

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK – 2017-18
ENGLISH
CLASS 10

1. Today's world is revolving around “I”, “Me” , “Myself”. The story “Two Gentlemen of Verona” is a complete contrast to this idea. Whereas the poem “The frog and the Nightingale” is about a selfish frog. Referring to these two lessons make an individual project on the topic” Indian Youth of Today”.

VALUE POINTS:

Morals and values are the base of an individual's character.

Hard work is the only way to reach the goal.

Is it good or foolish to be “Selfless” ?

What is more important- Values or Money?

Why are the values degrading in society?

Dignity of labour _ is it rewarding?

Devotion , dedication , perseverance, respect and family values take us a long way in life.

What should be done to inculcate the values in an individual?

NOTE: It should be a hand written project.

Look for more information in magazines like 'India Today' , Reader's Digest' , Newspaper clippings and other resources.

2. **Read** 'The Story of my Life' by Helen Keller from chapter 1 to 14.
3. Read **The Wings of fire** the biography of the former President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, a visionary scientist and write a review of the book in about 200-250 words commenting on his views for the generation X and Y and what our youth can do to empower the nation.
4. Your MCB consists of six units which provide you with valuable information on different topics. Read articles related to these units from newspapers and magazines during vacation and paste in a scrapbook under the headings of units given in MCB. Also find ten words from the articles of each unit and write their meanings too.
5. **Suggested Books** for Reading during holidays:
 1. The Room on the Roof – Ruskin Bond
 2. School Stories – P.G. Wodehouse
 3. Snappy Surprises – Ruskin Bond

English : Class 10

Section : B (Writing and Grammar)

1. You are Amar / Amrita. You worry when you see frequent fights among children here and there. Write an Article on ‘Growing Violence Among Children’ using your own ideas. (120-150 words)
2. You are a resident of Rameshwar Colony, Ghaziabad. There is a garbage dump near your colony’s bus stop which has not been maintained efficiently. The situation is very bad and poses several health hazards. People can barely stand there due to the stink. The situation worsens when its rains. You have written to the authorities but to no avail. Finally, you decide to write a letter to the Editor of a national daily to highlight the issue. Write the letter in about 100-120 words.
3. ‘Obesity has reached epidemic proportions in India in the 21st Century, with the morbid obesity affecting 5% of the country’s population. India is following a trend of other developing countries that are steadily becoming more obese. says a recent report. Write an article about 120 words emphasizing the need for good eating habits.
4. Nobel Laureates, namely Rabindranath Tagore, C.V. Raman, Mother Teresa and Amartya Sen have made our country proud. However, greatness is not confined to a country or to a political territory. Such people work selflessly for humanity and inspire us to follow their path. Write a letter to the Editor of a local newspaper on how the true work of man is to serve humanity and how citizens should be more humane and be good human beings.
5. A recent survey highlighted the increasing dependence of youth on cellphones. Taking tips from the suggestions given below, write an article in about 150-180 words to highlight the point that science should help us in better living and not control man’s life
 1. addiction to cell phones
 2. communication breakdown

3. engrossed with mobiles
 4. not make a slave
 5. nomophobia
 6. little time for human interaction
7. science should enhance life
6. With the rise in traffic jams on the roads and vehicle accidents., the local police authorities are trying to encourage the use of public transport and the metro system. You feel that this will greatly reduce congestion on the roads during peak hours. Write an article in about 120-150 words for the road safety magazine 'Wheels' on the benefits of using public transport for daily commuting. You can take ideas from MCB Unit Travel and Tourism. Sign yourself as Neeru / Navin.
7. You are the Editor of the school magazine which this year is themed on national integration. You decide to write a lead article titled 'Celebrating festivals and National Integration.' Sign yourself as Mohit/ Mohita. Take ideas from MCB Unit 'National Integration'.
8. Write a letter to the Editor of the 'Environment and You' newspaper about the Menace of food stall being set up inside parks. Sign yourself as Ravi / Rajni a concerned citizen residing at House No.4, opposite Swadeshi Park, Elegant Road, Kolkata. you can take the help from MCB Unit 'Environment'.
9. Write an article in about 150-180 words on 'River Pollution' You man use the clues given below :
- rivers, biggest source of water
 - victims of pollution
 - industrial waste
 - city waste drained into them
 - religious ceremonies – idol immersion
 - garlands and flowers
 - ashes after cremation poured into rivers
10. Write a short story in about 150-120 words base on the following clues given :

- (a) At the crack of dawn, Ramphal, would board the first bus into town. On alighting he quickly went behind some shrubs and started his daily make up
- (b) Jagjit a habitual liar pretended to have mastered the disappearing act magic,,robbed classmates' new pen-----when accosted ...offered another stolen property in lieumade a habit of robbing one to pay back another under the guise of magic....stole teacher's mobile....sold to buy cricket match ticket.....sold father's watch to buy another mobile for teacher ...caught red handed.....
- (c) Floods had brought life to a standstill in the remote town in Austria...lives and property worth lakhs destroyed.....
- (d) I was as tall as my father and could get into his shoes. I regularly borrowed his socks and ties and even his shirts occasionally. But on that day.....
- (e) Hospital lab conducting experiments on guinea pigs to prepare a drug for curing encephalitis. An adjacent construction is in progress on vacant scrub land...Guinea pigs missing mysteriously. Search yields no clues. Night watchman hears loud clatter in lab. Opens the door.....

(Grammar)

1. Rearrange the following words to make meaningful sentences :

- (a) neighbours / home / my / shifted / their / have / new / to
- (b) besides / a / lake / it / natural / is
- (c) Bagh / overlooks / the / Shalimar / it
- (d) old / the / blind / sage / recognize / and / people / was / could / not
- (e) Sunday / rain / started / the / early / of / in / hours / the
- (f) little / too / convinced / we / much / know / and / by / are / too
- (g) Lalima / newborn / is / the / named / calf
- (h) world's / cloned / she / calf/ the / first / is / buffalo
- (i) cell / donor / Murrah / the / buffalo / taken / ear / from / was / a / the / of
- (j) snake / poisonous / uses / the / to / its enemy / and / its prey / its venom / kill
- (k) injects / it / into / through / porous / the venom / the body / its / fangs
- (l) its effect / until / mixed / blood / in the / snake venom / the / does / show / not / it / gets

(m) from / God / a precious / life / is / gift / to / us

(n) should / we / be / to / thankful / for / it / God

(o) God / some / remember / people / distress / in / only

GAP FILLING

A. Fill in the blank with the correct form of verbs given in brackets.

1. Buntty (a) _____ (be) 11 years old. He (b) _____ (study) in the 7th standard. He (c) _____ (be) very fond of reading comics. He (d) _____ (spend) the major part of his pocket money on comics. He (e) _____ (has) less toys but more of comics in his almirah. He always (f) _____ (pass) examination with good grades.
2. Kunal (a) _____ (keep) his luggage on the berth, (b) _____ (take) out his comics and (c) _____ (start) reading. After some time a passenger (d) _____ (come) and settled down on the berth in front. He (e) _____ (carry) a green coloured suitcase with him. This passenger (f) _____ (take) out a sheet and (g) _____ (keep) his suitcase on the luggage rack and (h) _____ (begin) reading a newspaper.
3. Jawahar Lal (a) _____ (go) from village to village on foot, by train, bullock cart and on bicycle. He (b) _____ (eat) with the peasants, (c) _____ (live) in their mud huts, (d) _____ (talk) to them for hours and (e) _____ (address) their meetings. He (f) _____ (lose) his shyness and (g) _____ (learn) to speak in public. He (h) _____ (work) very hard there.
4. There (a) _____ (be) a king who had a cupboard that (b) _____ (make) of glass. It (c) _____ (be) a very special cupboard. It (d) _____ (look) empty but you (e) _____ (can) take out anything you (f) _____ (want). there was only one thing you had to remember, whenever you (g) _____ (take) something out of it you (h) _____ (have) to put something else back in, although nobody knew why.

5. The thieves (a) _____ (forget) one thing. Not one of them (b) _____ (put) anything back in the cupboard. They (c) _____ (spend) the whole night taking more and more bags of gold out of the cupboard. They (d) _____ (continue) the next day faster and faster till they (e) _____ (grow) faint. But they (f) _____ (not stop). They (g) _____ (go) on and on. At last, the chief of the thieves (h) _____ (can) bear it no longer.

EDITING

The following passages have not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the correct word against the correct blank number. Do not copy the whole passage.

	Incorrect	Correction
(i) Robinson was shipwreck on a island. It was inhabited only by animals or birds. There was not a single human beings on an island. He saw a large number of multicoloured bird footmarks in the ground which made him fear the presence of dangerous animals.	e.g. shipwreck (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (r)	shipwrecked

	Incorrect	Correction
(ii) Robinson and his friend lived at peace for near a year. They had everything that he needed. They had so much to learning that the time passed very quick. Soon they knew how to dig a soil, grind the corn etc. They learned not to being afraid of guns.	e.g. at (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (r)	in

	Incorrect	Correction
(iii)	Robinson used to spent spend	e.g. spent

hours gazing on merchant ships. (a)
 His father wanted him to being (b)
 a lawyer but he wanted to exploring (c)
 the world in one of that (d)
 sailing ships. And one days (e)
 he disappears. (f)

(iv) Situated close at the Haryana border
 e.g. at to

Fun 'n' Food village is spread in the area (a)
 of ten acres and offers to range of (b)
 activities and water rides, pools, rain (c)
 dance, amusement galleries to park rides. The (d)
 rides are suitable from different age (e)
 groups. A special attraction has a wave (f)
 pool which is the largest one in and around Delhi.

(v) Essex Farms is the famous resort. e.g. the a

It is located in Aurbindo (a)
 Marg. It has the bowling alley and (b)
 lots with games for children to play. The (c)
 multi cuisine restaurants add for the charm. (d)
 This resort gives you the choice of air (e)
 conditioned rooms. Here one do enjoy (f)
 a water park with slides etc.

(vi) One day Manju's aunt with uncle e.g.
 with and

took her on a circus. The circus (a)
 was spread to a large tent. In the (b)

middle of the tent there was by empty (c)
 ring. They sat down over their seats (d)
 and listened to a band. After some time (e)
 seven elephants came after the ring. (f)
 Then stood up on their hind legs and danced.

(vii) Marcopolo was one of a first e.g. a the
 Europeans to exploring China. His (a)
 father and uncle ask him to (b)
 travel with him from Italy to (c)
 China on horseback. He started
 his journey on 1271. He claimed in (d)
 their travel book that there he saw (e)
 the huge palace of Kublai Khan.
 His travel book latter inspired (f)
 another adventure, Christopher Columbus.

(viii) A motorbike rally was organise e.g. organise organised
 to spreading the goodwill message (a)
 of commonwealth games. It was flag (b)
 off at Delhi on it mission to Leh. (c)
 Thirty five bikers participate in the (d)
 rally. We passed through Haryana (e)
 Punjab, Himachal and J & K to covered (f)
 a distance of about 3500 kilometers.

(ix) When Sania Nehwal land in e.g. land landed
 Hyderabad, his face was radiant (a)
 of joy and happiness. The warm (b)
 welcome who she received made (c)

her emotional. She said if she (d)
 hadn't expected to seeing so (e)
 many people which had travelled (f)
 all the way to congratulate her.

(x) Shakuntala was a daughter of sage e.g. a the
 Vishwamitra and Meneka.
 When she was born his mother left her. (a)
 A sage had to look after his (b)
 daughter herself. (c)
 But he could not nursing her well. (d)
 So he took her of a hermit, Kanwa, (e)
 whom accepted the responsibility (f)
 of bringing up the girl.

(xi) Delhi Transport Corporation organize e.g. organize organizes
 the Delhi tour every day.
 This seven hour long tour take (a)
 the commuters at places like Red Fort, (b)
 Raj Ghat and Qutub Minar.
 The touring starts from the Delhi Transport (c)
 Corporation office in Scindia house picking (d)
 up tourists from the inform booth (e)
 of Delhi Tourism in Baba Kharag Singh Marg. (f)

(xii) The Nile is a longest river in e.g. a the
 the world. Almost all a population (a)
 of Egypt and his cultivated land (b)
 are mostly on the flood plains of
 the Nile. Cairo, the capital in Egypt (c)

is the head of the Nile Delta. A

visit to Cairo will be incomplete

unless you spent a night

there on a cruise ship.

(d)

(e)

(f)

ENGLISH
CLASS – X

Passage

So often these days we hear and speak of the conquest of nature, “the taming of a river”, ‘the war against insects’ and so on. These phrases are often used without consciously attaching any value of them, but they have an underlying attitude of hostility towards nature and nature’s creatures, a nature is seen merely as a ‘resource’ to be ‘exploited’ – take the maximum out of it, regardless of what this does to be natural processes and to other creatures which depend on these processes. It is this attitude which views fellow human beings as a resource to be exploited, or other human communities as enemies to be conquered.

There is a growing lack of sensitivity and respect for our fellow creatures. This attitude is being drilled into a child by social forces, which can only be countered by environmental education. Yet, sadly, in most cases this is not done, What is done is to talk about the food web and the energy cycles and ecological balance and how removal of any element disrupts the whole system, and how this can affect human beings too.

What this approach lacks is the essential interaction with nature and with other human beings. Indeed, in many environmental activities the opposite takes place. A classic example of this is the making of a herbarium, or even worse, an insect collection, as common in both formal and non-formal education in India. A child is often encouraged to pluck leaves and flowers and run after butterflies with a net, and is part of a large group of children similarly marauding a patch of nature. It is even worse when the activity is also competitive, that is, who collects the maximum. A lot of knowledge may be gained, but this knowledge emphasizes exploitation and conquest, not sensitivity and respect. Learning under a tree, rather than in a classroom, is far more effective and long lasting.

The alternative is to take up activities where ecological balance, ecological diversity, animal behaviour, human plurality and other such concepts and systems are introduced with the stress on their intrinsic worth. Materials, processes and living beings do not exist only for human use – they are worthwhile in themselves.

Questions

1. Answer the following question in about 30-40
Word each. (2 x 4 = 8)

- (i) What message is conveyed through the Passage?
- (ii) How is nature viewed by human beings?
- (iii) How is there a lack of interaction with nature? Give an example.
- (iv) What is the solution to this problem?

2. Tick the correct option.

- (i) The synonym of ‘conquered’ in para 1 is
.....
 - (a) vanquished
 - (b) exploited
 - (c) conquest
 - (d) taming

(ii) The synonym of ‘Equilibrium’ in para 2
is,

- (a) steadiness
- (b) sensitivity
- (c) balance
- (d) element

(iii) The synonym of ‘typical’ in para 3 is
.....

- (a) essential
- (b) representative
- (c) common
- (d) classic

(iv) The synonym of ‘inherent’ in para 4 is
.....

- (a) plurality
- (b) intrinsic
- (c) balance
- (d) themselves

Passage

Man's ultimate quest is peace of mind. It is a fact that problems and crises punctuate one's well being. There are times when self-doubt prevails over clarity and self-confidence dissolves. Feelings of determination and resolve are overtaken by despondency and helplessness pervades one's consciousness. This state of confusion can be caused by many factors and can happen to all men regardless of their caliber, status, wealth or educational qualifications.

When duty calls on one to perform tasks which the heart shies away from, or when the intellect is at odds with one's emotions, people find themselves dismayed by a sense of sorrow and anguish. How does one find mental peace is a question that plagues many, as they find others make a success of their lives. Winners do not lead different lives – they merely utilize the opportunities offered to better advantage.

There is a story of three men with a dish of delicacy in front of them – whoever narrates the best experience stands to win the dessert.. The first man relays a dream where God visited his garden. The second relives the dream where God took him to his garden. The third man explained that God admonished him for wasting time when there was sweetmeat in front of him, so he promptly ate it! No matter what the odds, one should stay the course and resolve the issues. A wise saying recommends that one should smile when he faces problems. Even the wise are not exempt from falling prey to despondency.

Arjuna is disconsolate when he encounters an old man grieving over his son's death. He tries to prevent the latter from taking his life. The mourner then extracts a promise from the warrior wherein if he were to be bereaved of his son, he would not contemplate taking his own life. A smiling lord Krishna is witness to this exchange.

In his instruction, he tells Arjuna, "You grieve over those who should not be grieved for. Wise men do not sorrow over the dead or the living." This, in essence, is the gospel of the Bhagawad Gita, where God exhorts man not to worry, but to seek refuge in him. A true devotee who surrenders to him by reposing total faith is rid of all worries, fears and grief, said Sri Swaroopananda of Sivananda Foundation, in his discourse on the Bhagawad Gita.

Questions

1. Answer the following question in about 30-40 Word each. (4 x 2 = 8)
 - (i) What is the key message conveyed through Passage?
 - (ii) Describe the situation in which Arjuna found himself.
 - (iii) What teaching does the Bhagawad Gita give us?
 - (iv) When do people find themselves dismayed With sorrow and anguish?
2. Tick the correct option. (4 x 1 = 8)
 - (i) Find a word from the passage which is a synonym of 'search'.
 - (a) Self-doubt
 - (b) Calibre
 - (c) Problems
 - (d) Quest
 - (ii) Find a word from the passage which means 'mental or physical suffering caused by extreme pain or worry'.
 - (a) Anguish
 - (b) Resolve
 - (c) Bereaved
 - (d) Contemplate
 - (iii) Find a word from the passage which means 'extreme unhappiness and hopelessness'.
 - (a) Dismayed
 - (b) Anguish
 - (c) Death
 - (d) Despondency
 - (iv) Find a word from the passage which is a synonym of 'disappointed/upset'.
 - (a) Anguish
 - (b) Sorrow
 - (c) Despondency
 - (d) Dismayed

Passage

Driving etiquette is a civilized driving behavior comprising observance of rules and propriety. Certain statutory obligations have to be observed. While driving a vehicle, it is absolutely essential that all documents connected with the ownership of the vehicle, driving license, pollution – free certificate in original etc are kept in the car. They have to be produced on demand by the competent authority. When a person driving a vehicle is still a learner, a broad ‘L’ should be prominently displayed.

To caution pedestrians or a slow moving vehicle in front of us, sounding the horn is essential. We are bound to do it legally as well but we should not honk unnecessarily, creating sound pollution.

Basic human dignity is more important than strict observance of rules. At crossroads, those who came from our right always have precedence. We should give hand signals for those who follow us, particularly when we slow down, take a sudden turn or overtake a vehicle. Never overtake a vehicle from the wrong side even if there is space. When another driver makes a mistake, try to correct him if time permits, instead of abusing him or threatening him with dire consequences. When you made a mistake, admit it gracefully and apologise for it if possible. When we cause an accident, instead of escaping we should find out from the victim whether we caused any injury and whether any medical assistance is required. If necessary, we should take the injured person to the hospital and inform the police.

The sign of good driving is to create a feeling of safety among other passengers. Abrupt braking, smoking or speaking over the mobile phone makes them insecure. Drunken driving is illegal and immoral. Under the influence of liquor the driver does not know what he is doing. When you stop at a traffic signal, stop the engine as otherwise it leads to atmospheric pollution.

Powerful lights cause harm to those who come from the opposite side. Dipping and dimming lights should be a habit with us. Similarly, playing the music system at high volume is irritating to others. We must be sensitive to others’ needs. Keeping to our lane is not only convenient and safe for us but is also a legal compulsion. Finally, politeness on the roads does not cost us anything, it only make driving a pleasure. So let us all be polite even as we observe the rules of the road.

Questions

1. Answer the following question in about 30-40 Word each. (4 x 2 = 8)
 - (i) What is driving etiquette?
 - (ii) Write some examples of etiquette to be followed while driving?
 - (iii) What is the sign of good driving?
 - (iv) Which documents should be kept in the vehicle While driving?
2. Tick the correct option. (4 x 1 = 8)
 - (i) Find a word from para 1 which is a synonym of ‘protocol’.
 - (a) Etiquette
 - (b) Competent
 - (c) Obligations
 - (d) Behavior
 - (ii) Find a word from the passage which is a synonym of ‘mandatory’.
 - (a) Essential
 - (b) Possible
 - (c) Statutory
 - (d) Inform
 - (iii) Find a word from para 1 which is the Synonym of ‘concerned’.
 - (a) Insecure
 - (b) Competent
 - (c) Immoral
 - (d) Legal
 - (iv) Find a word from the passage which means ‘ sudden and unexpected’.
 - (a) Abrupt
 - (b) Essential
 - (c) Injury
 - (d) Assistance

Passage

Health Hazards of Noise Pollution

Although pollution of land, sea and air has been well documented, the latest and the best recognized version is the swelling tide of noise which is engulfing urban as well as rural areas. This has long-term implications on the ecology, health and productivity of a fast developing country like India. Unlike other pollutants, noise lacks visibility, seldom registering on the consciousness except as a trifling irritant to be dismissed as will and therefore less likely to be perceived as a threat. Available data Declining productivity among workers in certain industries has been directly correlated with noise levels, particularly those under constant exposure to the menace.

The first ever survey of the impact of noise on health, conducted by All India Institute of Medical Sciences has established that noise not only impairs the physical and psychological functioning of the human organism, but also causes nausea, vomiting, pain, hypertension and lot of other complications including cardio vascular complaints.

A study by Post Graduate School of Basic Medical Sciences in Chennai, confirms such conclusions. In 50 Per cent of industries it was found that workmen exposed to higher intensities of noise in occupational capacities were often irritated, short-tempered and impatient and more likely to resort to agitation and disrupt production. This was true of units in heavy industrial pockets in and around the four metropolitan centres.

Noise levels are particularly acute near railway junction, traffic roundabouts, bus terminals, transit areas, fish and vegetable markets. Combined with lung power, it exceeds 90 dB at peak hours, representing a dire threat to patients and pregnant in the vicinity.

Recreational noise, another ugly facet, is becoming more widespread in cities and towns. Loudspeakers are blaring at full volume during marriages, festivals, jagrans, musical programmes, particularly at night, without the least consideration for other. Even at 50 dB, sound can awaken a person from deep slumber. As experiments have shown, loudspeakers with output from 60 to 80 dB cause the pupils of a slumbering person to dilate, with increasing intake of oxygen, resulting in palpitation. TV sets are played at full volume at prime time, invariably disturbing neighbours. Noise making seems to have become the latest status symbol, be it an election campaign or slogan shouting or advertising ownership of a TV set.

Questions

1. Answer the following question in about 30-40 Word each. (4 x 2 = 8)
 - (i) What are the bad effects of noise pollution?
 - (ii) Which areas of a city suffer acute noise pollution?
 - (iii) How is noise a status symbol?
 - (iv) What was found in found in the study by PGSB MS, Chennai?
2. Tick the correct option. (4 x 1 = 8)
 - (i) Find a word from para 1 which means 'possible future effects or results of an action, Event, decision etc'.
 - (a) Engulfing
 - (b) Swelling
 - (c) Threat
 - (d) implications
 - (ii) Find a word from para 2 which is a synonym of 'effect',.
 - (a) Impact
 - (b) Impairs
 - (c) Intensities
 - (d) Agitation
 - (iii) Find a word from para 5 which is the antonym of 'contract'.
 - (a) Acute
 - (b) Resort
 - (c) Dilate
 - (d) Intake
 - (iv) Find a word from para 4 which is a synonym of 'serious'.
 - (a) Acute
 - (b) Agitation
 - (c) Palpitation
 - (d) Impatient

Passage

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

How to Bloom with Health

Certain foods can rejuvenate and activate the body, inducing even stable mental health and the advisory positions about the remarkable healing power of food. To recognize, isolate and increase the intake of foods that have large amounts of disease fighting antioxidants, to identify the two kinds of fat; the beneficial Omega-3 and the Omega-6, in which foods are commonly cooked; to alienate allergies caused by foods that work against the human metabolism.

Even oxygen has certain toxic forms called oxides, which spark off lethal reactions that have been linked to sixty odd chronic diseases, one of which is ageing. Antioxidants minimize the effects of the oxidants. Plant foods, thankfully are packed with antioxidant agents. Scientists are now researching into an antioxidant 'Status Report' based on individual blood tests; if the antioxidants are running low, specific food should be prescribed to boost the levels.

Fat comes in two types; Omega-3 which is found in marine life and Omega-6 which is concentrated in vegetable oils. The first is good, the other is plain rotten. The best source of Omega-3 is preferably sea-fish. But frying it in Omega-6 rich vegetable oil kills all its goodness.

Ageing brains have low levels of thiamin, which is concentrated in wheat germ and bran, nuts, meat and cereals. More good brain-food comes from liver, milk and almonds, which are rich in riboflavin and extremely good for memory. Carotene, available in deep green leafy vegetables and fruits, is also good for geriatric brains. So is a high iron diet" it can make old brains gallop hyperactively like young ones. Iron comes from greens; liver, shell-fish, red meat and soyabeans. Sea-food, very high in iron, is an excellent diet supplement. The New England Journal of Medicine reported in its May 1985 issue that 30 grams of fish a day could result in a dramatic drop in the chances of acquiring a cardiovascular disease. Seafish, particularly shell-sifh, crabs, mackerel and sardines, are more effective than riverine fish because the latter is more vulnerable to chemical effluents.

Answer the following question

- (i) Name the two kinds of fat.
- (ii) Name some sources of carotene.
- (iii) Name some sources of iron.
- (iv) Find word from the passage which means 'relating to the heart and blood vessels'.
- (v) Why is sea-fish more effective than riverine fish?
- (vi) What did The New England Journal of Medicine report in May 1985 issue?
- (vii) Find the word in the passage which means 'relating to the medical care and treatment of old people.'
- (viii) Which foods are rich in riboflavin?

Passage

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

The growth and development of the human child involves two parallel processes. One is physiological growth. This is supported by nutrition and exercise and protection from physical harm. The second is the psychological growth of the individual. This is an important aspect of social development” the process where by the infant gradually becomes an independent and active member of his/her community. A member of human society is an individual who is able to interact and communicate effectively with others. This is made possible by the use of language. Thus one major requirement that must be met as the child grows is the learning of the first language. A member of society is also a person – an individual with unique characteristics that make up his/her personality.

Among these characteristics are personality traits, interest, abilities and talents. We often refer to a small baby as ‘it’ even when we know whether it is a boy or a girl. This is because we have not yet begun to see this child as a person.

The long process of psychological and social development of the child is called socialization. Man is often described as a social animal. One very obvious reason for this is that human beings usually live together in families and wider communities. But this is not always true. In the folklore of most communities there are important characters who are wanderers and hermits. These are individuals who do not claim to belong to a particular community. And we find such people in modern societies too.

A remarkable feature of the process of learning the first languages is that it occurs quite naturally and is managed with effectiveness. This strikes us as amazing when we note that this learning of language takes place without any conscious planning and effort. Various persons around the child help and support this first language acquisition process. But there is no systematic teaching. But this curriculum-based teaching is based on what was learnt earlier through the natural process of socialization. .

Answer the following question.

- (i) Which are the two processes of the growth and development of a child?
- (ii) What is socialization?
- (iii) Describe one feature of the process of learning the first language.
- (iv) What is the major requirement in the growth of a child?
- (v) How is man a social animal?
- (vi) How is psychological growth of an individual an important aspect of social development?
- (vii) Which word in para 1 means ‘constituent’?
- (viii) Find one word in para 3 which is a synonym of societies’.

Passage

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

Smiling is a universal human gesture. In his travels, Charles Darwin discovered that smiling was the only facial expression which was recognized instantly all over the world.

A smile is easy to see. It is possible to recognize a smile on someone's face at a distance of 45 meters. You'd have to be much closer to decide whether the person was showing surprise, anger or fear.

It takes only one facial muscle to smile. This is the zygomatic major muscle, which reaches down from the cheekbone to the corners of the lips. To look sad or angry, you need to use at least two muscles.

Smiles are good for your health. Studies in the USA have shown that when you smile your heart rate slows down, your blood pressure goes down and the body begins to relax. This happens whether you are feeling happy or not. In fact, if you're feeling unhappy, the simple act of smiling is the first step to feeling better.

Research has shown that there are a number of health benefits attributed to smiling. When you smile, a number of physiological changes occur in your body, mostly without you being consciously aware of them happening.

A smile makes you attractive. According to American dentists Melvin and Elaine Denholtz, an attractive smile should show most of the upper teeth, at least two thirds of the length, and just the tips of the lower teeth.

When you smile a real smile, two things happen to your face: your lips move up towards your cheeks, and your cheeks themselves go up and gather in the skin around the eyes. And a real smile will usually only last for up to four seconds. False smiles are seen on the faces of politicians who have just lost an election, people who feign they're pleased to see you, and door-to-door salesmen. False smiles usually appear slightly too early or too late, and they tend to go on for too long.

But if you really want to know if a smile is real or false, look at the eyes. They brighten up in a false smile they don't change, however much the person has practiced smiling.

(a) Answer the following questions.

(i) What is passage trying to convey?

(ii) What does the writer say about a 'smile'?

(iii) How are smiles good for health?

(iv) How does one know the difference between a fake smile and a real smile?

(b) Complete the following by choosing the correct option.

(i) A word meaning 'bewilderment' in para 2 is.....,

(a) amazement (b) surprise (c) anger (d) fear

(ii) A word meaning 'unwind' in para 4 is,

(a) rest (b) health (c) feeling (d) relax

(iii) A word opposite in meaning to 'away' in para 7 is,

(a) nearer (b) tend (c) slightly (d) towards

(iv) A word meaning 'pretend' in para 7 is,

(a) false (b) act (c) feign (d) profess

1. Read the dialogues and complete the passages that follow. Write your answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank number.

- (i) Umang : I have problem with my homework. Will you please help me?
Pulkit : Yes, but what is the problem?
Umang told her brother that (a) _____ with her homework. Requesting him she asked (b) _____ help her. Pulkit said that he would but wanted to know (c) _____.
- (ii) Rekha : Anita's mother is seriously ill and is in the hospital.
Dolly : What has happened to her?
Rekha : She complained of chest pain yesterday.
Dolly : I will go to see her tomorrow.
Rekha told Dolly that (a) _____ and was in the hospital. Dolly asked (b) _____
Rekha told her mother (c) _____. Dolly felt much concerned and said that she would go to see her the day after.
- (iii) Sanjeev : Where are you coming from?
Deepak : I am coming from the market.
Sanjeev : What have you brought from there?
Deepak : A few items of stationery.
On way to his office Sanjeev saw Deepak coming. He asked him (a) _____. Deepak replied coming (b) _____. Sanjeev inquired (c) _____. Deepak replied that he had brought a few items of stationery.
- (iv) Marie : Did you see my new umbrella? Isn't it fine?
Tony : Yes, it is! Did you buy it from the Mall?
Marie : No, your father has brought it for me.
Marie asked her son Tony (a) _____ and she wanted to know whether it was a fine one . Tony agreed and asked his mother (b) _____. His mother replied in the negative and added the (c) _____.
- (v) Tony : Why are you laughing at my new dress? Don't you like it?
Lily : The word, 'Dunciad' is written on your T-shirt. It makes me laugh.
Tony asked his sister why (a) _____ and again asked her (b) _____. Lily told him that she was laughing because (c) _____.
- (vi) Paul : Where is the bread-knife, dear? I've got a loaf to cut.
Sonia : I saw little pink sharpening a pencil with the bread-knife a minute ago.
Paul lovingly asked his wife Sonia(a) _____ and told her that (b) _____ to cut. His wife told that (c) _____ sharpening a pencil with the bread-knife a minute before.
- (vii) Child : How am I going to live on Earth being so small and helpless?
God : I have chosen for you an angel. She will be waiting for you and take care of you.
Child : Please tell me my angel's name.
God : It is of no importance, you will call your angel Mummy.
A child asked God (a) _____ on Earth being so small and helpless. God told him that he has chosen for him an angel who (b) _____ and take care of him. The child then requested God tell me (c) _____ name. God told him that was of no importance, he would call her angel, Mummy.
- (viii) Ansul : Why are you focusing on small budget films these days?
Aamir : I don't produce films as business but as something I enjoy.
Anshul : Isn't there a risk in experimenting?
Aamir : Yes, I feel I have taken impractical decisions at different points of my career. But I am happy that I have actually done films that I have believed in.
Anshul asked Aamir (a) _____ on small budget films those days. Aamir clarified (b) _____ but as something he enjoyed. Anshul enquired if there wasn't a risk in experimenting Aamir agreed and said that he felt he had taken impractical decisions at different points of his career But he added (c) _____ that he had actually done films that he had believed in.

Term -1

Chapter – 1 : Two Gentlemen of Verona

1. Read the following extracts and answer the questions given below:-
 - (i) He coloured deeply under his sunburn then grew pale. He looked to the ground. “You must be saving up to immigrate to America”, I suggested.
 - (a) Who coloured deeply under his sunburn and why?
 - (b) What do the words ‘coloured deeply’ suggest?
 - (c) Why didn’t the two boys tell the author about their plans?
 - (ii) “I could scarcely believe my eyes and before I could recover my breath my two passengers had leaped from the car.
 - (a) Who are the two passengers here?
 - (b) What movement to the word ‘leap’ suggest here?
 - (c) Why could the speaker scarcely believe his eyes?
2. What touched the author deeply in the end?
3. ‘We do many things sir’. Explain this statement with reference to context.
4. ‘Their father, a widower, a well known singer had been killed in the early part of the war. Shortly afterward a bomb had destroyed their name and thrown the three children into the streets ‘The result of wars is orphaned children, Shattered economics and unemployed youth. Write a passage with reference to the text.
5. Yet their demotion had touched me deeply. War had not broken their spirit. Their selfless action brought a new nobility to human life, gave promise of a greater hope for human society. How did the two boys promise a hope for human society? What values do you learn from the two boys?

Chapter -2 : Mrs. Packletide’s Tiger

1. Read the following extracts and answer the questions given below:
 - (i) ‘Circumstances proved propitious:
 - (a) What circumstances are being talked about?
 - (b) How did the circumstances prove propitious?
 - (c) Which word best defines ‘propitious’ good, favourable, friendly?
 - (ii) As for Loona Bimberton, She refused to look at an illustrated paper for weeks, and her letter of thanks for the gift of a tiger claw brooch was a model of repressed emotions.
 - (a) Why did Mrs. Bimberton refuse to look at an illustrated paper?
 - (b) Which word in the text is opposite of ‘uncontrolled’?
 - (c) What were the repressed emotions of Mrs. Bimberton full of?
2. How could Mrs. Packletide face the cameras with a light heart, though she had not killed the tiger?
3. What made Mrs. Packletide so desirous of killing a liger?
4. ‘Mrs Packletide indulges in no more big game shooting. The incidental expenses are so heavy. She confides to inquiring friends. Mrs. Packletide and Loona Bimberton are the perfect examples of human folly and greed one’s greed can lead to one’s doom and verity can destroy a person’s joy of life. Explain the statement.
5. Her compelling motive for her sudden demotion towards the footsteps of Nimrod was the fact that Loona Bimberton had recently been carried eleven miles by an Algerian aviator. This shows that Mrs. Packletide is a vain character and can go to great lengths to prove her superiority. Explain.

Chapter-3 : The letter

1. Read the following extracts carefully and answer the following questions:

- (i) "Here, look at his?" and Ali produced an old tin box and emptied five golden guineas into the surprised clerk's hands. "Do not look so startled." He continued, "They will be useful to you, and they can never be to me. But will you do one thing?"
 - (a) From where had Ali got the five golden guineas?
 - (b) Why did Ali say they will be useful to you, and they can never be to me?
 - (c) Which word in the text denotes a feeling of utter surprise?
- (ii) "The postmaster did not receive his own letter all that day. He was worried all night and getting up at three, went to sit in the office."
 - (a) Why was the postmaster worried?
 - (b) What did one night spent in anxiety teach the postmaster?
 - (c) What was the attitude of the postmaster towards Ali?

2. Why was Ali filled with joy when he reached the post office?

3. Why was the postmaster Bewildered when Lakshmi Das told him that Ali had died three months before/

4. In the story 'letter' we observe a strange relationship between father and daughter. Father, Ali the hunter is going through a time when he reports his actions. He keeps waiting for a letter from his daughter Miriam. Qualities such as repentance and remorse help us become a better human being. Justify the statement in the light of the story 'The letter'.

5. Ali was never seen, and no one took the trouble to inquire after him. In this busy life we don't have time for anyone. The author carefully builds up an atmosphere of loneliness and grief in the story 'The letter' elaborate.

Poetry-1 : The Frog and the nightingale

1. Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions given below:

(i) “That a critic of such note

Had discussed her art and throat,
I don't think the song is divine
But –Oh, well at least its mine.

(a) Who is the ‘critic’ and why was he called a great critic?

(b) Why is the nightingale not so happy about the song?

(c) What does nightingale’s statement ‘at least its mine’ imply?

2. “Day by day the nightingale

Grew more sorrowful and pale.
Night on night her tired song
Zipped and trilled and bounced along
Till the birds and beasts grew tired.

(a) Why did the birds and beasts grow tired?

(b) What was the effect of the nightingale’s dull performance?

(c) Why did the nightingale’s dull performance?

3. How did the frog use the nightingale to fulfill his own selfish interests and what all means did he adopt to achieve his goal?

4. What made the nightingale a huge sensation?

5. After the nightingale’s death the foghorn of the frog blared unrivalled through the bog. Do you think the poem is a spoof on the present day society that people have become really materialistic and want success at any cost?

6. The frog said in the end of the poem. “Well poor bird she should have known that your song must be your own.” Do you feel the frog was right in saying this?

Poetry -2 : Mirror

1. Read the following extracts and answer the questions given below:

(i) “A woman bends over me,

Searching my reaches for what she really is.
Then she turns to those liars, the candles or the moon.”

(a) What is the woman bending over?

(b) Why have the candles and the moon been called ‘liars’?

(c) Why does she turn to them in spite of calling them ‘liars’?

(ii) “I am silver and exact, I have no preconceptions

Whatever I see I swallow immediately just as it is, unmisted by love or dislike I am not cruel only truthful.”

(a) Why does the mirror say ‘I am silver and exact’?

(b) What is meant by ‘preconceptions’?

(c) Why does the mirror say ‘I am not cruel’?

2. Why is the woman agitated and has tears in her eyes?

3. How is the mirror important to the woman?

4. ‘Then she turns to those liars the candles and the moon’. The woman was not happy with the true image shown of her by the mirror so she turned to the candle and the moon which made her look beautiful. Man is not able to face the truth as it is bitter. What does this reflect about human nature?

5. Like the mirror that only shows the truth and nothing but the truth and nothing but the truth we humans also try and cultivate this quality and try to speak the truth. Do you think it is possible for you to practice being truthful in all circumstances?

Poetry -3 : Not Marble Nor the Gilded Monuments

1. Read the following extracts and answer the questions given below:

- (i) When wasteful war shall statues over turn and broils root out of the work of masonry, Nor mars his sword nor war's quick fire shall burn, The lining record of your memory.”
- (a) Why has the war been called waste?
 - (b) What would be the result of the war?
 - (c) What does the line ‘The lining record of memory’ mean?
- (ii) “Gainst death and all oblivious enmity shall you pace forth, your praise shall still find room. Even in the eyes of all posterity. That wears this world out to the ending doom.”
- (a) Why would the young man be remembered by future generations?
 - (b) What does the poet mean by ending doom’?
 - (c) How has the poet made his friend immortal?

2. What is the theme of the sonnet ‘Not marble, nor the Gilded Monuments’?

3. Describe how the monuments and statues brave the savages of time?

4. Than unswept stone, besmeared with sluttish time. Time doesn't wait for anyone and it is very powerful. It can create or destroy whatever it wants. So we should value time, comment.

Poetry -4 : Play The Dear Departed

1. Read the extracts given below and answer the following questions:

- (i) What are they coming for? They haven't been here for ages.
- (a) Who is coming?
 - (b) What part of speech is the word ‘ages’ used as?
 - (c) Why haven't they been here for ages?
- (ii) “Elizabeth's that sharp that she'll see I'm after it, and she'll drive a hard bargain over it. Eh, what it is to have a low money grubbing spirit.”
- (a) Over what will Elizabeth drive a hard bargain?
 - (b) What does the phrase ‘drive hard bargain’ mean?
 - (c) What is ironical in the statement, “Eh, what, it is to have a low money grubbing spirit”?

2. Bring out the irony in the title of the play.

3. Grandfather changed his will because he felt that he was a sort of burden on his daughters. What changes did he make in the will? What sudden transformation did it bring about in his daughters' behaviour?

4. The play ‘Dear Departed’ brings out the negative qualities of humans such as greed and avarice. These are qualities that we as humans need to shun. Do you agree? If yes, how do you think we can ensure that we do not become victims to such qualities?

Literature –Term -2

A Shady Plot

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

- (1) ‘Well, you needn’t be because I just came to tell you to stop bothering us for assistance, you ain’t going to get it. We are going on strike.
(a) How was the author bothering the speaker?
(b) Why are they going on strike?
(c) What is the verb form of ‘assistance’?
 - (2) “Me!” I gasped, “Me! I won’t” but ever as I spoke she had taken my arm, and the next thing I knew I was sitting with the thing on my laree’s and miss Laura Hinkle opposite, grinning in my face like a flirtatious crocodile.”
(a) What does the author’s wife want him to do?
(b) Why didn’t the author want to be a part of the game?
(c) What is the meaning of the word ‘gasped’?
2. When confronted by Lavinia about his flirtatious over the Ouija Board, John insists that the ‘affair was quite above board, I assure you, my love’. Bring out the pun in John’s statement.
3. Why does Hallock want the ghost to disappear before his wife appears on the scare?
4. Why did the ghosts organize. The writer’s inspiration Bureau? What was their mode of working?
5. Relationships are dependent upon trust. However, small misunderstandings, if not cleared soon, destroy the best of relationships. John’s marriage was on the verge of a dreadful end what mistakes did the Hallocks make in their relationships.
6. When the Ouija Board produced the name of Hallock, Lavinia thought he was guilty of infidelity was Lavinia justified at the stance that she took? Give reasons for your answer.

Patol Babu

1. Read the following extracts and answer the questions given below:

- (1) “That’s odd – man hadn’t been paid yet. What strange fellow.”
(a) Identify the speaker.
(b) Who was the strange fellow?
(c) Why didn’t the man wait to be paid?
 - (2) “just one word no, not even a word; a sound – oh!”
(a) Whose feelings have been expressed in these lines?
(b) How is the person feeling?
(c) Why is the person in question feeling so?
2. What message is the author trying to convey through the lesson ‘Patol Babu;’?
3. How can you say that Patol Babu was a meticulous man?
4. How did Patol Babu convince himself to do the role that had just one word, “oh!” for him to say? If you were in his place, how would you react?

5. The character of Patol Babu draws respect from time to time. He is an inspiration. What are the values that drew the reader towards him?

Virtually True

1. Read the following extracts and answer the question given below:

- (1) ‘Never mind her’ came a voice, and a second knight appeared from the wardrobe. It’s me who needs rescuing.
(a) Who is the knight here?
(b) Why did the other knight say ‘it’s me who needs rescuing’?
(c) How had the knight got captured?
- (2) On the roof, Sebastian looked round, and glanced at his watch nervously. ‘It should be here by now’.
(a) How did the author know Sebastian?
(b) Why did he glance at his watch nervously?
(c) What is meant by ‘glanced’?

2. In what way did the second game seem very real?

3. Some of the psycho drive games that Michael bought at the computer fair were not new. Who had they belonged to and what was the significance?

4. How did Sebastian Shultz request Michael to help him? How could Michael help Sebastian?

Ozymandias

1. Read the extracts given below and answer the following questions.

- (1) “And wrinkled lip and sneer of cold command tell that its sculptor well those passions read. Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things. The hand that mocked them, and the heart, that fed.
(a) What is the meaning of ‘sneer’?
(b) What is the ambiguity juxtaposition in line 3?
(c) Whose hand and heart are referred to here?
- (2) “And on the pedestal these words appear: “My name is Ozymandias the king of kings: look upon my works, ye mighty, and despair!” nothing beside remains, round the decay.”
(a) What is the meaning of “despair”?
(b) What is Ozymandias symbolic of?
(c) What is the irony in these lines?

2. How can the poem Ozymandias be compared to today’s society?

3. What words were written on the pedestal of the broken statue? What did they show?

4. “Ozymandias is a sandy warning through time.” Explain.

The Rime of the Ancient Mariner

1. Read the following extracts and answer the questions given below:

(1) “And a good south wind sprung up behind .

The albatross did follow.

And every day, for food or play

Came to the mariner’s hollo!

- (a) Why did the albatross follow the ship?
- (b) Why did the sailors serve the albatross food?
- (c) What does the poet mean by ‘hollo’?

(2) ‘Ah! What a day! What evil looks

Had I from old and young!

Instead of the cross, the albatross

About my neck was hung.”

- (a) Why did the other mariners give ‘him ‘evil looks?
- (b) How did they punish the ancient mariner?
- (c) What does the word ‘evil’ mean?

2. Why was the albatross considered as a “Christian soul?”

3. What hellish thing had the ancient mariner done and how did he suffer due to that?

4. Respect for all forms of life is an essential value unmindful destruction of nature and its creatures deserves just punishment. Write in 80-100 words this essential value as brought out in the poem, “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner.

5. Do you feel that the ancient mariner had committed a sin for which he deserved such a punishment as he was given?

Snake

1. Read the following extracts and answer the questions given below.

(1) “Was it humility, to feel so honoured? I felt so honoured.

And yet those voices:”

- (a) Why did the poet feel honoured?
- (b) Which voices are referred to in these lines?
- (c) What does humility in the first line mean?

(2) “and immediately I regretted it

I thought how paltry, how vulgar, what a mean act!

I despised myself and the voices of my

Accursed human education.”

(a) What was the mean act?

(b) Why did the poet despise himself.

(c) What does the word ‘accursed’

Mean in the above context?

2. What were the conflicting thoughts in the poet's mind on seeing the snake?

3. What do you think the poet of the poem ‘Snake’ was a coward or a brave person? Give reasons.

4. The poem ‘Snake’ has a religious and a social theme. Explain.

5. Snake is a poem that has a unique way of dealing with the moral consciousness of society. “Explain the statement citing examples from the poem.

Play : Julius Caesar

1. Read the extracts given below and answer the following questions.

(1) “But here’s a parchment with the seat of Caesar:

I found it in his closet, ‘tis his will: let but the commons hear this testament which, pardon me. I do not mean to read and they would go and kiss dead Caesar’s wounds

(a) What was written in Caesar’s will?

(b) What is a ‘parchment’?

(c) What did the citizens do after they came to know the will?

(2) “O, pardon me, than bleeding piece of earth, That I am meek and gentle with these butchers! Thou art the ruins of the noblest man. That ever lived in the tide of times. Woe to the hand that shed this costly blood! Over thy wounds now do I prophesy”

(a) What is the meaning of ‘prophecy’?

(b) Why does Antony suppress his anger?

(C) What prophecy did he make?

2. Why did Cassius not want Antony to speak at Caesar's funeral?
3. How did Brutus justify Caesar's assassination?
4. The mob always played a great role in bringing revolutions, Elucidate the role of the mob in Julius Caesar.
5. Antony was a skillful orator and he changed the mood of the mob by his skillful oratory. Vivekananda also won over the heart of English people by his wonderful speeches. So, we should always think before we speak. A skillful orator has the power to bring about a revolution. Comment.