaks about the significance of music in our life. Prepare the likely speech.

Respected chair, Headmistress, teachers and my dear children,

Today I feel very happy to inaugurate the arts club of this school. Arts club provides opportunities to the upcoming talents and thus helps in the allround development of children. Here I would like to speak about the significance of music in our life. Music is divine. It has the power to heal the wounds of our mind. As we know the root cause of all the disturbances in social life is the internal conflict in the minds of people. We can build a peaceful society with individuals having healthy minds. How can we create a healthy mind? Through positive thinking and love, we can create a healthy mind. Here lies the importance of music. Good music creates positive impulses and thus makes a peaceful atmosphere. Nowadays music therapy is becoming popular. This is clinically proved and is a proof for the healing effect of music. Dear children, let me conclude by saying that music can heal the wounds of mind which makes a peaceful society. I wish all success to this Artsclub. Let us listen to good music and be happy. Thank you. Jai hind.

We are aware of our Government poverty eradication programmes. Prepare a speech about poverty eradication.

Honourable dignitaries on and off the dais and my dear friends,

A very good morning to all. I am here to speak about poverty. Mahatma Gandhi once said, "In front of a hungry man, God comes in the form of bread." We know that poverty is the major threat that our Nation faces. Man's history is the record of his struggle to overcome the lack of basic facilities. My dear friends, what is the real cause of poverty?. Let us think for a while. There are many answers. The direct cause of poverty is unemployment. If the Government takes necessary steps to solve the problem of unemployment, the problem of poverty will be eradicated to a certain extent. Developing countries give primary importance to make emergency packages to find out solutions to unemployment problem. So, friends, let us take a pledge that we will try our level best to eradicate the poverty of our country. Through our hardwork and determination we can fulfill the dream. Let me conclude my words hoping for a poverty free nation. Thank you. Have a nice day.

SLOGANS

Your school is conducting a rally in connection with Children's day celebrations. Prepare a few slogans for it.

1. Save children, Save nation.
2. Send children to schools, not to factories.
3. Let children enjoy their childhood.
4. Children are Gods' gifts, protect them.

Write slogans related to healthy atmosphere and good teacher pupil relationships in schools.

1. Give respect and take respect.
2. Let children enjoy schooling.
3. Make your school a heaven for children.
4. Love children, care them.

PLACARDS

The school Traffic club is organizing a traffic awareness campaign. Prepare placards for it.

Speed thrills, but kills

Observe traffic signals , save life.

Don't mix drug and driving.

Dim your light and save life.

Prepare placards against poverty.

Food is divine , when it is needed

Bread is God, God is love.

Give food, Give life.

PART III. QUESTIONS TO PRACTISE**CONVERSATION**

1. The author of the BLUE BOUQUET met a stranger in the street who told him that his sweet heart wished to have a bouquet of blue eyes. Construct a possible dialogue between the two.
2. Imagine Resul Pookutty came to your school to inaugurate the Youth Festival . You got a chance to interact with him. Write the possible dialogue between you and Resul Pookutty.
3. The Mother in ‘SUNSHINE THROUGH THE RAIN ‘ informed her son that an angry fox came looking for him . What would be the likely conversation between the two?
4. Imagine that you met the young lawyer after the party in which he made a bet with the banker. What would be the likely conversation between you and the lawyer.

LETTER

1. The Headmaster of the Albert Mission School wrote a reply to Swami’s father, pointing out his truancy and escapism .Imagine the letter and draft it.
2. The narrator of the ‘Blue Bouquet’ has decided to write a letter to his friend describing the strange experience he had faced in the street. Draft that letter.
3. After reading the page written by the lawyer, the banker wrote a letter to his wife explaining how he felt contempt for himself . Draft that letter.
4. In the last two years of his confinement the prisoner read an immense quantity of books quite indiscriminately. You are very much impressed by the efforts taken by him to learn many languages. Write a letter to appreciate him about this.

DIARY ENTRY

1. When Swami returned home without handing over the letter to the Headmaster, his father was furious and remarked , ‘You deserve your Samuel.’ Swami was very sad and he expressed his feelings in his diary. Make that diary entry.
2. The king was not ready to give a small piece of bread to the beggar. The servant felt pity on the beggar . After the beggar left the palace with his empty belly, he wrote about it in his diary. Write that diary entry.
3. The King realises with a shudder that he cannot suppress even a beggar with his power. He expressed his feelings through a diary. Make that diary entry.
4. Resul Pookutty was overwhelmed with joy when he received the Oscar Award. Write the diary entry of him on that day.

NOTICE

1. Your class has decided to conduct a debate on the topic 'Life time imprisonment is better than death penalty. Write a notice to inform everybody about the debate. Give necessary details.
2. Swami lost his new Parker pen in the school play ground during the interval time. Write a notice to put up on the notice board.
3. It is decided to congratulate Balthazar who proved himself as a real artist. Write a notice for the function.
4. It is decided to dramatize the play "Sun Shine Through the Rain" in your school youth festival. Prepare a notice to be put up on the board.
5. Your English Literary Club has planned to stage the play 'THE BEGGAR AND THE KING.' Being the Secretary of the club, you are asked to prepare a notice to be circulated among the members of the club. Prepare it.

PROFILE WRITING

- 1. Resul Pookutty is a famous figure in the cinema world. Write a profile of Resul Pookutty using the following details.**

Birth : Vilakkupara, Kollam in 1971.
Profession : Sound designer, editor and mixer.
Education : Graduation, FTII (Pune).
Important works : Slum dog Millionaire, Pazhassi Raja & many Bollywood movies.
Honours : Oscar award (Slum Dog Millionaire).

- 2. Write a profile of R.K Narayan using the following details.**

Birth : 1906 October 10, Chennai.
Profession : Famous Indian writer
Education : Lutheran mission school, University of Mysore.
Important works : Swami and Friends, The English Teacher, Malgudi Days...
Honours : Sahitya academy award (1958) Padmabhushan (1964) Rajya Sabha Nomination (1989).
Death : 2001

- 3. Write a profile by developing the following details.**

Name : Anitha Desai

Birth	: Mussorie, June 24, 1937.
Career	: Indian novelist, short story writer.
Speciality	: Picturises tensions among family members and the alienation of middle class woman.
Major works	: Fire on the Mountain (1977) Clear Light of Day (1980) Fasting and Feasting (1999).
Honours	: Fellow of Royal society of literature, Cambridge.

4. Prepare a profile using the details given below.

Name	: K. Satchidanandan
Birth	: 1946
Famous as	: Poet, critic, editor and translator.
Honours	: Executive head of Kendra Sahithya Academy.
Important works	: Anchu Sooryan(1970)
Nomination	: Nobel prize for literature 2010.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. You are presenting a seminar paper in your Green Club. You would like to include an interview of Karshakasree in your presentation. Prepare a few questions for the interview.
2. O. N. V. Kurup won the Jnanapith award. You are a news paper reporter going to conduct an interview with O N V. Prepare some questions for the interview.
3. The Indian President visits Kollam to inaugurate the President's Trophy boat race. You get a chance to interview the President. Prepare a few questions for the interview.
4. The renowned writer M.T.Vasudevan Nair won 'Ezhuthachan Award'. He comes to inaugurate Vidyarangam programmes in your school. Prepare a few questions for an interview with M.T.
5. Your headmaster won the best teacher award. As a school leader, prepare some questions for an interview with the H.M. to be given in the school Blog.

WRITE-UP

1. The description of night in 'The Blue Boquet' is very mysterious. Briefly describe the night in the 'The Blue Boquet' using the hints given below.

(hints:see nothing-groped his way-moon from behind a black cloud-faint breeze-fragrance of the tamarind trees- sounds of leaves and insects-stars camping out.)

2. The scene 2 of 'Sunshine through the Rain' is rich in changing of visions one after another. Make a list of changing visions in scene 2.
3. 'The cage is worth it , you should ask for sixty' Ursula compelled Balthazar. What do you think is the reason for Ursula's compulsion? Write a short paragraph stating your reasons.

SPEECH

1. Your class teacher is selected for the 'Gurusreshta Award'. You are conducting a meeting to congratulate your teacher. Prepare a speech on the 'role of a teacher in shaping the personality of a child'.
2. Your school cultural club is organizing a film festival in your school. You are the secretary of the club. Prepare a speech on 'the influence of cinema on youngsters' to be delivered in the inaugural function.
3. Your Headmistress delivers a speech addressing the parents in the school PTA meeting about parental attitude towards children. Prepare the likely speech.
4. The social Science club is conducting an elocution competition on the topic – 'Democracy an effective tool for decentralization of power.' Prepare a speech on the topic.
5. Nowadays people are giving unnecessary importance to advertisements and we are blindly imitating others. Prepare a speech on this tendency, to be published in your school magazine.

NEWSPAPER REPORT

1. Your school gets the Haritha Vidyalayam Award. The report about this comes in the next days daily. What would be the report?.
2. Resul Pookutty is invited as the chief guest for the film festival conducted in your school. Suppose the report about this appears in the newspaper. How would it be?.
3. The Residents Association of your locality conducted a medical camp in connection with their Annual day celebrations. The local dailies report it. Prepare the news report.
4. Your school hosted the District School Youth Festival and made it a grand success. Write the likely news report about it.
5. Your school literary club made a short film on 'Old Age Homes' and it was selected for children's film festival. The next day's newspapers reported this. Write the news report.

SLOGANS

1. Prepare slogans highlighting the importance of art and music.
2. Prepare slogans against child abuse.

3. The school Eco club is celebrating Vanamahotsava by planting trees in the school compound. Prepare a few slogans creating an awareness on the importance of trees.
- 4.. Write a few slogans related to the caring and protection of old people.
5. The Health club is organising a rally on World Health Day. Prepare three slogans for the rally.

PLACARDS

1. Your school is declared as a plastic free premise. Prepare placards on the evil effects of using plastic.
2. The Film Distributors Association is conducting a rally for saving Malayalam Cinema. Prepare placards for it.
3. School literary club is celebrating 'Vayanadinam'. Prepare placards for it.
4. Prepare some placards against Drug Abuse and Smoking.

PART IV UNSEEN PASSAGES

Read the given story and answer the following questions:

Prospero was the Duke of Milan. He trusted his younger brother, Antonio and left the management of his state to him. Then he spent his time by reading books and bettering of his mind. In possession of his power, his brother began to think himself as the Duke. So he sent Prospero and his daughter Miranda in a small boat to be perished. Luckily, Gonzalo, a kind lord of his court realized the danger and helped them to escape.

QUESTIONS

1. Who was Antonio?
2. Why did Prospero leave the management of his state to Antonio?
3. Prospero was a voracious reader. Which sentence tells you so?
4. What change came over Antonio when he got power?
5. How did Gonzalo help Prospero and Miranda?
6. Find out a word from the passage which means 'destroy'.

ANSWERS

1. Antonio was Prospero's brother.
2. Prospero wanted to spend his time by reading books and bettering of his mind.

3. He spent his time by reading books and bettering of his mind.
4. When he got power Antonio began to think himself as the Duke.
5. Gonzalo helped Prospero and Miranda to escape.
6. Perish.

Read the news story appeared recently in Deccan Chronicle and answer the following questions.

An 11 year old girl from Nedumangad cooked up an intriguing kidnapping story on Saturday morning, keeping the local police on toes. The preliminary probe revealed that she had left home after her aunt scolded her.

She stays at Chullimanoor with her grandmother and aunt and her husband, who are originally from Tamil Nadu. When her aunt scolded her for not paying attention to her studies, she left home with some money. She took bus to Thampanoor and got down there. Sporting the girl alone, a Thattukada owner informed the police.

On seeing the cops she cooked up the kidnapping story, in which four people in a red car tried to kidnap her. Later, it became an auto driver who tried to lure her with chocolate , in the next narration. After gaining her confidence, the police extracted the real information and sent her home with her relatives.

QUESTIONS

1. How did the girl keep the local police on their toes?
2. Why did she leave her home?
3. Where does the girl live?
4. What did the police do when they had understood the real story about the girl?

ANSWERS

1. The girl cooked up a story that she was kidnapped.
2. The girl left her home because her aunt scolded her for not paying attention to her studies.
3. The girl lives at Chullimanoor, Nedumangad.
4. The police sent her home with her relatives.

QUESTIONS TO PRACTISE

Read the given passage and answer the following questions:

Long ago there lived an old woman in a town in Arabia. She saved a little money every week for her rainy days. She knew well that after a few years she would not be able to work at all. At that time, only her savings would save her from hunger and keep her alive.

One day she went to the market to buy some articles. There she saw a beautiful hen for sale and she bought it. Next day, the hen laid a silver egg. "If the hen can only be persuaded to lay more eggs every day, I am sure I'll never have to work so hard," thought the woman. At last she decided to feed the hen several times a day thinking that it would lay more eggs.

So, the woman began to over feed the poor hen. But the result was very alarming. The hen fell ill. It stopped laying eggs at all. After a few days the hen died leaving the silly old woman's dream of becoming rich unfulfilled.

QUESTIONS

1. Where did the old woman live?
2. Why did the old woman save money?
3. Pick out a word which means 'motivated or encouraged' from the passage.
4. What did she do to get more eggs ?
5. Do you think the woman was greedy ? Substantiate your view.

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

I entered the third class compartment in the train and took a corner seat. A few minutes later a large noisy family rushed in and spread themselves all over the compartment. The parent argued and rearranged their belongings on the luggage racks. A suitcase fell on the grandmother's feet and she shouted at them. The children quarrelled and then suddenly the whistle blew and the train moved out of the station. It soon gathered speed and rushed on through the night. My companions opened large tiffin-carriers and settled down to their meal. But the baby's cries became howls and the grandmother hung a sari from a chain hanging from the roof of the carriage. She put the baby in the cradle and it stopped crying almost at once.

At the same time the train came to a stop. There was a great commotion. I looked out of the window and everyone was asking who had pulled the chain. Suddenly I saw that the grandmother had hung the cradle on the alarm chain.

QUESTIONS

1. Why did the grandmother shout?
2. How did the grandmother make a cradle?
3. When the baby was put in the cradle , two things happened almost at the same time. What were they?
4. Why did the train stop?
5. Pick out the word from the passage which is used instead of ‘confusion’.

PART V POETRY GRID

Poem	Rhyme scheme	Alliteration	Assonance	Figures of Speech
1.Night of the Scorpion	No regular rhyme scheme	Poison-parting diabolic-dark risk ed-rain moved-mothers sit-still pison-purify herb-hybrid poured-parrafin flme-feeding	Buzzed- hundred candles-lantern sit-still	<u>Simile</u> - peasants came like swarms of flies. <u>Personification</u> - diabolic tail(tail has been described as diabolic)
2.Once Upon a Time	No regular rhyme scheme	<u>H</u> ands <u>h</u> earts-	<u>l</u> ike- <u>s</u> mile	<u>Simile</u> -like a fixed portrait smile/teeth like snake's fangs/faces like dresses
3.The Himalayas	No regular rhyme scheme			Himalayas
4.Skimbleshanks :The Railway cat	<u>No regular rhyme scheme</u>	funny-face	guards-cards neet-sheet behind-remind fail-mail	<u>personification</u> He gives one flash of his eyes as the sign “ All Clear” normally given by a station master./ He speaks to the guards,the police and the station masters as a human being.

5.Celluloid Heroes	No regular rhyme scheme	some-succeeded-some-suffered		<p><u>Personification</u> success walks hand in hand with failure</p> <p><u>Refrains</u> 'Everybody's a dreamer and everybody's a star ,And everybody's in movies,it doesn't matter who you are.</p> <p>I wish my life.....never really d And everybody's in movies,it doesn't matter who you are.</p> <p>I wish my life.....never really die</p>
6.Cactus	<u>No</u> regularRhyme scheme	loathe-lovers go-gardens	I-my	<p><u>metaphore</u> thorn – metaphore of pain ,suffering and challenges cactus- metaphore of the marginalised</p>
7.In the Country	wood-food care-here thing-suffering man-lan face-place when-men great-feet need-deed pity-city places-faces eye-sigh aabb	woman- white- man- muscles heart-help see- suffering	great - places	<p>oxymoron</p> <p>cheerfulness in pity</p> <p><u>metaphor</u> stares a wolfish eye (staring like a wolf) creeps a groan or sigh(creeping like a snake ?)</p>
8.The Master	<u>No</u> <u>regularRhyme</u> <u>scheme</u>	suggested-sit		

PART VI

LANGUAGE ELEMENTS

IMPERATIVES

A student gets a lot of instructions at school as well as at home like the following ones.

- Get up early
- Do the homework
- Be punctual in the class
- Don't tell lies
- Take your lunch box
- Don't waste food
- Try to avoid bad friendship

QUESTION TO PRACTISE

Imagine that Samuel Sir gives a few pieces of advice to Swami. Try to write those sentences.

SIMPLE PAST AND PAST PERFECT

Simple Past

The **simple past** is used to indicate an action completed in the past . It often occurs with adverbs or adverb phrases of past time (yesterday ,last week, at 2'0'clock) To indicate finished events in the past with no connection to the present.

Past Perfect tense is used to indicate a completed action before something else in the past or to explain or give a reason for something in the past. We use past perfect to denote an action that happened before another action in the past.

Exercise

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------|
| 1 | We had already eaten when John _____(come) home. | Came |
| 2 | Last year John _____(pass)all his exams. | Passed |
| 3 | When I _____(get) to the airport,I discovered I had forgotten my passport | Got |
| 4 | I went to the library then I _____(buy) some milk and went home. | Bought |
| 5 | I opened my handbag to find that I _____(forget) my credit card. | Had forgotten |
| 6. | When we _____(arrive) at the station the train had already left. | Arrived |
| 7. | We got home to find that someone _____(break)into the house. | Had broken |
| 8. | I opened the fridge to find that someone _____(eat) all my chocolate. | Had eaten |

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 9. I had known my husband for three years when we _____(get) married. | Got |
| 10. Julie was very pleased to see that John _____(clean) the kitchen | had cleaned |
| 11. It _____(rain) all summer so the grass was completely dead. | Hadn't rained |
| 12. When we _____(arrive) at the party, Julie had just left. | Arrived |
| 13. After arriving home, I realised I _____(buy) any milk. | Hadn't bought |
| 14. The laundry was wet, It _____(rain) while I was out | had rained |
| 15. William fell ill last night because he _____(eat) too many cakes. | Had eaten |

Textual exercise:

* Swami reached the school at 10.15 am. Mr. Samuel started his class at 10 am.

Mr. Samuel had started his class before Swami reached the school.

* Father wrote the letter. Swami left for school.

Father had written the letter before Swami left for school.

* The bell rang. Swami entered the class.

Swami entered the class after the bell had rung.

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the verb in brackets:-

- The children had started another game before Ravi _____(come) from the shed.
- He went for a walk after he _____(eat) his dinner.
- The lawyer left the room after he _____(finish) the letter.
- I had reached the station before the train _____(leave).

IF CLAUSE

Time 9.25 am

Swami thinks

If I start now, I shall reach the school on time.

Can you complete the sentences.

- If I get a piece of bread, _____
- The beggar will stop his cry, if the king _____
- If it rains, _____

Time: 9.35 am(still in house)

If I started earlier , I would reach the school on time.

Now complete the given sentences.

d) If Balthazar got sixty pesos, _____

e) If Swami opened the letter, _____

f) The stranger would gouge his eyes _____

Time 10.30am. Swami reaches the school. He is trembling with fear.

Oh !God. **If I had started at 9.30, I would have reached the school on time.**

(But what can I do? I had started late and reached late.)

Try to fill in the blanks.

g) The banker would have become a beggar, _____

h) If Balthazar had given the doctor the cage, _____

Exception

If we heat water, it boils.

If we beat iron, it breaks.

	IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
TYPE I	Simple Present(V1)	will/shall/can etc. +V1
TYPE II	Simple Past(V2)	would/should/could etc.+V1
TYPE III	Past perfect(had+V3)	Would have/should have/could have etc.+V3

Complete the following sentences

- 1.If Swami stood once again, _____(beat)
2. Teacher will appreciate the student, _____
- 3.If they had found the key, _____(open the door).
- 4.If the king throws away his golden crown,.....
- 5.If the letter had been read, Samuel
- 6.We could have enjoyed the film, if the people.....
- 7.The video pauses if you.....
- 8.If Balthazar had not gone to the Pool Hall,
- 9.If Swami delivered the letter in the morning, he.....(justify) the complaint.
- 10.Ravi could succeed if he

11.If the boy didn't see the marriage ceremony , he.....

12.The mother will forgive the boy if

AS IF/AS THOUGH

1. He behaves as if he were a millionaire.

(He is not a millionaire but he behaves like that.)

2.He was afraid as if he had seen a ghost.

(He hadn't seen a ghost but he was afraid.)

3.The student cried aloud as though the teacher had beaten him.

4.He talks about Rome as though he had been there.

5.He looked as if he were drunk.

Complete the following;-

1.My friend narrated the film as if _____

2.He orders me as if _____

3.He lay spreadeagled as though _____

4.She acted the role as if _____

5.He talks about the subject as if _____

THE MORE——THE MORE

1.The more you work, the more you achieve.

2.The more she speaks,the more she becomes tired.

3.The better you do exercise,the healthier you become.

4.The faster she started,the sooner she reached.

Complete the following sentences

1.The more he stayed in the dark room,_____

2.The more she tried to loose,_____

3.The deeper she studied,_____

4.The wealthier you are,_____

5.The deeper the pit ,_____

INTRODUCTORY 'It'

1. Peter lent us money.

It was Peter who lent us money. (Emphasis to Peter)

2. He is going today.

It is today that he is going.

3. Tom helped us.

It was Tom who helped us.

4. I met Arun.

It was Arun who I met.

5. Manoj plays cricket on Sundays.

It is cricket that Manoj plays on Sundays. (Emphasis to cricket)

It is on Sundays that Manoj plays cricket. (emphasis on Sundays.)

Rewrite the following sentences using 'It'

1. We want to see the manager.

2. We ordered wine.

3. Speed causes many accidents.

QUESTION TAG

1. Swami hates Samuel's class, doesn't he?

2. He deserved his Samuel, didn't he?

3. Swami couldn't give the letter to the H.M, could he?

4. Children compel the mother to open the door, don't they?

5. He will make a blue bouquet, won't he?

6. Bring the beggar here, won't you?

7. Don't say lies, will you?

8. Let's play a new game, shall we?

9. The playmates didn't accept Ravi, did they?

10. I have received an award, haven't I?

11. I am not a liar, am I?

12. I am the happiest man, aren't I?

13. The bet won't be ignored by the banker, will it?

Add suitable tag to the following sentences

1. He never goes out with his dog,.....?
2. Nobody could put up with her behaviour.....?
3. There wasn't anything to eat or drink,.....?
4. He never goes to church,.....?
5. There is no butter left.....?
6. Every thing was said,?
7. Nobody knows where the treasure is hidden,.....?
8. Everything is very expensive nowadays,?
9. Everybody gave him a warm reception,.....?
10. No one betrayed you,?
11. Some one has killed the tiger,.....?
12. None of them entered the hut.....?
13. Somebody will help me ,.....
14. Some of you will be questioned.....?

FRAME QUESTIONS

Frame Questions to get the words italicized as answers:-

1. The young lawyer spent *twenty years* in the dark room.

How many years did the young lawyer spend in the dark room?

2. Swami's school is only *two kilometres* away from his house.

How far is Swami's school from his house?

3. We have Physics class *twice a week*.

How often do you have Physics class?

4. The hotel keeper has been sitting there *since evening*.

How long has the hotel keeper been sitting there?

5. She wanted the *blue bouquet*.

What did she want?

6. The cage costs *sixty pesos*.

How much does the cage cost?

7. The banker went to the lawyer's room *to kill him*.

Why did the banker go to the lawyer's room?

8. They are talking about *the bet*.

What are they talking about?

9. I visited Taj Mahal *last vacation*.

When did you visit Taj Mahal ?

Frame questions to get the words italicized as answers:-

1. The unit test is conducted *once in every month*.
2. This stick belongs to *Dr. Mortimer*.
3. He has been working in this school *for ten years*.
4. This bike costs *fifty thousand rupees*.
5. The market is *only two kilometres* away from the house.
6. Devan paints *well*.

PASSIVE VOICE

- * Dr. Mortimer leaves the stick.

The stick is left by Dr. Mortimer.

- * Father gave Swami a letter.

Swami was given a letter by his father.

- * I am writing these notes.

These notes are being written by me.

- * Sherlock Holmes was examining the stick.

The stick was being examined by Sherlock Holmes.

* Balthazar has made a beautiful cage.

A beautiful cage has been made by Balthazar.

* The teacher had skinned Swami.

Swami had been skinned by the teacher.

* The foxes may punish the boy.

The boy may be punished by the foxes.

* Who gave Swami three cuts?

By whom was Swami given three cuts? OR

By whom were three cuts given to Swami?

* Close the door.

Let the door be closed.

* Don't make noise.

Let not noise be made.

Passive Verb- be +V3

'Be' forms- am/is/are/was/were/be/been/being.

Change the following sentences into passive voice:-

1.Samuel was teaching Arithmetic.

2.Hold a match to your face.

3.They had forgotten him.

4.He will take a leave in the afternoon.

5.He sees misty hills in the distance.

COMPLETE THE DIALOGUE SUITABLY

1. I : _____(a)_____?

Swami : Because he was irritated and the letter was about him.

I : If the headmaster was present, _____(b)_____?

Swami : Of course I wanted Samuel sir to be punished.

I : But I didn't think so. He is a nice person

Swami : You are justifying him _____(c)_____?

- I : You had better _____(d)_____
- Swami : I will try.
2. Balthazar : _____(a)_____?
- Jose Montiel : Pepe is in school.
- Balthazar : I have brought this cage for him.
- Jose Montiel : _____(b)_____?
- Balthazar : Yes, He didn't inform you about it _____(c)_____?
- Montiel : I am sorry, if you had enquired me, _____(d)_____ bringing the cage.
- Balthazar : Don't worry, I give him it as a present.
3. Jose Montiel : _____(a)_____?
- Balthazar : It's Pepe's cage.
- Jose Montiel : Pepe, come here. _____(b)_____?
- Pepe : Yes, papa, I ordered it.
- Jose Montiel : You could have consulted me before you ordered it, _____(c)_____?
- Pepe : _____(d)_____.
- Jose Montiel : Balthazar, you had better _____(e)_____.
- Balthazar : No let him have it. I don't want any money.
- Pepe : _____(f)_____
4. Father : Swami, you have class today, _____(a)_____?
- Swami : Yes, father. But today it is late. I don't like to go to school late.
- Father : _____(b)_____?
- Swami : No exams but the first period is for Samuel sir.
- Father : _____(c)_____?
- Swami : No father. If I am late, _____(d)_____.
- Father : I will give you a letter to excuse you from punishment.
- Swami : Yes father I will go. (To himself) Samuel sir behaves as if _____(e)_____

5. Mother : _____(a)_____?
- Boy : Yes mom.
- Mother : (Gives the baton)
- Boy : _____(b)_____?
- Mother : The foxes gave it.Open it,_____(c_)_____?
- Boy : (Opens and finds the dagger)
- Mother : You had better_____(d)_____.
- Boy : Would you_____(e)_____?
- Mother : In the forest under the rainbows.
6. Sherlock Holmes : _____(a)_____?
- Watson : I think this stick is of Dr.Mortimer.
- Sherlock Holmes : The more____(b)_____
- Watson : He is an elderly medical practitioner,____(c)_____?
- Sherlock Holmes : You would rather_____(d)_____
- Watson : I checked the medical directory and he is a House Surgeon
7. Ramu : You read the story ‘The Bet’,_____(a)_____?
- Raju : Yes,I had already read it in my U.P.class.
- Ramu : _____(b)_____?
- Raju : My father used to_____(c)_____
- Ramu : _____(d)_____?
- Raju : Yes, I felt pity on the lawyer.
- Ramu : They hardly thought of such a climax,_____(e)_____?
- Raju : Yes. They both learned from their experience.

REPORTED SPEECH

If the reporting verb is in the past form (said, told...) you have to change the tense.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Present simple	Part simple	go	went
Present continuous	Past continuous	am/is/are going	was/were going

Past simple	Past perfect	Went	had gone
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous	was/were going	had been going
Present perfect	Past perfect	has/have gone	had gone
Present perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous	has/have been going	had been going
Future	Conditional I	will go	would go

Don't change there verbs - might, could would, should

When you form the reported speech you have to pay attention that the pronouns refer to the correct persons.

Susan said: "My parents are clever scientists"

Susan said that her parents were clever scientists.

Tom said : "I like swimming"

Tom said that he liked swimming.

Direct

She said I - my - me

He said I - my - me

They said we - our - us

Indirect

she - her - her

he - his - him

they - their - them

You and your

They told her/ him/ me/ them / us: "George like you"

They told her/ him/ me/ them/ us that George liked her/him/me/they/ us.

They told her/him/me/they/us: "George likes your sisters"

They told her/him/me/they/us that George her /his/my/their/our sister.

They told her/him/me/they/us: "You are clever"

They told her/him/me/they/us that she/he I/they/we was/ were clever

Expression of time and place

Time	Direct	Indirect	Place
	now	then	here there
	today	that day	this that
	yesterday	the day before	these those
	tomorrow	the next/ following day	
	last week, month	the previous week, month, the month/week before	
	next week, month	the following week month	

a week - month- ago

a week, month before

If there is Question word we keep it

Ex: They asked me: "Where is the next supermarket"

They asked me where the next supermarket was.

She asked them How often do you play golf?

She asked them how often they played golf.

If there is no Question word we start the reported speech with 'if' or 'whether'

She asked me "Do you like some tea?"

She asked me if/whether I liked some tea.

We asked them "Did she arrive is time?"

We asked them if/whether she had arrived in time.

Reported requests

If some one asks you in a polite way use (not) to + infinitive.

He asked her : "Could you close the door, please"

He asked her to close the door.

She asked them "Help me please"

She asked them to help her.

Reported orders

If some one gives you an order use (not) to infinitive.

He told me, "But quiet"

He told me to be quiet.

He told me to be quiet.

She told us Don't stay up too late.

She told us not to stay up too late.

A student comes late to the class

Anil : May I come in madam?

Teacher : Yes, get in. Why are you so late?

Anil : I missed the bus.

Teacher : Why didn't you start earlier?

Anil : Madam I woke up late.

Teacher : It's alright now. But don't repeat it.

Anil respectfully requested the teacher if he might come in.

Teacher permitted him to get into the class.

Teacher enquired Anil why he was so late.

Anil replied that he had missed his usual bus.

Teacher again asked him why he had not started earlier.

Anil expressed his sorrow and answered that he had woken up late.

Here is another dialogue between Holmes and James Mortimer. Try to answer the questions that follow and compare your answers with that of the given.

Holmes : Is it your stick?

Mortimer : Yes, a presentation from the C C H.

Holmes : On what occasion did they present it?

Mortimer : It is presented by one or two friends on the occasion of my marriage.

Holmes : Take it with you and don't forget it anywhere.

What did Holmes ask Mortimer ?

Holmes asked Mortimer whether it was his stick.

What was his reply?

Mortimer replied positively that it was a presentation from C C H

After that what did he enquire?

He enquired on what occasion they had presented it.

What did he answer?

He answered that it was presented by one or two friends on the occasion of his marriage.

What did Holmes advise him to do?

Holmes advised him to take the stick with him and not to forget it anymore.

REWRITE AS DIRECTED

1. Father : Have you no school today
Swami: Head ache.
Father: Nonsense! Dress up and go.

Father asked Swami _____

Swami replied that _____

Father got angry _____

2. Swami: Father, I can't go so late to the class

Father : You will have to go

What did Swami tell his father?

What did father say?

3. Samuel : Are you just coming to the class?
Swami : yes
Samuel : You are half an hour late. Why are you so late?
Swami : I have a headache, sir.

What did Samuel ask Swami?

What was his reply?

What did the teacher remind him and what was his enquiry?

What did Swami reply?

REPORT THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUES

- Ursula : How much will you pay for the cage?
Balthazar : I don't know. I am going to ask for 30 pesos to see if they will give me 20.
- Ursula : Ask for 50.
- The hotel keeper : Where are you going senior?
- The narrator : To take a walk. It's too hot to stay in the room.
- Watson : How did you know what I was doing? I believe you have eyes in the back of your head.

- Holmes : I have at least a well polished silver pot in front of me.
- Wife : You have to shave. You look like a capuchin.
- Balthazar : It is bad to shave in the afternoon.
- Mother : The foxes usually don't forgive. Unless they forgive you, I can't let you in.
- Boy : But I don't know where they live.
- Mother : You will find out.

PHRASAL VERBS

Come across- meet by chance

He came across his old friend on his way to school.

Come down – Be reduced in price

The price of gold will not come down this year.

Call at – Visit a person at a place

The Prime minister called at Rashtrapathi Bhavan on Monday.

Call on- Visit a person

The Chief Minister called on the Prime Minister yesterday.

Call for: Demand

The bus owners called for increase in fare.

Call off- Withdraw

The trade union leaders call off the demands they put forward

Give up- abandon

Binoy decided to give up smoking.

Give in – surrender

Ravi had to give in before his friends.

Look after- take care of

It is the duty of everybody to look after their parents.

Put off – postpone

The cricket match was put off due to heavy rain

put out – extinguish fire

Our schools took preventive measures to put out fire.

Put aside- save

The parents have to put aside a lot for their children.

Put across – communicate

The leader couldn't put across his ideas.

Put up – build

The PTA put up a new building

put up with – tolerate

Ravi couldn't put up with the behaviour of his friends

set out – start a journey

The boy set out for watching the wedding scene of foxes.

Set off	-	start
put on	-	wear
go on	-	continue
give away	-	distribute
go off	-	explode
put down	-	suppress
take after	-	resemble

Complete the following using the right phrases given in the bracket.

- Melco company wants....a...a new company in Germany. The manager has ...b... a new plan to ...c.... the company's problem there. The government is..d.... a wage policy to the new companies.
(put on, put forward, set up, bringing in, set on, sort out)
- The opposition leader ...a.....the prime minister. He ...b.. a new plan toc..... the financial crisis. But his proposal was....d.....
(put forward, called on, turned down, get over)

3. Swami wanted to _____a_____ the class. He told lies about Samuel. But his father _____b_____ his trick and decided to _____c_____ this. He compelled him and at last swami _____d_____.

(made out, gave in, put an end to, get away)

4. Balthazar built a new cage. It resembled a gigantic ice factory. He visited Jose Montiel and presented it to Pepe. Mr Montiel could not tolerate the incident.

Instead of the underlined words use these phrases suitably:-

[put up with, called on, put up, took after)

NOUN PHRASE AND VERB PHRASE

Boy

The boy

The tall boy

The tall smart boy

The tall smart boy with a football in his hand

The tall smart boy with a football in his hand is the captain of the team.

Cage

The cage

The beautiful cage

The large beautiful cage

The large beautiful cage made by Balthazar

The large beautiful cage made by Balthazar was given to Pepe.

Stick

The stick

The walking stick

The strong walking stick

The smooth and strong walking stick

The smooth and strong walking stick forgotten by James Mortimer.

The smooth and strong walking stick forgotten by James Mortimer was found interesting to Holmes and Watson.

Task for you

Now try to prepare similar word pyramids for the following nouns.

Beggar, letter, bread, night, eyes

The tall smart boy with a football in his hand is the captain of the team.

The tall smart boy with a football in his hand-**Noun Phrase**

The tall smart boy	-	N P
with a football, in his hand	-	Prepositional Phrases
is the captain of the team	-	Verb Phrase
is	-	verb
the captain of the team	-	N P

Read the passage and classify the noun phrases according to the positions they occupy in the sentences. One example is given. Add one more to each.

1) Swami held up the envelope. He said, "I will give this to the headmaster as soon as he is back." Father snatched it from his hand, tore it up. He thrust it into the waste paper basket.

a) **Noun phrase in subject position.**

Eg. Swami, I, Father.

b) **Noun phrase in object position..**

Eg. The envelope, this, it.

c) **Noun phrase after a preposition.**

Eg. into the waste paper basket, from his hand.

2.I poured some water into the enamel basin. I moistened a towel. I rubbed my chest and legs with a damp cloth.

2.II a) **Noun phrase in subject position.**

Eg. I, I.

b) **Noun phrase in object position.**

Eg. Some water, a towel, my chest.

c) **Noun phrase after a preposition.**

Eg. Into the enamel basin, with a damp cloth.

2.She has ironed his pants and shirt. She had put them on a chair. He had carried the cage into the dining table.

a) **Noun phrase in subject position.**

Eg. She, she, he

b) **Noun phrase in object position.**

Eg. His pants, them, the cage.

c) **Noun after a preposition.**

Eg. On a chair to the dining table.

Exercises for practice

1) Balthazar looked at him uncertainly with the cage in his hand. Then he emitted a guttural sound.

- a) **Noun phrase in subject position.**

Eg: Balthazar

- b) **Noun phrase in object position.**

Eg: Him,

- c) **Noun phrase after a preposition.**

Eg: With the cage,

(Answers: a. He. b. Guttural sound. c. In his hand.

2) The soldiers smote the beggar for crying aloud in the streets for bread. They cut off his tongue. They slew him.

- a) **Noun phrase in subject position.**

Eg: The soldiers,

- b) **Noun phrase in object position.**

Eg: The beggar,

- c) **Noun phrase after a preposition.**

Eg: For a bread,

(Answers: a. They b. His tongue, c. In the streets.

3) So we did it again." One, two, three, Teresa; but it did not come out very well. Then people headed off home.

- a) **Noun phrase**

Eg: We

- b) **Verb phrase**

Eg: Did,

Answers: a. It, people. b. Come, headed off.

4) I knelt. He grabbed my hair. He bent my neck. Then he leaned over me gazing intently

- 5) a) **Noun phrase.**

Eg: I.

- b) **Verb phrase**

Eg: Knelt.

Answers : a. He, he, my hair, my neck.

b. Grabbed, bent, leaned over.

CO - ORDINATORS**(and, but, both.. and, either...or)**

* The banker and the lawyer had an argument . (NP+NP)

bread and butter is tasty. (NP+NP)

* The king is cruel and foolish. (Adj+adj)

The cage was big and beautiful (Adj+adj)

* He spoke clearly and powerfully (adv+adv)

He narrates audibly and meaningfully. (Adj+adj)

* He plays both in the house and on the ground. (pre.ph +pre.ph)

He paints either with water or with oil.

* Balthazar made the cage and gave to Pepe. (VP+VP)

The servant obeyed the king and brought the beggar in.

* Watson described and Holmes listened to it. (*Sentence+sentence*)

Ursula talked about the cost of the cage but her husband kept mum.

Try to write similar sentences of those given below.

She is fat but pretty.

Swami moved reluctantly and slowly towards his father.

The minister congratulated John and gave him the award.

DEFINING AND NON - DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSE

The letter that Swami kept in his pocket was written by his father.(Defining clause)

The man ,who came to school yesterday was Swami's father.(Non Defining clause)

The wine which was in the cellar was ruined.(only some wine-some was kept elsewhere) -
Defining

The wine,which was in the cellar,was ruined.(all the wine was in it and ruined)-Non-Defining

Identify the following sentences as defining or non defining clauses.

1. The narrator saw the hotel keeper, who was sitting at the gate.
2. The pupils who won all A + were rewarded.
3. The book that deals with controversial issues is banned.
4. I watched the film Dreams, which is a fusion of myth and reality.
5. The animals ,who knew about Tsunami, escaped from the place.
6. The mangoes that I bought were stale.

SENTENCE PATTERNS**SV**

- a. *Swami* slept
- b. *The king* has ordered
- c. The banker was disappointed.

SVO

- a. *Samuel* skinned *Swami*
- b. *The boy* draws out *the dagger*
- c. *The match* burned *my finger*.

SVC

- a. His voice was strangely gentle.
- b. It was a rainy day.
- c. Samuel is very violent.

SVA

- a. Ravi slipped into the shed
- b. Misty hills are seen in the distance
- c. Holmes was sitting with his back on me.

SVOO

- a. Mother hands the boy a baton.
- b. Balthazar gave Pepe a cage.
- c. One or two friends had presented Mortimer the walking stick.

SVOC

- a. Balthazar had his legs spreadeagled
- b. The banker has his mind filled with enthusiasm.
- c. Father tore the letter angrily.

SVOA

- a. The banker kissed the lawyer on his head.

- b. He groped his way into a little passage.
- c. He had done that successfully.

EXERCISES FOR FINDING SENTENCE PATTERNS

1. The child lowered his head.
2. His towel was draped around his neck.
3. The child bit his lip.
4. The news had spread.
5. Jose Montiel came out of the bedroom.
6. It was dark and cold.
7. Swami had his mind struggled with fear.
8. He had put the cage on the dining table.
9. Both are equally immoral.
10. They bought him a drink.
11. Balthazar blushed.
12. He made his way through the spectators.
13. I will bet you two millions.
14. I will not harm you now.

SUBORDINATORS

1. When it is rainy the buses are crowded.
2. As I left the house I remembered the key.
3. I entered the class room while Balu was sleeping.
4. When she pressed the button the lift stopped.
5. As the sun rose the fog dispersed.
6. Though the apples are expensive people buy them.
7. Eventhough he had a headache he attended the seminar.
8. Teacher scolded Anu because she didn't complete the homework.
9. Since it contains alcohol it is not good for children.

10. Since she is a disabled girl she cannot do it.

Now combine the following sentences using the word given in brackets :-

1. Sachin got century. The team lost the game. (even though)
2. You are children. You are not allowed to use mobile phones. (since)
3. Father became angry. Swami didn't give the letter. (because)
4. Ravi was in the shed. His friends were playing. (while)
5. The boy was inspired by the rain. He went to the forest. (as)
6. He came back. The boy saw his mother in front of the house. (when)

EDIT THE FOLLOWING

1. Swami always tell me that Samuel is a cruel person. Today he seen lying on the bed without going in school. He said that Samuel sir will beat him if he was late.
2. Ravi go to the shed before Reghu complete the counting. While he wait there itself others started the new game.
3. The beggar cry aloud in the street. The king couldn't tolerate the sound. He ordered to his servant to bring him in the court. The beggar informed him don't make him a fool.
4. When I woke up I soaked with sweat. The floor of my room had been fresh sprinkled and a warm vapour was rising from the red tiles. A moth fly around and around the bulb, dazzled in the light.
5. Ursula asked Balthazar "How much you will charge?"
 'I will ask to 30 pesos to see if they give me twenty', said he. Ursula said, "I think it is a biggest cage I have ever see in my life"

Complete the sentences with suitable words given in the brackets

1. He is so violent, especially boys come late. Some days ago boy was made stay..... his kneesa whole period..... a corner of the class.

(on, for, of ,in, with,who,a, to, an)

2. Next..... the garage was another shed a big green door. Ravi slipped the shed had smell rats, anthills, dustspider webs

(With, which, the, and, of, into, to, in)

3. Something had tickled the back his neck. It took him a while pick up courage to lift his hand explore. It was insect – perhaps ... spider- exploring him.

(the, to, of, and, a, an, for)

4. Two pairs arms reached and met in arc. The children trooped it again and again in lugubrious circle, ducking their heads intoning.

(under, a, an, and, of, in, up)

5. He lay full length the damp grass, crushing his face it, no longer crying , silenced a terrible sense his insignificance.

(into, of, by, on, down, the)

6. A moment later I could hear..... scuff..... huaraches..... the warm stones. I didn't want look back, I knew the shadow was catching up me.

(even though, a, to, with, the, on, an)

7. I huddled the wall..... my hands..... my face. Later I got up ran the deserted streets almost hour.

(an, over, against, and, with, through, for, by)

8. The cage wasdisplay; its enormous doom of wire, three stories inside, with passageways..... compartments especially..... eating and sleeping with its swings in the space set aside for the birds' recreation, it seemed likesmall scale model a gigantic ice factory.

(and, on, from, a, with, of, for,)

ANSWER KEY

SIMPLE PAST & PAST PERFECT

1.came 2.had eaten 3.had finished 4.left

IF CLAUSE

a) I shall give it to the beggar.

b) quenches his hunger.

· He will get wet.

· he would be happy.

e) he could understand matter.

f) if it were blue.

g) if he had given the bet amount.

h) he would have got sixty pesos.

1. Samuel would beat him.
2. if he gets high score.
3. they could have opened the door.
4. the beggar will stop this crying.
5. wouldn't have praised his father.
6. had not made such noise.
7. press the button
8. he could have reached home in time.
9. couldn't justify the complaint.
10. came near the den within the time.
11. would not get the wrath of the foxes.
12. he is forgiven by the foxes.

AS IF/AS THOUGH

1. he watched it.
2. I were his wife.
3. he were dead.
4. she were blind.
5. he were a scholar.

THE MORE——THE MORE

1. the more he learned about life.
2. the more it became tight.
3. the greater she understood.
4. the humbler you should be.
5. the greater the fall.

INTRODUCTORY IT

1. It is the manager that we want to see.
2. It was wine that we ordered.
3. It is speed that causes many accidents

QUESTION TAG

1. does he?
2. do they?
3. was there?
4. does he?
5. is there?
6. wasn't it?
7. do they?
8. isn't it?
9. didn't they?
10. did they?
11. haven't they?
12. did they?
13. won't they?
14. won't you?

FRAME QUESTIONS

1. How often is the unit test conducted?
2. Who does this stick belong to?
3. How long has he been working in this school?
4. How much does this bike cost?
5. How far is the market from the house?
6. How does Devan paint ?

PASSIVISATION

1. Arithmetic was being taught by Samuel.
2. Let a match be held to your face.
3. He had been forgotten.
4. A leave will be taken in the afternoon by him.

5. Misty hills are seen in the distance.

COMPLETE THE DIALOGUE

1. a. Why didn't you give the letter to Samuel sir?

b. Would you give the letter to him?

c. aren't you?

d. change your attitude towards your teacher.

2. a. Is this Pepe's home?

b. Has he ordered the cage?

c. did he?

d. I would have discouraged you bringing the cage.

3. a. What is that?

b. Did you order this?

c. Couldn't you?

d. Sorry Papa

e. Take this cage back.

f. Thank you.

4. a. haven't you?

b. Do you have any exams today?

c. Get ready and go.

d. he will punish me.

e. he were the H.M.

5. a. Have you seen the foxes' marriage?

b. Who gave this?

c. won't you?

d. go and ask their forgiveness

e. please tell me where they live?

6. a. What do you understand about the stick?
b. you examine, the more you understand.
c. isn't he?
d. would rather check the medical directory.
7. a. don't you?
b. how did you get the book?
c. bring books from the library.
d. did you feel pity on the lawyer?
e. did they?

REPORTED SPEECH

1. Father asked Swami whether he had no school that day. Swami told him that he had a headache. Father got angry and wanted him to dress up and go.
2. Swami told father that he couldn't go so late to the class. Father told him that he would have to go to school.
3. Samuel enquired whether he was just coming to the class. Swami replied positively. Samuel remembered him that he was half an hour late. He asked why he was so late. Swami replied that he had a headache.
4. Ursula asked Balthazar how much he would charge for the cage. Balthazar told her that he didn't know anything about the price. He added that he was going to ask for 30 pesos to see if they would give him 20. Ursula wanted him to ask for 50.

The hotel keeper asked the narrator where he was going.

1. The narrator replied that he wanted to take a walk. He added that it was too hot to stay in the room.
2. Watson asked Holmes how he had known what he was doing. He also told that he believed he had eyes in the back of his head.
3. Holmes said that he had at least a well polished silver pot in front of him.
4. Wife told Balthazar that he had to shave. She also told him that he looked like a capuchin.

Balthazar told her that it was bad to shave in the afternoon.

Mother informed the boy that the foxes usually don't forgive .

She also told him that unless they forgave him, she could not let him in. But the boy said that he didn't know where they lived. Mother told him that he would find out.

PART VII
PREVIOUS QUESTIONS



(Pages : 8)

417

Sl. No. 308123

S.S.L.C. EXAMINATION - MARCH - 2012
ENGLISH

Time : 2 ½ Hours

Total Score : 80

Instructions :

- + 15 minutes is given as cool-off time.
- + This time is to be spent for reading the question paper.
- + You are not supposed to write anything during the cool-off time.
- + Attempt questions according to instructions.

[SCORE]

Questions 1-4 : Read the excerpt from the story 'The Blue Bouquet' and answer the questions that follow.

Without turning my head I asked, 'What do you want?'

'Your eyes, senor.' His voice was strangely gentle, almost embarrassed.

'My eyes? What are you going to do with my eyes? Look, I've got a little money on me. Not much, but it's something. I'll give you everything I've got if you'll let me go. Don't kill me.'

'You shouldn't be scared, senor. I'm not going to kill you. I just want your eyes.'

'But what do you want them for?'

'It's my sweetheart's idea. She'd like to have a bouquet of blue eyes. There aren't many people around here that have them.'

'Mine won't do you any good. They aren't blue, they're light brown.'

- Q1) Which word/words in the excerpt tells you that the stranger was not at all confident in placing his demand? [1]
- Q2) Would you agree to the statement that the stranger is a passionate lover? Why? [2]
- Q3) How does the narrator try to save himself from the stranger? [2]

P.T.O.



-2-

417

[SCORE]

Q4) Read the piece of conversation between the narrator and the stranger and answer the questions that follow:

Narrator: 'What do you want my eyes for?'

Stranger: 'It's my sweetheart's idea.'

- a) What did the narrator ask the stranger?
- b) What was the stranger's reply?

[2]

Questions 5-8 : Read the lines from the poem 'Cactus' and answer the questions that follow.

One thorn for each rare drop of water.

I don't tempt butterflies.

No bird sings my praise.

I don't yield to droughts.

I create another beauty

beyond the moonlight,

this side of dreams,

a sharp, piercing,

parallel language.

Q5) Who does 'I' stand for?

[1]

Q6) 'I don't tempt butterflies.

No bird sings my praise.' What do these lines signify?

[1]

Q7) Pick out the line that states that cactus is a tough fighter.

[1]

Q8) What does the expression 'parallel language' imply?

[1]



-3-

417

[SCORE]

Questions 9-12 : Read the lines from the poem 'Once Upon a Time' and answer the questions that follow.

But believe me, son.
I want to be what I used to be
when I was like you. I want
to unlearn all these muting things.
Most of all, I want to relearn
how to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror
shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!
So show me, son,
how to laugh; show me how
I used to laugh and smile
once upon a time when I was like you.

Q9) Who is the poet speaking to? [1]

Q10) How does the poet want to change? [1]

Q11) List the ways the poet intends to 'unlearn' and 'relearn' things? [2]

Q12) What does the poet want his son to show him? [1]



Questions 13-17 : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow. [SCORE]

There was once a young man who was strong and healthy. He enjoyed his work. In every way he felt on top of the world. He had no sympathy for the common people around him. One day he got an attack of cold. He paid little attention to it and became dangerously ill. When he recovered he could only move slowly. He was easily tired. Life became difficult for him. When he was well enough to go to work he found the journey very trying. He looked at the strong young men sitting comfortably in the train or bus, and noticed how tired some of the older people standing beside him were. Gradually, he got strong again. When he was in a train or bus he now looked around to see if there was any older person in need of a seat. And if there was, he gave up his. 'I've got back my strength now,' he said to himself, 'these older people will never have their strength again.'

Q13) The central idea of the passage you have just read is: the need for being _____.

Which word will you select from the ones given below? [1]

(*disinterested, considerate, self-confident, polite*)

Q14) Pick out the sentence from the passage which means 'the man felt that he had everything he wished for in life.' [1]

Q15) What was the attitude of the healthy young man towards other people? [1]

Q16) Why did life become difficult for the young man soon after his illness? [1]

Q17) 'He found the journey trying.' What does the word 'trying'

mean - 'attempting' or 'difficult'? [1]



-5-

417

[SCORE]

Q18) Answer any one of the following in about 120 words.

[7]

- (A) In connection with the seminar organised in your school, you are asked to deliver a speech on the topic 'Film: not a mere entertainer.' Prepare the **speech** in about 120 words.

(Hints: films - loved by all age groups- provides entertainment to the masses - effective medium for conveying social messages- portrays society's beliefs, customs, food habits, dress codes, practices etc. - film songs helps to ease tensions and pains)

OR

- (B) Imagine that Swami tells you how he put himself into troubles by telling lies one after the other, to escape from attending the school. What would he tell you? Narrate the incident in Swami's own words.

You may begin like this:

It was Monday morning. I was ...

(Hints: reluctant to go to school - father insists - Swami explains Samuel's cruelty - father writes letter to Headmaster - doesn't give the letter in the morning - tries to provoke Samuel- Samuel punishes him - goes to the headmaster - finds he is on leave)

Q19) At the end of the day the man in the story 'The Blue Bouquet' makes an entry in his diary on the strange experience he had in the street. What would be the **diary entry like? Write it.**

[5]

Q20) Write a short **profile of Anita Desai making use of the hints given below:** [5]

Name	: Anita Mazumdar Desai
Birthday	: 24 June 1937
Place of birth	: Mussoorie, India
Occupation	: Author and Professor
Major Works	: Cry The Peacock, Fire on the Mountain, Clear Light Of Day, The Village By The Sea, In Custody
Awards	: Sahitya Academi Award in 1978, Benson Medal of Royal Society of Literature (2003), shortlisted thrice for Booker Prize for Fiction
Employed as	: Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, United States of America

P.T.O.



-6-

417

[SCORE]

Q21) Pepe is thankful to Balthazar for the cage gifted by him. He expresses his thanks to Balthazar writing a letter. Draft the likely **letter**.

[5]

Q22) The Movie Club of your school has decided to organise a Film Festival. 'Taare Zameen Par', 'Dreams', 'The Sound of Music' and 'The Kid' will be screened at the festival. Renowned screenplay writer and filmmaker, M. T. Vasudevan Nair will inaugurate the festival. Prepare a **notice** with all details and inviting students to participate in the festival.

[5]

Q23) Imagine that you meet the beggar who was coming out of the palace after his encounter with the King. Construct the likely **conversation** between you and the beggar. Write at least six exchanges.

[6]

Questions 24-28: Read the newspaper headlines given below and answer the questions that follow.

- a) 20 KILLED IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
- b) INDIA CLINCHES SERIES AGAINST WEST INDIES
- c) FROGS MARRIED OFF IN HOPE OF RAIN
- d) CYCLONE KILLS OVER TWENTY
- e) M.B.A. CLASSES TO BEGIN ON SEPT. 20th

Q24) Which headline is related to the field of sports?

[1]

Q25) The headline which speaks of nature's fury is _____.

[1]

Q26) Identify the headline that hints at superstitious belief.

[1]

Q27) The headline that talks of a road mishap is _____.

[1]

Q28) The headline that can be categorised as educational news is _____.

[1]



-7-

417

[SCORE]

Q29) There are a few errors in the given passage. They are given in bold letters. Edit the passage.

[1 × 5 = 5]

The city police has decided to **took** (a) stern action against drivers **which** (b) attempt to overtake **in** (c) the left side on city roads. All **driver** (d) who violate this rule will be **punish** (e).

Q30) Nizam and his mother are having an argument about keeping his room clean. Complete the conversation suitably.

[5]

Mother : _____ (a) _____ ?

Nizam : Not yet. I'll clean it up.

Mother : _____ (b) _____ ?

Nizam : After dinner.

Mother : You said so the last time also, _____ (c) _____ ?

Nizam : Yes, but this time I mean it.

Mother : If you don't keep your word, I _____ (d) _____ .

Nizam : Father never gets angry that easily.

Mother : You should always keep your room neat and tidy.

Nizam : OK, Mom _____ (e) _____ .

Q31) Complete the following note using suitable phrasal verbs given in brackets.

[4]

The king could not -----(a)----- the loud cry for food from the beggar. The beggar -----(b)----- crying in a horrible voice. The King ordered the servant to -----(c)----- the cry by driving the beggar away. The wise servant -----(d)----- a plan to stop the beggar's cry.

(put forward, put up with, went on, put an end to, put in)

417

[SCORE]

Q32) Supply the missing word in the following passage choosing the right ones from the box below. [4]

Basketball is a sport /(a) can be played /(b) men, women and children. It is usually played /(c) a court. There is a backboard and a hoop, called a basket, at the end of the court. The rim of the basket is 3m /(d) the floor. The diameter of the rim is 46 cm.

by	from	out	that	and	in
----	------	-----	------	-----	----

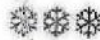
Q33) Look at the following sentences:

[1 × 3 = 3]

- My mother baked the cake and I ate it.
- The teacher was strict but gentle.
- The girls went to the hall and practised their skit.

In the first sentence, two sentences are combined using the linker 'and' in the second sentence two adjectives are linked using 'but'. In the third, two verb phrases are linked using 'and'.

Frame three sentences of the similar pattern.



317

SSLC MODEL EXAMINATION—FEBRUARY, 2012

ENGLISH

Time : 2½ hrs.

Total Score : 80

Instructions:

- ◆ 15 minutes is given as cool-off time.
- ◆ This time is to be spent for reading the question paper.
- ◆ You are not supposed to write anything during the cool-off time.
- ◆ Attempt questions according to instructions.

Questions 1 to 5. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

And now the banker, walking to and fro, remembered all this and asked himself: 'What was the object of that bet? What is the good of that man's losing fifteen years of his life and my throwing away two millions? Can it prove that death penalty is better or worse than imprisonment for life? No, no. It was all nonsensical and meaningless. On my part it was the caprice of a pampered man and on his part simple greed for money..'

Then he remembered what followed that evening. It was decided that the young man should spend the years of his captivity under the strictest supervision in one of the lodges in the banker's garden. It was agreed that for fifteen years he should not be free to cross the threshold of the lodge, to see human beings, to hear human voices or to receive letters and newspapers. He was allowed to have a musical instrument and books and was allowed to write letters, to drink wine and to smoke. By the terms of the agreement, the only relations he could have with the outer world were through a little window made purposely for that object.

1. Who were the persons engaged in the bet? [1]
2. What was to be proved by the bet? [1]
3. What were the restrictions imposed upon the young man as part of the bet? [2]
4. What were the things permitted to the young man during the years of his captivity? [2]
5. In what way was the young man permitted to contact with the outer world? [1]

Questions 6 to 9. Given below are a few lines from the poem 'Night of the Scorpion'. Read them and answer the questions that follow.

I remember the night my mother
 was stung by a scorpion. Ten hours
 of steady rain had driven him
 to crawl beneath a sack of rice.
 Parting with his poison-flash
 of diabolic tail in the dark room—
 he risked the rain again.
 The peasants came like swarms of flies
 and buzzed the name of God a hundred times
 to paralyse the Evil One.
 With candles and with lanterns
 throwing giant scorpion shadows
 on the mud-baked walls
 they searched for him: he was not found.

2

6. Who does 'I' refer to in the lines above? [1]
7. Where did the scorpion find shelter from the rain? [1]
8. What effect does the expression 'giant scorpion shadows' make? [1]
9. Pick out an instance of simile from the lines above. [1]

Questions 10 to 13. The following lines are from 'Cactus'. Read them and answer the questions that follow.

Once these thorns were flowers.
 I loathe lovers who betray.
 Poets have abandoned the deserts
 to go back to the gardens.
 Only camels remain here, and merchants
 who trample my flowers to dust.

10. Which line of the stanza says that the cactus had a different life? [1]
11. Pick out any two visual images from the lines above. [1]
12. Why have the poets abandoned the deserts? [1]
13. 'Once these thorns were flowers.' What might have happened to the flowers? [1]

Questions 14 to 19. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

I was raised on a dairy farm in the Fraser Valley along with five sisters and one brother. It was a beautiful, quiet place. As a preschooler, I often took our dog along the creek to fish over the hill at the back of our property. My parents always taught me about God, so as I walked, I would often think about God. Was he bigger than my dad?

I also did all the things that children do at home: I did them all without complaining—until I was 15. It was Monday morning and Dad and I had just finished all farm duties. I was slow coming in from the shed and Dad told me to hurry up because I was going to be late for school. It was that morning that I told him I wouldn't be going to school. My dad was big and strong, and the anger he had couldn't be measured—so, I was expecting the worst. Instead, he looked at me with the most hurtful look on his face. I had to leave the room. I just couldn't look at him.

14. Where was the author born and brought up? [1]
15. How long did the author do the work without complaining? [1]
16. What did the author tell his father one Monday morning? [1]
17. What made the author leave the room? [1]
18. How many children were there in the family? [1]
19. Give a suitable title to the passage. [1]

2

6. Who does 'I' refer to in the lines above? [1]
7. Where did the scorpion find shelter from the rain? [1]
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14. Where was the author born and brought up? [1]
15. How long did the author do the work without complaining? [1]
16. What did the author tell his father one Monday morning? [1]
17. What made the author leave the room? [1]
18. How many children were there in the family? [1]
19. Give a suitable title to the passage. [1]

4

Qns. 26 to 30. Read the programme schedule of a film festival and answer the questions given below:

Time/Date	24-11-2011 (Thursday)	25-11-2011 (Friday)	26-11-2011 (Saturday)
			18 DAYS -
8.30 a.m.	DADDY (CACA) Dir. Dalibor Matanic Croatia/2011/70min/ Col. (CW)	MADAM X Dir. Lucky Kuswandi Indonesia/2010/ 100min. Col. (CW)	(TAMANTASHAR YOM) Dir. Ahmad Abdallah, Marian Abou Ouf, Sherif Arafa, Kamla Abu Zekry, Ahmad Alaa/ Egypt/2011/120min./Col. (CW)
11.00 a.m.	MATCHING JACK Dir. Nadia Tass Australiz/2010/ 99min./Col. (CW)	KOKO AND THE GHOSTS (KOKO I DUHOVI) Dir. Daniel Kusan Croatia/2011/ 90min./Col. (CW)	MAN WITHOUT A CELL PHONE (ISH LELO SELOLARI) Dir. Sameh Zoabi France/Israel/Palestine/2010/ 80min./Col. (CW)
2.00 p.m.	REPEAT SHOW OF OPENING FILM AT 3 P.M. THE COSUL OF BORDEAUX Dir. Francisco Manso & Joao Correa Portugal/2011/90min./ Col.	AGHA YOUSEF Dir. Ali Raffi Iran/2011/97min./ Col. (CW)	50/50 Dir. Jonathan Levine USA/2011/100min./ Col. (CW)
4.30 p.m.	SUNFLOWER HOUR Dir. Aaron Houston Canada/2011/ 90min./Col. (CW)	Special Screening TRISHNA Dir. Michael Winterbottom UK/2011/117min./Col.	THE FIRST RAINS OF SPRING Dir. Erlan Nurmuhambetov, Shinju Sano Japan/Kazakhstan/2011/ 85min./Col. 9CW

26. When is the film 'Daddy' shown? [1]
27. Name the film that is screened as a special item. [1]
28. Which is the opening film of the fest? [1]
29. Find the film directed by Lucky Kuswandi. [1]
30. Name the Japanese film screened in the film festival. [1]

Qn. 31. Read the news headlines given below and replace the underlined words with appropriate phrasal verbs given in box. [4]

- Prizes distributed.
- Railway Minister to visit the Prime Minister.
- Youngsters pledge to abandon smoking.
- Fire brigade extinguishes fire.

give up, put out, put off, call on, give away

Qn. 32. The following is a note prepared by Sajin. A few words are missing in it where '/' is marked. Help him find the missing words. You may choose them from the box below. [3]

Most people know what a giraffe looks like. They're tall/(a) spotted animals from the African Savanna. They are famous/(b) their long necks that allow them to munch on treetop leaves that other animals cannot reach. That's almost/(c) tall as a two-storey building!

as, and, to, a, for, between

Qn. 33. Read the conversation given below and answer the questions that follow. [2]

Boy: Where do foxes live?

Mother: Foxes live under rainbows.

- a. What did the boy ask his mother?
- b. What was Mother's reply?

Qn. 34. Read the following passage carefully. A few errors are underlined in it. Rewrite the passage by correcting the underlined errors. [4]

The Indian Medical Council has organized (a) medical camp of (b) heart disorders last week. Doctors from various medical centres attends (c) the camp. Almost 200 patients registered but only 156 turn up (d).

Qn. 35. Complete the following conversation suitably. [4]

Satish: You're in a hurry,(a)?

James: Yes, a bit.

Satish:(b).....?

James: To book two tickets for the film.

Satish: Film?(c).....?

James: 'Slum dog millionaire'

Satish: Look, I have the motor bike. If you.....(d).....
And, who is the other person joining you?

James: My bosom friend, Satish.

Qn. 36. Look at the word pyramid given below. [2]

Hotel
The hotel
The hotel near the bridge
The hotel near the bridge where he works
The hotel near the bridge where he works is my father's.

Now, construct a word pyramid with the word 'Policeman'.



(Pages : 7)

S-817

Sl. No 00210

S.S.L.C. SAY EXAMINATION, MAY - 2012

ENGLISH

Time : 2½ Hours

Total Score : 80

Instructions :

- * Attempt all questions.
- * You are not allowed to write during the first fifteen minutes.
- * This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

[SCORE]

(Questions 1 to 5) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Lying in bed, Swami realised with a shudder that it was Monday morning. It looked as though only a moment ago it had been the last period on Friday. Already Monday was here. He hoped that an earthquake would reduce the school building to dust, but that good building - Albert Mission School- had withstood similar prayers for over a hundred years now. At nine o'clock Swaminathan wailed,

"I have a headache."

His mother said, 'Why don't you go to school in a jutka?'

'So that I may be completely dead at the other end? Have you any idea what it means to be jolted in a jutka?'

- Q1) 'Find out from the passage the word that means 'to cry in pain.' [1]
- Q2) 'Albert Mission School- had withstood similar prayers for over a hundred years.' What was the 'prayer'? [1]
- Q3) Why did Swami hate Monday mornings? [1]
- Q4) Why did Mother suggest Swami to go to school in a jutka? [1]
- Q5) Read the dialogue between Swami and Mother and answer the questions given. [2]

Mother : Why don't you go to school?

Swami : I have a headache.

- i) What did Mother ask Swami?
- ii) What was Swami's reply?

P.T.O.



-2-

S-817

[SCORE]

(Questions 6 to 9) Read the lines from 'The Master' and answer the following questions.

When Han Kan was summoned
to the imperial capital
it was suggested he sit at the feet of
the illustrious senior court painter
to learn from him the refinements of the art.
'No, thank you.' he replied,
'I shall apprentice myself to the stables.'

- Q6) What was Han Kan asked to do? [1]
Q7) Why did he refuse to obey the imperial order? [1]
Q8) Who do you think Han Kan is? [1]
Q9) How many persons can you identify from the lines given? Who are they? [1]

(Questions 10 to 13) Read the lines from 'Night of the Scorpion' and answer the following questions.

I remember the night my mother
was stung by a scorpion. Ten hours
of steady rain had driven him
to crawl beneath a sack of rice.
Parting with his poison - flash
of diabolic tail in the dark room-
he risked the rain again.
The peasants came like swarms of flies
And buzzed the name of God a hundred times
to paralyse the Evil One.

- Q10) What happened to the mother? [1]
Q11) What did the peasants do to bring down her pain? [1]
Q12) What made the scorpion hide beneath a sack of rice? [1]
Q13) Pick out an instance of simile from the lines above. [1]



-3-

S-817

[SCORE]

Q14) Following are some of the events from the story 'The Bet'. They are given in jumbled order. Rearrange them in the right order and write a short paragraph using appropriate linkers.

[5]

- There lay on the table a sheet of paper on which something was written.
- The Banker opened the door of the prisoner's room.
- The Banker read the letter addressed to him, kissed the man on the head and went out of the lodge weeping.
- The banker decided to kill the lawyer.
- The Banker came to know that the man climbed out of the window before the time fixed in the contract.
- The Banker took out the key of the prison door which had not been opened for fifteen years.

Q15) Answer any one of the following in about 120 words.

[7]

(A) On the occasion of the inauguration of the Film Club of your school you are asked to make a speech on the topic 'Tea-shops are portrayed in films as secular spaces'. Prepare a **speech** in the light of the article 'Tea shops in Malayalam Cinema.'

Hints: tea-shops facilitated social revolution - freedom of movement - emergence of an economy based on money - people from all walks of life visit - customers never belittled - entry to all- no privileges to any -)

OR

(B) Imagine that the man in the story 'The Blue Bouquet' tells you the strange experience he had while he was walking alone in the street. Narrate his experience in his words. You may begin like this:

I was staying in a hotel.....



-4-

S-817

[SCORE]

(Questions 16 to 20) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Hiding at a quiet spot behind the wall of a well, Raju was examining the contents of the purse. The purse contained ten rupees in coins and twenty in currency notes. Raju tucked the paise at his waist in his loin cloth. "Must give the coins to some beggars," he decided. The thirty rupees he bundled into a knot at the end of his *dhoti*. Now, only the purse is in his hand. He was about to throw it into the well. He peeped into the well. It had a little shallow water at the bottom. The purse might float, and a floating purse could cause the worst troubles. He opened the flap of the purse in order to fill it up with pebbles before drowning it. To his surprise he saw a balloon kept inside the flap.

He remembered the owner's child waiting for the promised balloon. Oh! It would be painful for the child! Raju's mind was filled with the thought of the child -- perhaps of the same age as his second son..... 'That child must have his balloon,' Raju decided. 'But how'? The balloon could not be handed back. The thing to do was to put the balloon back into the empty purse and slip it into the owner's pocket...

Even before the magistrate Raju kept saying, "I was only trying to put the purse back."

- Q16) How much money was there in the purse? [1]
- Q17) Why did he decide to fill the purse with pebbles? [1]
- Q18) Why did he decide to put the purse back into the owner's pocket? [1]
- Q19) How did he reach before the magistrate? [1]
- Q20) Give a suitable title to the story. [1]
- Q21) Balthazar made a marvellous cage. Many people came to see the cage and a crowd formed in front of his house. Imagine that you are a news reporter of a daily and prepare a news report about this. [6]



-5-

S-817

[SCORE]

Q22) Imagine that a famous film personality visits your school to inaugurate the Arts Club celebrations. Prepare five **questions** to interview him. [5]

Q23) Your class has decided to stage the play 'The Beggar and the King.' Prepare a **notice** giving all the details. [5]

Q24) Write a short **profile** of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle using the hints given below. [6]

- Born: 1859. Died 1930.
- Profession: Physician.
- Scottish author.
- Authored fictional detective stories.
- Famous for astute, logical reasoning and forensic skills in solving cases.
- Created the character Sherlock Homes a fictional detective.

Q25) Imagine that Pepe writes a letter thanking Balthazar for the cage gifted by him. What would he write in the letter? Draft the **letter** for Pepe. [6]

Q26) Replace the words underlined in the paragraph given below with the phrasal verbs given in brackets. [4]

I searched (a) for a nice name to be called out, and discovered (b) the name Tereesa. Though I stopped (c) calling out her name, people continued (d) shouting Te-ree-saa even after I walked away from the scene.

(go on, look up, give up, pass away, find out)



-5-

S-817

[SCORE]

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(go on, look up, give up, pass away, find out)



-6-

S-817

[SCORE]

[3]

Q27) Read the following sentences :

- a) My sister cooked the food and I ate it.
- b) The balls were good but heavy.
- c) The girls went to the garden and plucked the flowers.

In the first sentence, two sentences are combined using the linker 'and'. In the second sentence two adjectives are linked using 'and'. In the third, two verb phrases are linked using 'and'.

Now, Frame three sentences of the similar pattern.

Q28) Ravi was lying on the damp grass, hiding his face. His mother comes to him and talks. Complete the dialogue suitably. [6]

Mother :(a)..... Ravi?

Ravi : Mom, they don't permit me to join the game.

Mother : You were playing hide and seek,..... (b).....?

Ravi : Yes. But(c.).....

Mother : If you quarrel when playing,(d).....

Ravi :(e).....

Mother : Then go and join them.

Ravi : Ok,(f)..... play till six in the evening?

Mother : OK. Not beyond that.



-7-

S-817

[SCORE]

Q29) There are a few errors in the following note written by Rahul. They are underlined by his friend. Correct them. [3]

The film *Kodiyettam* released (a) in 1977. Adoor Gopalakrishnan direct (b) the film. People still remembering (c) Shankaran Kutty, the main character of the film.

(Questions 30 to 34). Read the following paragraph and complete the table given below : [5]

The Rajans and Davids, the neighbouring families, are very good friends. They have a monthly income of Rs. 7,000 and Rs.5,000 respectively. The Rajans buy milk for Rs. 700/- whereas the Davids spend only Rs.500/- on milk. The Rajans, being vegetarians spend Rs. 200 more on vegetables than Davids, who spend Rs. 200 on vegetables and Rs. 150 on meat. The provision bill for the Davids comes to Rs. 700 per month whereas the Rajans spend Rs. 200 more on the same. Mr.Mrs.David are both working, they have little time to prepare snacks at home. Hence they buy bakery for Rs.200 every month. The Rajans spend only Rs. 100 for the bakery. They both buy fruits for Rs. 200 every month. One is done for you.

Items	The Rajans	The Davids
<i>Milk</i>	Rs. 700	Rs. 500



S.S.L.C. EXAMINATION, MARCH-2013
ENGLISH

Time : 2½ hours

Total Score : 80

Instructions :

- The first 15 minutes is cool-off time.
- This time is to be spent for reading the question paper.
- You are not supposed to write anything during the cool-off time.
- Read the instructions carefully and attempt the questions.

Score

Questions 1 to 6 : Read the following excerpt from 'The Method of Sherlock Holmes' and answer the questions that follow :

It was a fine, thick piece of wood, bulbous headed. Just under the head was a broad silver band nearly an inch across. 'To James Mortimer, M.R.C.S., from his friends of the C.C.H.' was engraved upon it, with the date '1884'. It was just such a stick as the old fashioned family practitioner used to carry dignified, solid, and reassuring.

'Well, Watson, what do you make of it?'

Holmes was sitting with his back to me, and I had given him no sign of my occupation.

'How did you know what I was doing? I believe you have eyes in the back of your head.'

'I have, at least, a well-polished, silver plated coffee pot in front of me', said he. 'But, tell me, Watson, what do you make of our visitor's stick? Since we have been so unfortunate as to miss him and have no idea of the purpose of his visit, this stick gains importance. Let me hear you reconstruct the man by an examination of it.'

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | What was written on the stick ? | 1 |
| 2. | How did Sherlock Holmes understand that Watson was examining the stick though Holmes was sitting with his back to Watson ? | 1 |
| 3. | Pick out the sentence that hints at Watson's admiration for Holmes's skills as a detective. | 1 |
| 4. | Why, according to Holmes, is the stick important ? | 1 |
| 5. | What was the task Holmes assigned to Watson ? | 1 |
| 6. | Identify the word from the passage that means 'doctor'. | 1 |

P.T.O.

Questions 7 to 10 : Read the lines from 'Night of the Scorpion' and answer the questions that follow :

I remember the night my mother
was stung by a scorpion. Ten hours
of steady rain had driven him
to crawl beneath a sack of rice.
Parting with his poison - flash
of diabolic tail in the dark room -
he risked the rain again.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 7. | What made the scorpion crawl beneath the sack of rice ? | 1 |
| 8. | The poet also uses another expression to say that the scorpion stung his mother. Identify it. | 1 |
| 9. | Which line suggests that the scorpion left the place ? | 1 |
| 10. | Pick out a visual image from the lines. | 1 |

Questions 11 to 14 : Read the following lines from the poem 'The Arrow and the Song' and answer the questions that follow :

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong
That it can follow the flight of song ?

Long, long afterward, in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroken;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 11. | Where did the song the speaker breathed fall ? | 1 |
| 12. | Why could the speaker not follow the flight of the song ? | 1 |
| 13. | Write the rhyme scheme followed in the first stanza of the poem. | 1 |
| 14. | Pick out the line/lines you like most from the above stanzas and say why you like it/them. | 1 |

Questions 15 to 18 : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Once, Mahatma Gandhi was visiting Tagore. He spent time with Tagore, discussing many topics. After lunch, Gandhiji went to take rest when some of the followers of Tagore, approached him.

'Can you help us, Gandhiji ?' they asked.

'What is it ?' asked the Mahatma.

'We are worried about Tagore's health', they explained. 'The doctors advised him to take rest, but he refuses. After lunch, he immediately goes back to work and does not take a moment's rest'. Gandhiji asked, 'Why do you want me to tell him to rest ?' They replied, 'We know he will not go against your advice.'

Gandhiji went to Tagore's room and saw that he was deeply immersed in his work. When Tagore looked up and saw Gandhiji standing there he asked him, 'Are you not comfortable that you have come out from your rest so soon ?'

Gandhiji replied : 'I have come to ask you to take rest after your lunch so your health does not fail'.

Tagore replied : 'When I was twelve, I took a vow never to rest at any time during the day for any reason. Up to now I have kept that vow.' Gandhiji was impressed by his commitment to his goal and told him, 'Now I know the secret of your success !'

15. What was Tagore's follower's request to Gandhiji ? 1
16. Why did Tagore's followers seek the help of Gandhiji to speak to Tagore ? 1
17. What was Tagore's reaction on seeing Gandhiji ? 1
18. Did Gandhiji compel Tagore to take rest ? Why ? 2
19. Answer **any one** of the following in about **120** words. You may use the hints given along with them. 7
- (A) How does Dr. C. S. Venkiteswaran in his article 'Tea-shops in Malayalam Cinema' substantiate his argument that the tea-shop is an ideal place to reveal the messages and concerns of a film ? Prepare a **write-up** in about **120** words.

[Hints : tea-shops as product of social change - offers space for free interaction - tea-shop as a centre of activity in film *Neelakkuyil* - other films in which tea-shop plays a crucial role - the space for depicting conflict between individual and society - cinema as a document of our lives and times]

OR

P.T.O.

- (B) The play 'The Beggar and the King' discusses the issue of how people in power ignore the common mass. Prepare a **review** of the play in about **120** words.

[Hints : the king and the beggar as the representatives of power and common people - the servant as a mediator - the demand of the beggar - the punishment imposed by the king - the beggar overcomes the punishments - the change in the character of the servant - the beggar as the ultimate winner - how effectively the play discussed the theme]

20. The letter written by Swami's father to the headmaster is not revealed till the end of the story 'Father's Help'. What would Swami's father write to the headmaster? Draft the likely **letter**. 6
- [Hints : murmurous night - starry - garden of eyes - fragrance - breeze - sound of cricket - conversation among beings]
21. The night the narrator met with the stranger in the story 'The Blue Bouquet' was elegantly described by Octavio Paz. Write a brief **description** of the night. 5
22. Imagine that you and your friends have decided to honour Balthazar, the artist in a public function. Prepare a **speech** congratulating Balthazar and commenting on the conditions of **unknown artists** like Balthazar who are neglected and are forced to live in poverty. 6
23. A debate is held in your class on the topic, 'Teachers influence children more than parents'. Prepare a **report** of the debate including details about the major arguments for and against the topic, who acted as moderator etc. 5
24. Write a short **profile** of Gabriel Garcia Marquez, one of the greatest writers of the present world, making use of the following hints. 5

Born	:	6 March 1928 Aracataca, Colombia
Well known as	:	Novelist, Short story writer, Journalist
Education	:	Graduated in Law
Studied at	:	National University of Colombia
Literary movement	:	Magical realism
Notable Novels	:	<i>One Hundred Years of Solitude</i> (1967), <i>Love in the Time of Cholera</i> (1985), <i>The General in His Labyrinth</i> (1989)
Autobiography	:	<i>Living to Tell the Tale</i> (2002)
Notable award	:	Nobel Prize for Literature (1982)

25. You meet the narrator of the story 'The Blue Bouquet' after his encounter with the man who tried to gouge his eyes. You wish to know more about the incident. Write the likely conversation between you and the narrator. Write at least 5 exchanges. 5

Questions 26 to 30. Study the table showing the details of the sales in a book shop of a few novels by well-known authors and answer the questions that follow.

Title	Author	Country	Year of Publication	No. of copies sold
One Hundred Years of Solitude	Gabriel Garcia Marquez	Colombia	1970	714
The Village by the Sea	Anita Desai	India	1982	411
If on a Winter's Night a Traveler	Italo Calvino	Italy	1981	214
The Alchemist	Paulo Coelho	Brazil	1993	895
Blindness	Jose Saramago	Portugal	1997	495

26. Which is the most recently published novel out of the given list ? 1
27. Pick out the novel that is sold less number of copies than the others. 1
28. Who is the author of the novel which is sold the most ? 1
29. Name the author whose novel stands second on the basis of the sales. 1
30. How many copies of the novel by the Indian author are sold in the bookshop ? 1

6

617

Score

5

31. The passage given below has a few errors in it. The errors are underlined. Edit the passage :

When I was in Chennai last year, I meet (a) a group of school children playing at the sea-shore. One of the boy (b) in the group did not know swimming. He was keeping away from the other children. But his friends dragged him to their midst and he too joined them final (c). They were playing at the beach which (d) a lot of tourists assembled to watch the sunset. Suddenly the boy who didn't know swimming took (e) away by a huge wave. Fortunately the coast guards on the beach could save him.

32. Read the following dialogue and answer the questions that follow :

The hotelkeeper : Where are you going ?

The author : I am going out for a walk in the street.

(a) What did the hotelkeeper ask the author ?

(b) What was the author's reply ?

33. Read the following conversation and fill in the missing exchanges suitably :

Jose Montiel : Who're you ? What do you want ?

Balthazar : I'm Balthazar a carpenter. I (a).

Jose Montiel : You want to meet my son, (b) ?

Balthazar : Yes. Is the boy at home ?

Jose Montiel : He's not back from school.

Balthazar : (c) ?

Jose Montiel : I don't know. You've to wait till he comes.

Balthazar : If I talk to your wife (d).

Jose Montiel : You can talk to my wife. But don't think we'll pay you.

7

617

Score
3

34. Fill in the blanks with suitable phrases from the box given below :

The hotel keeper (a) requesting the author not to go out in the night. But the author (b) his requests and went for a walk in the street at night. It was in that odd hour he (c) the stranger who tried to gouge his eyes. The author regretted for not following the words of the hotelkeeper.

call at	come across	go on	turn down
---------	-------------	-------	-----------

35. Look at the following word pyramid.

3

The man

The oldman

The old man at the bus stop

The old man at the bus stop who told me the story

Construct a meaningful word pyramid keeping the same pattern with
'The library'.

- o o o -

Thanks