

CLASS-XI
COMMERCE



Work Book Cum
Question Bank with Answers
ENGLISH



SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES
RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE (SCSTRTI)
ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
BHUBANESWAR

**WORK BOOK CUM
QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWERS**

**ENGLISH
CLASS - XI
(COMMERCE)**

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Prepared by

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ENGLISH (1st Year) Syllabus**PROSE**

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| iii. The Golden Touch | Nathaniel Hawthorne |
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STORY

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| i. Three Questions | Leo Tolstoy |
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| iii. The Open Window | Saki |

PLAY

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| i. The One and only Houdini | Robert Lado |
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BIOGRAPHY

- | | |
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| i. Childhood | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| ii. Marriage | Dr. Rajendra Prasad |

BOOK 3 (WRITING SKILLS)

- i. Writing a Paragraph
- ii. Developing Ideas into Paragraphs
- iii. Writing Personal Letters and Notes
- iv. Writing Applications, Official Letters and Business letters
- v. Writing Telegrams, E-mails, Personal Advertisements and Short Notices
- vi. Using Graphics
- vii. Developing a Story

BOOK 4 (GRAMMAR)

- i. Countable and Uncountable Nouns
- ii. Tense Patterns
- iii. Modal Verbs
- iv. Prepositions
- v. The Imperatives
- vi. Translation

QUESTION PATTERN OF CHSE**Full Mark : 100****Time : 3 Hrs.****Paper -I (To be evaluated at the College level)**

Prose (5 questions to be answered, each carrying 2 marks)	10 marks
Poems (5 questions to be answered each carrying 2 marks)	10 marks
Non detailed Texts (2 questions to be answered carrying 5 marks each)	10 marks
Vocabulary skills	5 marks
Information Transfer (verbal information to non-verbal Forms)	5 marks
Reordering/sequencing sentences	5 marks
Dictionary skills (2 marks on using a dictionary, 3 marks meanings of a word)	5 marks
Cohesive Devices	5 marks
Letter Writing (personal/official/commercial: Word limit: 150)	10 marks
Description of object/event /process (Word limit: 150)	10 marks
Slogan/telegram/caption writing (Word limit: 10)	5 marks
Grammar in context	10 marks
Translation/story-developing	10 marks

Total: 100 Marks

SUMMARY

PROSE

STANDING UP FOR YOURSELF

Yevgeny Yevtushenko

Yevtushenko's "Standing Up For Yourself" is about a Russian boy. The boy is afraid of a mischievous boy of his age in his street. He tries to overcome his fear. He masters the art of self-defense to get rid of his fear. It seems that the story is narrated by the boy when he grows up.

A young boy was living alone in an empty flat. He had been left alone by his parents. He had no decent schooling. He picked up odd habits like using foul words, smoking, spitting and being ready to fight from the street. He learnt to be fearless. There was a boy in his street named Red who was a terror for the boys of the street. He could stop any boy and demanded money from him. If any one resisted, he and his mates beat him up hard. The young boy was afraid of Red. He wrote a poem on Red to chide him. People in the street were amused and learnt the poem. One morning on his way to school he was face to face with Red and his mates. Red mocked at him for writing the poem and struck his head with a knuckle-duster. He fell down streaming with blood and fainted. He remained bedridden for several days. When he recovered a little, he went out. As he saw Red again, he was frightened and ran away. However, he made up his mind to overcome his fear for Red. He trained himself with parallel bars and weights to grow stronger. He exchanged a week's ration card for a textbook on ju-jitsu, a Japanese art of wrestling which gave the weak an advantage over the strong. He practised at home with two other boys for three weeks. Then he went out to face Red. Red was playing at cards with his mates on the lawn. Before Red could pull out his knuckle duster, he punched Red hard. Red howled in pain and rolled on the ground. The narrator caught Red's wrist and squeezed slowly, the knuckle-duster dropped and Red fell down sobbing in pain. He defeated not only Red but also his fear for the strong.

THE LEGEND BEHIND A LEGEND

Hariharan Balakrishnan

"The Legend behind a Legend" is a newspaper article published in the Literary Page of the Hindu, 22 Jan 2006. It is written by a columnist Hariharan Balakrishnan.

A legend is a story about a very famous person. People are called legends if they have been unusually successful in their own fields of work. The two legends mentioned in the topic are Mr. Saroj Raj Choudhury and his pet tigress Khairi. The writer visits Saroj Raj Choudhury twice to have direct contact with him and his pet tigress. He writes to Choudhury for a visit to him and gets an invitation from him to visit them.

When the writer reached Khairi-Jashipur at 4.00 a.m. on the appointed day, he was escorted by a Forest Guard to the guest house of Mr. Choudhury. He took rest there for an hour. The grunt of a tiger just outside the door woke him up. He was terror-struck. A bearer came to the room and told that Khairi was outside the door, making friendly enquiries about the new guest in the house. He went to Mr. Choudhury's house after breakfast.

Saroj Raj Chaudhury was a frail man in his fifties, slightly balding on the top. He was playing with his pet bear Jambu. He narrated the story of Khairi to the writer. On October 5, 1974, Kharia tribals of Similipal brought a two-month old tiger cub to him. It was a female cub, famished and confused. She was giving angry snarls and scratching anyone who came near her with her claws. Mr. Chaudhury was a veteran forester. He knew how to handle a hungry, angry cub. He imitated the sounds of a mother-tigress. Within minutes she was calm. Mr. Chaudhury told the writer an interesting incident relating to Khairi.

One day, when Khairi was much younger, a baby krait entered his house. The krait is one of the most poisonous snakes. Khairi was curious to know more about this strange new creature. Every time the krait got too close to Khairi, Mr. Chaudhury pulled it back by its tail. This went on for some time. At some point, when he was a little unmindful the krait turned round and bit him. He immediately tied a tourniquet above that and got the poison out. Still some of the poison got into his blood stream and as a result, he became a permanent patient of hypo-glycaemia.

The next morning Mr. Chaudhury along with the writer started early for the inspection of the Tiger Reserve area in a jeep. During their travel the writer gathered some information about Mr. Chaudhury. His mother had given a gun to him on his eighth birthday. As a young man, he shot wildlife for pleasure. But he realised that there is greater happiness in conserving beautiful animals that do no harm man. Mr. Chaudhury was an authority on the tiger and Director of Project Tiger in India. He has introduced the Tiger Tracing Method of tiger census where the pugmarks of each animal with distinctive measurements and characteristics are carefully recorded. They camped for the night at a guest house in the jungle. The writer spent the night on a magnificent machan. During his stay with Mr. Chaudhury, the writer came to know a lot about the pets. He saw a mongoose, a pangolin, wild cat twins, a country dog and a blind Hyena. Each had a name.

He paid a second visit to Mr. Choudhury three months after his first visit. Saroj was gracious enough to welcome him once again. He found an eight-foot long young python as a new addition. He spent only a couple of hours with Mr. Choudhury as Choudhury had to leave for New Delhi for an important meeting. That was the last time he had met the legend behind a legend. In just over three months, Khairi died. Saroj Raj Chaudhury did not live much longer.

THE GOLDEN TOUCH

Nathaniel Hawthorne

Hawthorne, a famous American writer, narrates the misery of a legendary king who suffered for his greed for gold in his story 'The Golden Touch'.

Long ago there lived a very rich king called Midas who believed that nothing was more precious than gold. When a mysterious stranger offered to grant King Midas a wish, the king without any hesitation wished that all he touched would turn into gold. To his delight, his wish was granted and he soon set about transforming his ordinary palace into a place of golden beauty. The beautiful flowers in his garden turned into gold. The king grew hungry and thin, because each time he tried to eat, he found that his meal had turned to gold. When his beloved daughter Marigold turned into a golden statue with his touch, Midas learnt that what seemed at first a blessing could also become a curse. In despair, Midas looked about him. Suddenly he saw the stranger that had visited him the day before. Midas repented of his wish for the golden touch. The stranger advised him to take a dip in the river nearby and sprinkle water on anything he wished to change back again. When Midas looked up again, the stranger had vanished. The king ran at once to the river, washed himself and was relieved of his 'golden touch' which had made his life miserable.

IN LONDON IN MINUS FOURS

Louis Fischer

Louis Fischer (1896 - 1970) is an outstanding American writer, columnist, and analyst of world affairs. He occupies a unique place among Gandhiji's admirers in the West. He has closely studied the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi in his biography *Gandhi: His Life and Message for the World*. "In London in Minus Fours" is the title of Chapter 18 of this book.

In August, 1931, Gandhi travelled with his son and entourage from Bombay to London as India's emissary to the second Round Table Conference. He stayed in London through the end of the year. He often walked through slums where the local kids called him Uncle Gandhi. A reporter asked him about his dress. Gandhi said, "You people wear plus-fours, mine are minus-fours." He was comfortable in London and wore his loincloth wherever he went even to the Buckingham Palace to meet the King and Queen. Churchill refused to see him. He enjoyed himself everywhere. He had talks with Lord Irwin, Prime Minister David Lloyd George, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Field Marshal Smuts, Bernard Shaw, and scores of others. He went down into the country near Reading to pay his respects to Colonel Maddock who had performed the appendectomy on him in Poona jail. He also addressed several public meetings. He always tried to explain what he meant by the independence of India - the complete freedom of India from the British rule. Everywhere he made friends by his charm, frankness, humanity, and accessibility. He made friends even among those he hurt. He visited Lancashire where his agitation for khadi and against foreign cloth had caused unemployment. At a meeting of the textile millworkers he got popular support for his khadi movement. He hoped that his talks to people in England might result in softening the British spirit. The Round Table Conference failed as the political leaders of England did not like to give up their position in India.

THE CANCER FIGHT, FROM HIROSHIMA TO HOUSTON*Ritsuko Komaki*

During the final stages of the World War II in 1945, two atomic bombs were dropped on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan. Little Boy was dropped on Hiroshima on 6 August 1945, followed by the Fat Man over Nagasaki on 9 August. The two cities were devastated. Radiation-related ailments have caused havoc in Japan for years. This essay relates Hiroshima to Houston as Dr. Ritsuko Komaki, a Japanese scientist, moves from Japan to the USA for her research on the treatment of cancer.

Dr. Ritsuko Komaki is the Program Director of Thoracic Radiation Oncology at The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, USA. She is one of the world's leading researchers and advocates of proton radiation beam therapy, the safest and most effective therapy available. In 1945, she was living with her family near Osaka when the atomic bomb exploded on her native Hiroshima. The family returned to the devastated city when she was four. Komaki grew up to witness the long-term effects of radiation causing the deaths of about half her relatives, including her father. When her close friend Sadako Sasaki died of radiation-related leukemia, Komaki vowed to become a cancer doctor. Her mission in life is to educate younger people to live healthy lives and achieve their goal to help others. Proton therapy as a form of radiation aims at ionizing protons onto a target tumor to destroy its cancerous cells. It is more effective than photon therapy. In photon therapy, the dosage is big enough to kill the cancerous cells, but some radiation also hits the healthy cells around the tumor. To minimize the damage to healthy tissues proton beams are shaped to match the specific tumor and aimed to strike it precisely. Proton therapy is more effective than photon therapy which is recommended for localized cancer. But Proton therapy is successful against many of the 130 known forms of cancer. A recent study led by Komaki and her husband Dr. James Cox shows that proton therapy used with chemotherapy for the treatment of lung cancer causes significantly less damage to surrounding healthy cells than other forms of radiation.

When she entered medical school in Hiroshima, Komaki learnt that surgery was the only viable cancer cure. But in the 1970s, while doing her externship, internship, residency and fellowship in Milwaukee, she began to learn that localized radiation treatment is less harmful than chemotherapy. In 1985, she and Cox went to Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York to work with Dr. Eric Hall who was a leading international authority on the effects of the atomic bomb on humans. In 1988, she began to put her years of research to work at UT M. D. Anderson, Houston. Komaki and Cox visited Loma Linda and set up a Proton Therapy Center at UT M. D. Anderson in 2006 offering a complete range of proton treatments. Today, Komaki and her colleagues treat thoracic malignancies. In the Proton Therapy Center with Dr. Andrew Lee as medical director, 75 to 80 patients get treatment daily. Komaki believes that proton therapy is extremely important to the future of cancer care.

POETRY**STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING***Robert Frost*

Robert Lee Frost (1874 - 1963) is one of the most popular and critically respected American poets. He is highly regarded for his realistic depictions of rural life and his command of American colloquial speech. His poetry reveals a keen interest in the varying beauties of nature and the apparently small but deeply meaningful joys and sorrows of ordinary men and women. "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" was a favourite poem of Jawaharlal Nehru.

On a dark winter evening, the narrator stops his horse to watch the snow falling in the woods. At first he worries that the owner of the property will be upset by his presence. But it occurs to him that the owner will not be able to see him as he lives in a nearby village. Therefore, he feels that he is free to enjoy the beauty of the falling snow in the woods. The horse is confused by his master's behaviour - stopping by a lonely place far away from any farmhouse, beside a frozen lake in the darkest evening of the year - and shakes his harness bells impatiently. The horse perhaps wants to know if his master has stopped there by mistake. The place is desolate. The only other sound besides the tinkling of the horse's bell is of the soft wind and the snowfall. Although he is tempted to stay longer to watch the snow falling in the woods, even though his horse has lost his patience, he has "promises to keep," obligations that he cannot ignore even if he wants to. He remembers his duties and the long distance he has to travel before he can rest for the night. After some time, the narrator leaves the place unwillingly and continues on his way.

OFT, IN THE STILLY NIGHT*Thomas Moore*

Thomas Moore (1779 - 1852) is an Irish poet, satirist, composer, and political propagandist. "Oft, In the Stilly Night" (1819), also known as "The Light of Other Days", was an immensely popular poem during the nineteenth century and continued to be widely known and sung during the first decades of the twentieth. Thomas Moore canvasses memories of past and links them to the present in this poem. It is a poem of nostalgia for the past.

Very often in the quietness of the night before the poet has fallen asleep, sweet and sad memories of the past haunt him. He remembers the smiles, the tears, the words of love of his boyhood days. He cherishes the memory of the near and dear ones who are no more with him. When he remembers that his intimate friends have departed from his life like leaves falling off the trees in winter, he feels desolate. He feels as if he is the lone survivor of a party walking down a dark and deserted banquet-hall when his loved ones have left. Thus he is often engulfed with memories, both sweet and sad, before he falls asleep.

THE INCHCAPE ROCK

Robert Southey

Robert Southey's "The Inchcape Rock" was published in 1802. It is a literary ballad, a poem that tells a story with a moral. The 'Inchcape Rock' is a perilous reef off the east coast of Scotland near the mouth of the river Tay. The rock was a few inches above the surface of the sea in low tide and was completely covered by the sea in high tide or when the sea was rough. Many ships had been wrecked on the 'Inchcape rock'. The Abbot of Aberbrothok, a kind hearted priest, placed a bell upon this rock with the help of a buoy to warn the sailors. The bell could be heard loudly and clearly during a storm so that the sailors could know the location of the fatal Inchcape rock and move their ships away from it.

One day, a pirate called Sir Ralph the Rover, while walking along the deck of his ship, came across the Inchcape bell. He was a wicked person and his pleasure was in wickedness. He was also jealous of the Abbot of Aberbrothok. He rowed in a boat to the Inchcape rock and cut the bell from the buoy. The bell sank with a gurgling sound. He was pleased that no one would bless the Abbot any longer.

Once when Sir Ralph was returning home with the loot he had plundered, his ship was engulfed by a thick fog. He was completely at a loss. It was so dark that they could not see the land. He tried to encourage his sailors by saying that the moon would soon appear and that they would be able to see. From the sound of the waves breaking, one of the sailors said that they were near the shore. He wished that they could hear the Inchcape bell and be warned of the danger ahead.

The ship was soon wrecked on the rock. Sir Ralph cursed himself as the ship was sinking beneath the tide. As he was dying, Ralph felt that he could hear a dreadful sound; as if the Devil was ringing his death knell at the bottom of the sea with the very bell that he had sunk.

FISHING

Gopa Ranjan Mishra

Poetry is, first of all, for enjoyment. The musical qualities as well as the rhythm of a poem are its foremost attractions. Many poems also tell a story to enchant us. "Fishing" is such a poem with both the qualities - music and charm.

One day the narrator went out for fishing with his fishing rod, line and bait. As he was confident of a good catch, he asked the members of his family to wait for him and assured them that they would have fish-fry at night for dinner. Though none of them uttered a word on his face, he could sense their soft laughter at his back as if they were mocking at him. He quietly accepted the challenge and ran to the nearby pond with his fishing-tackle and a can. Three hours passed. Luck did not seem to smile on him. He could not catch a single fish. Feeling desperate, he prayed for a fish. Before long he noticed the float sinking and rising again. He pulled

the string without delay and caught a one-foot long fish. He was very much excited and ran round the place in joy. But as he looked at the fish, he felt as if the fish seemed to beg to let it back into the water. He thought of his three hours' toil, appetizing flavour of the fried fish and also some mocking face if he went back home without the fish. The agony of the fish weighed more heavily on him. He did not care for anything. As the sun was sinking behind the hill, a strange feeling of joy filled his heart. He let the fish go.

TO MY TRUE FRIEND

Elizabeth Pinard

Friendship is a relationship between two persons who hold mutual affection for each other. The value of friendship lies in a person's desire to do what is best for the friend, showing mutual understanding, emotional support, and compassion. Friendship is also marked by enjoyment of each other's company, trust in each other and positive reciprocity. "To My True Friend" of Elizabeth Pinard shows how the poet cherishes the memories of her friend.

The poet has found a friend in their first meeting. She prays that their friendship should last for ever. Whenever she passes through a bad time her friend's sweet smile is encouraging for her. The friend has never been critical of her, understands her sorrow, and always inspires her to hope for better days to come. She depends on the friend for advice and encouragement whenever she is at a loss. The friend has helped her to learn how to love herself and be confident of her own abilities. In the company of her friend she has felt how good life is.

Their friendship has passed through many ups and downs. There were times when they had differed from each other, and there were times when both of them had cried in sorrow but their friendship has survived. Circumstances have compelled them to remain far away from each other. But she has treasured the memory of her friend's smile which is a source of inspiration for her. She values their friendship as most precious and hopes that it will last till their last day.

In praise of her friend she says that the friend is extra-special to her, the only true friend, and her 'Guardian Angel'. Their friendship is one-in-a-million. She urges her friend to have a lasting bond of friendship and enjoy its pure bliss. Finally, she says that she loves the friend and will always continue to do so.

STORY**THREE QUESTIONS***Leo Tolstoy*

"Three Questions" of the Russian author Leo Tolstoy (1828 -1910) deals with three questions that occurred to a certain king. The thought came to a certain king that he would never fail if he knew three things: (i) the right time to begin everything, (ii) the right people to listen to, (iii) the most important thing to do. The learned men of his kingdom attempted to answer the king's questions, but they all came up with different answers. The king was not satisfied with their answers. He decided to ask a hermit who was known for his wisdom.

As the hermit received only the common folk, the king put on simple clothes, dismounted from his horse far away from the hermitage and left his guards behind to see the hermit. The hermit was digging the ground in front of his hut when the king arrived. He greeted the king and went on digging. The king went up to him and asked his questions, the hermit listened to the king but did not say anything. The king offered to dig for him for a while. After he had dug two beds, the king stopped and asked his questions again. Before the hermit could answer, a man emerged from the woods. He was bleeding from a serious wound in the stomach. The king attended to him, and they stayed the night in the hermit's hut. The next morning as the king woke up, he found the stranger looking at him. The man confessed that he had come to kill the king as the king had executed his brother and seized his property. The guards recognized him and wounded him in the stomach. He was moved by the king's kindness to him and pledged allegiance to the king. The king was glad to win over an enemy.

The king went up to the hermit who was sowing seeds in the bed. He wanted to know the answers to his questions from the hermit. The hermit responded that he had already answered the questions. He said: (i) The most important time is 'now'. The present is the only time over which we have power. (ii) The most important person is whoever we are with. (iii) The most important thing is to do good to the person we are with.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS*O' Henry*

William Sydney Porter (1862 - 1910), known by his pen name O' Henry, is an American writer. His short stories are known for their wit, word play, warm characterization and surprise. In "After Twenty Years", O' Henry intends to show - 'Devotion to duty triumphs over personal relationship'. The story depicts the irony and pathos of life in a subtle and dramatic manner.

Bob and Jimmy Wells were two friends. They were born and brought up in New York together. When Bob was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty, they parted ways in order to build their career. Jimmy stayed in New York. Bob went to the West. Before parting they had dinner at Brady's restaurant at 10 O' clock one night and agreed that they would meet there again exactly twenty years from that date and time. After twenty years on the appointed day, Bob reached the meeting place first and waited in the doorway of a darkened hardware store for his friend to turn up.

In the mean time a policeman was walking along the street twirling his club. He was on his beat casting his watchful eyes on the lonely street. He remembered what his boss had said about a criminal that morning.

The criminal was notorious for printing counterfeit notes. He took a look at the reconstructed photograph of the criminal: 'a pale face, square-jaws, deep and dark eyes and a little white scar near the right eyebrow'. He stopped by Bob.

Bob told the policeman that he was waiting there for his friend. He came to know from the policeman that the restaurant had been demolished five years ago. Bob struck a match and lit his cigar and they started talking. Bob told the policeman about his career and how he had become rich in the West and how he wished that Jimmy too had done well. He wished to wait for Jimmy for half an hour. He hoped that if Jimmy was alive, he would be there by that time. The policeman wished him luck and continued on his beat.

Bob smoked his cigar and waited. It was drizzling. Twenty minutes later, a man walked up to Bob, and called him by his name. The two friends then continued walking and chatting. While they reached the lighted area near a drug store, both of them stopped and looked at each other. Bob suddenly realized that the person he had been talking to was not his friend Jimmy. He said, "You're not Jimmy Wells." The other man informed Bob that he had been under arrest for the past ten minutes. The stranger then passed a note to Bob. The note was from Jimmy Wells, the policeman. Jimmy had written to Bob that he had come to the appointed place at the given time. When Bob lit the cigar, he saw in his friend's face the face of a wanted criminal. He could not arrest his friend himself and had sent someone else to arrest Bob.

THE OPEN WINDOW

Saki

Hector Hugh Munro, better known by his pen name Saki, is an eminent English novelist and short story writer. His stories depict human behaviour in interesting and playful situations and are remarkable for gentle humor and sparkling wit. In "The Open Window" Saki narrates how a young girl befools the adults with her pranks.

A man named Framton Nuttel suffers from nervous disorder. He visits the Sappleton family to spend some time away from home. He arrives at the Sappelton's when his sister's friend Mrs. Sappelton is away. Her niece Vera answers the door. When Vera finds out that Mr. Nuttel knows nothing about her Aunt, she lies to him about a "tragedy" that struck the family one year ago. While waiting to meet Mrs. Sappleton, Vera tells Mr. Nuttel that three years ago exactly on that day, her uncle (Mr. Sappleton), Mrs. Sappleton's two younger brothers, and the family dog went for shooting. They never came back. While crossing the moor to their favorite snipe-shooting ground they were engulfed in a treacherous piece of bog. Their bodies could never be recovered. Vera tells Mr. Nuttel that her aunt leaves a window open because she still believes that one day they will come back home through the window as they used to do.

Framton is relieved when Mrs. Sappleton bustles into the room making apologies for being late. She tells him that her husband and brothers are expected to return at any moment. He thinks that Mrs. Sappleton has gone crazy and feels sorry for her. Suddenly, Mrs. Sappleton brightens as she tells him that they have returned. He turns to Vera but she is staring out through the open window with horror in her eyes. He looks at the window and finds in the deepening twilight three figures walking across the lawn towards the window. A tired brown spaniel is close at their heels. He grabs his stick and hat, and rushes out of the room as if he has seen ghosts. Mrs. Sappleton doesn't understand his strange behaviour, but Vera replies that he is deadly afraid of dogs. Not only has Vera tricked Mr. Nuttel but also she has befooled her aunt. Thus, "Romance at short notice is Vera's specialty.

BIOGRAPHY**CHILDHOOD***Jawaharlal Nehru*

Jawaharlal Nehru (1889 -1964), a great freedom fighter and statesman is the first Prime Minister of independent India (1947-64). In this biographical account, Nehru writes about his feelings for the English rulers and the common English men.

During his childhood Nehru often listened to his cousins talking about the insulting conduct of the English towards the Indians. His cousins felt that no Indian should tolerate such misconduct and fight it out. They discussed cases of clashes between the English and the Indians. When an Englishman killed an Indian, he was set free by the English jury. In railway trains, compartments were reserved for Europeans. Even when an Englishman entered an unreserved compartment, he did not allow any Indian to travel in it. Benches and chairs were also reserved for Europeans in parks and other public places. Nehru was angry with the English who misbehaved in this manner. He was glad whenever an Indian hit back. One of his cousins who was the strong man of the family often picked a quarrel with a white man. Such quarrels took place especially during railway journeys. However, he had no ill will against any individual Englishman. He rather admired the English.

Friends came to visit Nehru's father in the evenings. He would relax with them. The house echoed with his laughter. His laughter became famous in Allahabad. Sometimes Nehru would peep into the room behind a curtain. If he was caught, he would be taken into the room and made to sit for a while on his father's knee. He had often seen his father and his friends drink whisky. Once he saw him drinking claret or some other red wine. He was frightened. He ran to his mother to tell her that his father was drinking blood. He greatly admired his father. His father was a model of strength, courage and cleverness to him. He hoped to be like his father. But he was afraid of his father for his bad temper. He looked terrible then and Nehru shivered with fear. But Motilal had a strong sense of humour and an iron will. He could control himself as he grew older.

When he was five or six, Nehru faced his father's anger. One day he found two fountain pens on his father's office table and picked up one of them for himself. When a search was made for the lost pen, he was so afraid that he could not confess his guilt. The pen as well as the culprit was discovered and his father gave him a sound thrashing. Nehru rushed to his mother. For several days, creams and ointments were applied to his aching and quivering little body. He was still full of admiration for his father though a little afraid. However, he had no fear for his mother because she would forgive everything he did. As he spent more time with his mother, she seemed nearer to him and he used to confide in her. She was short in stature and he soon grew almost as tall as she was and felt more of an equal with her. He admired her beauty and loved her amazingly small and beautiful hands and feet.

Munshi Mubarak Ali was one of Nehru's childhood confidants. The munshi came from a well-to-do family of Badaun. The Revolt of 1857 had ruined the family. He was gentle and patient with everybody. Nehru always came to him whenever he was unhappy or in trouble. He listened to stories from The Arabian Nights or the accounts of the happenings in 1857 and 58. "Munshiji" died when Nehru was grown up and he treasures his memory lovingly. Nehru also listened to stories from the old Hindu mythology, from the epics, The Ramayana and The Mahabharata from his mother and aunt. His aunt, the widow of Pandit Nand Lal, was learned in the old Indian books and had a never-ending supply of these tales.

During his childhood Nehru did not have a clear idea of religion. His father and his older cousins treated religion lightly. He enjoyed ceremonies and religious offerings performed by the women of the family. Sometimes he went with his mother or aunt to the Ganges for a dip and visited temples in Allahabad or in Benares or went to see a sanyasi reputed to be very holy. All this left little impression on his mind. However, he tried to imitate the casual attitude of the grown-up men of the family to some extent. Several Hindu and Kasmiri festivals were observed in his family. On the Holi they sprayed water on each other. On the Diwali, all the houses were lit up with thousands of dim lights in earthen cups. On the Janmashtami the birth of Krishna in prison was celebrated at the midnight hour in the temple. During the Dasehra and Ram Lila tableaux and processions reenacted the old story of Ramachandra and his conquest of Lanka. Children went to see the Mohurrum processions with their silken alums and their sorrowful celebration of the tragic story of Hasan and Husain in distant Arabia. During the two Id days he would go to Munshiji's house and consume sweet vermicelli and other dainties. His family also observed smaller Hindu festivals like Rakshabandhan, Bhayya duj and some special Kashmiri celebrations like the Naoroz, the New Year's Day, according to the Samvat calendar when all wore new clothes, and the young people of the house got small sums of money as tips.

MARRIAGE

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Rajendra Prasad (3 December 1884 - 28 February 1963) was one of the architects of the Indian Republic. He was the first President of independent India. "MARRIAGE" is an excerpt from the autobiography of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Marriage of Rajendra Prasad was arranged when he was in the fifth standard and was thirteen. The bride's father and his younger brother visited their house. They put some questions to the groom and approved of the match. They sent clothes, utensils and cash present of Rs. 2,000 after a few days as the Tilak. His father was not keen on the cash present, but as the bride's party insisted, he had to accept it. Two thousand rupees then was considered to be a fairly good sum. It was a custom that if the present for the Tilak is greater, the pomp and show in the marriage procession must be greater and the customary offering of ornaments for the bride must be costlier. Although their financial position was not very sound at that time due to expenses on deaths in the family, loss of income from the zamindari owing to famine and rising expenses on children's education and lawsuits, his father decided to make the marriage a grand affair in order to maintain the prestige of the family.

Those days there was a custom of elaborate marriage processions with horses and elephants. They could arrange only one elephant and a few horses for the wedding as it was an exceptionally auspicious day and there were many marriages on that day. The marriage was to be held in Dalan-Chapra in Ballia district, 40 miles from Zeradei. It was a two-day journey. Besides one elephant and a few horses the party had several palkies. His brother was riding a horse. His father and other relatives were in palkies and he was in a special palki. Riding in a palki was no fun for him with the sun and the hot winds. In the evening, they camped in a village on the bank of the Sarju and rested for the night. The next morning they crossed the river. The luggage, the palkies, the horses, and the bullock carts were transported on boats while the elephant was made to swim across. But the elephant would not go forward and turned back. The mahout returned with his elephant. His father was unhappy because his own marriage procession had scores of elephants but he could not arrange a single tusker for his son. In the evening his wish was fulfilled. When we were nearing the bride's place they could hire a few elephants returning from another wedding. They reached the bride's place at 11 in the night.

The bride's party was worried because of the delay in their arrival. They were a bit disappointed as the marriage procession was not to their expectation in pomp and show. But their spirits revived when they saw the ornaments, dresses, sweets and other presents for the bride.

The wedding party arrived late in the night. The bridegroom had fallen asleep in the palki. It was quite a job for his people to wake him up. He managed to keep his eyes open through the pre-nuptial ceremonies. The wedding took place the same night. He neither understood the importance of the marriage nor felt its responsibility. It was like a doll's marriage for him. He did whatever the Pandit or the women of the house told him to do during the ceremony. He could hardly understand what was going on. He only knew that someone would come into their house as his wife. They stayed in the bride's house for two days and then returned home. The bride did not accompany them to their home immediately. A year later his wife came into their house following a ceremony known as Duragman.

The custom of purdah was strictly observed then in his family. His brother's wife could talk only to the two maidservants she had brought with her. She had a room to herself and she never came even into the verandah. No one was permitted to enter the courtyard except the cook and the tender aged boy servants. The cook had to give a loud warning before he could walk across the courtyard to the kitchen. If he required anything, a maidservant got it for him. When his sister-in-law wanted to go for her bath, everyone was cleared out of the courtyard. Two maid-servants would carry bed sheets as curtains on either side of her when she walked to the bath. She would pull on her veil even when Rajendra Prasad's mother, aunt or sister entered her room. No maid-servant of Zeradei could go to her room. Except for once or twice as a boy, Rajendra Prasad had never seen her face. His wife followed the same practice in Zeradei, but after a long time, the rules were relaxed.

PLAY**THE ONE AND ONLY HOUDINI***Robert Lado*

Harry Houdini (March 24, 1874 - October 31, 1926) was an American stunt performer, noted for his sensational escape acts. The real name of Houdini is Ehrich Weiss. He was born in Appleton, Wisconsin, in 1874. His father was a poor priest. He went to work at an early age. At the same time, he became interested in magic. He became famous for his magic tricks. But his performance did not appear to be a trick. He had amazing control over his body. While working for a locksmith, he learnt how to open handcuffs with small picks. He also learnt about magic by reading about Robert-Houdini, the famous French magician. Finally, he decided to quit his job and became a professional magician under the name of Harry Houdini.

His wife Bessie is also a magician. After she married Houdini, they performed in many theatres. She dropped out after Houdini became famous for his escapes from handcuffs and jails throughout the country and in Europe and helped him. Once, after Houdini had been handcuffed to the bars in a jail cell, she kissed him good luck and passed a lock pick from her mouth to his. Several minutes later, Houdini surprised his jailers by walking into their office.

Houdini first attracted notice as "Harry Handcuff Houdini" on a tour of Europe, where he sensationally challenged different police forces to try to keep him locked up. Dr. Robert Lado gives an account of one of Houdini's escapes in this play. The scene of the play is set by the swimming pool at New York's Shelton Hotel and the time was August 5, 1926.

Houdini got inside an iron box and the cover was soldered. The box was airtight. There was a telephone and an alarm bell with batteries inside the box so that Houdini might call for help. The box was to be lowered underwater into the Swimming Pool. People gathered around the pool. Houdini could go without air for over an hour. The doctors checked his blood pressure and pulse rate and found both normal. They were worried because there would be enough oxygen inside the sealed box for an average man to take fifty breaths. But Houdini said that he knew how to breathe easily and save the oxygen. Doctors doubted that he would be able to live without air for more than fifteen minutes. They feared that he would pass out before he could signal for help. Houdini appeared wearing a black swimming suit. He was smiling. He seemed sure of himself. He thanked the spectators and said that a man could live only three minutes without air and he was going to prove it wrong. He entered the box. The iron cover was put in its place. The cover was sealed. The box was lowered into the pool. Joseph Rinn, the official timekeeper, started the clock. He was to call out the time every five minutes for the first hour. After that, if Houdini was still in the box, he would call out each minute. While the performance was going on, the reporter was narrating Houdini's feats.

Houdini's underwater box escapes are famous. In such a performance, he is handcuffed and chained and put in a wooden box which is shut with nails. After that the box is dropped underwater. Minutes later Houdini swims to the surface. Though he uses tricks in this act, he has lock picks and other special tools hidden on him or in the box. He has great body control. He can control his chest muscles also. Before he is bound into a straitjacket, he fills his chest with air. Later, when he relaxes, he can move around inside the jacket. Others have tried the same trick but failed. He could also make his stomach muscles almost as hard as steel to withstand the fists of big, strong men.

After thirty minutes of the performance, there was trouble. One of the swimmers standing on the box lost his balance. He fell into water. The other swimmers fell down too. The box had bobbed up above the water level. Collins called out to Houdini. Houdini responded. Though his voice sounded faint, Collins said that he was all right. Houdini has trained himself in controlling his breath. He learnt a lot about holding his breath while doing his underwater escapes. However, Houdini always trained long and hard before giving a show.

After forty five minutes people were worried about Houdini's well-being. Doctors seemed afraid. Dr. McConnell said that if he was awake in the box, he must be suffering from extreme exhaustion. As fifty minutes passed, some of reporters were rushing for the phones making their stories that Houdini was able to go without air for over an hour. As fifty-five minutes passed, a group of doctors approached James Collins, Houdini's assistant and asked him to pull Houdini out when the sixty minutes were up. But Collins did not agree. A doctor asked Collins to tell Houdini that he had passed an hour. Collins told Houdini that he had just passed an hour and the doctors were urging him to pull him out. Houdini told him to wait.

Rinn was calling out each minute. The Doctor exclaimed that Houdini was an amazing man. People were whispering to one another around the pool. When Houdini passed the hour mark, some of the crowd seemed to relax but Houdini was far from being safe. After one hour and thirteen minutes Collins had a call from Houdini. Houdini said that the box had got a leak, but there was no danger.

After one hour and thirty minutes Houdini called Collins to get him up. The box was raised above water and opened. Dr. McConnell checked Houdini's pulse and blood pressure and found them very low. But Houdini said that he felt a little dizzy which would pass after an hour of exercise. The Reporter congratulated Houdini and asked how he did the trick.

Houdini said that it was no trick. He just took a series of deep breaths before the lid was soldered. He made very few body movements inside the box and took short breaths. The Reporter exclaimed that Houdini was a fantastic man.

Unit - I

Comprehension Questions from PROSE

STANDING UP FOR YOURSELF

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

In 41, I was living alone in an empty flat in a quiet Moscow street ...

My parents were divorced and my father was somewhere in Kazakhstan with his new wife and their two children. I seldom received letters from him.

My mother was at the front. She had given up her work as a geologist to become a singer and was giving concerts for the troops.

My education was left to the street. The street taught me to swear, smoke, spit elegantly through my teeth, and to keep my fists at the ready - a habit which I have to this day.

The street taught me not to be afraid of anything or anyone - this is another habit I have kept.

I realized that what mattered in the struggle for life was to overcome my fear of those who were stronger.

Questions :

- (a) Why does the narrator have an unhappy childhood?
- (b) What was his relationship with his father?
- (c) How did his mother earn her living?
- (d) What were the two habits that remained with him all his life?
- (e) What lesson did the narrator learn from the street?

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

I went into training with parallel bars and weights. After every session, I would feel my muscles they were getting bigger, but slowly. Then I remembered something I had read in a book about a miraculous Japanese method of wrestling which gave an advantage to the weak over the strong. I exchanged a week's ration card for a textbook on ju-jitsu.

For three weeks, I stayed at home, practising with two other boys. Then I went out.

Red was sitting on the lawn in our yard, playing vingt-et-un with his lieutenants. He was absorbed in the game.

Fear was still deep in me, urging me to go back. But I went up to the players and kicked and scattered the cards.

He got up slowly. "You looking for more?" he asked menacingly.

As before, his hand dived into his pocket for the knuckle-duster. But I made a quick jabbing movement and Red, howling with pain, rolled on the ground. Bewildered, he got up and came at me swinging his head furiously from side to side like a maddened bull.

I caught his wrist and squeezed slowly, as I had read in the book, until the knuckle-duster dropped from his limp fingers. Nursing his hand, Red fell down again. He was sobbing and smearing the tears over his pock-marked face with his grubby fist.

Questions :

- (a) How did the narrator train himself to grow stronger ?
- (b) What is ju-jitsu ?
- (c) How did he get a textbook on ju-jitsu ?
- (d) Where did the final encounter take place ? What was Red doing then ?
- (e) How did the narrator defeat Red ?

STANDING UP FOR YOURSELF

3. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Khairi made the entire forest where she lived famous. She was not a bandit queen but Khairi, the tigress of Jashipur. It was exactly 25 years ago when I spent two days and two nights with Khairi and the menagerie of Saroj and Nihar, I had read a small news item in The Statesman about the latest exploits of a domesticated tigress in the Similipal forests of Odisha.

Suddenly, it struck me that this was happening in my own State. I thought, "why not attempt to experience it myself?" I spoke to N.S. Ayyangar, a senior journalist in Berhampur, and a few other elders. I was told that Khairi was under the care of a rather gruff and tough man called Saroj Raj Chaudhury who brooked no nonsense and suffered no fools.

I got his address and wrote asking if I could visit him. For good measure, I referred to a few itinerant articles I had written for Indian magazines. It was a shot in the dark and I did not

really expect to hear from him. But, to my utter delight, I got a letter within a week inviting me to Khairi-Jashipur, giving precise instructions about how to reach there. Mr. Chaudhury also asked me to let him know in advance how and when I was reaching. I gave him a date and said I would be taking a bus from Bhubaneswar on a particular night.

Questions:

- (a) Who was Khairi ?
- (b) How did the writer come to know about Khairi first ?
- (c) Who was the foster father of Khairi ?
- (d) What did the writer learn about Saroj Raj Chaudhury as a person ?
- (e) How did the writer meet Mr. Chaudhury ?

4. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Here is the first story that emerged from this very unusual man between sips of coffee: "As you will see, I have different species of wild animals in this house. They all came in at different stages of their lives. I have debunked the theory that they cannot co-exist unless they are together from infancy. One thing I wanted to experiment with was the reaction of a young tiger to a snake. One day, when Khairi was much younger, we found a baby krait in the house. As you know, krait is one of the most poisonous snakes. I was noting Khairi's reaction to its presence. Khairi was curious to know more about this strange new creature. Every time the krait got too close to Khairi, I would pull it back by its tail. This went on for some time. At some point, I must have been a little unmindful. It turned round and bit me. I immediately tied a tourniquet above that and got the poison out. I saw the doctor as soon as possible. Luckily it was a baby. Still, some of the poison got into my blood stream and as a result, I am now a permanent patient of hypo-glycaemia."

Questions:

- (a) What theory did Mr. Chaudhury prove wrong? How did he prove it ?
- (b) What was the first story about ?
- (c) Why did Mr. Chaudhury allow Khairi to come near a krait ?
- (d) What was Khairi's reaction to the presence of the krait ?
- (e) How did the experiment affect him ?

5. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

By the time he finished this astonishing story, Jambu took a fancy to me and climbed behind to give me his bear hug. A stern 'no' from Saroj was enough to dissuade him from this expression of fondness. As the day progressed, between our conversations and the intermittent crackle on the VHF wireless set by which he was giving instructions to his men in the forests, I got to know a veritable joint family that was living inside the compound - a mongoose, a pangolin, wild cat twins, a country dog and a blind Hyena. Each had a name.

Questions

- (a) What did the bear try to do with the writer ?
- (b) What prevented the bear from doing so ?
- (c) How did Mr. Chaudhury give instructions to his men in the forests ?
- (d) Who were the pet animals of Mr. Chaudhury ?
- (e) What was his relationship with different animals ?

6. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Khairi's story started on October 5, 1974 when 12 Kharia tribals of Similipal brought a two-month old tiger cub to Saroj Raj Chaudhury, an officer of the Indian Forest Service. Saroj noticed that it was a female - famished and confused. His first experience of what was to become his passion in life was angry snarls and scratching claws. But, the veteran forester and instinctive lover of wildlife knew how to handle a hungry, angry cub. He imitated the sounds of a mother-tigress. 'Within minutes, her confidence was firmly anchored in the fostering human,' is how he recalled those first few minutes between the legends.

Early next morning, Saroj started for his inspection of the Tiger Reserve area. I tagged along in the jeep that snaked through narrow road in the woods amidst lush foliage. "My mother gave me a gun for my eighth birthday. As a young man, I shot wildlife with abandon. But soon, I realised that there is greater happiness in conserving these beautiful animals that do no wanton harm to man" is one of the things he told me about his life during that long travel.

Questions

- (a) How and when did Mr. Chaudhury come across Khairi ?
- (b) In what condition did he find it ?
- (c) How did he manage the hungry and confused cub ?
- (d) How did he treat wild life in his young age ?
- (e) What did say about his change of attitude towards wild life to the author ?

THE GOLDEN TOUCH

7. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Long ago, there lived a very rich man called Midas. Besides being rich, he was a king, and he had a little daughter called Marygold.

King Midas loved gold more than anything else in the world. He liked being a king, chiefly because he loved his golden crown. He loved his daughter dearly too, and the more he loved her, the more gold he wanted for her sake.

When King Midas saw the golden light of the sun at evening, he wished it could turn everything into real gold. When Marygold came to him with a bunch of sweet yellow flowers, he would say, "If they were as golden as they look, they would be worth picking!" Even the roses in his garden did not please him any more - the largest and sweetest and most beautiful roses ever seen - because they were not made of gold. And although the king was very fond of music in his youth, the only music he loved now was the sound of gold coins, one against another.

At last, King Midas could not bear to touch anything that was not gold. He used to go down to a secret room under his palace where he kept his precious store. He would let himself in and count his gold pieces. He would hold the bars of gold, and admire his gold cups and plates, until he could hardly bear to leave them.

Now in those days a great many wonderful things used to happen just as they do today. One morning King Midas was in his treasure-room when he noticed that the sun was shining into the room more brightly than usual. Not only that, but a stranger stood there, smiling at him in the light of the sunbeam.

Questions:

- (a) Who was Midas? Why did he want more gold ?
- (b) What did he wish when saw the golden light of the evening sun ?
- (c) Why didn't he like the roses of his garden ?
- (d) How did he spend his time in his 'treasure-room' ?
- (e) Where and how did he see the stranger ?

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

Next morning, King Midas awoke before the dawn. He looked eagerly to see if his bed had been turned into gold. But no; it was exactly as it had been before. He lay, very disappointed, looking around his room.

Suddenly, the earliest sunbeam of the rising sun shone through the window and up to the ceiling above. It seemed to reflect its golden light towards him. Looking at the sheet on his bed, Midas was astonished to find that it had become cloth of gold. The Golden Touch had truly come to him, with the first sunbeam.

King Midas got out of bed in excitement. He touched one of the legs of the bed as he did so - and it immediately became a golden pillar. He pulled the curtain at the window, and at once it became golden, too. He put on his clothes, and found himself dressed in golden cloth.

He took up his spectacles and put them on - and he found he could see nothing at all. The glasses had turned into gold and he could not see through them. He took them off again.

'Never mind', he thought to himself. 'The Golden Touch is worth more than a pair of spectacles, and Marygold will be able to read to me'.

King Midas went downstairs and into the garden. He noticed that even the brass handle of the door became gold as soon as he turned it. Then he went among the rose-trees that had always been his pride and joy in the past.

When he went in to breakfast that morning, he felt more hungry than usual. While he was waiting for his eggs to be ready, little Marygold came in crying bitterly.

'Look, father!' she cried, holding out a golden rose. 'I went to pick you some rose and they are yellow and hard, and their sweet scent is gone'.

'Never mind, my dear', said her father. 'They are worth much more like that. Sit down and eat your breakfast'.

Questions:

- (a) When did the king discover that his desire for the golden touch had been fulfilled?
- (b) What did King Midas do in his first excitement? What was the result?
- (c) Why was the king not sad when his spectacles turned into gold?
- (d) What was Marygold's complaint about the roses?
- (e) How did the king console his daughter?

9. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The stranger looked seriously at King Midas.

'You are wiser than you were', he said. 'Your heart is still flesh and blood. You know truly that the common things of life, which are within everyone's reach, are more valuable than riches. Tell me, do you want to keep the Golden Touch?'

'No, it is hateful to me now', said Midas, passionately. A fly settled on the king's nose and immediately fell to the floor, a small scrap of gold. Midas shuddered.

'Then go down to the end of your garden', said the stranger, 'and wash yourself in the water of the river there. Then bring some of the same water and sprinkle it over anything that you wish to change back again. If you do this, truly and sincerely, you can set right again the results of your greed of gold'.

King Midas bowed his head. When he looked up again, the stranger had vanished.

The king ran at once to the river. Without waiting to take off his clothes, he dived in. In the coolness of the water, he felt at once that a weight had been lifted from his heart and body.

He came out of the river. He was free of the Golden Touch! He put out his hand and touched a wild rose on the river's bank, and he found with thankfulness that it remained the same sweet flower. Taking up a water pot, he quickly filled it with river water and took it back to the palace.

I expect the servants thought it very strange to see their royal master carrying a water pot; but that water was more precious to Midas than an ocean of gold.

The king went straight to the golden figure of little Marygold. As he sprinkled the water on her, the rosy colour came back to her cheeks. She began to sneeze and shake the water from her golden hair.

'Oh, father! See how wet I am - and my dress was clean this morning!' she said.

Questions:

- (a) 'You are wiser than you were' - why did the stranger say so ?
- (b) Why did Midas shudder ?
- (c) What did the stranger advise the king to get rid of the golden touch ?
- (d) How did the king get back his daughter ?
- (e) Is the story a tragic or comic one? Give your reasons.

IN LONDON IN MINUS FOURS**10. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:**

Gandhi sailed from Bombay on the S.S. Rajputana at noon on August 29, 1931, accompanied by his youngest son, Devadas, his chief secretary, Mahadev Desai, who, he said, "out-Boswelled Boswell," Miss Slade, Pyarelal Nayyar, an aide, G.D. Birla, the textile millionaire, Pandit Malaviya, and Mrs. Naidu. Gandhi was proceeding as sole delegate of Congress to the Second Round Table Conference in London. No other delegates were necessary since he spoke for the organization and for a considerable segment of vocal India.

In London from September 12th to December 5th, he stayed, most of the time, at Kingsley Hall, an East Settlement House, as guest of Muriel Lester, who had visited him in 1926. Mornings he took walks through the nearby slum areas, and men and women on the way to work would smile at him and he engaged them in conversation and later came to their homes. Children called him "Uncle Gandhi" and sidled up to him and held his hand. One mischief-loving youngster called out, "Hey, Gandhi, where's your trousers"? The Mahatma had a good laugh.

Questions:

- (a) How and when did Gandhi start his journey to England ?
- (b) Who accompanied Gandhi to England ?
- (c) Why was Gandhi nominated as sole delegate of Congress to the Second Round Table Conference ?
- (d) Where did Gandhi stay in London ?
- (e) How did he spend his mornings in London ?

11. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Everywhere he made friends by his charm, frankness, humanity, and accessibility. He even walked into the lion's den in Lancashire where his agitation for khadi and against foreign cloth had caused painful unemployment. At a meeting of the textile millworkers, one man said, "I am one of the unemployed, but if I was in India I would say the same thing that Mr. Gandhi is saying." A delightful photograph taken outside the Greenfield Mill at Darwen shows Gandhi wrapped in white homespun from neck to knee, for it was cold, and squeezed in among cheering, applauding women, one of whom, to his embarrassment, is holding his hand. He made friends even among those he hurt.

"I found that my work lies outside the Conference," he told a London audience. "This is the real Round Table Conference... The seed which is being sown now may result in softening the British spirit and in preventing the brutalization of human beings."

Mahadev Desai's diaries show that the Mahatma often got to bed at 2A.M., awoke at 3.45 A.M. for prayers, wrote letters and read papers, rested again from 5 to 6, and had no respite from then till the next morning at 1 or 2 A.M. Small wonder that he occasionally slept at sessions of the Conference. He did not give it his best.

Questions:

- (a) Which qualities in Gandhi turned his opponents to friends?
- (b) Why did Gandhi go to Lancashire?
- (c) How did Gandhi look in his photograph taken outside the Greenfield Mill at Darwen?
- (d) What was Gandhi's work in London outside the Round Table Conference?
- (e) What was Gandhi's routine in London?

THE CANCER FIGHT FROM HIROSHIMA TO HOUSTON

12. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Today, Dr. Komaki has learned how to apply radiation creatively and no longer fears it; instead, as clinical section chief and Program Director of Thoracic Radiation Oncology at The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, she uses it in increasingly sophisticated ways to fight cancer. She is one of the world's leading researchers and advocates of proton radiation beam therapy, an emerging treatment that many oncologists consider the safest and most effective available. And according to Komaki, her work is much better done in the context of a university program than at private institutions.

"Our patients, including all of our proton patients, are treated under clinical trials," which monitor results on large numbers of patients, she points out. "It's difficult to treat patients on trials at private hospitals or clinics. They don't have enough manpower, and they don't have review boards that can check on compliance of eligibility and maintain strict quality control of treatment. This means patients get better care here." Recently awarded the Juan A. del Regato Foundation Gold Medal for best educator and teacher, the higher education setting also allows Dr. Komaki to share her knowledge with future innovators. "I try always to educate younger people - students and trainees, as well as patients - to live healthy lives and achieve their goal to help others."

Questions:

- (a) Where does Komaki work ? In what capacity does she work ?
- (b) How do oncologists consider proton radiation beam therapy ?
- (c) Why is it difficult to treat cancer patients at private hospitals or clinics ?
- (d) Which award did Komaki received recently ?
- (e) What is her mission in life ?

13. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

When she entered medical school in Hiroshima, Komaki was taught that surgery was the only viable cancer cure. But in the 1970s - while doing her externship, internship, residency and fellowship in Milwaukee - she began learning "how radiation could cure people, and that gave it a different meaning to me than just the atomic bomb," she says. She came to view localized radiation treatment as less harmful than chemotherapy, and realized that it couldn't be equated at all with the scattered, uncontrolled radiation to the whole body that comes with exposure to an atomic bomb. In 1985, she and Cox went to Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York to work with Dr. Eric Hall, then a leading international authority on the effects of the atomic bomb on humans. In 1988, she began putting her years of research to work at UT M. D. Anderson.

Though protons were discovered by Ernest Rutherford in 1919, proton therapy didn't commence until 1954, at Berkeley nuclear physics labs. The Harvard Cyclotron Laboratory partnered with Massachusetts General Hospital to begin treating cancer patients in 1961. But the necessary technology is so expensive that treatment remained confined to physics research labs until 1990. That's when the Proton Treatment Center opened at Loma Linda University Medical Center in southern California to offer the first hospital-based program.

Questions:

- (a) What did Komaki's learn about treating cancer at the medical school in Hiroshima ?
- (b) What did she learn about cancer cure in Milwaukee ?
- (c) What kind of treatment was less harmful than chemotherapy ?
- (d) Who discovered protons ?
- (e) Where did the Proton Treatment Center open in 1990 ?

Unit - I

ANSWER KEYS (PROSE)**STANDING UP FOR YOURSELF**

1.
 - a) ... because he was separated from his parents
 - b) ... father never cared for him ... seldom wrote letters to him
 - c) ... by giving concerts to the soldiers
 - d) ... to keep his fists at the ready ... not to be afraid of anything or anyone
 - e) ... what matters in the struggle for life is to overcome fear of those who are stronger
2.
 - (a) ... with parallel bars and weights
 - (b) ... a Japanese method of wrestling which gave the weak an advantage over the strong
 - (c) ... exchanged a week's ration card for it
 - (d) ... on the lawn in their yard ... Red was playing at cards with his mates
 - (e) ... before Red could pull out his pocket for the knuckle-duster he punched Red ... Red rolled on the ground howling with pain ... he got up and came at the narrator furiously ... the narrator caught his wrist and squeezed it slowly ... the knuckle-duster dropped from his limp fingers ... Red fell down again sobbing
3.
 - (a) ... a domesticated tigress in the menagerie of Nihar and Saroj Raj Choudhury
 - (b) ... 25 years ago he spent two days and two nights with Khairi and the menagerie of Saroj and Nihar
 - (c) ... Saroj Raj Choudhury
 - (d) ... a gruff and tough man who brooked no nonsense and suffered no fools
 - (e) ... the writer got his address from friends and wrote to him ... on his direction the writer reached Mr. Chaudhury
4.
 - (a) ... wild animals cannot co-exist unless they are together from infancy ... he had put them together in his house bringing them in at different stages of their lives
 - (b) ... Khairi meeting a poisonous krait
 - (c) ... because he wanted to experiment with the reaction of Khairi to a snake
 - (d) ... Khairi was curious about the krait
 - (e) ... the snake bit him ... he suffered from hypo-glycaemia

THE LEGEND BEHIND A LEGEND

5. (a) ... tried to give him a hug
(b) ... A stern 'no' from Mr. Chaudhury
(c) ... by his VHF wireless set
(d) ... a bear, a mongoose, a pangolin, wild cat twins, a country dog and a blind Hyena besides Khairi
(e) ... the animals belong to his family... he gave each pet a name
6. (a) ... on October 5, 1974, 12 Kharia tribals of Similipal brought a two-month old Khairi to him
(b) ... very hungry and disturbed and snarling angrily and scratching with claws
(c) ... imitated the sounds of a mother-tigress and tamed her
(d) ... shot wildlife recklessly
(e) ... he realised that there is greater happiness in conserving beautiful wild animals that do no wanton harm to man

THE GOLDEN TOUCH

7. (a) ... a rich king ... loved gold more than anything else in the world ... he loved his little daughter Marygold dearly ... he wanted more gold for her
(b) ... he wished the golden light of the sun to turn everything it touched into real gold
(c) ... because they were not made of gold ... even the largest and sweetest and most beautiful roses in his garden did not please him
(d) ... by counting his gold pieces ... holding the bars of gold, ... admiring his gold cups and plates
(e) ... in his treasure-room ... the stranger was standing there smiling at him in the light of the sunbeam
8. (a) ... when the earliest sunbeam of the rising sun shone through the window and up to the ceiling of the palace ... the sheet on his bed became cloth of gold
(b) ... touched one of the legs of the bed ... pulled the curtain at the window ... put on his clothes ... all these changed into gold
(c) ... he thought that the Golden Touch was worth more than a pair of spectacles ... consoled himself that Marygold would read to him
(d) ... the roses were yellow and hard, and their sweet scent was gone
(e) ... they are worth much more than the ordinary roses

9. (a) ... because the stranger felt that King Midas truly knew that the common things of life are more valuable than riches
- (b) ... because he was terrified to see that a fly that sat on his nose turned into a scrap of gold
- (c) ... to wash himself in the water of the river at the end of his garden and sprinkle some water over anything that he wished to change back to life again
- (d) ... he sprinkled the water of the river on the golden figure of little Marygold and brought her back to life
- (e) ... a comic one ... the king got back what he really loved

IN LONDON IN MINUS FOURS

10. (a) ... sailed from Bombay on the S.S. Rajputana at noon on August 29, 1931
- (b) ... his youngest son Devadas, his chief secretary Mahadev Desai, Miss Slade, Pyarelal Nanyar, an aide, the textile millionaire G.D. Birla, Pandit Malaviya, and Mrs. Naidu.
- (c) ... because he spoke for Congress and for a considerable segment of vocal India
- (d) ... he stayed, most of the time at Kingsley Hall, an East Settlement House, as guest of Muriel Lester from 12 September to 5 December
- (e) ... took walks through the nearby slum areas ... he engaged men and women on their way to work in conversation
11. (a) ... his charm, frankness, humanity, and accessibility
- (b) ... his agitation for khadi and against foreign cloth had caused unemployment in Lancashire ... so he visited the textile millworkers in Lancashire to win their hearts
- (c) ... Gandhi was wrapped in a white homespun cloth from neck to knee moving among cheering, applauding women
- (d) ... to talk to important and common people outside the Conference ... to sow the seeds of good will to soften the British spirit and in preventing the brutalization of human beings in India
- (e) ... Mahatma awoke at 3.45 A.M. for prayers, wrote letters and read papers, rested again from 5 to 6, and remains busy till 1 or 2 A.M.

**THE CANCER FIGHT,
FROM HIROSHIMA TO HOUSTON**

12. (a) ... at the University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston ... as clinical section chief and Program Director of Thoracic Radiation Oncology
- (b) ... the safest and most effective treatment for cancer available
- (c) ... private hospitals or clinics don't have enough manpower ... don't have review boards that can check on compliance of eligibility and maintain strict quality control of treatment
- (d) ... Juan A. del Regato Foundation Gold Medal for best educator and teacher
- (e) ... to educate younger students, trainees and patients to live healthy lives and achieve their goal to help others
13. (a) ... surgery was the only viable cancer cure.
- (b) ... radiation could cure people from cancer
- (c) ... localized radiation treatment
- (d) ... Ernest Rutherford discovered protons in 1919
- (e) ... at Loma Linda University Medical Center in southern California

Unit - II

Comprehension Questions from POETRY

STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING

1. Read the extract from the text and answer the questions that follow:

Whose woods these are I think I know.

His house is in the village though;

He will not see me stopping here

To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer

To stop without a farm house near

Between the woods and frozen lake

The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake

To ask if there is some mistake.

The only other sound's the sweep

Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep.

But I have promises to keep,

And miles to go before I sleep,

And miles to go before I sleep.

Questions :

- Where does the horseman stop ?
- Why does he stop ?
- "He will not see me stopping here" - what does this expression mean ?
- Why does the horse give his harness bells a shake ?
- What is 'the only other sound' that fills the atmosphere ?

OFT, IN THE STILLY NIGHT

2. Read the following extract from the text and answer the questions that follow:

Oft, in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me;
The smiles, the tears,
Of boyhood's years,
The words of love then spoken;
The eyes that shone,
Now dimm'd and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken!

Thus, in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain hath bound me,
Sad memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

Questions :

- (a) When do the past memories occur to the poet ?
- (b) What does "light of other days" mean ?
- (c) What kinds of memories occur to the poet ?
- (d) Which expression means fond memories of the poet ?
- (e) "The eyes that shone,/ Now dimm'd and gone," What does this expression mean?

3. Read the following extract from the text and answer the questions that follow:

When I remember all
The friends, so link'd together,
I've seen around me fall,
Like leaves in wintry weather;
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet-hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed!

Thus, in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

Questions :

- (a) Explain, "The friends so linked together I've seen around me fall".
- (b) How does the poet express the death of his friends?
- (c) How does the poet feel in the absence of his friends?
- (d) Why does he feel like one who treads alone?
- (e) When do sad memories come to the poet?

THE INCHCAPE ROCK

4. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:

No stir in the air, no stir in the sea,
The ship was still as she could be,
Her sails from heaven received no motion,
Her keel was steady in the ocean.

Without either sign or sound of their shock
The waves flowed over the Inchcape Rock;
So little they rose, so little they fell,
They did not move the Inchcape Bell.

The Abbot of Aberbrothok
Had placed that bell on the Inchcape Rock;
On a buoy in the storm it floated and swung,
And over the waves its warning rung.

When the Rock was hid by the surge's swell,
The mariners heard the warning bell;
And then they knew the perilous Rock,
And blessed the Abbot of Aberbrothok.

Questions :

- (a) How does the poet describe the Inchcape Rock ?
- (b) Was the Inchcape Rock dangerous ? Give your reasons.
- (c) Why did the Abbot place a bell on the Inchcape Rock ?
- (d) When did the Inchcape bell ring ?
- (e) Why did mariners bless the Abbot ?

5. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow :

Sir Ralph the Rover sailed away,
He scoured the seas for many a day;
And now grown rich with plundered store
He steers his course for Scotland's shore.

So thick a haze o'erspreads the sky
They cannot see the sun on high;
The wind hath blown gale all day,
At evening it hath died away

On the deck the Rover takes his stand.
So dark it is they see no land.
Quoth Sir Ralph, 'It will be lighter soon,
For there is the dawn of the rising moon.'

'Canst hear', said one 'the breakers roar?
For methinks we should be near the shore'
'Now where we are I cannot tell,
But I wish I could hear the Inchape Bell'.

Questions :

- (a) Why couldn't they hear any sound ?
- (b) What did the ship strike ?
- (c) How did Sir Ralph react when his ship was sinking ?
- (d) What dreadful sound did the Rover seem to hear?
- (e) What did he imagine when he heard the dreadful sound ?

FISHING

6. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:

They hear no sound; the swell is strong;
Though the wind hath fallen they drift along,
Till the vessel strikes with a shivering shock -
'Oh Christ! it is the Inchcape Rock'.

Sir Ralph the Rover tore his hair,
He cursed himself in his despair;
The waves rush in on every side;
The ship is sinking beneath the tide.

But even in his dying fear
One dreadful sound could the Rover hear,
A sound as if with the Inchcape Bell
The Devil below was ringing his knell.

Questions :

- (a) Why couldn't they hear any sound ?
- (b) What did the ship strike ?
- (c) How did Sir Ralph react when his ship was sinking ?
- (d) What dreadful sound did the Rover seem to hear ?
- (e) What did he imagine when he heard the dreadful sound ?

7. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow :

And lo, the float sank, rose again
And popped its head to tell me then
"This is just the time, you man,
To catch a fish if you can."

Without delay I pulled the string
And what a catch did it bring!
A one-foot fish, bright and fair
That wriggled and wriggled in the air.

At this my joy knew no bound
I ran excited round and round,
But with a gasping mouth and wistful look
It seemed to say, "Please unhook
Me and let me go again
To my home, my watery den."

I did think of my three hours' labour
And the spicy fish-fry flavour
Back home some mocking face would stare
For nothing, however, I did care.

As the sun was sinking behind the hill
A strange feeling my heart did fill
In the evening's crimson glow
With greater joy, I let it go.

Questions :

- (a) How did the angler know the right time to catch the fish?
- (b) What was the fish like?
- (c) What did the fish seem to tell the angler?
- (d) When did the angler hook the fish?
- (e) What did the angler do with the fish?

TO MY TRUE FRIEND

8. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow :

There were times when we didn't see eye to eye
And there were days when both of us cried.
But even so we made it through:
Our friendship hasn't yet died.

Circumstances have pulled us apart,
We are separated by many miles.
Truly, the only thing that keeps me going
Is my treasured memory of your smile.

This friendship we share
Is so precious to me,
I hope it grows and flourishes
And lasts unto infinity.

You are so extra-special to me
And so this to you I really must tell:
You are my one true friend,
My Guardian Angel.

Our friendship is one-in-a-million
So let's hold on to it and each other.
We cannot let this chance of pure bliss fly away
For there will never be another.
I love you.
I will always love you.

Questions :

- (a) What adverse moment has their friendship pass through ?
- (b) What keeps the poet going though they are not together ?
- (c) How does the poet value her friendship ?
- (d) Why does she call her friend extra-special ?
- (e) What is the poet's final wish ?

Unit - II**ANSWER KEYS (POETRY)****STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING**

1. (a) ...by some lonely woods beside a frozen lake, away from any farmhouse
(b) ... to enjoy the snowfall in the woods
(c) ... The owner of the woods will not see the rider since he is away in his village
(d) ... perhaps it was impatient ... perhaps it could not understand his master's intentions of stopping at a lonely place in the snowy evening
(e) ... soft wind along with falling snow flakes sweeping the woods

OFT, IN THE STILLY NIGHT

2. (a) ... sometimes in the stillness of the night ... before the poet falls asleep
(b) ... memory of boyhood years
(c) ... both sweet and sad symbolized by the smiles and tears boyhood years
(d) ..." The smiles of boyhood's years/the words of love"
(e) ... the friends of boyhood years have been dead
3. (a) ... poet has seen his close friends dropped down dead
(b) ... friends dropped down dead like leaves falling off the trees in winter
(c) ... lonely and sad like a person wandering in a deserted dark banquet-hall
(d) ... because all his loved ones are either gone or dead
(e) ... in the stillness of the night before he is lost in deep sleep

THE INCHCAPE ROCK

4. (a) ... was slightly below the water of the sea ... when the sea was calm, waves passed gently over the Rock ... when the sea was rough, it remained buried under the waves
(b) ... yes ... ships were wrecked on it when the sea was rough and it lay buried under the waves
(c) ... to warn the mariners about the presence of the Inchcape Rock
(d) ... during a storm when the sea was rough
(e) ... because he placed the Inchcape Bell to warn the mariners about the presence of the hidden rock

5. (a) ... by plundering the ships in the high seas
(b) ... because the sky was covered with thick haze
(c) ... the evening was very dark
(d) ... because he thought that he could hear waves breaking on the sea shore
(e) ... ringing of the Inchape Bell
6. (a) ... because there was a strong tide
(b) ... the ship struck with the Inchape Rock with a shivering shock
(c) ... tore his hair in despair and cursed himself
(d) ... the ringing of the Inchape Bell
(e) ... as if the Devil was ringing his death knell with the Inchape Bell in hell

FISHING

7. (a) ... when the float sank and rose again and popped its head above water
(b) ... fish was one-foot long with bright and fair scales
(c) ... unhook it and let it go to its den under water
(d) ... when the sun was setting
(e) ... let it go into water

TO MY TRUE FRIEND

8. (a) ... some hostile moments when they didn't see eye to eye with each other ... some sad moments when both of them cried
(b) ... the smiles of the friend the poet has treasured in the memory
(c) ... their friendship is precious and
(d) ... because she is her true friend and her Guardian Angel
(e) ... that she should enjoy the pure bliss of friendship forever

Unit - III

Comprehension Questions from STORY

THREE QUESTIONS

1. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words :

It once occurred to a certain king, that if he always knew the right time to begin everything; if he knew who were the right people to listen to, and whom to avoid; and, above all, if he always knew what was the most important thing to do, he would never fail in anything he might undertake.

And this thought having occurred to him, he had it proclaimed throughout his kingdom that he would give a great reward to anyone who would teach him what was the right time for every action, and who were the most necessary people, and how he might know what was the most important thing to do.

And learned men came to the King, but they all answered his questions differently.

In reply to the first question, some said that to know the right time for every action, one must draw up in advance, a table of days, months and years, and must live strictly according to it. Only thus, said they, could everything be done at its proper time. Others declared that it was impossible to decide beforehand the right time for every action; but that, not letting oneself be absorbed in idle pastimes, one should always attend to all that was going on, and then do what was most needful. Others, again, said that however attentive the King might be to what was going on, it was impossible for one man to decide correctly the right time for every action, but that he should have a Council of wise men, who would help him to fix the proper time for everything.

But then again others said there were some things which could not wait to be laid before a Council, but about which one had at once to decide whether to undertake them or not. But in order to decide that, one must know beforehand what was going to happen. It is only magicians who know that; and, therefore, in order to know the right time for every action, one must consult magicians.

Equally various were the answers to the second question. Some said, the people the King most needed were his councillors; others, the priests; others, the doctors; while some said the warriors were the most necessary.

To the third question, as to what was the most important occupation: some replied that the most important thing in the world was science. Others said it was skill in warfare; and others, again, that it was religious worship.

All the answers being different, the King agreed with none of them, and gave the reward to none. But still wishing to find the right answers to his questions, he decided to consult a hermit, widely renowned for his wisdom.

Questions :

- (a) What were the three questions that occurred to the king? What did he do to get the answers to his questions ?
- (b) What answers did the wise men give to the King's questions ?

AFTER TWENTY YEARS**2. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:**

The policeman on the beat moved up the avenue impressively. The impressiveness was habitual and not for show, for spectators were few. The time was barely 10 o'clock at night, but chilly gusts of wind with a taste of rain in them had well nigh de-peopled the streets.

Trying doors as he went, twirling his club with many intricate and artful movements, turning now and then to cast his watchful eye adown the pacific thoroughfare, the officer, with his stalwart form and slight swagger, made a fine picture of a guardian of the peace. The vicinity was one that kept early hours. Now and then you might see the lights of a cigar store or of an all-night lunch counter; but the majority of the doors belonged to business places that had long since been closed.

When about midway of a certain block the policeman suddenly slowed his walk. In the doorway of a darkened hardware store a man leaned, with an unlighted cigar in his mouth. As the policeman walked up to him the man spoke up quickly.

"It's all right, officer," he said, reassuringly. "I'm just waiting for a friend. It's an appointment made twenty years ago. Sounds a little funny to you, doesn't it? Well, I'll explain if you'd like to make certain it's all straight. About that long ago there used to be a restaurant where this store stands-'Big Joe' Brady's restaurant."

"Until five years ago," said the policeman. "It was torn down then."

The man in the doorway struck a match and lit his cigar. The light showed a pale, square-jawed face with keen eyes, and a little white scar near his right eyebrow. His scarf pin was a large diamond, oddly set.

Questions :

- (a) How did the policeman perform his duties?
- (b) Describe the meeting of the stranger with the policeman.

3. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words :

"Twenty years ago to-night," said the man, "I dined here at 'Big Joe' Brady's with Jimmy Wells, my best chum, and the finest chap in the world. He and I were raised here in New York, just like two brothers, together. I was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty. The next morning I was to start for the West to make my fortune. You couldn't have dragged Jimmy out of New York; he thought it was the only place on earth. Well, we agreed that night that we would meet here again exactly twenty years from that date and time, no matter what our conditions might be or from what distance we might have to come. We figured that in twenty years each of us ought to have our destiny worked out and our fortunes made, whatever they were going to be."

"It sounds pretty interesting," said the policeman. "Rather a long time between meets, though, it seems to me. Haven't you heard from your friend since you left?"

"Well, yes, for a time we corresponded," said the other. "But after a year or two we lost track of each other. You see, the West is a pretty big proposition, and I kept hustling around over it pretty lively. But I know Jimmy will meet me here if he's alive, for he always was the truest, staunchest old chap in the world. He'll never forget. I came a thousand miles to stand in this door to-night, and it's worth it if my old partner turns up."

The waiting man pulled out a handsome watch, the lids of it set with small diamonds.

"Three minutes to ten," he announced. "It was exactly ten o'clock when we parted here at the restaurant door."

"Did pretty well out West, didn't you?" asked the policeman.

"You bet! I hope Jimmy has done half as well. He was a kind of plodder, though, good fellow as he was. I've had to compete with some of the sharpest wits going to get my pile. A man gets in a groove in New York. It takes the West to put a razor-edge on him."

The policeman twirled his club and took a step or two.

"I'll be on my way. Hope your friend comes around all right. Going to call time on him sharp?"

"I should say not!" said the other. "I'll give him half an hour at least. If Jimmy is alive on earth he'll be here by that time. So long, officer."

"Good-night, sir," said the policeman, passing on along his beat, trying doors as he went.

Questions :

- (a) What was the appointment made between two friends twenty years before ?
- (b) What information about the friends do you gather from their conversation ?

4. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

At the corner stood a drug store, brilliant with electric lights. When they came into this glare each of them turned simultaneously to gaze upon the other's face.

The man from the West stopped suddenly and released his arm.

"You're not Jimmy Wells," he snapped. "Twenty years is a long time, but not long enough to change a man's nose from a Roman to a pug."

"It sometimes changes a good man into a bad one," said the tall man. "You've been under arrest for ten minutes, 'Silky' Bob. Chicago thinks you may have dropped over our way and wires us she wants to have a chat with you. Going quietly, are you? That's sensible. Now, before we go on to the station here's a note I was asked to hand you. You may read it here at the window. It's from Patrolman Wells."

The man from the West unfolded the little piece of paper handed him. His hand was steady when he began to read, but it trembled a little by the time he had finished. The note was rather short.

Bob: I was at the appointed place on time. When you struck the match to light your cigar I saw it was the face of the man wanted in Chicago. Somehow I couldn't do it myself, so I went around and got a plain clothes man to do the job.

Questions :

- (a) When did Bob realise that the tall man he had met was not Jimmy Wells?
- (b) What information did Bob get from the note ?

THE OPEN WINDOW

5. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

"Out through that window, three years ago to a day, her husband and her two young brothers went off for their day's shooting. They never came back. In crossing the moor to their favorite snipe-shooting ground they were all three engulfed in a treacherous piece of bog. It had been that dreadful wet summer, you know, and places that were safe in other years gave way suddenly without warning. Their bodies were never recovered. That was the dreadful part of it." Here the child's voice lost its self-possessed note and became falteringly human.

"Poor aunt always thinks that they will come back someday, they and the little brown spaniel that was lost with them, and walk in at that window just as they used to do. That is why the window is kept open every evening till it is quite dusk. Poor dear aunt, she has often told me how they went out, her husband with his white waterproof coat over his arm, and Ronnie, her youngest brother, singing 'Bertie, why do you bound?' as he always did to tease her, because she said it got on her nerves. Do you know, sometimes on still, quiet evenings like this, I almost get a creepy feeling that they will all walk in through that window-"

Questions :

- (a) What tragedy occurred in Sappleton family ?
- (b) Why did poor aunt keep the window open ?

6. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words :

"I hope Vera has been amusing you?" she said.

"She has been very interesting," said Framton.

"I hope you don't mind the open window," said Mrs. Sappleton briskly; "my husband and brothers will be home directly from shooting, and they always come in this way. They've been out for snipe in the marshes today, so they'll make a fine mess over my poor carpets. So like you men folk, isn't it?"

She rattled on cheerfully about the shooting and the scarcity of birds, and the prospects for duck in the winter. To Framton it was all purely horrible. He made a desperate but only partially successful effort to turn the talk on to a less ghastly topic, he was conscious that his hostess was giving him only a fragment of her attention, and her eyes were constantly straying past him to the open window and the lawn beyond. It was certainly an unfortunate coincidence that he should have paid his visit on this tragic anniversary.

Questions :

- (a) What did Mrs. Sappleton say about her husband and brothers to Mr. Nuttel?
- (b) How did Mr. Nuttel react to her?

7. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

Framton shivered slightly and turned towards the niece with a look intended to convey sympathetic comprehension. The child was staring out through the open window with a dazed horror in her eyes. In chill shock of nameless fear, Framton swung round in his seat and looked in the same direction.

In the deepening twilight three figures were walking across the lawn towards the window, they all carried guns under their arms, and one of them was additionally burdened with a white coat hung over his shoulders. A tired brown spaniel kept close at their heels. Noiselessly they neared the house, and then a hoarse young voice chanted out of the dusk: "I said, Bertie, why do you bound?"

Framton grabbed wildly at his stick and hat; the hail door, the gravel drive, and the front gate were dimly noted stages in his headlong retreat. A cyclist coming along the road had to run into the hedge to avoid imminent collision.

"Here we are, my dear," said the bearer of the white mackintosh, coming in through the window, "fairly muddy, but most of it's dry. Who was that who bolted out as we came up?"

"A most extraordinary man, a Mr. Nuttel," said Mrs. Sappleton; "could only talk about his illnesses, and dashed off without a word of good-bye or apology when you arrived. One would think he had seen a ghost."

"I expect it was the spaniel," said the niece calmly; "he told me he had a horror of dogs. He was once hunted into a cemetery somewhere on the banks of the Ganges by a pack of pariah dogs, and had to spend the night in a newly dug grave with the creatures snarling and grinning and foaming just above him. Enough to make anyone lose their nerve."

Romance at short notice was her specialty.

Questions :

- (a) Why did Mr. Nuttel leave Mrs. Sappleton's house in a hurry ?
- (b) How did Vera explain the cause of Nuttel's sudden disappearance ?

Unit - III

ANSWER KEYS (STORY)

THREE QUESTIONS

1. (a) ... what is the right time for every action? ... who are the most necessary people? ... what is the most important thing to do? ... he made a proclamation throughout his kingdom that he would give a great reward to anyone who would answer his questions
- (b) ... answers were different for each question ... for right time some said the king must draw up a time table in advance ... some said that he should always attend to all that was going on, ... some others said he should have a Council of wise men to fix the proper time for everything... some others said he must consult magicians
- ... to his second question some said that the king needed his councillors the most, others said the priests or the doctors; while some others said the warriors were the most necessary
- ... to his third question the answers were various like science... the skill in warfare... religious worship

AFTER TWENTY YEARS

2. (a) ... The policeman, a guardian of the peace, was on his beat at 10 o'clock at night ... the street was empty due to chilly gusts of wind with a taste of rain ... he moved up the avenue impressively ... he was trying closed doors as he went ... he was twirling his club with many intricate and artful movements ... he had his watchful eye on every thoroughfare .
- (b) ... In the doorway of a darkened hardware store the policeman saw a man with an unlighted cigar in his mouth ... as he walked up to him the man said that he was just waiting for a friend ... he had an appointment with his friend twenty years ago ... they were to meet at 'Big Joe' Brady's restaurant ... the policeman said that it was torn down five years ago ... The man struck a match and lit his cigar
3. (a) ... they would meet each other at 'Big Joe' Brady's restaurant exactly twenty years from that date and time, no matter what their conditions might be or from what distance they might have to come.
- (b) ... the man from the West and Jimmy Wells were good friends ... were brought up in New York together just like two brothers ... when he was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty they parted ... he went to the West to earn his fortune Jimmy stayed in New York... they wrote to each other for a year or two and then they lost track of each other... the man was busy in the west ... he had to compete with clever people to become rich... Jimmy was honest ... he was doing hard labour to earn his living

4. (a) ... as they came near a drug store lit brilliantly with electric lights, they turned to look at each other's face ... The man from the West stopped suddenly ... said that the person was not Jimmy Wells
- (b) ... Jimmy Wells met Bob at the appointed place on time ... he saw Bob's face of the man when he struck the match to light his cigar ... Wells realized that Bob was a wanted criminal in Chicago ... so, he got Bob arrested by a policeman in plain clothes

THE OPEN WINDOW

5. (a) ... three years ago poor aunt's husband, her two young brothers and their dog went off for shooting ... They never came back. In crossing the moor to their favorite snipe-shooting ground they were all three caught in a treacherous piece of bog ... Their bodies were never recovered.
- (b) ... poor aunt always thought that her husband, her two young brothers and their dog would come back someday ... they would walk in through the window just as they always did ... That is why ...
6. (a) ... her husband and brothers have been out for hunting in the marshes that day ... they will be coming back home directly from shooting in the marshes ... they will be home directly from shooting ... they always come by the window
- (b) ... it was all purely horrible for Nuttel ... he made a desperate effort to turn the talk on to a less ghastly topic ... he was conscious that his hostess was giving him only a fragment of her attention ... her eyes were constantly straying past him to the open window and the lawn beyond. ... he felt sorry for visiting her on the tragic anniversary
7. (a) ... Mr. Nuttel believed that Mrs. Sappleton's husband and her brothers were dead ... when he saw three figures followed by a dog was coming noiselessly towards the house he shivered in fear ... When he heard "I said, Bertie, why do you bound?", he was out of his wits ... he felt that ghosts are coming ... so he left the house in a hurry
- (b) ... Vera said that the cause was their spaniel ... he had a horror of dogs ... a pack of pariah dogs once hunted him into a cemetery somewhere on the banks of the Ganges ... he had to spend the night in a newly dug grave with the dogs snarling and grinning at him

Unit - IV

Comprehension Questions from BIOGRAPHY

CHILDHOOD

1. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

My childhood was thus a sheltered and uneventful one. I listened to the grown-up talk of my cousins without always understanding all of it. Often this talk related to the overbearing character and insulting manners of the English people, as well as Eurasians, towards Indians, and how it was the duty of every Indian to stand up to this and not to tolerate it. Instances of conflicts between the rulers and the ruled were common and were fully discussed. It was a notorious fact that whenever an Englishman killed an Indian he was acquitted by a jury of his own countrymen. In railway trains compartments were reserved for Europeans and however crowded the train might be - and they used to be terribly crowded - no Indian was allowed to travel in them, even though they were empty. Even an unreserved compartment would be taken possession of by an Englishman and he would not allow any Indian to enter it. Benches and chairs were also reserved for Europeans in public parks and other places. I was filled with resentment against the alien rulers of my country who misbehaved in this manner, and whenever an Indian hit back I was glad. Not infrequently one of my cousins or one of their friends became personally involved in these individual encounters and then of course we all got very excited over it. One of the cousins was the strong man of the family and he loved to pick a quarrel with an Englishman, or more frequently with Eurasians, who, perhaps to show off their oneness with the ruling race, were often even more offensive than the English official or merchant. Such quarrels took place especially during railway journeys.

Questions :

- (a) Why did Nehru resent the behaviour of Englishmen in general in India ?
- (b) How did Nehru's cousins treat the English ?
2. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

One of my earliest recollections is of this temper, for I was the victim of it. I must have been about five or six then. I noticed one day two fountain-pens on his office table and I looked at them with greed. I argued with myself that father could not require both at the same time and so I helped myself to one of them. Later I found that a mighty search was being made for the lost pen and I grew frightened at what I had done, but I did not confess. The pen was discovered and my guilt proclaimed to the world. Father was very angry and he gave me a tremendous thrashing. Almost blind with pain and mortification at my disgrace I

rushed to mother, and for several days various creams and ointments were applied to my aching and quivering little body.

I do not remember bearing any ill-will towards my father because of this punishment. I think I must have felt that it was a just punishment, though perhaps overdone. But though my admiration and affection for him remained as strong as ever, fear formed a part of them. Not so with my mother. I had no fear of her, for I knew that she would condone everything I did, and, because of her excessive and indiscriminating love for me, I tried to dominate over her a little. I saw much more of her than I did of father and she seemed nearer to me and I would confide in her when I would not dream of doing so to father. She was petite and short of stature and soon I was almost as tall as she was and felt more of an equal with her. I admired her beauty and loved her amazingly small and beautiful hands and feet. She belonged to a fresher stock from Kashmir and her people had only left the homeland two generations back.

Questions :

- (a) Narrate briefly how Nehru became a victim of his father's temper.
- (b) What impression of Nehru's mother do you get from the passage?

3. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words :

Another of my early confidants was a munshi of my father's, Munshi Mubarak Ali. He came from a well-to-do family of Badaun. The Revolt of 1857 had ruined the family and the English troops had partly exterminated it. This affliction had made him gentle and forbearing with everybody, especially with children, and for me he was a sure haven of refuge whenever I was unhappy or in trouble. With his fine grey beard he seemed to my young eyes very ancient and full of old-time lore, and I used to snuggle up to him and listen, wide-eyed, by the hour to his innumerable stories - old tales from The Arabian Nights or other sources, or accounts of the happenings in 1857 and 58. It was many years later, when I was grown up, that "Munshiji" died, and the memory of him still remains with me as a dear and precious possession.

There were other stories also that I listened to, stories from the old Hindu mythology, from the epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, that my mother and aunt used to tell us. My aunt, the widow of Pandit Nand Lal, was learned in the old Indian books and had an inexhaustible supply of these tales, and my knowledge of Indian mythology and folklore became quite considerable.

Questions :

- (a) How does Nehru cherish the memory of Mubarak Ali ?
- (b) How did Nehru acquire the knowledge of Indian folklore and mythology during his childhood?

4. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

Of religion I had very hazy notions. Father and my older cousins treated the question humorously and refused to take it seriously. The women of the family indulged in various ceremonies and pujas from time to time and I rather enjoyed them, though I tried to imitate to some extent the casual attitude of the grown-up men of the family. Sometimes I accompanied my mother or aunt to the Ganges for a dip, sometimes we visited temples in Allahabad itself or in Benares or elsewhere, or went to see a sanyāsi reputed to be very holy. But all this left little impression on my mind.

Then there were the great festival days—the Hōli, when all over the city there was a spirit of revelry and we could squirt water at each other; the Divali, the festival of light, when all the houses were lit up with thousands of dim lights in earthen cups; the Janmashtami to celebrate the birth in prison of Krishna at the midnight hour (but it was very difficult for us to keep awake till then); the Dasehra and Ram Lila when tableaux and processions reenacted the old story of Ramachandra and his conquest of Lanka and vast crowds assembled to see them.

Questions :

- (a) How does Nehru recall the religious atmosphere in his home during his childhood?
- (b) How did Nehru family observe various festivals when he was a child?

5. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

But more than all these festivals I was interested in one annual event in which I played the central part—the celebration of the anniversary of my birth. This was a day of great excitement for me. Early in the morning I was weighed in a huge balance against some bagfuls of wheat and other articles which were then distributed to the poor; and then I arrayed myself in new clothes and received presents, and later in the day there was a party. I felt the hero of the occasion. My chief grievance was that my birthday came so rarely. Indeed I tried to start an agitation for more frequent birthdays. I did not realize then that a time would come when birthdays would become unpleasant reminders of advancing age.

Sometimes the whole family journeyed to a distant town to attend a marriage, either of a cousin of mine or of some more distant relation or friend. Those were exciting journeys for us, children, for all rules were relaxed during these marriage festivities and we had the free run of the place. Numerous families usually lived crowded together in the shādi-khânâ,

the marriage house, where the party stayed, and there were many boys and girls and children. On these occasions I could not complain of loneliness and we had our heart's fill of play and mischief, with an occasional scolding from our elders.

Questions :

- (a) How did Nehru enjoy his birthdays during his childhood? What was his grievance against this occasion?
- (b) How did Nehru enjoy himself when his family visited relatives living in distant towns to take part in wedding ceremonies?

6. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words :

Indian marriages, both among the rich and the poor, have had their full share of condemnation as wasteful and extravagant display. They deserve all this. Even apart from the waste, it is most painful to see the vulgar display which has no artistic or aesthetic value of any kind. (Needless to say there are exceptions.) For all this the really guilty people are the middle classes. The poor are also extravagant, even at the cost of burdensome debts, but it is the height of absurdity to say, as some people do, that their poverty is due to their social customs. It is often forgotten that the life of the poor is terribly dull and monotonous, and an occasional marriage celebration, bringing with it some feasting and singing, comes to them as an oasis in a desert of soulless toil, a refuge from domesticity and the prosaic business of life. Who would be cruel enough to deny this consolation to them, who have such few occasions for laughter? Stop waste by all means, lessen the extravagance (big and foolish words to use for the little show that the poor put up in their poverty!), but do not make their life more drab and cheerless than it is.

So also for the middle classes. Waste and extravagance apart these marriages are big social reunions where distant relations and old friends meet after long intervals. India is a big country and it is not easy for friends to meet, and for many to meet together at the same time is still more difficult. Hence the popularity of the marriage celebrations.

Questions :

- (a) ... Why is he sympathetic to the poor with regard to their extravagant wedding ceremonies?
- (b) How does Nehru view customs of Indian marriages?

7. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

Kashmiris have had one advantage over many others in India, especially in the north. They have never had any purdah, or seclusion of women, among themselves. Finding this custom prevailing in the Indian plains, when they came down, they adopted it, but only partly and in so far as their relations with others and non-Kashmiris were concerned. That was considered then in northern India, where most of the Kashmiris stayed, an inevitable sign of social status. But among themselves they stuck to the free social life of men and women, and every Kashmiri had the free entrée into any Kashmiri house. In Kashmiri feasts and ceremonies men and women met together and sat together, though often the women would sit in one bunch. Boys and girls used to meet on a more or less equal footing. They did not, of course, have the freedom of the modern West.

So passed my early years. Sometimes, as was inevitable in a large family, there were family squabbles. When these happened to assume unusual proportions, they reached my father's ears and he was angry and seemed to think that all such happenings were due to the folly of women. I did not understand what exactly had happened but I saw that something was very wrong, as people seemed to speak in a peculiarly disagreeable way or to avoid each other. I felt very unhappy. Father's intervention, when it took place, shook us all up.

Questions :

- (a) How does Nehru focus on the status of Kashmiri women in the society?
- (b) How does Nehru describe the life in a joint family?

MARRIAGE

8. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

We had a custom of taking out elaborate marriage processions with horses and elephants. The day of my marriage being an exceptionally auspicious day and there being many marriages on that day, horses and elephants were in great demand and so we were able to procure only one elephant and a few horses.

The marriage was to be held in Dalan-Chapra in Ballia district, 40 miles from Zeradei. This meant two days' journey. The party being big and there being only one elephant and a few horses, many palkies were pressed into service. My brother came riding on a sturdy horse,

my father and other relatives in palkies and I in a special palki. The bridegroom's palki was a funny affair. Made of silver, it was a very heavy burden for the bearers. Open at the top, it had a canopy to protect the rider from the hot June sun. The wind blew up the canopy, turning it into a sort of balloon and made the progress of the bearers difficult. What with the sun and the hot winds, riding in a palki was no fun.

Questions :

- (a) Why couldn't the writer's father arrange enough elephants and horses for the wedding procession?
- (b) How does the author describe his marriage party?

9. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

Details of the ceremonies I do not recollect. When a child, I used to join my sister in the game of dolls' marriages. To me, my own marriage was not much different. I neither understood the importance of the marriage nor felt its responsibility. I had had no hand in settling the match. I went through the ceremonies like an automaton, doing whatever the Pandit or the women of the house told me to do. I could hardly understand what had happened. All that I knew was that someone would come into my house as my wife just as my brother's wife had come.

After the marriage is over, sometimes the bride does not accompany the groom to his home immediately. Some time later, another small party goes to fetch the girl. This ceremony is known as Duragman. This was so in my case. We returned home after two days' stay in the bride's house. Duragman was performed a year later when my wife came into our house.

Questions :

- (a) What are the author's remarks on his marriage ?
- (b) How does the author describe the ritual of Duragman ?

Unit - IV

ANSWER KEYS (BIOGRAPHY)

CHILDHOOD

1. (a) During his childhood Nehru had heard of instances of conflicts between the rulers and the ruled ... whenever an Englishman killed an Indian he was acquitted by a jury of his own countrymen ... In railway trains, compartments were reserved for them ... no Indian was allowed to travel in those even though they were empty... Even they entered an unreserved compartment and did not allow any Indian to enter it ... Benches and chairs were reserved for them in public parks and other places... Nehru resented the alien rulers
- (b) ... one of his cousins or one of their friends became personally involved in individual encounters with the English ... one of his cousins, a strong man of the family, loved to pick a quarrel with an Englishman, or more frequently with Eurasians... such quarrels took place especially during railway journeys.
2. (a) ... Nehru was about five or six ... he saw two fountain-pens on his father's office table... he took one of them for himself ... when the lost pen was searched, he grew frightened and did not confess ... the pen was found out ... his father was very angry and gave him a good thrashing... in pain and fear he rushed to mother ... for several days creams and ointments were applied to his aching and shivering little body ... however, his admiration and affection for his father remained as strong as ever
- (b) ... she had excessive and indiscriminating love for Nehru ... she condoned everything he did ... she was short in stature ... she was beautiful ... she had amazingly small and beautiful hands and feet ... she belonged to a fresher group of migrants from Kashmir
3. (a) ... Munshi Mubarak Ali was his father's munshi ... Mubarak Ali came from a well-to-do family of Badaun ... his family was ruined during the Revolt of 1857 by the English troops ... he was gentle and forbearing with everybody, especially with children ... he was a sure haven of refuge for Nehru whenever he was unhappy or in trouble... he used to listen to stories from The Arabian Nights or accounts of the happenings in 1857 and 58 from Ali ... Nehru cherishes his memory as a dear and precious possession
- (b) ... listened to stories from the old Hindu mythology, from the epics, The Ramayana and The Mahabharata from his mother and aunt ... his aunt, the widow of Pandit Nand Lal, was learned in the old Indian books and had an inexhaustible supply of these tales ... he owes to them for his knowledge of Indian mythology and folklore

4. (a) ... his father and his older cousins treated the question of religion lightly... he enjoyed ceremonies and pujas performed by the women of the family ... sometimes he went with his mother or aunt to the Ganges for a dip ... sometimes with them he visited temples in Allahabad or in Benares or went to see a sanyasi reputed to be very holy ... all this left little impression on his mind.... however he tried to imitate the casual attitude of the grown-up men of the family to some extent
- (b) ... on the Holi they sprayed water on each other ... on the Diwali, the festival of light, all the houses were lit up with thousands of dim lights in earthen cups ... on the Janmashtami the birth of Krishna in prison was celebrated at the midnight hour ... during the Dasehra and Ram Lila tableaux and processions reenacted the old story of Ramachandra and his conquest of Lanka ...
5. (a) ... his birthday was a day of great excitement for Nehru ... early in the morning he was weighed in a huge balance against some bagfuls of wheat and other articles which were then distributed to the poor ... he was dressed in new clothes ... received presents ... later in the day there was a party ... he was the hero of the occasion ... he complained that his birthday came so rarely)
- (b) ... journeys to a distant town to attend marriage ceremonies were very much exciting for the children of the family ... all rules were relaxed for them ... Nehru enjoyed the company of other children in the family and had his heart's fill of play and mischief)
6. (a) ... the life of the poor is terribly dull and monotonous ... an occasional marriage celebration with some feasting and singing comes to them as an oasis in a desert of soulless toil ... it is a refuge from domesticity and the prosaic business of life It is an occasion of laughter for them)
- (b) ... Indian marriages were wasteful and extravagant there was vulgar display of vanity which had neither artistic nor aesthetic value of any kind ... the middle class were the most guilty of this ... some people suffered from poverty due to their social customs)

7. (a) ... Kashmiri women have never had any purdah ... there is no seclusion of women ... when they came down from the Kashmir valley to the Indian plains, they adopted purdah which was a sign of social status there ... but they used it with non-Kashmiris ... among themselves they stuck to the free social life of men and women ... in Kashmiri feasts and ceremonies men and women met together and sat together, though often the women would sit in one bunch. ... boys and girls used to meet on a more or less equal footing...
- (b) ... family quarrels are inevitable in a large family ... sometimes in unusual proportions ... his father got angry and seemed to think that all such happenings were due to the folly of women ... his father's intervention shook them all up.
8. (a) ... according to the custom elaborate marriage processions were taken out with horses and elephants ... day of the writer's marriage was an exceptionally auspicious day ... there were many marriages on that day ... horses and elephants were in great demand ... so they were unable to procure enough elephants and horses for the wedding procession ... had to manage with one elephant and a few horses.
- (b) ... the party was big ... his brother was riding a sturdy horse ... his father and other relatives were in palkies ... he was in a special palki ... his palki was made of silver ... it was open at the top ... it had a canopy to protect the rider from the hot June sun ... in the evening, they camped in a village on the bank of the Sarju ... they rested for the night ... the next morning they started crossing the river ... the luggage, the palkies, the horses, and the bullock carts were transported on boats
9. (a) ... his marriage was a family affair ... he had had no hand in settling the match ... it was like the game of dolls' marriage ... he neither understood the importance of the marriage nor felt its responsibility ... during the ceremony he did whatever the Pandit or the women of the house told him to do ... all that he knew was that someone would come into their house as his wife just as his brother's wife had come
- (b) ... the bride does not accompany the groom to his home immediately after the marriage is over ... another small party goes to fetch the girl later ... this ceremony is known as Duragman ... Duragman was performed a year later ... writer's wife came into their house.

Unit - V

WRITING SKILLS AND GRAMMAR

1. VOCABULARY SKILLS

Building the vocabulary increases confidence in speaking and writing. The study material in this section will help the students to build their vocabulary. Let's study the use of 'suffixes' and 'prefixes' to learn new words.

SUFFIXES

A suffix is simply an ending that is added to a base word to form a new word. For example, the verb *read* can be made into the noun *reader* by adding the suffix *-er*; *read* can be made into the adjective *readable* by adding the suffix *-able*.

A key thing to know about a suffix is whether it starts with a vowel or a consonant.

Study the suffixes beginning with a vowel

Suffixes *Examples*

-er, -or	farmer, collector
-en	mistaken, hidden
ish	foolish, thinnish
-ation	limitation, reservation
-ing	firing, sitting

Study the suffixes beginning with a consonant

Suffixes *Examples*

-ful	hopeful, plentiful
-less	useless, tasteless
-ly	bravely, frankly
-ment	movement, agreement
-ness	darkness, happiness

Have you marked the pattern? When a vowel suffix is added, **fire** becomes **firing** (dropping the **e**) and **sit** becomes **sitting** (doubling the letter **t**). When a consonant suffix is added, the base word doesn't change. If you can handle suffixes, you can avoid spelling mistakes.

Exercise 1

Identify the consonant and the vowel suffixes in the following words:

Hopeless, notable, statement, calculation, spiteful, reservation, lately, latest, extremely, expensive

[Answer: consonant - -less, -ment, -ful, -ly, -ly; vowel - -able, -tion, -tion, -est, -ive]

Exercise 2

Add suffixes to the following to make new words. Remember to drop the e when adding a vowel suffix. (Note that y is regarded as a vowel suffix, so laze + y = lazy)

excite+ing -----, arrive+al -----, blame+less -----,
 spice+y -----, waste+ful -----, care+ing -----,
 place+ed -----, place+ment -----, Swede+ish -----,
 create+ion -----

[Ans.: exciting, arrival, blameless, spicy, wasteful, caring, placed, placement, Swedish, creation]

Exercise 3 Link the verbs with their suffix to form new words.

- a) interest -ing
 b) noise -y
 c) breath -less
 d) popular -ity
 e) drop -let

[Ans.: a. interesting, b noisy , c. breathless, d. popularity, e. droplet]

Exercise 4 Link the verbs with their correct suffix to form NOUNS and write them down.

- a) IMAGINE 1. -er
 b) WEAK 2. -sion
 c) TEACH 3. -ation
 d) INFECT 4. -ness
 e) DECIDE 5. - ion

[Ans.: a) imagination, b) weakness, c) teacher, d) infection, e) decision]

Exercise 5 Link the verbs with their correct suffix to form NOUNS and write them down.

- a) ARGUE 1. -ance
 b) ASSIST 2. -ment
 c) REFUSE 3. -ence
 d) OCCUR 4. -ance
 e) RESIST 5. -al

[Ans.: a. argument, b assistance, c. refusal, d. occurrence, e. resistance]

PREFIXES

A prefix is a word-part placed in front of a base word. A prefix usually changes the meaning of the base word. Example: The prefix **un** added to the word **happy** makes a new word **unhappy** with a new meaning. The prefix **un** means not, so it changes the meaning of the word **happy** to **not happy**.

The two most common prefixes are **un** and **re**. These two prefixes are the most useful for beginners

Un means **not** (unhappy = not happy) or the opposite of (as in **untie**). **Re** means again (**redo** = do again) or back (as in **repay**).

The spelling of the base word never changes. Simply add the prefix to the beginning of the base word, as in the word **unhappy**. Look at these other words where double letters occur:

il + *logical* = illogical

im + *mature* = immature

il + *legal* = illegal

A prefix is usually added directly to the base word, but sometimes a hyphen is needed.

Examples:

un-American, pre-1980, ex-president (**ex** meaning former), *self-respect, ultra-ambitious, anti-intellectual, co-worker*

PREFIXES like DIS/IN/IM/IR/UN/IL/MIS are used to give an opposite/negative meaning to a word.

Examples : Dis +honest = Dishonest

Exercise 1

Identify the prefixes in the following words: *unnoticeable, illiteracy, immoral, dissatisfy, irreconcilable, misspell, irregular, irrelevant*

[Ans.: *un, il, im, dis, ir, mis, i, ir*]

Exercise 2

Make new words by adding prefixes to the following words :

possible, loyal, complete, replaceable, effective, popular, fortune, different, kind, agree

[Ans. : **impossible, disloyal, incomplete, irreplaceable, ineffective, unpopular, misfortune, indifferent, unkind, disagree**]

Exercise 3

Add prefixes to the following to make new words.

<i>ab</i> + normal	.....,	<i>ante</i> + chamber,
<i>anti</i> + piracy	.....,	<i>arch</i> + rival,
<i>bi</i> + annual	.....,	<i>be</i> + friend,
<i>circum</i> + navigate	.....,	<i>de</i> + motivate,
<i>dys</i> + function	.....,	<i>equi</i> +distant,
<i>extra</i> +ordinary	.....,	<i>fore</i> + head,
<i>hydro</i> + electric	.....,	<i>infra</i> + structure,
<i>macro</i> + economics	.....,	<i>mal</i> + treatment	.....

[Ans. : abnormal, antechamber, antipiracy, archrival, biannual, befriend, circumnavigate, demotivate, dysfunction, equidistant, extraordinary, forehead, hydroelectric, infrastructure, macro economics, maltreatment]

Exercise 4 Identify the prefixes in the following words:

<i>megaphone</i>	.....	<i>minibus</i>	.....
<i>monorail</i>	.....	<i>multicolor</i>	.....
<i>neoclassical</i>	.....	<i>nonexistent</i>	.....
<i>omnipresent</i>	.....	<i>overambitious</i>	.....
<i>post-independent</i>	.....	<i>pre-independent</i>	.....
<i>retell</i>	.....	<i>retroactive</i>	.....
<i>stepmother</i>	.....	<i>supermarket</i>	.....
<i>tricycle</i>	.....	<i>ultraviolate</i>	.....
<i>undercook</i>	.....	<i>vice-president</i>	.....

[Ans.: mega, mini, mono, multi, neo, omni, over, post, pre, re, retro, step, super, tri, ultra, under, vice]

Exercise 5 Link the words with their suffixes to form new words.

demi	circle
hemi	exist
semi	sphere
co	god

[Ans.: demigod, hemisphere, semicircle, coexist]

Vocabulary Skills are tested on the unseen passages. Let's read through some passages not related to the prescribed texts and drill vocabulary skills.

Example

Most shopping begins at the shop window. It is infuriating to see a bargain there, and then be told when you have gone in the shop that they have made a mistake. They are very sorry, but the price ticket is wrong. The goods are not for sale at that price. Angry customers are apt to think that they are entitled to have the goods at the price marked. After all, they feel, that is the understanding on which they have been tempted into the shop. If the price is not as marked, they have been brought in on false pretences. There is no doubt that under pricing in the window does cause a lot of hard feelings when the shopkeeper refuses to honour his own price ticket. Many shops, to keep the customer's goodwill, will in fact let the goods go at the price marked. But the courts have said that the customer cannot hold the shopkeeper to the price on the ticket. A shopkeeper is not obliged to sell goods at Rs.10.00 just because he marks them Rs.10.00 in the window. He is perfectly entitled to say that the correct price is Rs.1 5.00 and that he will not sell them for any less. He can even say that the goods were put in the window by mistake, and are not for sale at all. His display is, so far as the law is concerned, nothing more than an indication to possible customers of the kind of goods he has in stock.

Questions:

- (a) Find out the words in the passage which have the following meanings :
- (i) filling one with anger
 - (ii) something offered, sold or bought cheap
 - (iii) make-beliefs,
 - (iv) put on show
 - (v) suggestion
- (b) Make sentences with the following expressions:
no doubt, not for sale, so far as

[Ans.: (a) i. infuriating, ii. bargain, iii. pretences iv. display, v. indication]

Exercise :

nationalistic, learning a lot of thing in short time, strength, load, tired, too much worried

The aim of education is to draw out all the faculty of the young learner. It should develop in him intellectual and moral power, and strengthen him physically, mentally and spiritually. As a result he turns at the end of his college career a useful, patriotic, pious gentleman, who respects himself and respects those around him.

Education is a failure when it is simply cramming the learner's head with a lot of information poured into the head as into a basket, only to be poured out in the examination room, and the empty basket again carried into the world. It is not good education which, when a student has passed his examination, leaves him exhausted as to his body and overstrained as to his brain. When a boy goes out of his college, he should be full of life, full of vigour, full of energy, and full of delight in his young life to take up the burden of the work of the world. He should not be exhausted and overstrained when he has finished his educational career.

[Ans: patriotic, cramming, vigour, burden, exhausted, overstrained]

2. INFORMATION TRANSFER

(Converting verbal information into non-verbal form)

Information presented through words is often converted into tables, diagrams, graphs, charts, etc. to present data visually. It saves the labour of reading. Let us examine a few examples to understand the information transfer.

Example :

Milk

Milk is a wholesome food. It contains all important nutrients for the growth and development of a living body. It consists of nutrients like carbohydrate, fat, protein, vitamin & minerals and water. In 100 ml. of milk, the percentage of water is the highest, i.e. 87.2%. The percentage of Vitamins and minerals is the lowest, i.e. 0.7%. The percentage of fat and proteins is 3.8 % and 3.5% respectively. Carbohydrate, which supplies instant energy, constitutes only 4.8%.

Let's convert the data in the paragraph into a table.

Contents in 100 ml. of milk

SI. No.	Name of the Nutrient	Amount in %
1	carbohydrate	4.8 %
2	fat	3.8%
3	protein	3.5%
4	vitamins & minerals	0.7%
5	water	87.2 %

Exercise : Covert the following information into a table:

The per capita income in India is pitiably low compared to the developed countries of the world. Against India's per capita income of 225 dollars, Canada, USA, and Holland have 1500, 2200 and 2500 dollars respectively. Sweden has the highest per capita income of 3000 dollars.

Ans. :

Per Capita Income of States

SI. No.	Name of the country	per capita income in dollars
1	Sweden	3000
2	Holland	2500
3	USA	2200
4	Canada	1500
5	India	225

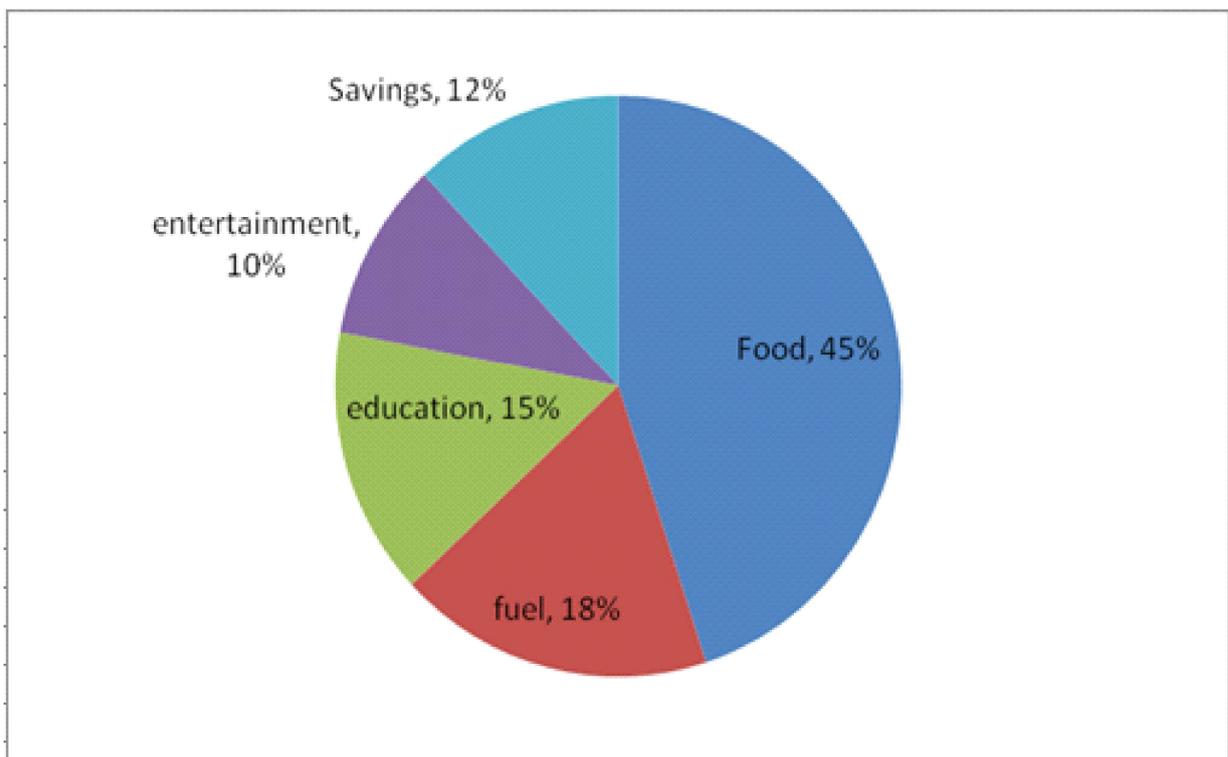
PIE CHARTS

Pie charts are useful to compare different parts of a whole amount. A pie chart is a circular chart in which the circle is divided into sectors. Each sector visually represents an item in a data set to match the amount of the item as a percentage or fraction of the total data set. Let's see how data presented in a paragraph is converted into a pie chart.

Example : Convert the following information into a pie chart:

A family spends 45% of its monthly income on food, 18% on fuel, and 15% on the education of children, 12% on savings and 10% on entertainment. The family spends the maximum on food and the minimum on entertainment. The expenditure on fuel is more than that of the education of children. As a result, they are unable to save enough money for future.

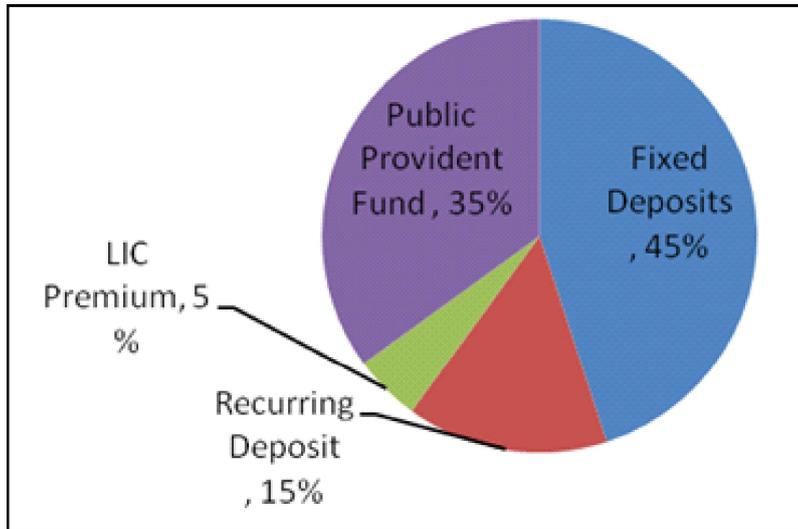
Pie chart on Monthly Expenditure of a Family



Exercise : Convert the following information into a pie chart:

Mr. Das pays 45% of his savings on fixed deposits in a nationalized bank. He has 15% of his savings as recurring deposit in the post office. He pays 10% as premium of his life insurance policies and he contributes 5% towards mutual fund. Rest of his savings goes to Public Provident Fund contributions. Thus, Mr. Das makes good use of his annual savings.

Ans. : Annual Savings of Mr. Das



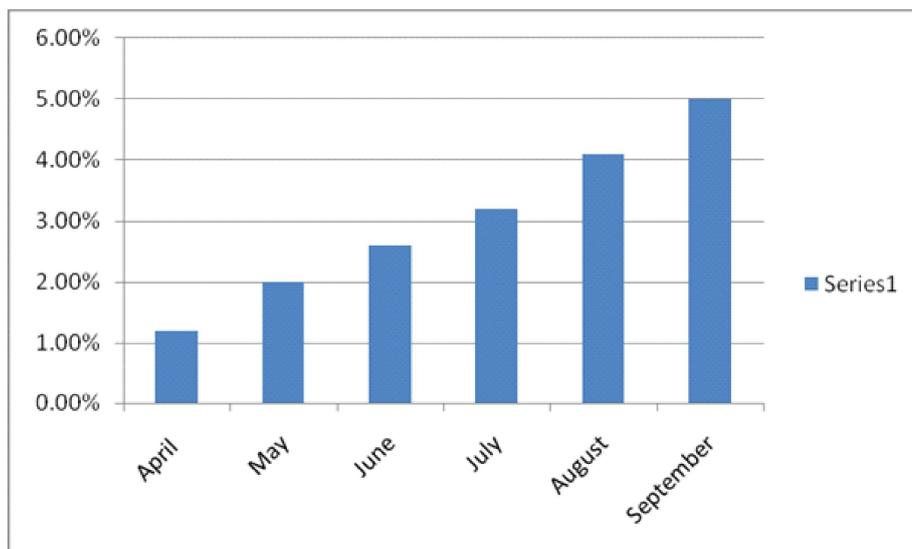
Diagrams

A diagram is representation of information in a geometric figure. Read the following paragraph on the Rise in Consumer Price Index in 2012:

RISE IN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price index (CPI) of the first six months of 2012 shows a rising trend. It rises to 1.2% in April and reaches 5% in September. There is a steady rise and it has never been on the decline in any month. The CPI was 1.20% in April, 2.00% in May, 2.60% in June, 3.20% in July, 4.10% in August and 5.00% in September. It indicates that the consumers might have been in distress due to rise in prices of commodities and services.

Note how the data in the diagram is presented in the following Bar Diagram which represents rise in Consumer Price index in the first six months of 2011:

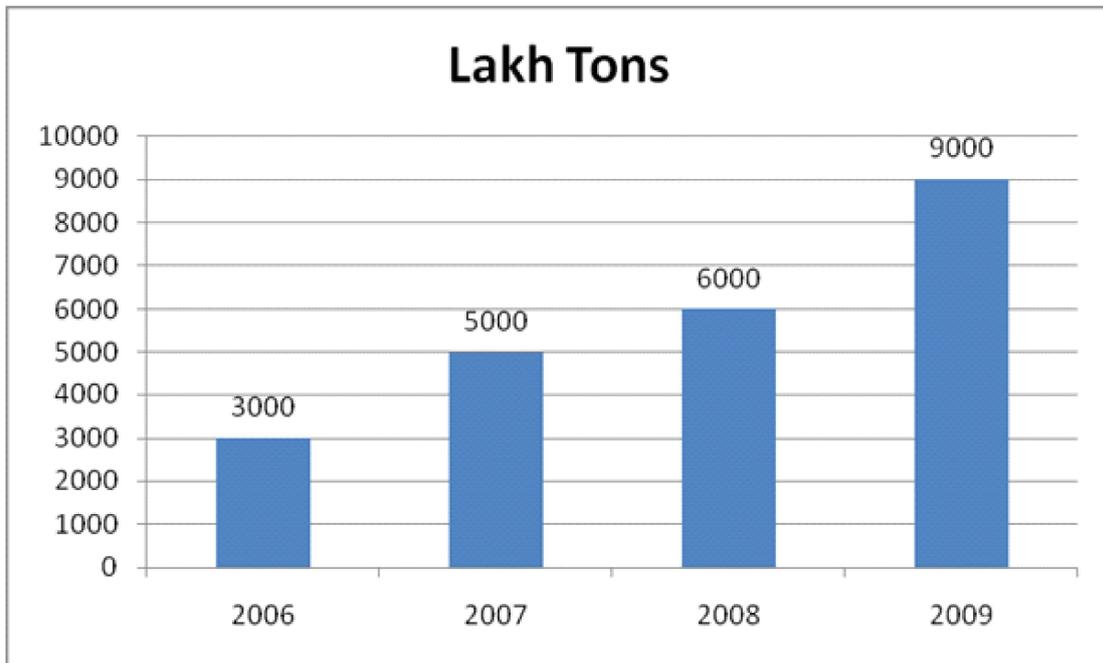


Exercise : Represent the following information in a bar diagram:

India exported the highest amount of cement, i.e.9000 tonnes in the year 2009 but it was the lowest in 2006. The amount of cement exported in 2006 was 3000 tonnes. In 2007, it was 5000 tonnes and in 2008 the export increased to 6000 tonnes. It is evident that the export of cement by India is on the increase every year.

Ans.:

India's Cement Export from 2006 to 2009



Line Graph

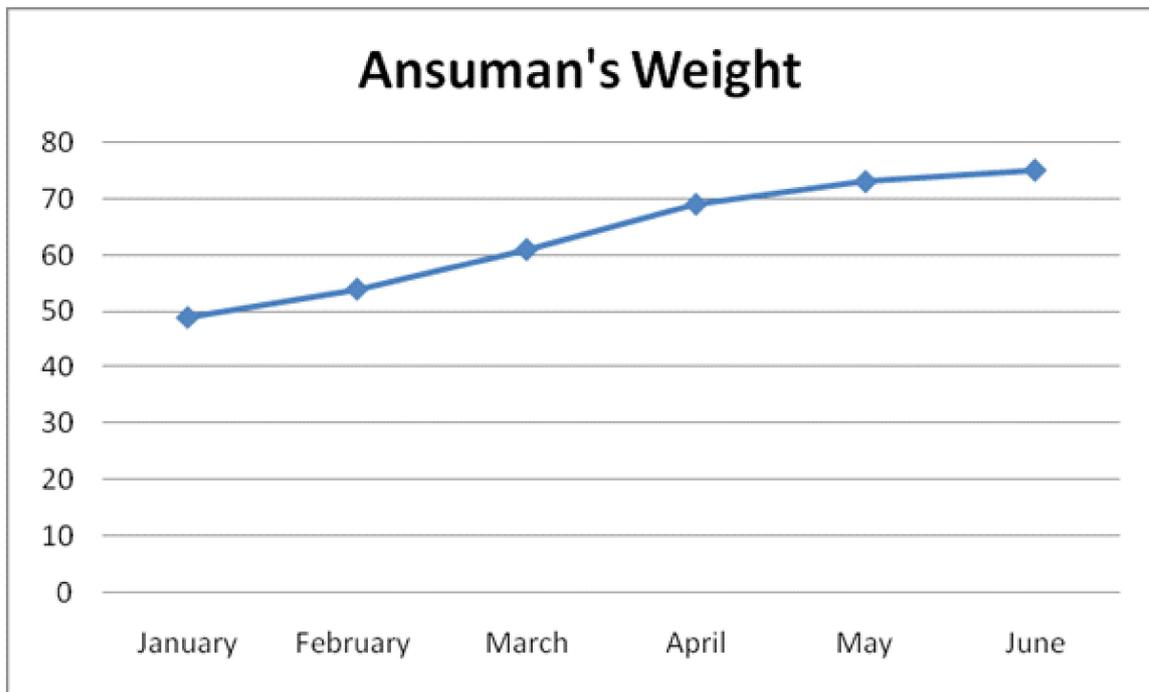
The title of the line graph tells us what the graph is about. The horizontal label across the bottom shows numerical data and the vertical label along the side shows the time span etc. The points or dots on the graph show us the facts. The lines connecting the point give estimates of the values between the points.

Study the following paragraph that shows the increase in weight of a young man named Ansuman during the first six months of 2012:

Ansuman's Weight in kilograms for 5 Months

Ansuman's weight was 49 kg. in January, 54 kg. in February, 61kg. in March, 69 kg in April, 73 kg. in May and 75 kg. in June 2012. It shows a rising graph. There has been an increase of 2 kilograms only in the last two months. This seems very unusual. The increase in weight does not seem to be under control and might be causing a lot of worries to Ansuman.

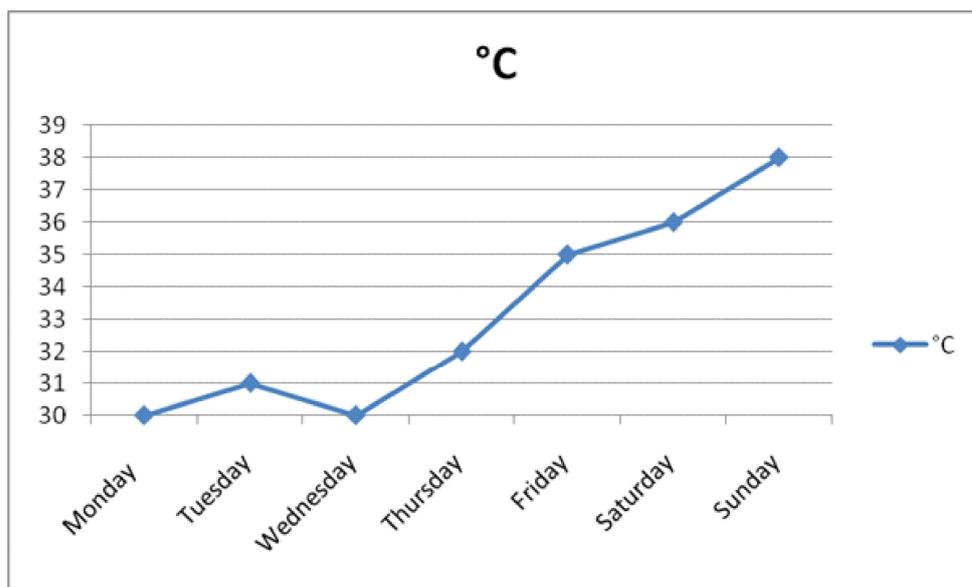
Let's represent the information in the paragraph in a line graph.



Exercise: Represent the information in the following paragraph in a line graph:

Bhubaneswar is burning in May. The daily temperatures of Bhubaneswar in the first week of March 2020 show that the city is going hotter day by day. The temperature during daytime on Monday was 30 Degree Celsius, on Tuesday 31°C, on Wednesday 30°C, on Thursday 32°C, on Friday 35°C, on Saturday 36°C and on Sunday 38°C. The rise in temperature causes a lot of hardships to the city dwellers.

Ans.: Daily Temperatures of Bhubaneswar in the First Week of March, 2020



3. REORDERING / SEQUENCING SENTENCES

Texts contain sentences of a variety of lengths in order to keep the reader engaged. It is important that the sentences within a paragraph should fit together in order to make sense. A logical progression of thought is necessary to make the text coherent. The first sentence is usually the topic sentence and that all the sentences should seek to develop a key point summed up by the topic sentence.

Let's go through the following paragraph:

But some of these additives are harmful. They add colour and flavour to the packaged food. Food additives make the food more marketable. Additives like vitamin and mineral mixes are however good for health. They make ulcers in the stomach. The sweetmeat shops use colouring additives very extensively.

The paragraph hardly makes any sense. It can make sense if it is arranged logically. The sentences are put in the correct sequence below to make the text coherent:

Food additives make the food more marketable. The sweetmeat shops use colouring additives very extensively. They add colour and flavour to the packaged food. But some of these additives are harmful. They make ulcers in the stomach. However, additives like vitamin and mineral mixes are good for health.

Exercise 1: Rewrite the passage below putting the sentences in the correct sequence :

The main causes of failure lie elsewhere. Primary education has suffered not entirely for lack of funds. More has been spent on primary education than university education. The Estimate Committee's advice to set up a monitoring system is worth considering in this context. These have first to be identified.

[Hints: Primary education ... More has been spent ... The main causes ... These have first ... The Estimate Committee's advice ...]

Exercise 2: Rewrite the passage below putting the sentences in the correct sequence:

He spends more than six hours in the college. He is very popular with his students. He returns home at 5 p.m. He helps himself to a simple lunch at the college canteen at 1 pm. Dr. Mohanty teaches English in a government college.

[Answer Keys: Dr. Mohanty teaches... He spends more than six ... He helps himself to ... He returns home ... He is very popular...]

4. DICTIONARY SKILLS

(2 marks on using a dictionary, 3 marks meanings of a word)

Dictionary Reference Skills of the candidates are tested as they are asked (i) to arrange words according to the dictionary order, (ii) to match the meanings of words with their corresponding sentences.

- (i) While arranging the words as they appear in a dictionary, we have to follow the alphabetical order.

Example : Arrange the following words as they appear in a dictionary

popular, home, college, simple, English

The words are arranged as : *college, English, home, popular, simple*

Exercise 1 : prevent, man-eater, tame, novel, experiment

[Ans. : experiment, man-eater, novel, prevent, tame]

Exercise 2 : *conduct, aim, how, last, impact*

[Ans.: attack, pain, roar, shock, village]

- (ii) A popular dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'show'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence.

Meanings:	Sentences:
(a) a play or other stage performance	i. Show me the difference between virus and bacteria.
(b) to guide or direct	ii. The magic show was interesting.
(c) to explain or demonstrate something	iii. He showed me the way to the Museum.

[Answer key: (a) - ii., (b) - iii., (c) - i.]

Exercise 1 : A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'suit'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:	Sentences:
(a) a set of clothes	(i) This candidate does not suit our purpose.
(b) proposal for marriage	(iii) The bridegroom wore a white suit.
(c) to be appropriate for; befit	(ii) Juliet was glad to accept Romeo's suit.

[Answer key: (a) - ii., (b) - iii., (c) - i.]

Exercise - 2 : A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'spring'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:	Sentences:
(a) the season after winter and before summer	(i) The water of the spring is very cool.
(b) to move or jump suddenly	(ii) In spring the garden is a feast of blossoms.
(c) small stream of water flowing naturally	(iii) I sprang out of bed as something banged on the door.

[Answer key: (a) - ii., (b) - iii., (c) - i.]

5. COHESIVE DEVICES

Cohesive devices or linking words are called 'text organizers'. They join

- clauses within the sentence
- ideas across sentences and paragraphs

Linking words can be used for the following purposes:

- Sequencing ideas - *firstly, finally, the following.*
- For giving example - *for example, for instance.*
- For Adding information - *and, apart from, besides, in addition, moreover, too.*
- Contrasting ideas - *but, while, unlike, in practice.*
- Summarizing - *in short, to conclude, in summary, in conclusion.*
- Giving a reason - *because, since, owing to, as.*
- Giving a result - *therefore, as a result, so.*
- For giving opinions - *in my view, in my opinion.*

Exercise : Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate connectives from the alternatives given in brackets.

Fill in the blanks with suitable linking words given in brackets:

(sometimes, because, at first, however, therefore, but, besides)

1. I didn't apply for the job _____ I didn't think I had much chance of getting it.
2. _____, I could get the job on the recommendations of a noble man.
3. The pay and conditions are very good. _____, it's only a five minutes' walk from my home to the office.
4. The working hours are short, the pay is excellent, and the people I work with are very nice. _____ it's a great job.
5. _____ I thought the work in the office would be boring, _____ in fact it was very interesting.
6. _____ I didn't feel happy with so much responsibility but now I feel that I can manage.

[Ans.: because, however, besides, therefore, at first, but, sometimes]

6. LETTER WRITING

(personal/official/commercial: Word limit: 150)

PERSONAL LETTERS

A personal letter is a type of letter which provides communication between a small number of people, usually two. They are written for a wide variety of personal interests like collecting information, thanksgiving, congratulating, inviting etc.

Personal Letter Writing Format

A Personal Letter has six parts, excluding the address on the envelope. Let's take note of these six parts.

- (a) The address of the sender :
- (b) Date: The date is written below the sender's address.
- (c) The Salutation: While writing to a friend, address him by his nick name - Dear Pintu. While writing to parents / brother / sister / a very intimate friend, write "My dear father / My dear Mom / My dear Raju." Put a comma after the salutation.
- (d) The body of the letter:

This is the most important part of the letter. A good personal letter must be simple, pleasant, informal and conversational. A lot of news and small details which appeal to the addressee must be included. The number of paragraphs may vary depending on the ideas one wants to express.

- (e) The Subscription: The most common form of closing a personal letter is:

For friends - Yours sincerely, Yours intimately, Yours bosom, etc.

For parents and seniors - Yours affectionately, yours lovingly, etc.

Put a comma after the subscription.

- (f) The Signature :

A personal letter does not need a full signature. Only the nickname by which you are known to the addressee should be used like 'Sonu'.

Example:

You are starting a new restaurant and you want to invite a friend to a party you are arranging for the inauguration of your restaurant. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to join the party.

At/PO: Karanjia
Mayurbhanja
30.05.2020

Dear Bapi,

You will be glad to know that I am going to open a restaurant at Mahatma Gandhi Square at Karanjia on the 10th of June (Sunday). I shall be delighted if you could join us at dinner at 8.00 O'clock in the evening to celebrate the inauguration of the restaurant. I have invited Sri Ramachandra Bhoi, an eminent social worker of our town, for the inaugural function.

I am looking forward to meeting you at the party.

Yours lovingly,

Raju

Exercise 1

You have been invited by Mr. and Mrs. Sharma to attend the wedding of their son. But due to some personal problems you are not able to attend the function. Write a note of regret. Fill in the blanks to complete the letter.

(Address of the sender)

_____ (date)

Dear _____,

Thank you for your kind invitation. I would have really loved to attend the wedding of _____ on _____ (date). I am afraid it will not be possible for me since I have an appointment with my doctor for a medical check-up at _____ (place). Please convey our blessings to the newly-weds.

With warm regards

Yours _____,

Exercise 2 : Your friend has invited you to attend his birthday; but you are not able to attend. Write a letter to him expressing your regrets.

Exercise 3: Your younger brother is spending a lot of time on Whatsapp. and Facebook. Write a letter to him advising him not to neglect his studies.

Exercise 4 : Write a letter to your younger sister who is staying uncle's house advising her to stay at home and wash her hands frequently during the lockdown period due to COVID -19.

OFFICIAL LETTERS / APPLICATION

A letter written to an official is, in most cases, about some problem that the letter writer is facing. Such letters generally have three parts: introduction, information and conclusion. The problem is briefly stated in the first part. It is then elaborated and substantiated in the second part. A specific request for a solution to the problem is made in the concluding part.

Layout of an official letter

From _____ (Date)

_____ (Sender's name and address)

To

The _____

_____ (Recipient)

Sub.: _____

Sir,

I have to draw your kind attention to the fact that _____ (why you are writing)

I/We, therefore, request you to _____ (your request)

Yours faithfully,

_____ (signature)

Example : Write a letter to the Postmaster in charge of your Sub-post office complaining that a money order sent by you a month ago has not been delivered to your father.

From

Bikram Majhi
3, Sankhari Street,
Koraput
02.02.2020

To

The Postmaster
Sankhari Street Sub-post office
Koraput

Sub: Missing of money order

Sir,

I remitted a money order for Rs. 700.00 (Rupees Seven Hundred) only from your post office on 05.01.2019 to my father staying at Bepari Street, Nabarangapur. The Receipt No. is 4257. I regret to inform you that though four weeks have passed, my father has not received the M.O.

I, therefore, request you to kindly enquire into the matter and trace the M.O without further delay and oblige.

Yours faithfully,

_____ (signature)

Exercise 1: Miscreants are disturbing the peace of your locality. Write a letter to the Superintendent of Police of your district to increase police patrolling in your area. Fill in the blanks to complete the letter.

From

_____ (Sender's name and address)

_____ (Date)

To

The _____

_____ (Recipient)

Sub.: _____

Sir,

I would like to draw your kind attention to the deteriorating law and order situation in _____ (place). Miscreants are prowling in our area disturbing the peace of the residents. There is an increase in housebreaking, robbery and lifting. We have reasons to believe that there is a gang operating in this area. _____.

I, therefore, request you to provide extra police patrol at night and take urgent steps to nab the gang.

Yours faithfully

_____ (signature)

Exercise 2: Write an application to the Principal of your college to issue a Conduct Certificate in your favour.

Exercise 3: Write a letter to the Municipality Chairman complaining about the condition of roads in your Ward.

Exercise 4: Write an application to the Sarpanch of your Panchayat complaining that your grandfather has not received his Old Age Pension for the month though the due date is over.

Exercise 5: Write an application to the Controller of Examinations of the Council of Higher Secondary Education, Odisha, requesting him to issue the duplicate Mark Sheet of your Annual CHSE Examination as your original Mark Sheet has been eaten away by white ants.

BUSINESS LETTERS

Writing letters for business purposes has come down in the present age. Use of cell phones, SMS, e-mails has minimized the role of letters in the business world. However, letters are still in use for keeping records.

Making an Inquiry: Business letters of enquiry are written when the need for more information about a product or service is felt. This type of business letter requests for brochures/catalogues on the product.

Sales Letters: Sales Letters are used to introduce new products to new customers and past clients.

Replying to an Inquiry: Replying to inquiries is one of the most important business letters that one writes. It lends to excellent business prospects.

Terms and Conditions: Customers should be informed the terms and conditions for payment of a product or service

Letters of Acknowledgment: Letters of acknowledgment are often requested for legal purposes. These letters are also referred to as letters of receipt and are usually formal and short.

Placing an Order: This kind of business letters should make sure that the order placement is clear so that you receive exactly what you order.

Making a Claim: A claim is made against unsatisfactory work. This sort of business letters provide a strong example of a claim letter and includes important phrases to express dissatisfaction and future expectations when making a claim.

Adjusting a Claim: This type of business letters address the specific concerns of the unsatisfied customers to retain them as future customers.

LAY OUT OF A BUSINESS LETTER

1. Letterhead (sender's address)

Tel. _____ Fax _____

_____ (e mail)

2. _____

_____ (Recipient's address)

3. Ref. : _____

4. Date _____

5. Salutation: Dear Sir or Madam,

6. (Opening which says why you are writing)

7. (The main message, which gives the details)

8. (The conclusion)

9. Complimentary ending & signature

Yours faithfully,

10. Typed signature, position and title:

Example : Your college is purchasing text books in English. Write a letter to a bookseller placing order for books.

The office of the Principal, _____ College, _____

Telephone: _____ Email: _____

Order No. _____

Date _____

To

M/s Kitab Mahal Publisher and Bookseller

_____ [Address]

Dear Sirs,

Please accept this purchase order for the following books:

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Invitation to English Book 1	20	Rs. _____	Rs. _____
2.	Invitation to English Book 2	20	Rs. _____	Rs. _____
3.	Invitation to English Book 3	20	Rs. _____	Rs. _____
4.	Invitation to English Book 4	20	Rs. _____	Rs. _____

We require shipment by _____ [date] and money will be paid as per procedure.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

Exercise 1: Write a letter to a dealer in electronic goods placing orders for 20 Laptops for your college Computer Lab.

Exercise 2: You have placed for laptops with a dealer in electronic goods but the goods have not been received though one month has elapsed. Write a reminder.

Exercise 3: You have placed for laptops with a dealer in electronic goods but the goods are not according to the order. Write a letter of complaint.

Exercise 4: You have placed for laptops with a dealer in electronic goods but one of them has been found to be damaged. Write a letter requesting replacement of the laptop.

7. DESCRIPTION OF OBJECT/EVENT /PROCESS

(Word limit: 150)

Description of an object

While describing an object, all the distinguishing features of it are to be noted. No description is complete without mentioning the significant features of the object.

Example: Description of an ATM card

An ATM card is a card issued by a bank. It is a multifaceted, power packed globally accepted plastic debit card. It enables one to access one's account from anywhere. The ATM debit card may have either the Visa or the Mastercard logo embossed on it. ATM cards are typically about 86 x 54 mm size. The serial number of the card and the holder's name are embossed on it. The card holder has to sign his name on it. There is a magnetic stripe on the card which makes the access possible. The card is authenticated through a personal identification number or PIN.

Exercise 1: Describe the television using the following outlines:

A commonplace object in homes, businesses and institutions - a telecommunication medium - receives and transmits moving grey or multicolored images - sound - a source of entertainment - news - a vehicle for advertising - multiple internal electronic circuits for receiving and decoding broadcast signals a television system may use digital television (DIV) and high-definition television (HDTV).

Exercise 2: Describe a Clinical Thermometer using the following outlines:

an instrument for measuring the temperature of human body ... a thin glass tube containing mercury ... rises and falls as the temperature of the body rises or falls ... calibrated in Celsius or Fahrenheit ... body temperature is measured in Fahrenheit ... body temperature for a normal person is 98.4° Fahrenheit ... more than 98.4° F it is fever ... temperature is measured for about two minutes ... most essential equipment for a doctor.

Description of a Process

All the details, of a process are to be noted while describing a process. For example, while withdrawing cash with the use of an ATM debit card of a bank, the following steps are followed:

- Insert the card in the slot in the ATM counter.
- Enter the P/N (personal identification number) issued by the bank.
- Touch Banking button and then touch the option Cash Withdrawal.
- Enter the desired amount using the key board when instruction to enter the amount appears and press Yes.
- The transaction is processed and collect cash.

Exercise 1: Write a paragraph narrating the process of making a telephone call from a telephone booth.

Answer: For making a telephone call, we have to ascertain the telephone number. we have to lift the receiver from the telephone instrument and hold the ear-piece end of a receiver near our ear. This will automatically put the mouth-piece close to our mouth. Then we have to dial the number as soon as we hear the dial tone. If we hear the telephone ringing, we have to wait until the person, whom we are calling, lifts the telephone and says 'Hello'. Then we can start talking.

Exercise 2 : Write a paragraph narrating the process of making tea.

Answer: Brewing tea

Let's put a few cups of water in a kettle and put it on a burning stove to allow some water to boil. Shortly before the water comes to a boil, let's add tea dust, milk and sugar to the water according to taste. When the mixture is brewed, it is strained into cups with a sieve. If tea bags are used, then let's boil milk and sugar with water and after it is boiled, dip one bag in each cup.

Exercise 3 : Write a paragraph narrating the process of planting a sapling.

Description of an Event

While describing an event all relevant details of the event are to be noted.

Exercise 1: Write a paragraph narrating the event of the marriage reception of your sister basing on the outlines given.

Reception began at about seven in the evening ... The caterer -was ready with the arrangement... guests trickled in ... separate stalls for veg. ... menu for starter, veg. and non-veg. ... parents received the guests ... gifts for the bride ... photographs bridegroom reached in a procession ... Entertainment for the marriage party ... reception till the activities on the altar started

Exercise 2: Describe the Annual Sports day in your college.

Exercise 3: Describe the celebration of the inaugural ceremony pf an exhibition

8. SLOGAN/TELEGRAM/CAPTION WRITING

(Word limit: 10)

Writing a Slogan

Slogans help brand building and are self-marketing in themselves. Slogans must have catchwords and phrases that inspire, capture and generate trust, be simple yet meaningful. Nike's slogan "Just do it" has an attitude about it.

Read the examples of some famous slogans.

McDonald's : i'm lovin' it

Apple: Think Different.

Duracell Batteries: No battery is stronger longer.

Tide : Tide's In - Dirt's Out

Nestle: Good Food, Good Life

Nike: Just Do It.

Exercise 1 : Write a slogan on Blood donation

[Example : We need each other. Please give blood.]

Exercise 2 : Write a slogan on good environment.

[Example : Save Earth. Or Die!]

Exercise 3: Write a slogan on saving trees

[Example : Save Trees, Save Life.]

9. STORY WRITING

A short story is a work of fiction. It is usually written in prose, often in narrative format. All stories are imaginative. Stories are usually written in past tense and belong to an imaginary world. Graphic details and a bit of suspense make the stories interesting. Use of direct speech, where necessary, lends dramatic effect to the story.

Example : Complete the following story:

Bob and Jim were two friends. After their studies, they were looking for jobs. One evening they had dinner in a restaurant and decided to try their luck in distant cities. They promised to meet each other after twenty years to that time in front of that restaurant. After twenty years.....

Sample answer:

Bob and Jim were two friends. After their studies, they were looking for jobs. One evening they had dinner in a restaurant and decided to try their luck in distant cities. They promised to meet each other after twenty years to that time in front of that restaurant. After twenty years on that time Bob arrives at the restaurant and waits for Jim. Very soon a policeman came there. They talked for some time. While Bob lighted a match to light his cigar the policeman could see Bob's face. He could know that Bob has become a wanted criminal. He was actually Jim who has become a policeman. He takes leave of Bob and sends another policeman in plain clothes to arrest Bob.

Exercise: Complete the following story:

A rich man had an orchard of mango trees. He found the guards stealing ripe mangoes. He came across Sam and Bill. Sam was lame and Bill was blind. He dismissed all the guards and appointed Sam and Bill. After several days he marked

10. Grammar in context

Writing and speaking in English as a non-native speaker has its own set of problems. Grammatical errors come in many forms and can easily confuse and obscure meaning. Some common grammatical errors are most importantly with subject-verb agreement, tenses, prepositions, articles and modals.

Examples:

- i. Cocks crows in the morning to tell to rise. (subject-verb agreement: *crow*)
- ii. One of the stories are interesting. (subject-verb agreement: *is*)
- iii. I came here today. (tense error: *have come*)
- iv. There is no cure of common cold. (prepositional error: *for*)
- v. Water is an elixir of life. / Water is an useful thing. (article error: *the/a*)
- vi. We can obey the traffic rules. (use of modals: *must*)

Excercise 1:

Rewriting the following passage correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

COVID-19 broke into in Delhi. Lockdown was impose. Mohan Paswan who is a migrant labourer from Bihar, lost his job. He had injure his leg in a accident. He could barely walked. His daughter Jyoti, a teenager, carry her father by her bicycle from Delhi to Bihar. They took a week to reach at their village. The villagers were surprise.

[Answer key: broke into - broke out, was impose - was imposed, who is - who was, had injure- had injured, a accident - an accident, walked- walk, carry- carried, by her bicycle -on her bicycle, reach at - reach , were surprise - were surprised]

Exercise 2 :

Rewrite the following passage correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

I was enjoy a cup of tea on a Sunday morning. Suddenly, I felt a deep pains in my chest. I thought that I am going to die. I just worried about my parents. What would happen to them if I dead? There was no one beside me to look about them. I decided that I will live for them. I dialled 102 with much effort and passed away. I discovered myself in the hospital bed after a couple of hour.

[Answer key: was enjoy - was enjoying, a deep pains - a deep pain, am going - was going, just worried - was just worried, I dead - I am dead/ I died, beside me - besides me, look about - look after, I will live - I would live, passed away - passed out, hour - hours]

Exercise 3 :

Rewrite the following passage correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

A village boy used to take his sheeps out to a nearby forest to grazing. One day he thought for a mischief. He begin to shout, "Wolf, Wolf! Help, Help!" The villagers thought that he is in danger. They were rushed to him but found no wolf. He laughed at the villagers as he befooled them. He played this trick once again after several day. They felt annoyed and shouted, "Why you are laughing?" When the wolf really came, his cry for help was ignore by the villagers.

[Answer key: sheeps - sheep, to grazing - to graze, thought for - thought of, begin - began, he is - he was, were rushed - rushed, he befooled - he had befooled, several day - several days, you are laughing - are you laughing, was ignore - was ignored]

ANNUAL+2 FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION

English (Commerce)

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

Answer all questions.*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.*

1. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:

I wanted to conquer my fear of Red. So I wrote a poem about him. This was my first piece of journalism in verse. By the next day, the whole street knew it by heart and exulted with triumphant hatred.

One morning on my way to school, I suddenly came upon Red and his lieutenants. His eyes seemed to bore through me. "Ah, the poet", he drawled, smiling crookedly. "So you write verses. Do they rhyme?"

Red's hand darted into his pocket and came out armed with its knuckle-duster; it flashed like lightning and struck my head. I fell down streaming with blood and lost consciousness. This was my first remuneration as a poet. I spent several days in bed. When I went out, with my head still bandaged, I again saw Red. I struggled with myself but lost and took to my heels. At home, I rolled on my bed, biting my pillow and pounding it in shame and impotent fury at my cowardice. I made up my mind to vanquish it at whatever cost.

Questions:**[2x5=10]**

- (a) What did the narrator do to overcome his fear of Red?
- (b) How did the people in the street respond to the poem?
- (c) How did Red react to the narrator's poem?
- (d) What was the result of the narrator's first encounter with Red?
- (e) What was the narrator's reaction when he met Red again?

2. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow :

The buoy of the Inchcape Bell was seen
A darker speck on the ocean green;
Sir Ralph the Rover walked his deck,
And he fixed his eye on the darker speck.

He felt the cheering power of spring;
It made him whistle, it made him sing;
His heart was mirthful to excess.
But the Rover's mirth was wickedness.

His eye was on the Inchcape float;
Quoth he, 'My men, put out the boat,
And row me to the Inchcape Rock,
And I'll plague the Abbot of Aberbrothok'

The boat is lowered, the boatmen row,
And to the Inchcape Rock they go;
Sir Ralph bent over from the boat,
And he cut the Bell from the Inchcape float.

Down sunk the Bell with a gurgling sound;
The bubbles rose and burst around;
Quoth Sir Ralph, 'The next who comes to the Rock
Won't bless the Abbot of Aberbrothok.'

Questions :**[2x5=10]**

- (a) How did the buoy of the Inchcape Bell look?
- (b) What was effect of 'the cheering power of spring' on Ralph?
- (c) What did Ralph tell his men to do when saw the Inchcape buoy?
- (d) What act of wickedness did Sir Ralph do?
- (e) Why did he do the wicked act?

3. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

"Twenty years ago to-night," said the man, "I dined here at 'Big Joe' Brady's with Jimmy Wells, my best chum, and the finest chap in the world. He and I were raised here in New York, just like two brothers, together. I was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty. The next morning I was to start for the West to make my fortune. You couldn't have dragged Jimmy out of New York; he thought it was the only place on earth. Well, we agreed that night that we would meet here again exactly twenty years from that date and time, no matter what our conditions might be or from what distance we might have to come. We figured that in twenty years each of us ought to have our destiny worked out and our fortunes made, whatever they were going to be."

"It sounds pretty interesting," said the policeman. "Rather a long time between meets, though, it seems to me. Haven't you heard from your friend since you left?"

"Well, yes, for a time we corresponded," said the other. "But after a year or two we lost track of each other. You see, the West is a pretty big proposition, and I kept hustling around over it pretty lively. But I know Jimmy will meet me here if he's alive, for he always was the truest, staunchest old chap in the world. He'll never forget. I came a thousand miles to stand in this door to-night, and it's worth it if my old partner turns up."

The waiting man pulled out a handsome watch, the lids of it set with small diamonds.

"Three minutes to ten," he announced. "It was exactly ten o'clock when we parted here at the restaurant door."

Questions:**[5x2=10]**

- (a) What was the appointment made between two friends twenty years before?
- (b) What information about the friends do you gather from their conversation?
4. As per the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the total number of Covid -19 cases in the country is 1,23,211 including 73,560 active cases on 23 May 2020. The highest number of cases is in Maharashtra. As many as 14,862 patients are under treatment in Maharashtra out of 19,063 cases. Similarly, out of 6,009 cases in Tamilnadu 4,364 are active cases; out of 7,403 Covid cases in Gujurat 5082 are getting treatment; in Madhya Pradesh total corona cases are 3,341 and active cases are 1792. Prepare a Table using this information. **[10]**
5. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'stage'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below: **[10]**

Meanings:

- (a) a part of an activity
- (b) a raised platform in a theatre
- (c) to present a performance of a play
- (d) to organize an event
- (e) to cause something unexpected to happen

Sentences:

- (i) The batsman who retired hurt staged a comeback and scored a century
- (ii) London staged the Olympic Games in 2012.
- (iii) There are only two characters on the stage.
- (iv) The play was staged at the Globe Theatre.
- (v) The project is in its final stage.

6. You are Akshata from Cuttack. Invite your friend Leslie of Malkangiri to spend the summer holidays with you. [15]
7. Describe the process of booking an advance reservation ticket through Indian Railway booking counter in person. [15]
8. Rearrange the scrambled sentences in their logical order. [10]
- (a) He said to the monkey, 'Can we be friends?'
- (b) 'So I cannot be your friend,' the monkey said to the elephant.
- (c) He soon saw a monkey on the branch of a tree.
- (d) The monkey quickly replied, 'You are big and can't swing on trees like I do.'
- (e) A lone elephant was walking through the jungle looking for friends.

9. Rewrite the passage correcting all the grammatical errors in it : [10]

Tarun was a intelligent young man. He came to a distant city in search for work. Within a few day, he got a job for a good salary in a cloth mill. His employer was please with him for his work. He was lived happily when, unfortunately, a epidemic broke out there. Lockdown was declare in the city. The mill was close down. His father wrote to him, "Why you are staying there? Come back home."

10. Develop the outlines given below into a story. [10]

A tradesman carried a salt bag on his donkey to the market every day --- they had to cross a stream on the way --- donkey suddenly fell into the stream --- bag became very light --- donkey played the same trick the next day --- trader decided to teach donkey a lesson --- he loaded a cotton bag on the donkey --- donkey tumbled into the stream --- the wet cotton bag became very heavy --- donkey groaned in pain.

ANSWER KEYS1. **Hints :**

- (a) wrote a poem about Red
- (b) ... got the poem by heart and enjoyed it
- (c) ... Red sneered at the narrator, "Ah, the poet"... he smiled crookedly and said, "So you write verses. Do they rhyme ?"
- (d) ... Red struck the narrator's head with his knuckle-duster ... he fell down bleeding from his wound and lost consciousness
- (e) ... lost courage and took to his heels ... at home he rolled on his bed, bit his pillow and pounded it in shame and impotent fury at his cowardice ... he made up his mind to vanquish his fear at any cost

2. **Hints :**

- (a) ... like a dark spot on the green ocean
- (b) ... made him whistle and sing mirthfully ... his heart was filled with extreme mirth ... he felt like doing something evil
- (c) ... to put the boat out and row him to the Inchcape Rock so that he would injure the fame of the Abbot
- (d) ... cut the Bell from the Inchcape boat and let it sink with a gurgling sound
- (e) ... because no one would bless the Abbot of Aberbrothok

3. (a) ... they would meet each other at 'Big Joe' Brady's restaurant exactly twenty years from that date and time, no matter what their conditions might be or from what distance they might have to come.
- (b) ... the man from the West and Jimmy Wells were good friends ... were brought up in New York together just like two brothers ... When he was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty they parted ... he went to the West in search of fortune Jimmy stayed in New York ... They wrote to each other for a year or two and then they lost track of each other ... they would meet each other at 10 o'clock that night.

4. **Coronavirus Cases in India and in some States as on 23.05.2020**

Sl. No.	Place	Total Covid -19 Cases	No. of Active Cases
1	India	1,23,211	73,560
2	Maharastra	19,063	14,862
3	Gujurat	7,403	5,082
4	Tamilnadu	6,009	4,364
5	Madhya Pradesh	3,341	1,792

5. (a) - (v) (b) - (iii)
(c) - (iv) (d) - (ii)
(e) - (i)

6. Ans.

F 572, Sector - 6
CDA, Cuttack -753014
01 May 2019

Dear Leslie,

I have not heard from you long since. Where have you been? I hope this letter finds you in the best of your health.

As summers are approaching, I was thinking if we could spend the summer break together at my place in Cuttack. I will introduce you to all my friends and close relatives. I will give you a city tour as well. We will spend some quality time in the afternoons near Naraj Anicut and enjoy the beautiful sunset there. The weather here is very pleasant as it has been raining in the afternoons off and on.

I am excited even at the thought of you and I spending the summer together after so long. I have to tell you a lot of things and expect the same from you. Convey my regards to aunty and uncle.

Hope to see you soon.

With lots of love,

Yours lovingly,

Akshata

7. The process of booking an advance reservation ticket through Indian Railway booking counter in person is as follows:

Step 1 : Visit the nearest railway station and ask for the reservation form at the enquiry counter

Step 2: Fill the Train No. and name and date of journey

Step 3: Fill in the passenger details like: Name/s, age, gender, berth preference

Step 4: Write your name and address, put your signature and date, write your phone no.

Step 5 : Submit the form at the booking counter with payment and receive the ticket.

8. Answer key :

(e) A lone elephant was walking through the jungle looking for friends.

(c) He soon saw a monkey on the branch of a tree.

(a) He said to the monkey, 'Can we be friends?'

(d) The monkey quickly replied, 'You are big and can't swing on trees like I do.'

(b) 'So I cannot be your friend,' the monkey said to the elephant.

9. Tarun was **an** intelligent young man. He came to a distant city in search **of** work. Within a few **days**, he got a job **with** a good salary in a cloth mill. His employer was **pleased** with him for his work. He was **living** happily when, unfortunately, **an** epidemic broke out there. Lockdown was **declared** in the city. The mill was **closed** down. His father wrote to him, "Why **are you** staying there? Come back home."

10. Sample answer:

A tradesman used to carry a salt bag on his donkey to the market every day. On the way they had to cross a stream. One day the donkey suddenly fell into the stream. The salt dissolved in water and the bag became very light. The donkey was happy. The donkey played the same trick the next day. The trader came to understand the trick and decided to teach a lesson to it. The next day he loaded a cotton bag on the donkey. As the donkey tumbled into the stream, the wet cotton bag became very heavy and the donkey groaned in pain. It didn't play the trick anymore after that day.

ANNUAL+2 FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION

English (Science)

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

Answer all questions.*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.*

1. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:

In London from September 12th to December 5th, he stayed, most of the time, at Kingsley Hall, an East Settlement House, as guest of Muriel Lester, who had visited him in 1926. Mornings he took walks through the nearby slum areas, and men and women on the way to work would smile at him and he engaged them in conversation and later came to their homes. Children called him "Uncle Gandhi" and sidled up to him and held his hand. One mischief-loving youngster called out, "Hey, Gandhi, where's your trousers"? The Mahatma had a good laugh.

He was a wonderful newspaper copy, and journalists buzzed around him incessantly. One reporter questioned Gandhi about his dress. "You people," he replied, "wear plus-fours, mine are minus-fours." When he was invited to tea in Buckingham Palace with King George V and Queen Mary, all England was agog over what he would wear. He wore the usual loincloth, sandals, a shawl, and his dangling dollar watch. Subsequently someone asked Gandhi whether he had enough on. "The King," he replied, "had enough on for both of us."

Questions:**[2x5=10]**

- (a) Where did Gandhi stay in London ?
- (b) How did Gandhi spend his mornings in London?
- (c) How did children treat Gandhi in the slum areas?
- (d) What was Gandhi's reply to the reporter's question about his dress?
- (e) What did Gandhi wear for tea at the Buckingham Palace with King George V and Queen Mary?

2. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:

Like a seasoned angler sure of his feat
With fishing rod and line, and bait
I said, "You all, wait for me
Fish-fry tonight our dinner will be."

Though none of them did say a word
On my face, yet I heard
Some chuckles sure at my back
I told myself, "Let me come back."

To the nearby pond I straightaway ran
With fishing-tackle, and of course, a can;
The minutes passed and the hours dragged
It seemed no luck that day I had.

Questions :

[2x5=10]

- (a) How did the speaker prepare himself for fishing?
 - (b) What did he declare to his family?
 - (c) What kind of response did he sense from the members of the family?
 - (d) What was his initial experience of catching fish?
 - (e) What does the expression 'a seasoned angler' mean?
3. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

In the evenings usually many friends came to visit father and he would relax after the tension of the day and the house would resound with his tremendous laughter. His laugh became famous in Allahabad. Sometimes I would peep at him and his friends from behind a curtain trying to make out what these great big people said to each other. If I was caught in the act I would be dragged out and, rather frightened, made to sit for a while on father's knee. Once I saw him drinking claret or some other red wine. Whisky I knew. I had often seen him and his friends drink it. But the new red stuff filled me with horror and I rushed to my mother to tell her that father was drinking blood.

I admired father tremendously. He seemed to me the embodiment of strength and courage and cleverness, far above all the other men I saw, and I treasured the hope that when I grew up I would be rather like him. But much as I admired him and loved him I feared him also. I had seen him losing his temper at servants and others and he seemed to me terrible then and I shivered with fright, mixed sometimes with resentment, at the treatment of a servant. His temper was indeed an awful thing and even in after years I do not think I ever came across anything to match it in its own line. But, fortunately, he had a strong sense of humour also and an iron will, and he could control himself as a rule. As he grew older this power of control grew and it was very rare for him to indulge in anything like his old temper.

Questions :**[5x2=10]**

(a) How did Nehru's father spend his evenings in Allahabad?

(b) How does Nehru express his admiration for his father?

4. Prepare a pie chart using the following information :

[10]

The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has to collect funds from different sources for its Phase II projects. 45% of the funds will come from market borrowings, 35 % from Toll collection, 15% from external assistance and 5% will be borne by the respective states. Prepare a pie chart basing on this data.

5. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'root'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below :

[10]

Meanings:

(a) the part of a plant which attaches it to the ground

(b) the basic cause of something

(c) the basic form of a word

(d) to grow roots

(e) to establish deeply and firmly

Sentences:

(i) Vegetarianism is rooted in Indian culture.

(ii) The root of the word "sitting" is "sit."

(iii) Money is the root of all evil.

(iv) The tree I planted failed to root and so died.

(v) The tree gets its food through its roots.

6. You are Aparna Dalei of Sunabeda and you have passed B.Com. You have seen an advertisement for the post of an accountant in Pioneers (Pvt.) Ltd., Hyderabad in *The Times of India* dated 2 January 2020. Draft an application for the job along with your complete bio-data. [15]
7. Describe the cell phone you are currently using. [15]
8. Rearrange the scrambled sentences in their logical order. [10]
- (a) Each day, they would send one animal to the lion's den for food.
- (b) Soon, all the animals in the forest were worried.
- (c) Once upon a time, there was a proud and evil lion.
- (d) They approached the lion and gave him a proposal.
- (e) Every day, he would mercilessly kill many animals for food.
9. Rewrite the passage correcting all the grammatical errors in it: [10]
- Scientists say that Covid-19 has originate in bats. Then it has spread with humans. It is one of the biggest global problem today. All the nation in the world are struggle with it. Death tolls rises worldwide. Coronavirus emerged with the city of Wuhan in China. So, China is blame for the spread of the disease. The number of COVID-19 cases in the USA have been increasing rapidly. If we will stay at home, we can stay fit.
10. Develop the outlines given below into a story: [10]
- An incredibly hot day -- a lion was feeling very hungry -- he could find a small hare --- caught the hare and thought, "This hare can't fill my stomach" --- a deer ran that way --- lion let the hare go and chased the deer --- the deer had vanished into the forest --- "A bird in hand is worth two in the bush."

ANSWER KEYS1. **Hints :**

- (a) ... at Kingsley Hall, an East Settlement House, as guest of Muriel Lester
- (b) ... took walks through the nearby slum areas ... engaged men and women in conversation while they were on their way to work and as they came back home.
- (c) ... called him "Uncle Gandhi" ... came to him and held his hand
- (d) ... "You people wear plus-fours, mine are minus-fours."
- (e) ... his usual loincloth, sandals, a shawl, and his dangling dollar watch

2. **Hints :**

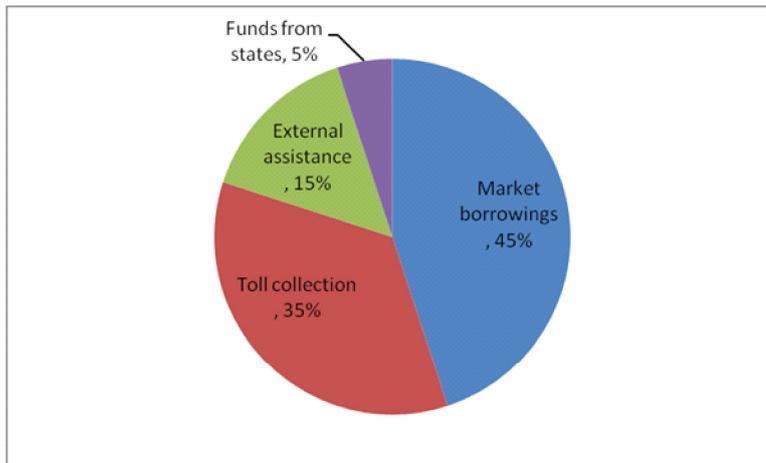
- (a) ... collected his fishing rod, line, bait and a can
- (b) ... he asked his people to wait for him and assured them that they would have fish-fry for dinner that night
- (c) ... he sensed that people were quietly laughing at his back as if they were silently mocking at his skill in fishing
- (d) ... he waited for minutes and hours but luck did not smile on him ... he could not catch any fish
- (e) ... an experienced fisherman who catches fish with an angling rod and line

3. **Hints:**

- (a) ... many friends visited Nehru's father ... he would relax after the tension of the day with friends ... the house would resound with his roaring laughter ... often he and his friends drank whisky ... once Nehru had seen him drinking claret or some other red wine ... he rushed to his mother to tell her that father was drinking blood
- (b) ... admired his father greatly ... father seemed to him as the picture of strength, courage and cleverness ... Nehru hoped to be like him when he grew up ... admired him ... loved him ... feared him for losing his temper at servants and others ... as he grew older he could control his temper ... he had a strong sense of humour and also an iron will ... Nehru had high regards for his father

4. Sample answer

Sources of Funds for Phase II projects of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)



5. (a) - (v), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii), (e) - (i)

6. Sample Answer:

From

Aparna Dalei
2/3, Laxman Naik Marg
Hal Township
Sunabeda - 763001
Date : 12 January 2020

To

The Personnel Manager
Pioneers (Pvt.) Ltd. Co.
Hyderabad- 500003

Sub: Application for the post of Accountant

Sir,

In response to your advertisement in The Times of India dated 12 January 2020, I wish to be considered for the position mentioned above. I feel my qualifications and experience are good enough to enable me to discharge my duties. I attach herewith my bio-data for your kind verification. If given a chance, I may assure you that I shall spare no pains in the discharge of my duties honestly and to the best of my ability. Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

Aparna Dalei
Encl.: Bio-data

BIO - DATA

Name : Aparna Dalei
Father's Name : Sri Mohan Dalei
Contact No. & email id : 9437320562, aparna.dalei1998@gmail.com
Date of Birth : 15 September 1998
Marital Status : Unmarried
Educational Qualifications : B.Com. (Hons) in 2019, 73% marks
Computer Education : Working knowledge in Microsoft Office
Languages Known : Odia, Hindi and English
References : 1. Prof. A.K. Sharma, Head, Commerce Dept.,
Khallikote University, Berhampur
2. Sri Umesh C. Das, Assistant Professor,
Khallikote University, Berhampur

Declaration

I solemnly declare that the above information is true to the best of my knowledge.

Aparna Dalei

7. Sample answer

I am currently using a the Redmi Note 4 64 GB, smart phone . The basic features of my phone are as follows:

It has a metal frame. The Operating System is Android v6.0.1. It has 5.5 inches (13.97 cm) touch screen display, Tru-Octa Core Processor, 13 MP Rear Camera, 4100 mAh battery. My phone has Dual SIM, both Micro + Nano with VoLTE support. It is updated with the latest applications.

I use it to make Skype calls to my sister in the U.S. I share a close relationship with my phone.

8. Answer key:

- (c) Once upon a time, there was a proud and evil lion.
- (e) Every day, he would mercilessly kill many animals for food.
- (b) Soon, all the animals in the forest were worried.
- (d) They approached the lion and gave him a proposal.
- (a) Each day, they would send one animal to the lion's den for food.

9. Scientists say that Covid-19 has **originated** in bats. Then it spread **to** humans. It is one of the biggest global **problems** today. All the **nations** in the world are **struggling** with it. Death tolls **rise** worldwide. Coronavirus first emerged **in** the city of Wuhan in China. So, China is **blamed** for the spread of the disease. The number of COVID-19 cases in the USA **has** been increasing rapidly. If we **stay** at home, we can stay fit.

10. Sample answer:

It was an incredibly hot day. A lion was feeling very hungry. As he came out of his den, he could find a small hare. He caught the hare and thought, "This hare can't fill my stomach". As he was about to kill the hare, a deer ran that way. The lion became greedy. He thought, "Instead of eating this small hare, let me eat the big deer." He let the hare go and chased the deer. But the deer had vanished into the forest. The lion now felt sorry for letting the hare off. It is wisely said, "A bird in hand is worth two in the bush."

ANNUAL+2 FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION

English (Science)

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

Answer all questions.*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.*

1. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:

Dr. Ritsuko Komaki was living with her family near Osaka when the atomic bomb exploded on her native Hiroshima in 1945. But the family returned to the devastated city when she was four, and Komaki grew up a witness to the long-term effects, which likely contributed heavily to the deaths of about half her relatives, including her father. Like many Japanese, she developed both a fascination with and fear of radiation. When her close friend Sadako Sasaki died at age 11 of radiation-related leukemia, Komaki vowed to become a cancer doctor.

Today, Dr. Komaki has learned how to apply radiation creatively and no longer fears it; instead, as clinical section chief and Program Director of Thoracic Radiation Oncology at The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, she uses it in increasingly sophisticated ways to fight cancer. She is one of the world's leading researchers and advocates of proton radiation beam therapy, an emerging treatment that many oncologists consider the safest and most effective available. And according to Komaki, her work is much better done in the context of a university program than at private institutions.

Questions:**[2x5=10]**

- (a) When did the atomic bomb explode on Hiroshima?
- (b) What loss did Komaki suffer due atomic explosion in Hiroshima?
- (c) When did Komaki vow to become a cancer doctor?
- (d) Where does Komaki work?
- (e) What is proton radiation beam therapy?

2. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow :

The day I met you

I found a friend -

And a friendship that

I pray will never end.

Your smile - so sweet

And so bright -

Kept me going

When day was as dark as night.

You never ever judged me,

You understood my sorrow.

Then you told me it needn't be that way

And gave me the hope of a better tomorrow.

You were always there for me,

I knew I could count on you.

You gave me advice and encouragement

Whenever I didn't know what to do.

You helped me learn to love myself

You made life seem so good.

You said I can do anything I put my mind to

And suddenly I knew I could.

Questions :

[2x5=10]

- (a) What does the poet pray for?
- (b) How did the friend encourage the poet?
- (c) How did the friend reassure her?
- (d) Why did the poet trust her friend?
- (e) How did the friend inspire self-confidence in the poet?

3. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

I was perhaps in the fifth standard and was thirteen when my marriage was arranged. I had gone to Zeradei for the summer holidays. The bride's father, a Mukhtiar in Arrah, and his younger brother, a lawyer in Ballia, who had come to our village, visited our house to see me. My father sent for me. The visitors put me some questions and after a while I retired. They were satisfied and signified their approval of the match. After a few days, the Tilak (the symbol of betrothal) was received, and, according to custom, clothes, utensils and a cash present of Rs. 2,000. My father was not keen on the cash present, but since the bride's party insisted on it, he accepted it.

Two thousand rupees then was considered to be a fairly good sum. The greater the present on the occasion of betrothal, the greater must be the pomp and show in the marriage procession and the costlier the customary offering of ornaments, etc., for the bride.

Questions:**[5x2=10]**

- (a) How was the author's marriage finalised?
(b) What idea of the ritual of Tilak do you get from the passage?

4. Prepare a pie chart using the following information :

[10]

In 2019, sales turnover of Maruti was Rs. 250 crore in India. Similarly, sales turnover of Honda was Rs. 200 crore, of Toyota was Rs. 150 crore, of Chevrolet was Rs. 100 crore and of Mercedes was Rs. 50 crore that year. Prepare a Bar diagram basing on this information.

5. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'present'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

[10]**Meanings:**

- (a) to be in a particular place
(b) happening or existing now
(c) to give something to someone as a gift
(d) to cause something to happen
(e) gift

Sentences:

- (i) She gave me a beautiful painting as a present.
(ii) Energy crisis presents problems to Indian economy.
(iii) A doctor was present at the dying man's bedside.
(iv) He presented me a shawl on my birthday.
(v) The present economic crisis is due to Covid-19.

6. You are Ashwini Barik of Government Girls' Higher Secondary College, Karanjia. Write a letter to M/s Kitab Mahal, Cuttack asking for a catalogue of books on English literature and language, terms and conditions of supply and mode of payment. [15]
7. Describe the Republic Day celebration in your college. [15]
8. Rearrange the scrambled sentences in their logical order. [10]
- (a) He looked for some food and came near a farm.
- (b) He jumped several times to catch the grapes in his mouth but failed.
- (c) One day, a fox was very hungry.
- (d) He went away muttering, "I am sure the grapes are very sour."
- (e) He saw a bunch of juiciest ripe grapes hanging in a vineyard.
9. Rewrite the passage correcting all the grammatical errors in it: [10]
- Early in the morning the sky was cover with dark clouds. A strong wind started blow. In a few hour it turned to a cyclonic storm. Villagers in panic were rushed into cyclone shelters. Huge trees were knock down. Thatched roof tops were fly away. Heavy rain lash the land. Barun cried, "Father, where you are?" His father shouted that he is safe.
10. Develop the outlines given below into a story. [10]
- A slave ran away into the forest --- he came across a lion limping in pain --- a thorn in his paw--- slave bravely removed the thorn gently -- lion went away --- the masters' men caught the slave --- master asked his men to throw the slave into the lion's cage --- the lion came and licked his feet --- it was the same lion that he had helped --- master had caught the lion while hunting and had put him in a cage

ANSWER KEYS1. **Hints :**

- (a) ... in 1945
- (b) ... about half of her relatives including her father died
- (c) ... when her close friend Sadako Sasaki died of radiation-related leukemia at the age of 11
- (d) ... as clinical section chief and Program Director of Thoracic Radiation Oncology at The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston
- (e) ... an emerging treatment for cancer the safest and most effective available treatment

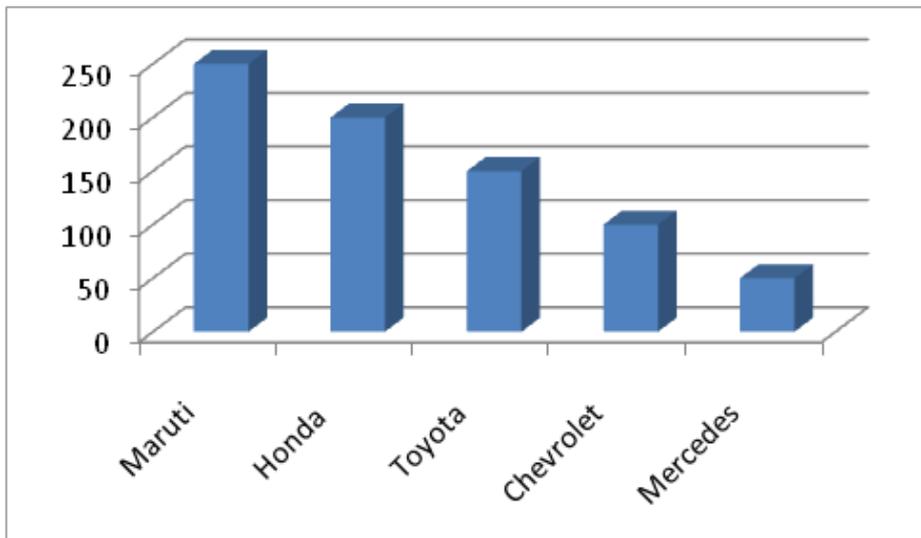
2. **Hints :**

- (a) ... a never-ending friendship
- (b) ... inspired her with a bright and sweet smile when she passed through difficult times
- (c) ... by assuring her with the hope of a better tomorrow
- (d) ... because her friend gave her advice and encouragement whenever she didn't know what to do
- (e) ... by helping her to learn to love herself and her life ... making her confident by saying that she could do anything she decided

3. **Hints :**

- (a) ... the writer was thirteen when his marriage was arranged ... during summer holidays the bride's father, a Mukhtiar in Arrah, and his younger brother, a lawyer in Ballia, visited their house ... they asked him some questions... were satisfied and approved of the match
- (b) ... Tilak is betrothal or the engagement ceremony ... as a custom a token gift of clothes, utensils and cash is given to the bridegroom ... the writer got two thousand rupees ... pomp and show in the marriage procession, and costlier gifts and ornaments for the bride depended on the cash present received as Tilak ...

4. Sales Turnover of Five Automobile Companies (in Rs. crores) during 2019



5. (a) - (iii), (b) - (v), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii), (e) - (i)

6. Sample Answer:

Government Girls' Higher Secondary College
Karanja -757037

Letter No.

Date: 25 May 2020

M/s Kitab Mahal
College Square
Cuttack - 753003

Sub: Request for Catalogue

Dear Sirs,

I am interested to purchase some books of your publication on English literature and language for our college.

I shall be very grateful if you could send me the latest catalogue of these books. I would also like to know your terms and conditions regarding the payment, time and mode of delivery of these books.

Hoping you would look into my request on priority.

Yours faithfully,

Ashwini Barik
Library -in-charge

7. Sample answer

The Indian constitution came into force on the 26th January 1950. To commemorate this event Republic Day is celebrated on the 26th of January. It is a grand national event in India. The 70th Republic Day was celebrated in all its solemnity and grandeur in our college on 26 January 2020. Around the flag post a beautiful flower decoration was designed by us. Our principal hoisted the national flag at 8 O'clock in the morning. We sang the national anthem in chorus. Our principal highlighted the glorious contributions of the freedom fighters of our country. He asked us to take a pledge to keep up the honour of our nation. We chanted slogans of Vande Mataram and Mahatma Gandhiki Jay. Sweets were distributed among us.

8. Answer key: c-a-e-b-d

(c) One day, a fox was very hungry.

(a) He looked for some food and came near a farm.

(e) He saw a bunch of juiciest ripe grapes hanging in a vineyard.

(b) He jumped several times to catch the grapes in his mouth but failed.

(d) He went away muttering, "I am sure the grapes are very sour."

9. Early in the morning the sky was **covered** with dark clouds. A strong wind started **blowing**. In a few **hours** it turned **into** a cyclonic storm. Villagers in panic **rushed** into cyclone shelters. Huge trees were **knocked** down. Thatched roof tops **flew** away. Heavy rain **lashed** the land. Barun cried, "Father, where **are you** ?" His father shouted that he **was** safe.

10. Sample answer:

A slave, ill-treated by his master, ran away into the forest. There he came across a lion limping in pain because of a thorn in his paw. The slave bravely went forward and removed the thorn gently. The lion went away without hurting him. A few days later, the masters' men caught the slave and brought him to the cruel master. The master asked his men to throw the slave into the lion's cage. The slave was awaiting his death in the cage when the lion came and licked his feet. He realized that it was the same lion that he had helped. The slave's master had caught the lion while hunting and had put him in a cage. The master let the slave free.
