

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION – KOLAR
I LANGUAGE : ENGLISH
14 E

PROSE: CHAPTER NO:1
A WRONG MAN IN WORKER'S PARADISE

-Rabindranath Tagore

I. One Mark Questions:

1. Why is the torrent in the worker's paradise silent?
2. Why did the elders of the worker's paradise become anxious?
3. What changes occur in the girl's behavior after she gave her pitcher?
4. What does "hurrying feet" suggest?
5. Who confessed before the elders?
6. What is the purpose of picture which drawn on pitcher?

II. Two marks questions:

7. What did the man spend time on making?
8. "Many persons who had been active before were now Idle" how?
9. What does the line "the man never believed in mere utility" mean?
10. Why was a meeting called in the worker's paradise?

III. Three marks questions:

11. Describe the girl in the worker's paradise.
12. What did the girl do with the painted pitcher?

IV. Reference to context (Annotations)

13. "I bought a wrong man into this paradise"
14. "Let's move on, time's a flying"

V. Four marks question:

15. There are two worlds in the story. The world of the idler-artist and the world of the inhabitants of the worker's paradise, which world is better? Why?
16. Describe the conversation that took place between the man and the girl on the Friday?

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A WRONG MAN IN WORKER'S PARADISE

-Rabindranath Tagore

I. One Mark Answers:

1. Even the torrent would not waste its energy singing. Hence it flows silently.
2. In worker's paradise many people who had been active before were now idle, wasting their precious time on useless things such as painting and sculpture.
3. The Girls work began to suffer, there were many things left unfinished.
4. Urgency and speed with which the girl is accustomed to do her work.
5. The aerial messenger confessed before the elders.
6. Nothing, A picture may have no meaning purpose.

II. Two marks answers:

7. The man spent on making pieces of sculpture, the painted and wasted his time on all things useless and needless.
8. In workers, paradise work began to suffer, many persons who had been active before were now idle, wasting their precious time on useless things such as painting and sculpture.
9. It means that the man did not feel that the entire work one did need not necessarily be purposeful or utility based. Sometimes work could be done for mere pleasure and enjoyment which might have no purpose or utility.
10. In the worker's paradise, work had begun to suffer. Many people who were active before had become idle wasting their precious time on useless things such as painting and sculpture. The elders became anxious and therefore called a meeting to know the reason.

III Three marks answers:

11. A girl went everyday to the torrent to fill her pitchers. She was always bustling. Her movement on the road was like the rapid movement of a skilled hand on the strings of guitar. Her hair was carelessly done, wisps of hair often peeped over her forehead to fall over her eye. She was so busy with her work that she had no time to dress carefully.
12. She took the pitcher to her home and away from inquisitive eyes; she held it in the night and scanned the painting from all angles by turning the pitcher round and round. At night she got out of bed, lit a lamp and observed it again in silence, as for the first time in her life she had seen something that had no purpose at all.

III. Reference to context (Annotations)

13. The above sentence is taken from the lesson “A wrong man in worker’s paradise” written by Rabindranath Tagore. This above sentence said by aerial messenger, to the elders in the worker’s paradise. People have spent all their time doing only useful work. They never had any time for leisure, they enjoyed hard work though they overly commented that they had no time.

IV. Four marks answers:

15. Both the worlds are equally important, the world of the Idler-artist is important because, it makes our mind happy. It is the world, here all of us forget our sorrows and take delight in the activities our life colorful though it appears like having no meaning (or) purpose at all superficially. Similarly the world of the inhabitants of the worker’s paradise is also equally significant. This is the world which helps us to survive, the physical work, undertaken in this world, can only feed out mouths, if not we will starve to death. In this way both these worlds complement each other. One takes care of our mind and the other the body.

16. The girl saw the man standing near the stream and felt pity for his lack of work. So she asked him if he wanted some work. The man replied that he had no time to spare for work. He said that he wanted to take some work from her hands and asked for her pitcher when she asked him the reason, replied that he wanted to draw pictures on her pitcher. The girl was annoyed and went away saying that she had no time for useless conversation.

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CHAPTER NO: 2
THE ELIXIR OF LIFE

-C V RAMAN

I. One Mark questions:

1. What is the Imaginary elixir of life?
2. What according to the writer is the real elixir of life?
3. What does the writer compare water in a landscape to?
4. How does the water in rain fed tanks get its colour?
5. What is the main cause of soil erosion?
6. How can soil erosion be prevented?
7. What does the writer mean by civilized forests?
8. Mention any two advantages of civilized forests?
9. How will development of hydro-electric power help to overcome inadequacy of water supply?
10. What is a catchment area?

II. Two marks question:

11. What adds to the beauty of the country side?
12. Why is water in a landscape compared to the eyes in a human face?
13. What is one of the most urgent needs of India?
14. What other factors add to the erosion of precious soil?
15. How will be the development of hydro-electric power help to overcome inadequacy of water supply?
16. Which is the most remarkable facts about water?

III. Three marks questions:

17. What does CV Raman say about rain-fed tanks?
18. What is the explanation given by geologists about the Nile Valley?
19. What is the cheapest form of internal transport? What is done about it?
20. How does harnessing of water supply help in the development of the nation?

IV. Four marks questions:

21. How does CV Raman show that water is the real elixir of life?
22. What are the various causes of soil erosion? How can we prevent it?

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CHAPTER NO: 2
THE ELIXIR OF LIFE

-C V RAMAN

Key Answers:

I. One Mark:

1. The divine amrita is the imaginary elixir of life.
2. Water is the real elixir of life.
3. The writer compare water in a landscape to eyes in a human face.
4. The water in rain fed tanks get into colour from the silt.
5. Sudden heavy rainfall cause of soil erosion.
6. Terracing of land, construction of bunds contour cultivation, planting appropriate types of vegetation.
7. Civilized means man made forests.
8. Check soil erosion, conserve the rainfall.
9. It would enable underground water to be tapped to a greater extent than at present.
10. A catchment area is an area which collects plentiful rainfall.

II. TwoMarks:

11. The scene of water adds to the beauty of the country side, be it just a little stream trickling over the rocks or a little pond by the way side where the cattle quench their thirst.
12. The eyes reflect the person's emotions and feelings just like, the water in the landscape reflects the mood of the hour, being light and gay when the sun shines and being dark and gloomy when the sky is cloudy.
13. Planting of suitable trees in every possible (or) even in impossible areas, the development of civilized forests as against the wild and untamed jungle is one of the most urgent needs of India as this would check soil erosion and conserve rainfall from flowing away to waste.
14. Slope of the land, removal of the natural protective coat of vegetation, the existence of ruts along which water flows rapidly and the absence of any checks to such flow.

15. The development of hydro-electric power would made 9 tremendous difference to the hip of the country side and enable rural economy to be improved in various directions. It would enable underground water to be tapped and help to overcome the difficulties arising from irregularity and inadequacy of other sources of supply.

16. One of the most remarkable facts about water is its power to carry silt or finely - divided soil in suspension. This is origin of the water.

III. Three Marks answers.

17. CV Ram says about the importance of water that the rain fed tanks are very common in south India when they are full, they are a cheering sight but they are neglected in maintance. These tanks are shallow but as the water is silt laden and throws the hight back, the bottom is not visible. These tanks play a vital in south Indian agriculture. Some of these tanks are very large and it is a beautiful sight to see the sun rise and set very large and it is a beautiful sigh.

18. They say that the entire soil of the Nile valley was the creation of the river itself. It was brought down as the finest silt in its flood waters from Abyssinia and central Africa and laid down through the ages in the through which the Nile flows. Egypt was made by the river and the ancient civilization flourished due to this water which can down every year unfailingly.

19. The cheapest form of internal transport is by boats and barges through canals and rivers but the development of roadways and railways is given priority in our country and nothing is being done for river transportation.

20. Harnessing of water supply help in the development of Hydro electric power. The availability of electric power. The availability of electric power will enable the economy especially of the rural areas to improve. In particular, it would help the underground water to be tapped to a greater extend and help to overcome the difficulties arising from inadequacy and irregularity of other sources of water supply.

21. C.V Raman says how water is the real elixir of life by pointing out how one needs water to survive. He gives the example of the Libyan Desert and the Nile Valley was and contrasts how the mere presence of the river has blessed the valley with fertility and resources. He talks also about how inter linking of rivers, conservation of forests and checking of soil erosion caused by improper planning of flowing water can impact development.

22. Various reasons responsible for soil erosion. Some of them are: Sudden bursts of excessively hearing rain resulting in runoff surplus water causes soil erosion. Further sloping of the land, removal of the natural protective coat of vegetation the existence of ruts along which water flows rapidly and the absence of preventive checks to such flows add to this problem. We can prevent it by terracing of land, construction of bunds. Contour cultivation, planting of appropriate types of vegetation.

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION - KOLAR

THE GIFT OF THE MAGI

-O'HENRY

QUESTIONS

I. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

1. How much money did Della get for her hair?
2. What were the two possessions that both Jim and Della were proud of?
3. What did Della buy for Jim?
4. What repairing work was carried out?
5. Why did Della try to find out how much she had saved?
6. Where did Della sell her hair?
7. Why Jim's watch was so precious to him?
8. How did Della try to console Jim?
9. Why had Della no use for the combs?
10. Why did Della feel miserable when she counted her coins?

II. Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each:

11. How did Della save her one dollar and eighty seven cents?
12. What were the most precious possessions of Jim and Della?
13. Why did Della decide to sell her hair?
14. How was the gift worthy of the watch?
15. What did Della try to fix before Jim got home?
16. What was Jim's reaction when he saw Della without her lovely hair?
17. What was Jim's gift for Della? Give a brief description of the gift?
18. Were the gifts useful to each other?
19. How did Della react when she saw Jim's gift to her?
20. Jim and Della gave up something dear to them. What does it tell us about them?

III. Answer the following questions in 4 or 5 sentences each:

21. Why are the gifts of Della and Jim compared to those of Magi?
22. What was Jim's reaction when he saw Della with short hair?
23. How did Jim and Della live before they exchanged their Christmas gift?
24. In what circumstances was Della forced to sell her hair?

IV. Answer the following questions in 6 or 8 sentences each:

25. How did Jim and Della present gifts to each other?

OR

Explain how Jim and Della brought gifts for each other.

26. Why does O' Henry suggest that the characters are both wise and unwise?

27. Sketch the character of Della.

V. Annotate the following:

28. "Take you hat off and let's have a sight at the looks of it."

29. "He'll say I look like a Coney Island Chorus girl."

30. "They're too nice to use just at present."

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION - KOLAR

THE GIFT OF THE MAGI

-O'HENRY

ANSWERS

I. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

1. Della got twenty dollars for her hair.
2. Their proud possessions were Jim's gold watch that had been his father's and grandfather's and Della beautiful hair.
3. Della brought a platinum chain for Jim's gold watch.
4. Della got out her curling irons and went to work repairing the hair which was cut off.
5. Della wanted to buy a Christmas present for Jim.
6. Della sold her hair to Mme. Sofronie, who dealt in hair goods.
7. Jim's watch was very precious to him because it belonged to his ancestors.
8. Della tried to console Jim telling him that her hair would grow again awfully fast.
9. Della had no use for the combs because she had sold her hair to buy a present for Jim.
10. Della felt miserable because she had been able to save only \$8 per week furnished flat.

II. Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each:

11. Della saved one dollar and eighty seven cents by bargaining with the grocer, the vegetable vendor and the butcher and saving one or two pennies at a time.
12. The two most precious possessions of Jim and Della were- Jim's gold watch which was given by his father who had got it from his father. The other was Della's long, thick, luxuriant hair which reached below her knee and almost covered her like a garment.
13. Della wanted to buy a beautiful Christmas present for Jim. She had saved every penny but could only collect one dollar and eighty seven cents. Nothing worthy could be brought with such a small amount. Therefore she decided to sell her hair.
14. The platinum fob chain was simple and chaste in design, its value being proclaimed by substance alone and not by superficial ornamentation. It was worthy to be fixed to the antique watch.
15. Della tried to fix her short hair before Jim got home. She took out her curling irons and went on repairing the damage done to her hair.
16. When Jim entered the house, he stopped inside the door as immovable as a setter at the scent of quail. His eyes had a peculiar expression in them which was unreadable. It was not anger or surprise or any other sentiment that Della had expected.

17. Jim's gift for Della were a set of Combs, side and back that Della had admired for a long time in a Broadway window. They were beautiful combs made of pure tortoise shell, with jeweled rims. They would have looked great on Della's long hair.
18. No, the gifts were not useful to each other. Della had sold her hair to buy the fob chain for Jim's gold watch and Jim had sold his gold watch to buy a set of combs for Della for her lovely hair. Both had given up their prized possessions to buy gifts for each other, which were of no use to them right then.
19. Della quickly opened the gift and gave an ecstatic scream of joy when she saw the combs. She then realized the loss of her hair and burst into hysterical tears and wails.
20. Jim and Della gave up their prized possessions of luxuriant hair and gold watch respectively to buy gifts for one another. This tells us that they valued each other more than their possessions and sold those in order to buy gifts for each other.

III. Answer the following questions in 4 or 5 sentences each:

21. The sacrificial acts of Jim and Della prompt the author O'Henry to compare them to the Magi. In the bible, the Magi were the this arduous three kings who travelled long distances following a star, just to see the child Christ who they knew was to be the Saviour. They bring Jesus costly gifts, but their greater gift to him was the sacrifice of their comfort in taking this arduous journey. Jim and Della's sacrificial love is like the sacrifices the Magi made for Jesus out of love. Both wanted to honour someone they loved with worthy gifts and both had to make a sacrifice to do that. So the comparison is apt.
22. Soon after entering the house Jim closed the door. When he saw Della with short hair he sensed that something was wrong. He stopped inside the door as immovable as a setter at the scent of a quail. His eyes were fixed upon Della and there was an expression in them which terrified her. It was not anger, nor surprise, nor disapproval, nor honor, nor any of the sentiments that she had been prepared for. He simply stared at her fixedly with that peculiar expression on his face.
23. Jim and Della were a young couple who loved each other very dearly. They lived in a furnished flat at \$8 per week. Initially, Jim used to be paid \$30 per week and now his income had shrunk to \$20 per week which was barely enough to make a living. However the couples loved each other very dearly and were living happily. Though their flat was called a furnished flat it did not look 'good'. Anyone who saw the flat could easily guess that the people who lived in the flat were very poor, as the house looked good enough only for beggars. There was only a shabby little couch and a pier glass between the windows of the room, inside the house.

24. Della had planned to buy a Christmas present for her Jim. She wanted to buy something nice for Jim. Something fine and rare and sterling - something just a little bit near to being worthy of the honour of being owned by Jim. She had been saving pennies as and when she could by bulldozing the grocer, the vegetable man and butcher. But despite her sincere effort to save money she could save one dollar and eighty-seven cents by the time Christmas day drew nearer. When she realized that she could not buy any gift fit enough for her Jim with only one dollar and eighty-seven cents, she decided to cut off and sell her brown cascades of hair and with the money she wanted to buy a good present for her Jim.

IV. Answer the following questions in 6 or 8 sentences each:

25. As soon as she reached home after buying a present for her Jim. Della turned her short hair into close-lying curls, and kept supper ready. On entering the house Jim was stupefied to see Della's short curls. Della confessed that she had cut her hair and sold it off to buy a present for him. Jim kept silent and drawing a package from his overcoat pocket threw it upon the table. He assured her that his love for her would remain the same despite the fact that she had lost her beautiful hair. Then he asked her to unwrap the package so as to help her understand why he had stood silent for a while, soon after entering the house. Della, immediately tore open the package and gave out an ecstatic scream of joy when she saw a set of beautiful combs, side and back, made of pure tortoise shell, with jeweled rims. Soon her ecstatic joy changed to hysterical tears and wails.

Later, after being consoled by Jim, Della eagerly held out her gift for Jim upon her open palm. Then she asked him to give her, his gold watch so as to see how the chain matched the looks of the watch. It was then that Jim revealed that he had sold his watch to get the money to buy combs for her.

26. O'Henry concludes his story comparing Della and Jim with the Magi of the Biblical story of Magi. The author calls Jim and Della 'wise' like the Magi because they brought each other gifts on Christmas Eve sacrificing their most prized possessions just to prove how ardent their love for each other was. The author agrees that the gifts brought by the Magi were wise ones, because if there was duplication, they could be exchanged to buy something different. However in this sense among all those who give and receive gifts Della's and Jim's are the wisest because their gifts cannot be exchanged for any other gift. That is why the author calls them 'wise' and they are the Magi.

He also called Della and Jim unwise because just to prove the strength of their love, these two sacrificed for each other their greatest treasures. Therefore, no one can disagree with O'Henry when he says.... "let it be said that of all who give and receive gifts such as they are wisest"

27. Della is the wife of James Dillingham Young. They were a young couple who lived in a rented flat. Though they were poor, the couple loved each other dearly. Whenever James came home, Della used to receive him calling him 'Jim' and hugging him.

Della was slender and beautiful. What added to her beauty was her rippling and shining cascade of brown hair which reached below her knee and made itself almost like a garment for her. Della was very fond of her hair, but decides to sell it to Mme. Sofronie for twenty dollars so as to get enough money to buy a present for Jim.

However, soon after coming home, she gets scared that Jim might not like her short hair and hence turns them into tiny close-lying curls. She believes that she then looked like a Coney Island chorus girl.

One day she looked longingly at a set of two combs made of tortoise shell with jeweled rims kept in a Broadway Window. Naturally, when Jim actually brings them home as a Christmas present she gives out an ecstatic scream of joy and soon starts crying and wailing hysterically.

Della is a good home maker. Soon after coming home after buying a gift for Jim, she makes coffee and keeps the frying pan on the back of the stove hot and ready to cook the chops. Like good wife she assures Jim that her hair would grow awfully fast.

V. Annotate the following:

28. This sentence is taken from the story 'The Gift of the Magi' written by O'Henry. This was said by Madam Sofronie to Della. Della had decided to sell her long, luxuriant hair to buy a present for Jim. So she went to a shop which dealt in hair goods. The owner of the shop Madam Sofronie uttered these words when Della said that she wanted to sell her hair.
29. This sentence is taken from the story 'The Gift of the Magi' written by O'Henry. In a burst of enthusiasm and bravado, Della went and sold her hair and brought a present for Jim with the money she got. After, coming home, when prudence and reason took over, she was afraid of Jim's reaction. She uttered these words while she was waiting for Jim to return home from work.
30. This sentence is taken from the story 'The Gift of the Magi' written by O'Henry. Della had sold her hair and got a fob chain for Jim's gold watch. But Jim had sold his gold watch to buy Della a set of bejeweled combs for her lovely hair. But both the presents through costly, at that moment were useless. Jim uttered these words to express their feelings.

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION - KOLAR

LOUIS PASTEUR, CONQUEROR OF DISEASE

-E.H.CARTER

QUESTIONS

I. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

1. What does the word 'bacteria' mean?
2. Where do bacteria exist?
3. What is yeast used for?
4. What does 'spontaneous generation' mean?
5. How are bacteria useful?
6. What was the purpose of all of Pasteur's research?
7. Who discovered a vaccination for small pox?
8. To whom does the future belong, according to Pasteur?
9. What is rabies?
10. What had Pasteur cured the animal of?
11. How was his 70th birthday celebrated?

II. Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each:

12. "Louis Pasteur was not a soldier, but he was a fighter." What does the statement mean?
13. What are bacteria?
14. As a scientist, how was Louis Pasteur unique?
15. How did Pasteur try to solve difficult problems?
16. What discoveries did Pasteur make about yeast?
17. How is vaccination different from inoculation?
18. What made many scientists angry with Louis Pasteur?
19. How was Pasteur a better scientist than Jenner?
20. Why did Pasteur have a busy and interesting life?
21. How was Pasteur's 70th birthday celebrated?
22. What is Pasteur's advice to young students?

III. Answer the following questions in 4 or 5 sentences each:

23. Germs are carried in the air and may infect other things that come in contact with them? Explain?

24. Pure air is different from stale air.
25. How did Pasteur develop the idea of immunity?
26. What would have been the fate of mankind if Louis Pasteur had not discovered Vaccine against rabies?

IV. Answer the following questions in 6 or 8 sentences each:

27. What human qualities of Pasteur do you admire?
28. “All the research which he did in his laboratories was meant to help his fellow human beings.” Elucidate.
29. As a scientist, how was Louis Pasteur unique?

V. Explain with reference to the context:

30. “He was not a soldier, but he was a fighter.”
31. The future will belong to those who shall have done the most for suffering humanity.
32. What have I done for my country?

OR

What have I done for my education?

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION - KOLAR

LOUIS PASTEUR, CONQUEROR OF DISEASE

-E.H.CARTER

ANSWERS

I. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

1. The word 'bacteria' mean 'little rods'.
2. Bacteria exist in the air, water and soil, and in the bodies of plants and animals.
3. Yeast is used for to make beer foam and bread rise up lightly.
4. 'Spontaneous generation' refers to the phenomenon that germs do not have parents but just occur by themselves.
5. Bacteria convert matter into food for plants.
6. The purpose of all of Pasteur's research was to help his fellow human beings.
7. Dr. Jenner discovered a vaccination for small pox
8. According to Pasteur, the future will belong to those who shall have done the most for suffering humanity.
9. Rabies is a terrible disease caused by the bite of a mad dog.
10. Pasteur had cured the animal of anthrax.
11. Pasteur's 70th birthday was celebrated like a National festival.

II. Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each:

12. It means that Louis Pasteur did not fight in a battle, he fought diseases all his life. He found cure too many diseases.
13. Bacteria are little rod shaped vegetable organisms which exist in their air, water and soil and in the bodies of animals and plants. Some are the causes of diseases while others convert matter into food for plants.
14. Louis Pasteur was unique because he not only made some exciting discoveries about germs but was able to use his discoveries in practical ways. He conducted various experiments and discovered various methods which could help people who were suffering from various diseases.
15. Pasteur was deeply interested in solving difficult problems that were worrying chemists and other scientists. He used to sit for hours silently and motionless, thinking hard about these difficult problems. This way he tried to solve difficult problems.
16. Pasteur came to know that yeast is used to make beer foam and bread rise up lightly. Subsequently, Pasteur discovered that yeast was a living organism made up of tiny living cells.

17. Vaccination is use of vaccines to prevent specific diseases or the introduction of vaccines into the body to produce immunity.

Inoculation is the treatment of a person or animal against some disease by injecting a weak form of the same disease into the body.

18. Pasteur wanted to experiment and see if this theory, that if an animal already had the weak germs of the disease in its body cannot contract that disease, was right. He wanted to inject weak germs of anthrax to cows and sheep to test out his theory. Since it was a dangerous idea, it angered many scientists.
19. Although, Dr. Jenner had discovered the use of vaccination against small pox, he did not really understand the role of bacteria in causing the disease. In this regards, Pasteur was a better scientist because, having studied the effects of bacteria. Pasteur was able to prove the value of inoculation in preventing diseases.
20. Pasteur had a very busy and interesting life. He made great discoveries about germs and was able to use his discoveries in very practical ways. He was all the time working in his laboratory to help people who were suffering from diseases. He helped all those who required help and felt proud and honoured to help his country in his way.
21. Pasteur's 70th birthday was celebrated like National festival. He was honoured by the scientist of all nations. At the crowded meeting in the great hall of University of Paris, Pasteur was too overcome to speak, and his speech was read to the distinguished audience by his son.
22. Pasteur advised young students to first ask themselves what they had done for their country. This would bring them supreme happiness of having contributed in some measure to the progress and welfare of humanity.

III. Answer the following questions in 4 or 5 sentences each:

23. Pasteur believed that germs were in the air and infected things which came in contact with them. To prove this, he performed an experiment with soup. He placed some soup in a bottle with a long narrow neck and a big bend in the middle. The soup never went bad. He took one of the bottles and spilt the soup towards the bend of the bottle. The soup which settled there became spoilt. This proved that germs were in the air and they infected whatever came in contact with them.
24. To prove this theory, Pasteur conducted one more experiment. He filled some bottles with soup. He took some to a hotel room where the air hardly ever changed and allowed air to enter the bottles. He took a few more to a field nearby and allowed the air from there to enter the bottles. He took some bottles to the top of a mountain and allowed the air from there to get into the bottles. He got all the bottles sealed well. After a few days,

it was noticed that the soup in the bottles from the bedroom had turned mouldy completely, the soup in the bottles from the field had turned somewhat mouldy, whereas the soup in the bottles from the mountain top had no germs at all. Thus he said that pure air does not breed germs.

25. Pasteur observed that cows were not infected by anthrax germs a second time. This gave Pasteur the idea that he might make sheep or cow or man safe or 'immune' for the future by injecting some very weak old germs of the disease. The idea of immunity was popularized by Pasteur through inoculating people against disease like typhoid, enteric fever, rabies, etc.
26. A vaccine against rabies should be considered the greatest contribution made by Pasteur to the human society. If Pasteur had not discovered a vaccine against rabies, we would not have had 'dogs' as pet and the greatest friend of man. By now dogs would have become extinct.

IV. Answer the following questions in 6 or 8 sentences each:

27. The greatest quality of Pasteur was that all his experiments and researches were for helping his fellow human beings. He never experimented with anything that was harmful to mankind like explosives or poison gas.

Pasteur discovered a lot of beneficial things to mankind, yet remained a very humble person. In 1881, when he attended a big medical congress in London. He was given a huge applause when he entered the auditorium. But he looked around thinking it was for someone else.

People always loved him for his kindness and during his 70th birthday, when he was honoured by the fellow scientists, he was too overcome to speak. He advised the youngsters to question what they did for their education and after progressing in life, what they did for their country. Only then they would get supreme happiness and Pasteur himself knew that happiness. All these qualities make us admire him a lot.

28. Louis Pasteur devoted his entire life for the welfare of the people. All the research which he did in his laboratories was meant to help his fellow human beings. He never experimented with anything which would harm people like explosives or poison gas. He found immunity for various diseases. He made everyone realize that germs in the air attack people or animals which result in various diseases. His pasteurization technique helped in milk and beer not getting spoilt. His inoculations for various diseases helped in longevity of life. He worked tirelessly for the progress and welfare of humanity.
29. Louis Pasteur, like any other scientist, worked hard in the laboratory with test tubes and all kind of experiments, but unlike others nearly all the time he was working to help people who were suffering in some special way from disease. As a scientist, Pasteur was very honest, sincere, and passionate in his commitment to the welfare of human society. Throughout his life, he made dedicated efforts to solve the problems of the

common people around him like brewers, breeders and silk worms, and cow keepers as well as industries. Behind Pasteur's every single discovery is seen the dedicated effort of a human being determined to find a solution to the problems faced by his fellow being. For example, his concern for traders and industries led him to understand the structure and role of yeast in breweries. His eagerness to accept challenges drove him to discover Pasteurization as a solution. He also discovered a vaccine for rabies.

V. Explain with reference to the context:

30. This sentence is taken from the story 'Louis Pasteur, Conqueror of Disease' written by E.H.Carter. The author narrates how emperor Napoleon decorated for bravery a certain tanner named Pasteur on the battlefield in one of his campaigns. Louis Pasteur was the son of Pasteur. Then he says that Louis Pasteur was not a soldier but he was a fighter. Later, he gives us a glimpse of Louis Pasteur's work as a scientist. He tells us that it was Louis Pasteur who founded the branch of science called Bacteriology. Later, his experiments in bacteriology led him to discover a cure for anthrax, rabies and vaccination for small pox. His studies on bacteria helped him to solve some problems of brewers, breeders of silk worms and cow keepers.
31. This sentence is taken from the story 'Louis Pasteur, Conqueror of Disease' written by E.H.Carter. This statement was read out by Pasteur's son on Pasteur 70th birthday which was celebrated almost like a national festival. The scientists of all nations had gathered together in the Great hall of University of Paris to honour Pasteur. The old man was too overcome to speak and so his speech was read out by his son. This statement highlights what kind of a scientist Pasteur was. Throughout his life, Pasteur dedicated his life to the study of bacteria and through his experiments, he helped common people as well as industrialists like brewers, breeders of silk worms and cow keepers. Louis Pasteur was an all round scientist and all the research which he did in his laboratories helped human beings. This statement highlights his concern for suffering humanity.
32. This sentence is taken from the story 'Louis Pasteur, Conqueror of Disease' written by E.H.Carter. This statement was made by Pasteur while addressing young students in the gathering in the Great hall of University of Paris. Scientists from all nations had gathered there to celebrate Pasteur's 70th birthday and to honour him for his service to humanity. At the crowded meeting in the great hall of University of Paris, the old man was too overcome to speak, and his speech was read to the distinguished audience by his son.

To the young students he addressed a special word 'First ask yourselves, "What have I done for my education?" Then as you advance in life, "What have I done for my country?" so that some day that supreme happiness may come to you, the consciousness of having contributed in some measure to the progress and welfare of humanity.'

PART – 1 PROSE – 5
WHAT IS MORAL ACTION

One Mark

1. What is Non-moral action?
2. When can the messenger's act become a moral action?
3. In the example of feeding the poor, whose action is the moral action?
4. When would the employer's act be moral?

Two Marks

1. What is the difference between a mechanical act and an international act?
2. Give an example of conventional behavior and a moral act.
3. Why does Gandhiji say that Alexander's conquests cannot be called moral action?
4. When does simple living become moral?

Three Marks

1. What arguments does Gandhiji give to justify that a moral act should be free from fear and compulsion?

Four Marks

1. Write on Mahathma Gandhi's comments on action prompted by motive of happiness in another world.

PART – 1 PROSE – 5
WHAT IS MORAL ACTION

One Mark

1. A non-moral action is one when the action is performed mechanically without a sense of duty conscience or intention to do good.
2. When the messenger bears his order, considering it to be his duty, his action would be a moral one.
3. The action of the person who feeds the poor out a pity, and with no selfish motive, is the moral action.
4. The employer's act would be moral if he wished well of the employees and treated them kindly realizing the he owed his prosperity to them.

Two Marks.

1. An action performed without conscience or moral thought is a mechanical act just like the performance of a machine. But, if the action is done with the sense of duty and power of thought, then it is an intentional act.
2. Our blind adherence to certain customs and traditions is conventional behaviour. Our helping others without expecting any payment or even gratitude is a moral act.
3. The Greek king Alexander has been described by the historian as “great”. During his conquests, he took the Greek language, culture, arts and manners to the other countries. But the intention behind that act was only conquest and fame so he can be termed as “great” but not “moral”
4. Simple living would become moral when a wealthy person thinks of all the wants and misery in the world and feels that he should live a plain, simple life and not one of ease and luxury.

Three Marks

- Gandhiji said that it is not enough if a moral action is done with good intention but it must be done without compulsion. To prove his point he has given the following examples.
- If people wake up early to go to work for the fear that they might lose job, then their action of waking up early is not a moral one.
- If people lead a plain and simple life because they cannot lead life in any other manner, then they are not leading a moral life.
- If an employer treats his employee with respect or pays wages to retain him, then this action is not moral.

Four Marks.

- Mahathma Gandhi told that just like an action done with motive of material gain in the world is non-moral.
- The action done for comfort and personal gain in another world is also non moral.
- The action is moral which is done only for the sake of doing well.
- Gandhiji gives an example of St. Francis Xavier and Theresa
- St. Francis Xavier always prayed frequently that his mind should always remain pure. For him, devotion to God was not for enjoying a higher seat after death. He prayed because it was man's duty to pray.
- St. Theresa wanted people to serve god from love alone without the fear of hell and temptation of heavenly bliss.
- To preserve mortality thus demands a brave man prepared to face even death.
- Thus Gandhiji says that we have to do moral action because it is right thing to do and not because it gives either earthly or heavenly benefits.

DDPI OFFICE KOLAR
SUB: I LANGUAGE - ENGLISH
UNIT WISE : QUESTIONS STD : X
CHAPTER :- The Eyes are not here.

I ONE MARK :-

1. Where did the girl get onto the train and where was she travelling to?
2. How did the narrator realize that the girl was wearing slippers?
3. What were the narrator's thoughts on the girl's hair?
4. What did the new co-passenger tell the narrator about the girl?

II TWO MARK :-

1. What did the narrator infer when the girl was startled by his voice? Why?
2. Why did the narrator tell the girl "She had an interesting face".
3. What contrast does the narrator say about people with eyesight and without?
4. What made the narrator believe that the girl had still not discovered that he was blind?

III THREE MARKS:-

1. Give instances to show that the narrator tried his best to impress that narrator tried his best to impress that he was normal sighted during his encounter with the girl.
2. The story ends with the new fellow traveler telling the narrator that the girl was completely blind. What would be the feelings and thoughts of the narrator after knowing the truth.

IV Explain with reference to context:-

1. "Can you tell me – did she keep her hair long or short"
2. "I'm not as attractive a travelling companion as the one who just left"
3. "She was an interesting girl"
4. "you may break, you may shatter the vase if you will but the scent of the roses will linger there still -----"

Office of the Deputy Director for public instruction - Kolar District KOLAR
`UNIT WISE :- SCHEME OF EVALUATION STD X

CHAPTER : THE EYES ARE NOT HERE

I One Marks :

1. The girl got onto the train at Rohana and she was travelling to Saharanpur.
2. The narrator realized that the girl was wearing slippers by the way she slapped it against her heels.
3. As the girl was getting ready to alight, the narrator began to wonder if the girl wore her hair in a bun or if it was plaited or if it hung loose over her shoulders or if it was cut very short.
4. The new fellow traveler told the narrator that he did not notice anything else about the girl except for her attractive eyes which were of no use to her as she was completely blind.

II Two marks:-

1. He thought it often happens that people with good eyesight fail to see what is in front of them. He must have been sitting in a corner.
2. The narrator made this remarks with the intention of firstly flattering her however he also made this remark in order to gather more information about her looks.
3. The narrator feels that people with good eyesight fail to see what is right in front of them as they have too much to take in. On the other hand people without eyesight take in only the essentials or whatever registers their senses deeply.
4. The narrator constantly wondered if the girl had discovered his blindness. However, this doubt was dispelled when she asked him to look out of the window. This question of hers made it clear to the narrator that the girl still not discovered his blindness.

III Three marks:-

1. The narrator did not revive his handicapped when he spoke to the girl, when the girl spoke the beauty of Mussoorie during October he spoke about it as if he was able to see it. He never said that his thoughts on the pace were got from his memories he then described the country side flashing by a little later he told the girl that she had an interesting face. All these instances show that the narrator tried his best to impress that he was normal sighted during his encounter with the girl.
2. The narrator on finding out that the girl was blind, would have experienced the following emotions. He would have felt astonishment as he least expected the beautiful girl sitting across him to be blind. He must have also felt a sense of embarrassment for putting up pretense in front of the girl when there was no need for it. He would have regretted not talking to the girl like they were similar in somewhere, in that they both backed the sense of sight.

IV Explain with reference to context:-

1. This is taken from the lesson the 'eyes are not here' written by Ruskin Bond. Asked by the narrator to the new fellow traveler. The first fellow traveler was a beautiful girl who was blind. The narrator too was blind preventing others from discovering that he was blind was his game and he succeeded in it with the girl. The girl too hid about her blindness. when she alighted from the train and a new passenger came in during the discussion about the girl, the narrator asked about her hair.
2. This is taken from the lesson "The eyes are not here" written by Ruskin bond the next companion traveler who boarded the train told to the narrator. The narrator became silent after the girl got down from the train. The traveller began his conversation with the above statement.
3. This is taken from the lesson "The eyes are not here" written by Ruskin Bond. The narrator said this to the man who entered the compartment after the girl got down in the next station. Then the man remembered the conversation with the girl without realizing that she was blind.
4. This is taken from the lesson "The eyes are not here" written by Ruskin Bond. The presence of the girl is compared to the vase. The shattering of the vase refers to the departure of the girl, who the man was charmed by from the train. The scent of the roses refers to the lingering perfume of the girls hair.

Chapter 7- The girl who was Anne Frank-Louis De Jong

I. One mark questions

1. Why does the professor say, "I have read Anne Frank's diary?" . What does his statement imply?
2. Name the members of Mr. Otto Frank's family?
3. Who was Mr. Van Dann?
4. When and where did Meip find Anne's diary?
5. What became the mission of Frank's life?

II. Two mark questions

6. What impression did people have about Anne?
7. What qualities of Mr. Frank did his staff admire?
8. What finally forced Frank to go into hiding?
9. How did Anne compare herself to a song bird?
10. What did Anne reveal about her mother in the diary?
11. How does Anne try to keep the diary a secret?
12. Why does Mr. Frank take many weeks to finish reading the diary?
13. How did Mr. Frank spend the money he got from the publishers?

III. Three mark questions

14. Why did Otto Frank decide to migrate to Netherlands? Give reasons
15. Where did Otto Frank and others hide themselves in?
16. What helped the hiding party to establish contact with the outside world?
17. What did Anne Frank record in her diary?
18. Why does the writer call Anne a courageous leader?
19. How did the German audience respond to the tragic play of Anne Frank?

IV. Four mark questions

20. How did Anne's Diary open the eyes of Germans to the viciousness of racial persecution?
21. What a glimpses of Nazi cruelty do you see in this write up?

V. Explain with reference to context

22. "I have read Anne Frank's diary."
23. "In spite of everything, I still believe that people are really good at heart."

Chapter 7- The girl who was Anne Frank^{-Louis De Jong}

I. one mark questions

1.

A: The professor said that he had read Anne Frank's diary when an argumentative young student asked him how he knew that the human race was worth saving. His statement implies that every human race was worth saving as all races were precious.

2.

A: The family members of Mr. Otto Frank were his wife Mrs. Frank and his two daughters Margot and Anne. His mother was alive but she had emigrated to Switzerland long before.

3.

A: Mr. Van Dann was a fellow refugee whom Otto Frank took in as a partner of his firm

4.

A: Meip found Anne's diary when she returned to Annexe, a week after the Frank family had been arrested.

5.

A: The care of his daughter's diary became the passion and mission of Frank's life.

II. Two mark questions

6.

A: Most people had the impression that Margot Anne's elder sister was more promising and Anne was not particularly a brilliant student.

7.

A: Mr. Frank's staff admired him for his warm personality. They admired his courage and the evident care he used to give his two girls a good education

8.

A: Early in 1942, Margot Frank was called up for deportation but she did not go. This forced Frank to go into hiding.

9.

A: Anne compared herself to a song bird whose wings have been brutally torn out and who is flying in utter darkness against the bars of its own cage.

10.

A: Anne reveals her grief because she feels that her mother does not understand her. These thoughts are penned in her diary.

11.

A: Anne wanted to keep the diary a secret from everyone, so she used to hide them in her brief case.

12.

A: It took Mr. Frank many weeks to finish reading the diary as he used to break down after every few pages overcome by emotion and pain.

13

A: Mr. Frank spent all the money he got from the publishers as royalties on humanitarian causes which, he felt, would have been approved by Anne.

III. Three mark questions

14.

A: Otto Frank decided to migrate to Netherlands in the autumn of 1933, because Hitler began issuing anti-jewish decrees one after the another, and because Netherlands was hospitable enough for him to start a small firm

15.

A: Otto Frank prepared to hide in his own business office with his family members. So he secretly prepared a few derelict rooms on the upper floors called the 'Annexe'. His family and their friends the Van Dann family along with a jewish dentist hid there

16.

A: The hiding party had the link with the outside world only by the radio and the four courageous staff members of Otto Frank, two of whom were typists who brought them food, magazines, and books secretly.

17.

A: Anne Frank recorded her life in the Annexe with all its inevitable tensions and quarrels. She created a wonderful and delicate record of adolescence with complete honesty of a young girls' thoughts and feelings.

18.

A: The writer calls Anne a courageous leader because when there was nothing to eat, she used to boldly go to the kitchen at the Auschwitz concentration camp to ask for food. She used to advise her sister and others to never give in.

19.

A: The German audience responded to the tragic play of Anne Frank in silent remorse. People did not even go out during the interval and sat in their seats as if afraid of the lights outside and ashamed of facing each other.

IV. Four marks questions

20.

A: When Anne's diary was published and when it was enacted as a play in Germany, there was a remarkable reaction from the people. Packed audiences received her tragedy in a silence heavy with remorse. People never went out during the interval as they felt ashamed to face each other. The Germans accused themselves for the treatment meted out to jew's by the Nazis. For many years, Germany's post-war administrators were toiled to make people realize the criminal nature of the Nazi regime but failed. The diary of Anne Frank succeeded in making them open their eyes to the viciousness of racial persecution

21.

A: Adolf Hitler, in 1933 began issuing anti-jewish decrees which made all the jews in Germany to either migrate to other places or go in hiding. People hid in dark and airless without proper food or air. When they were arrested by the Nazi police, they were taken to the Nazi concentration camp and tortured to death. The Nazi had no compassion for

women and children too. Families were split with men somewhere and women elsewhere. They were kept in very pathetic conditions without proper food or attire. In fact children were made to stand naked in freezing rain before being sent to the gas chamber. After the prisoners died, they were all dumped and buried together in mass graves. Thus the Nazis treated the Jews with utmost cruelty and barbarism.

V.Explain with reference to context

22.

A: This statement is made by the narrator in the lesson 'The girl who was Anne Frank' written by Louis De Jong. The narrator begins the lesson reporting a spoken interaction supposed to have taken place between a professor and an argumentative student. The student asks the professor how he knows that the human race is worth saving. The professor in reply makes the statement "I have read Anne Frank's diary". The statement highlights how a girl in her teens is able to convince the whole world about the need for preserving our essentials 'humanness' despite our unreasonable and biased racial prejudices against other people, through her writings in her diary.

23.

A: This statement by Anne Frank is taken from 'The Girl who was Anne Frank', written by Louis De Jong. The narrator highlights the trauma and the sufferings undergone by Anne Frank and her family as Jewish individuals and the Jewish people as a race in Germany. The author also highlights how a teenage girl manages to provide a document as evidence for the brutalities inflicted by the Nazis on the Jewish people. It also highlights the dramatic way in which the suffering of Anne Frank and the Jews got publicized all over the world. The revelations made by Anne Frank in her diary became sensational news all over the world and several editions in different languages got published. Finally, it was made into a play. It was during the performance of this play on stage that this statement made by Anne Frank was read out by her father.

I Language English X

STD Question Bank

Prose — The Pie and the Tart

Answer the following questions in a sentence each. (1 mark Questions)

1. What did Marion say when Jean comes begging to the cake shop?
2. Where is Gaultier supposed to carry the eel pie?
3. Name all characters in the lesson the Pie and the Tart?
4. Where is the play taking place?
5. Why did Jean advance slowly and made a show of kissing Pierre's hand?
6. How did Gaultier cudgel Jean?
7. How was the hand of Marion according to Pierre?
8. What did the doctor warn Jean after his meal?

Answer the following questions in two to three sentences each (2 mark questions)

1. What is the fault that Pierre finds with the eel pie?
2. What according to Pierre is a sure sign of starvation?
3. How was Marion going to identify Gaultier's messenger?
4. Why do the Vagabonds go back to the bakery after eating the pie?
5. How did Pierre defend himself before Judge Gaston?
6. How did Pierre explain the Gaultier the trick he played?
7. Why did Jean not give the details of the conversation between the baker and his wife?
8. Who opens the door of the cake shop when Pierre knocks on it?

Answer the following questions in five to six sentences each. (3 mark questions.)

1. Why did Gaultier refuse to carry an eel pie?
2. How did Pierre assure Marion that he would carry the eel pie safe?
3. Why did Gaultier decide to take eel pie to dine with the mayor?
4. How did Pierre react when Marion handed over the eel pie?
5. How did Pierre manage saying the mayor was out?

Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences each. (4 marks Question:)

1. Does Jean get the tart? What happens to him? And Why?
2. What details of the conversation between the baker and his wife help Jean in his planning?
3. How did Jean manage to send Pierre to get the tart?

Explain with reference to the context

1. "There are twenty-three holes in tunic"
2. "If I stop walking, I shall freeze"
3. Stop beating me! Stop beating me, and I'll tell you.
4. "Not far away, I'll go and get him"
5. "You are a liar! The mayor is out"

The Pie and the Tart

1 mark Questions- answers

1. Marion said to the beggar to go away, as her husband was out.
2. Gaultier supposed to carry the eel pie to the mayor's house.
3. Marion, Gaultier, Pierre, Jean.
4. The Play taking place in Italy.
5. To snatch away the tart and to escape.
6. Jean was beaten up with a short thick stick by Gaultier.
7. The hand of Madam was both small and white.
8. The doctor warned Jean that after the meal the brain must not be overworked.

2 marks Answers

1. The fault was singularity of the eel pie. Pierre saw a tart on the shelf just outside the kitchen.
2. Squinting slightly is a sure sign of starvation while begging according to Pierre.
3. Marion's hand to be kissed by the messenger, Marion asked for the good looking one.
4. Pierre tells Jean that as he was waiting at the Gaultier's door, he had seen a cranberry tart. He tells Jean to go and ask Marion for it.
5. Pierre said the judge that he must live so he was begging. The Judge looked at him up and down and said it was not necessary.
6. Pierre explained that he overheard Gaultier telling his wife that he wanted a messenger. So he presented himself to madam.
7. Because Jean was beaten up by a short thick stick by Gaultier. He stood rubbing his bruises. He wanted to betray Pierre so he did not give the details of the conversation.
8. When Pierre knocks at the door of the cake shop Gaultier opened the door. He said 'dog' and he would take legal action against him.

3 marks answer

1. Gaultier refused to carry the eel pie through the streets of Paris. Because for the man of his position, it was something mean to carry the eel pie. It tells us about the dignity and status of Gaultier.
2. Pierre assured the lady, he would take the greatest care of it. He claims to be the second person in **all** Paris. He would carry it, close to his bosom as a shepherd with his ewes, as St. Ursula with her maidens. He said, he would be a guardian angel with this pie.
3. Gaultier wanted to dine with Mayor because he keeps none too good a table, so he was in a hurry to go.
4. When Marion gave the eel pie Pierre stood holding the pie as if stupefied. He then places it .s carefully on the bench and sat beside it. He gazes at it lovingly, prodding it now and then with his fingers.
5. Pierre manage to say that the mayor had home again. He returned just after him left. He also said that he was most grateful for the pie, and was expecting his honour for the dinner.

4 marks questions answers

- 1_ Jean did not get the tart. Je said she cant give the tart to just anyone. It must be the same messenger who came for the pie. He said he even kissed her hand till it was all sticky. She didn't move. Jean resented the beating he had got at Gaultier's hand and wanted Pierre to experience the same since he too had eaten the pie with Jean.
2. When Jean knocked at the door Marion opened it and asked the beggar to go away and shut the door. Jean sat on the bench; Gaultier came out of the shop. He wanted to go out but remembered something and goes back towards the shop just Marion appeared at the door. Gaultier told Marion, he was just off to dine with the mayor as he kept none too good a table. He thought of taking the eel pie with him. He asked for the one which was made that last month. She went to get it. But Gaultier stopped her saying he couldn't carry the eel pie through streets of Paris. Marion asked him to send someone back for it. Gaultier

gave an idea as of to make out that someone was the right one. He said he would say to the messenger to kiss her hand. These conversations helped Jean in his planning.

3. Jean was beaten up by short thick stick by Gaultier. He wanted to betray Pierre. He did not show any of his bruises nor told the details of the conversation. Jean met Pierre and said she couldn't give the tart to anyone, she was expecting the same messenger who came for the pie. Even he kissed her hand but she didn't move. Pierre believed it and decided to get the tart.

Explain with reference to the context

1. This extract is taken from the lesson The Pie and the Tart. Pierre made this statement. It was said to Jean. The weather was so cold, Jean was seated and Pierre walking and said if he stop walking and said if he stop walking he should freeze. Pierre displayed his rags and said there were 23 holes in the tunic.
2. This extract is taken from the lesson. The Pie and the Tart. Pierre made this statement. It was said to Jean. The weather was so cold Jean was seated and Pierre walking and said if he stops walking he should freeze.
3. This expression is taken from the lesson the Pie and the Tart. The above sentence was said by Jean. When Gaultier rushed at Jean shouting thief, dog, cut-purse, reptile and so on. Gaultier asked for the eel pie, As Jean and Pierre eaten up eel pie and had come for Tart. Jean was caught up to Gaultier.

NON-DETAIL: UNIT 3 – ULYSSES AND THE CYCLOPS

One mark:

1. Who were cyclops?
2. What gift did Cyclop offer Ulysses in return for the wine?

Two marks:

3. Why did Ulysses and his men enter the habitation of the Cyclop?
4. How did Ulysses introduce himself and his group to the Cyclop?
5. What prevented Ulysses from attacking the Cyclop with his sword?
6. How do the brave Greeks blind the Cyclop?
7. How did Ulysses help his men escape from the cave?

NON-DETAIL : UNIT 3 ULYSSES AND THE CYCLOPS

ANSWER.

One mark:

Q 1. Cyclops were a race of man-eating giants having only one eye in the middle of their fore head and who inhabited the island of Sicily .

Q 2. Cyclops drank the wine offered by Ulysses greedily and said that in return for this gift , he would eat Ulysses only in the end after eating all his men .

Two marks :

Q 3. Ulysses and twelve men landed in the island to know more about the inhabitants there .They saw a giant cave rudely fashioned but very huge which meant that the inhabitant was gigantic .The pillars were made of Oak trees in their natural state .Ulysses entering the habitation saw the artless construction and longed to see who the tenant of such outlandish mansion was .

Q 4. Ulysses said that they had neither come for plunder nor business . They were Grecians who had lost their way while returning from Troy. They knew, Cyclop was far mightier than them and requested him to show hospitality to them .

Q 5. After the cyclop fell asleep, Ulysses wanted to thrust his sword into the bosom of the monster but restrained himself , because if he killed the cyclop, all of them would also perish because none but the monster could remove the stone which he had placed to guard the entrance.

Q 6. Cyclop drank the wine and was so intoxicated that he fell unconscious.Ulysses asked his men to heat the stake till it was red hot. Then four men carried it with great difficulty and bored the sharp, heated end of the stake right into the eye of the drunken cannibal.

Q 7. Ulysses tied himself and his remaining men under the rams to escape .He tied three sturdy rams together with osier twigs and under the middle ram tied a man. He did this for every man and himself by wrapping fast with both the hands in the rich wool of the ram and escaped from the cave in the morning, when the sheep as usual began to go out for grazing .

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION – KOLAR
I LANGUAGE : ENGLISH
14 E

POETRY NO :1
TO A PAIR OF SARUS CRANES

-Man Mohan Singh

I. One mark questions:

1. How was the majestic neck humbled by the hunter?
2. What is Morse code?
3. When was the male Sarus Crane shot?
4. What kind of movements did the female crane display after the male crane was shot?
5. What did the female crane try to do with the feathers that the wind had not carried away?
6. What does “wave of the sea” refer to?
7. Why did the Female Sarus crane sit on the blood stained feathers?

II. Two Mark questions:

8. Why do you think the hunter killed the male Sarus crane?
9. How was the dead bird handled by the killers?
10. What human trait do we notice in the crane and what animal trait do we notice in the hunters?
11. What do you know about Sarus Crane?

III. Three mark questions:

12. How is the callousness of the bird killers brought out in the poem?
13. Is the wave alone responsible for the female crane’s death?
14. Why is there a reference made to Hume’s words, in the poem Sarus Crane?

IV. Annotate the following:

15. “With her beak she kissed a few feathers”
16. “The male was shot as he necked to pull the reluctant out”

V. Four mark questions

17. How is the callousness of the bird killers brought out in the poem?
18. How does the poet bring out the agony and desperation of the female Crane in the poem?

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION – KOLAR
I LANGUAGE : ENGLISH
14 E

POEM NO: 1
TO A PAIR SARUS CRANES

I. One marks answers:-

1. The majestic neck was humbled by the hunter to like dirty linen in a coarse washing bag.
2. It is a symbolic language invented by Samuel F B Morse that used 9 combinations of long and short sounds signals transmitted.
3. It was shot during the sunrise when it was flying high in the sky.
4. The female Crane circles the sky in movements of grace over the disgraceful end of the male Crane.
5. The Female Crane attempted to hatch the blood stained feathers to a toddling chick that is tried to bring the male crane back alive.
6. It refers to the representative of God who comes and takes away the sound of the female Sarus Crane to write her with her mate in the heavenly realm.
7. The Female Crane attempted to hater the blood stained feathers to a toddling chick, that is tried to bring the make crane back alive.

II. Two mark answers.

8. The hunter kills the male Sarus crane for sport not realizing the impact it can have on the female Sarus Crane (or) the eco-system that they are part of. It is to be noted that the Sarus cranes are an endangered species.
9. The dead bird was treated like an object, picked up by hands and Jaws and stuffed in to a bag like the way one stuffs dirty clothes in to a laundry bag.
10. The female Sarus Crane mourns the death of its male and pines and eventually dies. This marital fidelity is the human trait. The hunters do not consider the life of a bird important and kill it for personal gain. This senseless killing is an animal trait.
11. If a Sarus Crane mate is killed. The other Crane exhibits great grief, staying near the place where its mate had died even for weeks together. The birds usually pine away and die and are epitomes of material fidelity.

12. After killing the bird, these killers did not treat the body with dignity. They just lifted the lifeless body of the cranes by its arms and beak and callously stuffed in a coarse bag like one just stuffs the dirty clothes in to the washing bag. They never consider it as a being with life, just like they were the mere fact that it was not human with the faculty of speech made them treat it like an inanimate object.

13. No, the wave is just an expression for death the poet describes that a wave of the seas that the female crane had never seen came and carried her to him. The Female crane dies not of anything external but of grief over her dead partner.

14. Hume is an ornithologist who wrote about birds. In his books "The Crane Birds of India" he has described the condition of the Sarus Cranes at the death of a partner. He observes how these birds mate for life and how the widowed bird exhibits great grief and keep crying out and calling constantly for weeks together and finally pine away and die. This is what happens in the poem to the female Sarus Crane.

III. Annotate:

15. This line is taken from the poem "To the pair of Sarus Cranes" written by "Man Mohan Singh.

After the hunters took away the dead, the female Crane sat where the dead previously lay. There were a few feathers for the bird. She kissed those feathers and in desperation sat on them hoping to bring the mate's hip back.

16. The above line extract from the poem "To a pair of Sarus Crane" written by Manmohan Singh.

One day morning a pair of Sarus Cranes were flying in the sky. Suddenly the male bird which had stretched its neck out as if trying to pull up the unwilling sun from the rim of horizon was shot down by the bird hunters.

IV. Four marks answers:

17. The fact that those people shot at a bird that was joyfully flying is itself an act of callousness. After killing the bird, these killers did not treat the body with dignity. They just lifted the lifeless body of the crane by its arms and beak and callously stuffed in its coarse bag like one just stuffs the dirty clothes in to the washing bag. They never considered it as a being with life just like they were the mere fact that it was not human with the faculty of speech made them treat it like an inanimate object.

18. When the female Sarus Crane saw that the mate was shot down by the bird killer's show flow about crying. She cried bitterly when his body was stuffed in to a bag and carried away. She went on crying the sky in the deep sorrow over his disgraceful end. She sat where the mate had fallen and cried and sent her sorrow to the heaven in a telegraphic mode. She kissed a few

feathers of her mate which lay strewn and in desperate hope, sat on those feathers hoping to bring back the life of her mate. She pined and grieved so much that God took her away and reunited her soul with that of her mate's very far away from the mortal world. The female Sarus Crane was the epitome of marital fidelity.

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION - KOLAR

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S LETTER TO HIS SON'S TEACHER

-ABRAHAM LINCOLN

QUESTIONS

I. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

1. Who is the writer of this letter? Who is the addressed?
2. In what according to Lincoln lies the real value of money?
3. What should a man put a price on?
4. All men are not just true. Why is the father still hopeful?
5. What should Lincoln's son be steered away from?
6. What should one never sell?
7. How can one gain sublime faith in mankind?
8. What should one ponder over?
9. After listening to all men, What should to do?
10. What should one beware of?
11. What does the phrase 'learn to lose' mean?
12. What does Lincoln mean when he says 'too much sweetness'?

II. Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each:

13. What kind of a listener does the father want his son to be?
14. Is it possible to laugh when one is sad?
15. What does the poet father mean by 'close his ears to a howling mob'?
16. What is the ultimate teaching that Lincoln recommends and to what end?
17. Lincoln does not want his son "to put a price tag on his soul." What does he mean by this?
18. How should the son be with the gentle and the tough?
19. Why is it important for a child to learn that the world is also filled with heroes, dedicated leaders and friends?
20. In what sense is it more honourable to fail than to cheat?
21. How are bullies the easiest to defeat?
22. Why does not Abraham Lincoln want his son to be cuddled?

III. Answer the following questions in 4 or 5 sentences each:

23. Identify the lines which highlight the following qualities or values.

24. What precautions does Abraham Lincoln want his son to learn in school, while dealing with different kinds of people in the society?
25. Why does Abraham Lincoln want his son to scoff at cynics and beware of too much sweetness?

IV. Answer the following questions in 6 or 8 sentences each:

26. List the values which Abraham Lincoln wants the teacher to teach his son.
27. 'Only the test of fire makes fine steel' says Abraham Lincoln. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your point of view.
28. What kind of citizen Lincoln wishes his son to become when he asks the teacher to teach him that for every scoundrel there is a hero?

V. Explain with reference to the context:

29. "This for every selfish politician there is a dedicated leader."
30. It is for honourable to fail than to cheat.
31. Treat him gently but do not cuddle him.

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION - KOLAR

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S LETTER TO HIS SON'S TEACHER
-ABRAHAM LINCOLN**

ANSWERS

I. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

1. The writer is Abraham Lincoln. He addressed his son's teacher.
2. Money has value only when it is hard earned.
3. He should put a price on his brawn and brain, but never on her soul.
4. The father is hopeful because for every bad person there is a good one also.
5. He should be steered away from envy.
6. One should never sell one's soul.
7. One can gain sublime faith in mankind by having sublime faith in oneself.
8. One should ponder over the mystery of all the objects of nature.
9. After listening to all men, one should accept only that which is good and true.
10. One should beware of flatterers.
11. Accept defeat without always expecting to win.
12. 'Too much sweetness' refers to dishonest, flattering behavior.

II. Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each:

13. The father wants his son to be a good listener and listen to all men. But have the ability to filter all that he hears into truth.
14. It is not generally possible for people to laugh and portray joy when they are sad.
15. Abraham Lincoln does not want his son to be attracted towards mass hysteria. He wants his son to follow only reason and commonsense and close his ears to the frenzy of unreasonable mass excitement.
16. The ultimate teaching Lincoln recommends is to have complete faith in oneself. Only if one has complete faith in oneself, can one have complete faith in mankind.
17. Lincoln does not want his son to sell himself to those who pay him a lot but whose ideals are not ethical. He does not want his son to become unethical and go against what is just and right.
18. The teacher should teach the son to behave in a gentle manner with gentle people and act tough with tough people.
19. So that the child does not lose faith in the goodness that exists in the world. He should understand that in the world the evil always gets balanced by the good.
20. Failing which is usually considered disgraceful is more honourable than passing by cheating.

21. Because in their arrogance they think that they can never be defeated. When once is arrogant in this manner one is likely to make mistakes and eat dirt.
22. According to Abraham Lincoln one becomes tough only to passing through the difficulties of life. So he does not want his son to be coddled.

III. Answer the following questions in 4 or 5 sentences each:

23.
 - a) To be positive and optimistic
 - b) To be able to accept failure and defeat
 - c) To be able to discriminate the right from the wrong
 - d) Teach him to learn to lose
 - e) Teach him to have faith in his own ideas
 - f) Teach him the strength not to follow the crowd.
24. Abraham Lincoln want his son to
 - a) For every enemy there is a friend
 - b) To have faith in his own ideas
 - c) To be gentle with the gentle and tough with the tough
 - d) Not to follow the crowd blindly
 - e) To filter all he hears on a screen of truth
 - f) To stand and fight for the right.
25. Lincoln does not want his son to be cynical and look everything with distrust. At the same time, insincere people should be shunned even if they speak sweetly. He says that his son to enjoy his life and needs to be cautious of too much sweetness.

IV. Answer the following questions in 6 or 8 sentences each:

26. Lincoln wants the teacher to teach his son
 - a) It is better to fail than to cheat
 - b) To not blindly follow the majority
 - c) Never to be afraid of enemies
 - d) Not to be ashamed of tears
 - e) To have faith in himself
 - f) Not to be discouraged by cynics
 - g) It is better to be away from envy
 - h) To be able to be cheerful during trying times.
27. In this letter to his son's teacher, Abraham Lincoln requests him to inculcate in his boy the qualities that he feels would be the best. One of the requests is to treat his son gently, but not to coddle him, because only the test of fire makes fine steel. The idiom suggests that only when his son goes through difficulties, he would turn out to be a fine gentleman. Lincoln is right in his opinion. Every teacher has to be cruel in order to be kind. Only when the teacher is strict, will the student get the best that life can offer him.

28. It is important that a teacher teaches the young students in his care that in life even if one comes across bad people, one should know that there are equal numbers of good people. The best way to do this would be to draw the attention of the pupils to noble people who have made sacrifices for their country, community and family. That is why Abraham Lincoln wants the teacher to teach the boy that in the world the evil always gets balanced by the good. Lincoln wants this for his son so that his son would emulate the good people and turn out to be a good citizen instead of being cynical and turning out to be an anti-social being.

V. Explain with reference to the context:

29. These lines are taken from 'Abraham Lincoln's letter to his son's teacher'. It is a letter written by Lincoln in which he requests the teacher to do certain things to make his son a fine citizen.
Lincoln says that his son will have to learn that all people are not just or true. But he wants the teacher to teach him that all the people are not bad either. For every selfish politician, there is indeed a dedicated leader.
30. These lines are taken from 'Abraham Lincoln's letter to his son's teacher'. It is a letter written by Lincoln in which he requests the teacher to do certain things to make his son a fine citizen.
Lincoln request the teacher to advice his son that there is nothing to feel ashamed of, he fails. It is infact better to fail than to achieve success or glory through unscrupulous means.
31. These lines are taken from 'Abraham Lincoln's letter to his son's teacher'. It is a letter written by Lincoln in which he requests the teacher to do certain things to make his son a fine citizen.
Lincoln requests the teacher to treat his son with compassion and gentleness. But he doesn't want the teacher to spoil his son by pampering him unnecessarily. Pampering will only result in his son becoming spoilt, while gentleness will make his son a humane human being.

PART – 1 POEM – 4

LOCHINVAR

One Mark

1. Who was Lochinvar? Why did he ride to Nether by Hall?
2. List the qualities of Lochinvar
3. How did Ellen express her love towards Lochinvar?

Two Marks

1. How did the bride's father receive Lochinvar?
2. What clues of his plan does Lochinvar give Ellen?

Three Marks

“Love swells like solway but ebbs like it's tide”

Four Marks

How did Lochinvar Finally win Ellen for himself?

PART – 1 POEM – 4

LOCHINVAR

One Mark

1. Lochinvar was a brave knight of Scotland. He rode to Netherby Hall as Ellen, the girl he loved was getting married there.
2. Lochinvar was extremely brave. He was faithful in love and unafraid to fight.
3. Ellen kissed the Goblet of wine which he drank and she blushed and sighed while looking at him with a smile on her lips and a tear in her eye, thus expressing her love towards Lochinvar.

Two Marks

1. When the bride's father saw Lochinvar entering Netherby Hall his hands went to the sword to fight Lochinvar. He asked Lochinvar if he came to attend the wedding in peace or had he come looking for a fight.
2. While they both danced, Lochinvar very cleverly led her near the door and when they reached the door, he just touched her hand and whispered something in her ear to appraise her of the plan.

Three Marks

1. Solway is a river that separates England from Scotland and spring-tides are believed to be specially powerful Lochinvar says this to Ellen's father. Just as the tide in the river Solway rises to a great height but ebbs and flows down, Lochinvar's love for Ellen was as high as Solway's tide, has ebbed and gone away his feelings are no longer strong for her.

Four Marks

1. Lochinvar rode into Netherby Hall all alone and unarmed except for a sword. He told Ellen's father that he had just come to attend Ellen's wedding. All that he wanted to do was, to have a glass of wine and dance with her. He said that no longer he loved. His actions and words made people think that he was indeed not upset about the wedding. He had a

glass of wine and asked for a dance with Ellen. He very cleverly led Ellen toward the door all the while dancing and with a quick word in her ear, lifted her onto his horse and galloped away swiftly. Though all the kinsmen of the bride followed him, they could not find both of them at all. Thus Lochinvar won Ellen for himself.

POEM : A POISON TREE

I One mark:-

1. What was the consequence of telling his friend about his wrath?
2. What is the emotion emphasized by the poet throughout the poem?
3. Why is the apple referred to as “Bright”?
4. What did the poet do when he was angry with his friend?

II Two Marks:-

1. Who stole into the speaker’s garden? What happened to him?
2. What happened when the speaker expressed his anger and when suppressed it?
3. How did the poet William Blake nourish his anger?

III Explain with reference to context:-

1. “And I sunned it with smiles And with soft deceitful wiles”
2. “And into my garden stole, when the night had veiled the pole”

POEM :5
POISON TREE :- KEY ANSWERS

I One mark:-

1. The consequence was that the poet's wrath ended.
2. The emotion emphasized by the poet throughout the poem is his suppressed anger.
3. The apple is referred to as bright because it shows how cunningly and deceitfully the bitterness is hidden.
4. When the poet was angry with his friend he told him about his anger wrath.

II Two Marks:-

1. The speaker enemy whom he hated stole into the garden.
He ate the apple that was fed by his deceitful wiles and died.
2. The anger and the misunderstanding that he had with his friend ended as he had expressed his anger.
The anger and the misunderstanding grew multifold with his enemy as he had suppressed his anger.
3. The poet William Blake cultivated this anger as if it were something planted in a garden metaphorically nourishing it with fears and tears both day and night.

Three marks:-

III Explain with Reference to context:-

1. This sentence is extracted from the poem "A poison tree" by William Blake. The speaker's enemy stole into the garden. He wanted to eat the shining red apple hence he stole into the garden. The phrase "veiled the pole" means the night was dark that the clouds had covered all the stars including the pole star.
2. This sentence is extracted from the poem "A poison tree" by William Blake. The anger that he felt for his enemy and that he did not reveal it to him but let it grow by tears and fears to become bitter. He sunned nourished the hatred till the end. Deceit fed wiles means cunning tricks that the speaker played on his enemy by not letting him know about his anger.

POEM : UNIT 7- THE STOLEN BOAT

One mark:

1. Where was the boat moored ?
2. I unloosed her chain – what does ‘her’ refer to ?
3. What stealthy act does the poet commit ?

Two marks :

4. How many peaks are mentioned in the poem ? which one is bigger ?
5. In the expression ‘troubled pleasure’, what is the pleasurable experience of the narrator and why the narrator’s pleasure is troubled ?

Four marks :

6. Why did Wordsworth say that his moving the boat is an act of stealth ?
7. Describe the effect that the spectacle of the peak , had on the poet’s mind ?

POEM: UNIT 7 THE STOLEN BOAT

ANSWER.

Q 1. The boat was moored to a willow tree within a rocky cave.

Q 2. The word 'her' refers to the boat, that the poet found one summer evening.

Q 3. The boy untethers the boat, steps into it and stealthily pushes it from the shore and goes for a ride.

Q 4. Two peaks are mentioned in the poem. One is a craggy ridge very far near the horizon and the other a huge peak-black and huge. The second peak is bigger .

Q 5. The experience of rowing the boat is the pleasure referred to, by the poet. It is troubled pleasure because his conscious pricks him on his stealthy act.

Q 6. Wordsworth was a young boy when he did this act. One summer evening , he came across a boat tied to a willow tree within a cave .He untied it stealthily and took it out for a rowing. There was nobody present there and so he did not take any permission . But the absence of the owner did not mean that he could just like that, take the boat. He was also very young to row the boat alone in the lake. He untied the boat very quickly, slipped into the boat and rowed away very quietly, which is an act of stealth. Therefore he was guilty of his act. As he was fully aware of the nature of his act , he felt guilty. The guilt inside him, made the nature look menacing which made him quickly return the boat to it's original place .

Q 7. The poet was rowing the boat excitedly, feeling proud of his skill . Suddenly he saw a large mountain looming a head of him. It was huge and black and kept growing in stature. He felt that it was following him , therefore he turned back and kept the boat from where he had taken. For days together , after this incident his mind remained dark and blank. None of the pleasant images of nature remained. All that remained in his mind were huge and mighty forms, which though were lifeless kept moving in his mind troubling him both during his wakefulness as well as in his dreams .

Buttoo

-By Joru Dutt

Answer the following questions in a sentence each (1 mark questions)

1. Why had Buttoo gone to Dronacharya?
2. What did Drona seek from Buttoo as recompense?
3. Who is the author of the poem Buttoo?
4. Why was there no tear in Buttoo's eye?

Answer The following questions in two to three sentences each(2 marks questions)

1. How did Drona respond to Buttoo's request?
2. Why did Buttoo revere Drona as his master?
3. What justification did Drona give for his unfair demand?

Explain with reference to the context

1. "I press for this sad recompense," says Drona.
2. "The severed thumb was on sod there was no tear in Buttoo's eye."
3. "I came here to learn 'thy science',
4. "Fame shall sound thy praise from sea to sea."

Write the summary of the poem Buttoo.

The Poem-9

Buttoo

1 mark answers

1. Buttoo had gone to Dronacharya to learn the science of archery.
2. Drona asked Buttoo's right-hand thumb as recompense.
3. The author of the poem Buttoo is Toru Dutt.
4. Buttoo did this for Arjuna's sake and to keep his own promise to Arjuna.

Two mark answers

1. Buttoo was neither from a royal family nor rich.
2. Buttoo revered Drona as his master because Drona was the best in archery and Buttoo got his inspiration and knowledge from him.
3. Drona says that he promised Arjuna that he shall make Arjuna the best archer ever, and there shall be no equal to Arjuna at archery.

Reference to the context

1. "Sad recompense" refers to the compensation or the fee that Dronacharya is asking from Buttoo for having learnt archery indirectly from him. It tells us that Drona is a very shrewd person. He has promised Arjuna that he will make the best archer in the world. Drona knows that what he is asking for is something cruel. By asking for Buttoo's right thumb, Drona is ensuring that Buttoo will never be able to use the bow and arrow in his life time.
2. Drona asks for the right-hand thumb as a compensation for his teaching in absence. In reality, Drona wanted to ensure that there was no rival to Arjuna in archery. Buttoo understood his teacher's dilemma when Drona announces that he is doing this for Arjuna's sake and to keep his own promise to Arjuna.

Buttoo is truly more royal insensibility and nobles than the other students of Drona he had once been rejected by Drona for not being from a royal family, and for being poor. After this Buttoo appears richer.

3_ Our great epics reflect the highest forms of our culture and tradition. They also present noblest human qualities. Buttoo had gone to Dronacharya to learn the science of archery. He was neither from a royal family nor rich. Hence he was rejected and sent away. Dronacharya's science refers to his expertise in archery. Buttoo revered Drona as his master because Drona was the best in archery and Buttoo got his inspiration and knowledge from him.

4. When Drona asked for his fees. Buttoo replied that he could have anything he wished. Drona warns him to make promises very carefully as rash promises might bring conflicts. Buttoo again pledges to give whatever Drona wishes. He asked Buttoo to give him right-hand thumb. Without any hesitation or regret Buttoo cuts off his right-hand thumb. Thus Drona blesses him with immortal fame and name. Thus he says 'Fame shall sound they praise from sea to sea.'

Summary:

This story is from Indian epic The Mahabharata. Buttoo a hunter's boy was interested in learning archery from Dronacharya, the teacher of the princes, the Kauravas and Pandavas. Drona was committed to make Arjuna the best archer and hence refuses to teach Buttoo. Buttoo makes an image of Drona, and practicing in front of it regularly, becomes an expert archer. Buttoo comes in front of Drona once and bowing before him, thanks him for teaching him to shoot. Drona surprised at that and asks for his fees. Buttoo replies that he could have anything he wished.

Drona warns him to make promises very carefully as rash promises might bring conflicts. Buttoo again pledges to give whatever Drona wishes. Drona says that he was doing that for his sake and asks Buttoo to give him his right hand thumb. Without any hesitation or regret Buttoo cuts off his right-hand thumb. Glad, Drona blesses him with immortal fame and for his noble deed.

C.L.M

John Masfield

Answer the following questions in a sentence each.(1 mark questions)

1. Who is the author of the poem C.L.M?
2. What does the poet mean by the statement "my mother's life made me a man"?
3. How does the poem C.L.M ends with the line?

Answer the following questions in three to four sentences each (2 marks questions)

1. Why do you think, has John Masfield used this deviation?
2. Which line in stanza 3 of the poem C.L.M suggests that the poet is totally unworthy or ungrateful?
3. Which phrase in stanza 4 is the poem C.L.M suggests that his concern goes beyond his personal experience?

Explain with reference to the context.

1. "For all her love, she cannot tell where I use it ill or well."
2. "If the grave's gates could be undone, she would not know her little son."
3. "My mother's life made me a man."

Write the summary of the poem C.L.M

The Poem 10

C.L.M

-John Masfield

1 mark answers

1. John Masfield is the author of the poem C.L.M.
2. The poet states a natural phenomenon of a mother giving birth to a son. He was born at cost of his mother's life.
3. The line ends with a regretful plea that grave should remain shut.

2 marks answers

1. He used this deviation as an answer to **all** those questions and feelings he has outlined in the stanzas.
2. 'She would not know her little son, **I** am so grown'. Even if the graves gates could be opened, the mother would not know her son was grown.
 3. 'What have I done to keep in mind my debt to her and womankind?' The poet tells that he has not repaid the debt he owes to his mother by doing anything good to womankind.

Explain with reference to the context.

1. In this statement refers to the poet and 'she' refers to the life that the mother has given the son. She is dead and cannot see whether he lives well or ill. The above extract is taken from the poem C.L.M.
2. This statement is an extract from the poem C.L.M. The poet John Masfield being unable to bear the pain of having lost his mother writes if at **all** the gates of her mother's grave is opened; the mother would not know her little son.
3. The above statement is an extract from the poem C.L.M by John Masfield. The poet talks about his mother who, while giving birth to him suffered in many ways and became weak. The poet is thankful to his mother that she nurtured him while he was in her womb, and her emotional beauty shaped his human form and made it strong. Whatever he is capable of doing as an adult human being, the poet says is due to what his mother gave him by giving birth and suffered a lot.
 4. In his anguish, the poet writes as his mother is dead and the poet is thankful for that because he feels that if his mother were to be there beside him, she might have regretted giving birth to him. He feels he has not made good use of the life his mother gave him. Moreover, he feels he has become a bad person and she wouldn't certainly recognize him.

Summary of the poem C.L.M

In this poem the poet talks about his mother, who while giving birth to him suffered in many ways and became weak. The poet is thankful to his mother that she nurtured him while he was in her womb, and her emotional beauty shaped his human form and made it strong. Whatever he is capable of doing as an adult human being the poet says is due to what his mother gave him. Through the giving of that she suffered a lot. Now the poet's mother is dead and the poet is thankful for that because he feels that if his mother were to be there beside him, she might have regretted giving birth to him.

In his anguish, the poet says that he has not repaid the debt he owes to his mother by doing anything good to womankind. He was not made any woman's life happier. In no way has he shown his gratitude to her **for** going through ill life.

The poet feels sad that he has not been able to change the way men treat women exploit them for their own pleasure or suppress their voices and asks the grave to keep shut and never to let his mother out, as then she will get to know how he has wasted his life and that moment will be the worst of his life.

Supplementary Reading :- KARNA

I. One mark:-

1. What was the “bitter Irony of fate”?
2. What did Karna challenge Arjuna for?
3. What did Bhishma say regarding the relationship between Karna and the pandavas?
4. Why did Kunti faint?

II. Two marks:-

1. Why was Arjuna’s mind wavering when Lord Krishna asked him to slay Karna?
2. How did Duryodhana restore Karna’s honour?
3. How did Parasurama realize that Karna was not a Brahmana?
4. Write any two acts of Karna which Lord Krishna recounts which violated fair play and chivalry.

III. Explain with reference to context:-

1. “He said Dear pupil, you are not a Brahmana. A Kshatriya alone can remain unmoved under all bodily torments. Tell me the truth”
2. There lies the right path for you who are their brother with the closing of my part in this war, may the chapter to your enmity also close. This is my wish Karna.

IV. Four marks:-

1. Why was a large crowd assembled on a particular day?
2. Mention the heinous acts of the Karuavas of which even Karna was a part as told by Lord Krishna?

-

Supplementary Reading

Karna - Key Answers

STD: X

I One Mark:-

1. The bitter irony of fate was that Karna was Arjuna's elder brother, though not known to both of them.
2. Karna challenged Arjuna for a single combat.
3. Bhishma told Karna, being the eldest of the sons of Kunti, he should not have any enmity with pandavas. He admired Karna's valour and open handedness.
4. Kunti knew that Karna was her sons in war, Kunti fainted.

II Two marks:-

1. Arjuna's mind wavered when Lord Krishna asked him to slay Karna because it was unchivalrous and unrighteous to kill an unarmed man. The laws of war prohibited a Kshatriya from attacking an unarmed and helpless person.
2. Crowned him as the king of Anga performed necessary rites gave him crown, and other royal insignia with sovereignty.
3. One day when parasurama was resting on Karna's lap an insect bit karna;s thigh so hard that the blood gushed out, Karna did not move even an inch so as not to disturb his teacher ever though he was in pain. Then parasurama realized, that karna was not a Brahmana because only a Kshatriya and not a Brahmana could withstand this kind of pain without even wincing.
4. a) Karna along with Duryodhana, DushasanaSakuni, dragged Draupadi to the Hall of Assembly
b) He inveigled Dharmaputra to gamble and cheated him.
c) Refused to give yudhishtira his kingdom even after pandavas completing their 12 years in forest and one year incognito according to the pledge.

Three Marks:-

III Explain with reference to context:-

1. This sentence is taken from the lesson karna 'He' refers to parashurama, to whom karna had gone as a disciple. Karna went in the guise of a Brahmana because he felt that parashurama may not teach him. Parasurama was resting his head on Karna's thigh, Blood began to flow parashurama awoke and asked him to tell the truth.

2. Bhishma said the above words to Karna when he lay wounded and dying in the battlefield.
Bhishma told Karna should give up his hatred towards the Pandavas as they were his brothers
Bhishma was dying and Karna had come to pay his last respects to him, he wanted Karna to end the enmity with his brothers Pandavas

IV Four Marks:-

1. The Pandavas and the Kauravas learnt the use of arms from Kripacharya and Dronacharya. A day was fixed for a test and the exhibition of their proficiency in the use of arms in the presence of the Royal family and the public to witness the performance of the princess. There was a large enthusiastic crowd and Arjuna was their favourite as he was the best archer. He displayed super human skill with his weapon and the large assemblage was lost in wonder and admiration. The Kauravas were angry and envious, especially Duryodhana who hated the Pandavas in particular Arjuna.
2. Lord Krishna gives a long list of the terrible acts of the Kauravas and blames Karna also for it, as he was a part of them all. He along with the Kauravas dragged Draupadi into the assembly hall and insulted her. He helped deceive Dharmaputra who was fond of play though he was unskilled to gamble and cheated him and the Pandavas of their kingdom. He did not act fair and refused to return the kingdom to Yudishtra when according to the pledge they had completed twelve years of forest life. He conspired with the wicked men who sought to poison and kill Bhima.