

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS 10
ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

THE FRAGRANCE OF GODS

SUMMARY:

Toshi Langu recollects the adventures he had in this mini-memoir about his carefree childhood days in a village on the Japukong Range. Toshi's home was located amidst a jungle, where he and his friends spent most of their time playing. They climbed trees and swung from branch to branch, ate fruits and nuts and behaved more like apes than children. The sighting of a vehicle was a rare event that the children excitedly waited for every day. The news of any vehicle passing by would spread like wildfire through the village. All the children would come rushing, fighting to get to the vehicle in time. They would chase after it at top speed, trying desperately to inhale the smoke released by it. They named this smell, the 'fragrance of the gods'. Having grown up in a place without any machines, the smell of the vehicle exhaust was alien and yet delightful to them. Toshi gets very nostalgic as he recounts these adventures. He also remembers how he and his friends were always almost naked, dirty and hungry. But that was the way they loved to live-wild and free. Looking back, Toshi wonders how any of the tar chasers' still live to tell the tale. It is a miracle considering their food, their habits and the risks they took. He concludes that there must have been an angel looking after them.

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

1. *What is 'monkey mail'?*

c) Village children passing messages to each other.

2. *Why was having a short cut to the main road from the village advantageous?*

d) The children could get from the village to the passing vehicle faster.

3. *Why had Toshi never heard of Kohima?*

d) It was rare that anyone went to Kohima or came from there to the village.

4. *There we grew up more like civilized apes... What is the literary device used here?*

b) Simile

5. *I can only say that there was an Angel' taking care of us. What does this sentence tell us about Toshi?*

c) He believes in God.

II. READ THE LINES FROM THE POEM AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW

1. *They were driven by giant ape-like men with red faces.*

a. Who are the men Toshi is talking about?

b. Why were they driving through Toshi's village?

c. Why were their faces red?

Answer:

- a. *The men Toshi is talking about were* American soldiers who passed by his village during the war.
- b. They were driving through Toshi's village because they were soldiers and fighting in a war.
- c. According to the author, their faces were red either because people at that time roamed around half-naked and thus the soldiers were blushing or perhaps they got sunburns.

2. *During such exploits, finding a patch of oil or fuel which had fallen through a leak in the vehicle was like hitting the jackpot!*

- a. Why was finding a patch of oil on the ground like winning the jackpot?
- b. Why did the finder try to hide the oil?
- c. What do you think of Toshi and his friends' practice of sniffing fuel?

Answer:

- a. Finding a patch of oil on the ground was like winning a jackpot because it was seen as a source of 'fragrance of the gods' for the weeks to come which they loved to sniff.
- b. The finder tried to hide the oil as it was revered as a prized possession and must be protected.
- c. I think Toshi and his friends' practice of sniffing fuel started as a form of curiosity because of the rarity of fuel and grew to become a form of addiction that they had no clue about.

III. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS BRIEFLY

1. Why does Toshi call his village 'remote' and 'backward'?

Toshi called his village 'remote' and 'backward' as according to him his village was far away from any civilization and jungles blanketed the entire region. They grew up more like civilized apes than human children spending more time in the wild outdoors than at homes. Further, when the Americans were trying to build a rocket and go to the moon, they were busy swinging from branch to branch, up in the trees, that too without any safety equipment.

2. What is the 'fragrance of the gods'? Why were children in the village so eager to catch a whiff of it?

To the children, the exhaust of the vehicles that would pass their villages was known as 'fragrance of the gods'. The children were eager to catch a whiff of it because their village was so remote that a vehicle passing by the village was a rare occasion and that naturally created a curiosity among the children. So they would chase the vehicles and tried to absorb themselves in the remnants of the vehicles which was the exhaust. The exhaust for them was something new, precious and rare. The children also perhaps had gotten addicted to the exhaust and thus they were so eager to get a whiff of it.

3. I can only say that there was an 'Angel' taking care of us. Why are Toshi and his friends lucky to be alive?

Toshi and his friends are lucky to be alive considering the food they ate and the malnourished bodies they possessed, the dirt they lived in, the animal like habits and lifestyle they had, the games they played and the risks they took were simply overwhelming! Influenza, tetanus, dysentery, hepatitis or accidents could have wiped them out but they didn't. That's why

Toshi remarked that an 'Angel' was taking care of them as they were still alive despite all the odds.

IV. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Toshi compares his childhood to the happenings at an ape enclosure in a zoo. What does he mean by this? What literary device is he using here?

Toshi compares his childhood to the happenings at an ape enclosure in a zoo to draw a picture of the surrounding he grew up in. Though the comparison may appear a bit exaggerated, he is but able to paint a vivid picture with this. By comparing his childhood to the happenings at an ape enclosure in a zoo, he means that they spent their childhood in the wilderness, taking risks, exploring the forest, climbing trees, swinging from branches, eating wild fruits and nuts and monkeying around unlike other children of their age. The literary device that he is using here is a metaphor.

2. What are the great 'kari adventures'? Why do you think the girls never took part in them?

The great 'kari adventure' for the children was to chase the passing by motor vehicles, which were rare occasions, and get a whiff of their exhaust. Whenever the children would hear the sound of an approaching motor vehicle, they would take a shortcut and reach the spot where they could catch the vehicle. The older boys frequently caught up with the vehicle but the smaller ones were still running down the short cut long after the vehicle had gone past. Those who reach the spot early, they would be jostling with each other for a vantage point and the moment the vehicle passed them, they would be running behind the vehicle while inhaling smoke emitted by the vehicle. For them, it was the 'fragrance of the gods'. Having raced till the village or beyond with the vehicle, they would just drop flat on the ground with exhaustion and deoxygenation.

The girls had no place in such adventures because like any other patriarchal society girls were confined within the household chores most of the time.

MAN AGAINST VIRUS

SUMMARY:

As a biologist, Louis Pasteur had discovered the vaccine for anthrax and chicken cholera. He was interested in preparing a vaccine against rabies as well since injected the saliva of rabies-infected animals but found that they did not always get rabies. He and his assistant, Roux tried to locate the germ in the blood of infected animals since germs generally live in the blood but they were not successful there either. At last, the symptoms of rabies gave them a clue. Initially, the rabies-infected dog foamed in the mouth and bit people. But later it became paralyzed and eventually died. The paralysis meant that the nervous system of the dog was also affected. Pasteur and Roux looked for the germ in the brain and spinal cord of rabies-infected animals and found it living in the inner region of the brain known as the medulla. They tested the microbe by injecting it directly into the brain of a healthy rabbit. It developed rabies. Through experiments they also found out that the germs in the rabbits in the lab were stronger than those in mad street-dogs. They developed weakened strains of the germ in the medulla of the brain and used it as a vaccine to help animals and human beings build immunity against rabies.

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

1. What is the meaning of the phrase 'confound it'?

- a. To be confused or perplexed

2. vaccine: protect:: _____

- c. oil : lubricate

3. Pasteur's discovery that the rabies microbe lives in the nervous system was

- c. Both

4. Why did Pasteur release the crazed dog's saliva into a sterile test-tube?

- a. He did not want to mix the rabies microbes with other germs.

5. How did Pasteur weaken the rabies microbe?

- d. By letting the infected medulla sit in a sterile solution for several days.

II. READ AND THE LINE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW

1. *Pasteur had never been able to forget the horror of that moment.*

- a. What had horrified Pasteur?
b. Why had the person suffering the horror done so willingly?
c. What did witnessing this moment make Pasteur resolve in the future?

Answer:

- a. The moans of the villager and the hiss of the blacksmith's red-hot iron burn the skin of a person who was bitten by a rabid infected wolf had horrified Pasteur.
b. The person suffering the horror had done so willingly because he was bitten by a rabid carrying mad wolf and at that time this method was believed to be the cure and an escape from death.
c. Witnessing the horror left a lasting impact on Pasteur. It strengthened his determination to find a cure for rabies that was not so painful.

2. *'The sooner it gets there, the sooner it has an effect.'*

- a. What do 'it' and 'there' refer to?
b. How did Pasteur and Roux help 'it' get 'there' sooner?
c. Why is it the sooner, the more effective?

Answer:

- a. Here 'it' refers to the rabies virus and 'there' refers to the brain.
b. Pasteur and Roux help 'it' get 'there' sooner by injecting the virus straight into the brain of a healthy rabbit.
c. The sooner it gets there, the sooner it has an effect because the rabies virus lives in the brain, so by injecting the virus directly into the brain of a rabbit Pasteur and Roux were able to get the necessary results quickly.

III. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS BRIEFLY

1. Why were Pasteur's assistants shocked to see him sucking saliva of a mad dog into a tube?

Pasteur's assistants were shocked to see him sucking saliva of a mad dog into a tube because if he had sucked too hard he would have gotten the saliva into his mouth which contained the virus rabies. At that time there was no perfect cure for rabies and he was taking a great risk by sucking like that.

2. Why was Pasteur studying samples of saliva from rabid animals?

Pasteur was studying samples of saliva from rabid animals as he was trying to develop a vaccine against rabies. He was looking for the rabies microbe in the saliva and trying to isolate it to study the microbes and eventually develop vaccine.

3. How did Pasteur make the vaccine against rabies?

Pasteur was able to develop the vaccine against rabies after much toiling, perseverance, and persistence. He was determined to find a less painful method to prevent death from rabies. He started studying the saliva samples of rabies infected animals. He knew somewhere in the saliva was the microbe he was looking for. When after injecting the saliva into healthy animals they found that not every animal was getting infected and the blood was having no effect, they concluded that the virus must be living in the brain and spinal cord and affecting the nervous system as the animals infected with rabies gets paralyzed eventually. They took brain samples of an infected animal and injected them under the skins of healthy animals. Though it took time, many of the animals developed rabies. After that, they injected more brain samples directly into the brains of healthy rabbits and the rabbits quickly developed the disease.

Then they tested the strength of the germ, by noting how quickly a rabbit developed rabies after the germ was injected into its brain. They found that strength varied depending on what kind of animal it had been living in. Germs from the laboratory rabbits were more virulent than germs taken from stray mad dogs. They decided to use the most virulent kind in trying to make a vaccine. The next move was to try weakening the germ. As they could not see it or find a way of growing it outside the brain, they had to work with infected brains. The germ seemed to favour a region of the brain called medulla, so they used samples from there. Roux put these into a sterile solution which he then closed. As days went by, the pieces of medulla shrivelled. They grind up the pieces of the brain samples and inject them into healthy animals. When they did this, the animals appeared to get rabies, but instead of getting really sick, they rapidly recovered. Then they tested the strength of the virus by injecting them into healthy animals depending on how long the samples had been dried and shrivelled. They found that a piece of medulla fourteen days old was harmless and perfect for the vaccine and thereby the vaccine was made.

IV. GOING BEYOND

1. '...stop not till your goal is reached.' Apply this statement to describe Pasteur as a biologist with a purpose.

Pasteur was a remarkable biologist, and it wasn't only because of him being a gifted person, but because he was determined and persistent. He was focused on finding a way to prevent the death from rabies without much pain, and for this he spent countless hours experimenting and brainstorming. When a method failed, he tried to get the results using another

way. No amount of setbacks or disappointments could hold him back as he continued to keep his perseverance and goal of finding a vaccine, which he eventually did. Pasteur wasn't just another biologist, he was someone with a purpose. His story assures us that if you stop not till your goal is reached, no goal is too far.

2. How do you feel about experimenting with animals to find cures for illnesses?

I don't feel very comfortable that animals are being used to find cures for illnesses as they have lives too and their lives matter. Most of us would say it's a sacrifice we need to make for a greater goal, and at this juncture of our story, it seems like a valid point. But there should be ways to find cure for illnesses without testing on animals and more research should be done on these ways. Maybe we are not doing more research on finding an alternative because animals are viewed as a cheap and easy solution and that just displays out lack

SPEECH BY SEVERN SUZUKI

SUMMARY:

In the speech by Severn Suzuki, she talks about the concern of children for the global ecological crisis brought on by adults in their bid to modernize the world. The present generation of children is, perhaps, the first to see the extent of the damage done to the environment and to realise that the effects cannot be repaired/reversed. The situation is serious; many species of animals and plants are already extinct, having lost their struggle for survival in polluted air and water. The only solution would be to stop exploiting the delicate ecological balance. This can happen only if all the nations in the world consider themselves as a global community strong to leave the world a better place for the generations to come. Severn pleads with elders to practice the sense of accountability they teach their children and to provide children the security they expect from adults.

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

1. Severn Suzuki's 1992 speech is a _____
 - a. complaint
2. Why are the fish in Vancouver full of cancer?
 - a. Dumping of industrial waste into the lake.
3. Which of the following sentences from the speech best reflects the term 'consumerism'?
 - b. Even when we have more than enough, we are afraid to share. We are afraid to let go of some of our wealth.
4. Why does Severn advocate sharing the world's resources with needy countries?

Countries like India, Somalia and Brazil are mainly responsible for environmental degradation and resources from other countries will help in combating this.
5. You are deciding what kind of world we are growing up in. What does Severn mean by this?
 - c. As decision makers and policy makers, adults are responsible for the choices that create their children's future surroundings.

II. READ THE LINES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW

1. All this is happening before eyes and yet we act as if we have all the time we want and all the solutions.
 - a. What will happen if people don't do something soon?
 - b. Why do you think people are not doing anything to help save the future?
 - c. What are some of the things you can do to help save the environment?

Answer:

- a. If people don't do something soon, we will degrade the environment and world beyond a point from where there is no turning point. We will lose the only planet that we have and everything in it.
- b. People are not doing anything to help save the future because everyone is either too careless about the looming danger or they don't have a solution yet. They are consumed by other trivial problems like elections and greed and saving the environment is not their priority for now.
- c. Some of the things that we can do to help save the environment is to create awareness, walk the talk, and share our resources with those who have less of them shunning our greed so that environmental degradation can be combated.

2. Are we even on your list of priorities?

- a. What has made Severn doubt parents' sincerity?
- b. What does she think parents' priorities are if not their children?
- c. How can parents make sure their children are their top-most priority?

Answer:

- a. Though the parents' always tell their children how to behave in the world and how they should live in harmony among fellow humans and other creatures, they themselves don't follow what they preach. They are hurting the environment and putting the lives of the generations to come at risk due to their greed and misplaced priorities. That is why Severn doubt parents' sincerity.
- b. She thinks parents priorities are not children but possessions and privileges which is causing environmental degradation.
- c. Parents can make sure their children are their topmost priority by following what they preach to their children and let their actions reflect their words. Their choices should be in alignment with the safety and survival of their children.

III. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS BRIEFLY

1. But really you are mothers and fathers. Why does Severn ask the delegates to consider themselves as members of a family?

Severn asks the delegates to consider themselves as members of a family because being the parts of the only world together, we are all connected and the well being of one reflects the well being of another. Though all the creatures of the world don't belong to one species and the world is divided by walls and borders, being creatures of the same planet, we are all together and we have one home. People might have different nationalities and roles, they are but humans and when calamities strike due to environmental degradation, it affects everyone and even the generations to come. Therefore, it is a collective responsibility of all to work together as a family to save the only world we'll ever have.

2. I wonder if they will even exist for my children to see. What is Severn referring to?

Severn is referring to the solace of seeing the beautiful animals of different kinds living together with humans without any threat of getting exterminated. She is complaining about how she dreamed of seeing the great herds of wild animals, jungles, and rainforests full of birds and butterflies but seeing how the environment is deteriorating due to the consequence of humans actions at an exceeding rate, she fears that her children and the generations to come after her will not even be able to see those animals as they would be extinct by then.

3. Please make your actions reflect your words. How can this be done?

This can be done by making choices keeping in mind the welfare of the generations to come and walking the talk of creating a fair and better world for everyone- even for the animals. Severn says that the adults teach the kids how to behave in the world, to work things out, to respect others, to clean up own mess, not to hurt other creatures, to share, not to be greedy, and yet, the adults go out and do the things they tell the children not to do. She says that the adults don't follow what they preach and it is destroying the world and it is time they make their actions reflect their words by making the children their priorities and making choices for their safety and survival.

IN CELEBRATION OF BEING ALIVE

SUMMARY:

Dr Barnard begins by saying that he could not understand the purpose of suffering. He provides a general idea of the number of children who die or are ill physically or mentally. He also gives us a personal anecdote in which he and his wife were in an accident while crossing a road. Their broken bones had kept them away from their duties for some time. He was angry that it had happened. He could not find comfort in his father's way of looking at suffering as God way of making us better people. His personal encounter with the suffering of children began with his father showing him the biscuit his brother had bitten before he died as a child with an abnormal heart. As a doctor, he was particularly moved by the suffering of sick children because they believed that doctors could cure them and accepted their illness and suffering. His anguish changed to the appreciation of life when he saw two children in a children's hospital racing in a food trolley as if it were a car. One of them was visually challenged and the other had only one arm. The other children in the ward cheered them on just as spectators do in a motor rally. The spirit with which the children used whatever faculties they had to enjoy themselves was an eye-opener to Dr Barnard. He concludes that we learn to value the good things in life because we see so much of the suffering around us.

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

1. Which of the following words best describes the children Dr Barnard witnessed taking part in the Grand Prix?
 - a. Resilient
2. What does Dr Barnard mean by 'joy in the real sense of the word'?
 - b. Looking past your troubles to enjoy every day and everything you have.
3. According to Dr Barnard, why is suffering important?
 - d. Because it makes you a better and more sympathetic person
4. Which of the following sentences from the text demonstrates Dr Barnard's compassionate nature?
 - a. But as a doctor, I see nothing noble in a patient\ thrashing around in a sweat-soaked bed, mind clouded in agony.
5. Why do you think Dr Barnard became a cardiothoracic surgeon?
 - a. He was torn by the plight of all the suffering children in the world.

II. READ THE LINES AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. More and more, as I near the end of my career as a heart surgeon, my thoughts have turned to the consideration of why people should suffer.

- a. What gives the speaker the authority to speak knowledgeably about suffering? Give two reasons.
- b. What are the lines in the text that tell you that suffering is widespread?
- c. What are Dr Barnard's contributions to the battle against suffering?

Answer:

- a. The speaker can speak so knowledgeably about suffering because he is a surgeon and he sees people suffering on a daily basis. He knows the agony of their suffering. Further, he also experienced suffering at a personal level when he learned about the unfortunate death of his brother as a child and when he and his wife met with an accident while they were crossing a street.
- b. In the beginning, when the author mentions that of the 125 million children born each year, 12 million are unlikely to reach the age of one and another six million will die before the age of five and, of the rest, many will end up as mental or physical cripples, tells us that suffering is universal.
- c. Dr Barnard was a cardiothoracic surgeon. He performed the first human heart transplant on 3 December 1967. As a surgeon, he saved the lives of many and later on founded the Christiaan Barnard Foundation to help the underprivileged children around the world.

2. If you can't, they accept their fate.

- a. Who do 'you' and 'they' refer to?
- b. What is the fate that they accept?
- c. Why do you think they accept their fate more willingly than others?

Answer:

- a. Here, 'you' refers to the doctors while 'they' refers to the suffering children.
- b. They accept the fate that they cannot get better and the doctors have tried their best to help them.
- c. They accept their fate more willingly than others because they are children and they trust others wholeheartedly. So if the person they trust fails, they assume they cannot get better. Other, on the other hand, cannot trust the doctors the way the children do and they assume there is always something more that can be done.

III. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS BRIEFLY**1. What upset him most about the death of his brother?**

What upset him the most about the death of his brother was that he died as a child suffering much agony because he was born with an abnormal heart which could have been corrected if the technologies in those days were sophisticated enough.

2. Why could he not accept his father's belief that suffering was God's way of making us better people?

He could not accept his father's belief that suffering was God's way of making us better people as he could see nothing noble in a patient's thrashing around in a sweat-soaked bed, mind clouded in agony. Nor could he see any nobility in the crying of a lonely child in a ward at night.

3. What was his changed attitude to suffering?

After he witnessed the two children in what he described as "Grand Prix of Cape Town's Red Cross Children Hospital", who suffered much and yet showed resilience (cheerful spirit), he had a completely changed attitude towards suffering. He understood that the business of living is the celebration of being alive and he was looking at suffering from the wrong end. The children showed him that it's not what you've lost that's important but what you have left.

IV. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS**1. What was the cause of Dr Barnard's 'gloomy thoughts'?**

Dr Barnard's 'gloomy thoughts' had probably stem from an accident that he had few years ago while he and his wife were hit by a car. They were trying to cross a street after a lovely meal together. The car knocked him into his wife and she was thrown into the other lane and struck by another car coming from the opposite direction. During the next few days in the hospital, he experienced not only agony and fear but also anger. He could not understand why his wife and he had to suffer.

2. As a doctor, why is Dr Barnard upset with sickness?

Dr Barnard is upset with sickness because suffering seems so cruelly prevalent in the world. He mentioned that of the 125 million children born each year, 12 million are unlikely to reach the age of one and another six million will die before the age of five and, of the rest, many will end up as mental or physical cripples, tells us that suffering is universal. He also was affected by the death of his brother who died while he was still a child and that left a lifetime mark on him.

3. Why is Dr Barnard particularly saddened by sick children?

Dr Barnard is particularly saddened by sick children because he feels the children trust the doctors and nurses completely. They believe the doctors are going to help them and if they cannot, the children accept their fate. They go through mutilating surgery and afterward they don't complain.

THE AMBITIOUS GUEST

SUMMARY:

The story begins with a cozy family sitting around a hearth. The grandmother is included to show that the daughter of the family is expected to grow old gracefully like the grandmother. The sense of security in the house is set against the danger lurking outside; their house is in a precarious position at the foot of a towering mountain and the harsh winter winds make it doubly dangerous. Huge boulders keep tumbling down the mountainside and a wailing wind rattles the door. Together with the wind, a young stranger knocks and the family is happy to welcome him from the harsh weather outside into the warmth of their hospitality. The guest makes himself at home and, after dinner, he talks about his ambition to do something in life that will make him famous after death.

The family too shares its ambitions with him: the father would like a better property and the title of a squire; the eldest daughter would rather be contented and happy in the obscure security of her home; a child would like all of them to go immediately and drink from a stream that fell over a precipice and the grandmother would like to look presentable as her dead body is laid out. A deepening rumble and the trembling of the house distract them from their casual conversation about their ambitions. They realise that the mountain is their sliding. They rush out to go to a safer place but are buried in the landslide. The home, unharmed, is the only monument to their domestic happiness.

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

1. Which of the following words is NOT a synonym for fate?
 - a. Coincidence
2. Which of the following sentences is NOT an example of personification?
 - a. The Notch is just like the pipe of a great pair of bellows; it has blown a terrible blast in my face all the way from Bartlett.
3. Which of the following is suitable as an alternate title for the story you have just read?
 - a. The Common Fate
4. The romantic pass of the Notch is a great artery ... the shores of St. Lawrence, on the other. What does this metaphor mean?
 - a. The mountain pass is an important route for trading.
5. Which of the following sentences is NOT a portent of the disaster to come?
 - a. This family was situated in the Notch of the White Hill, where the wind was sharp throughout the year, and pitilessly cold in the winter...

II. READ THE LINES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW

1. Perhaps a germ of love was springing in their hearts, so pure that it might blossom in Paradise, since it could not be matured on earth;
- Were the young man and the daughter a good match?
 - Why could their love grow only in Paradise?
 - Why do you think the daughter felt lonesome?

Answer:

- According to the author, the young man and the daughter were a good match despite their differences in the context of being remembered by others after their death.
- When the author said that their love could grow only in Paradise, he was foreshadowing the fate that was to follow them soon after. They had no time to let their love grow as they were soon going to die.
- I think the daughter felt lonesome as she had was coming of age and never yet enjoyed the companionship of anyone else except her family.

2. *Children, it will haunt me night and day till I tell you*

- Who is the speaker here?
- What will haunt the speaker?
- How does the speaker's telling add to the story?

Answer:

- The speaker here is the grandmother.
- The speaker will be haunted by the thought that if her clothes were not perfect when she would be buried after her death, she might try to correct them inside the coffin and therefore her children should hold a mirror above her face so that she could have a glimpse at herself.
- The speaker's telling add to the subject of inevitable death that was coming at them sooner than they expected.

III. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS BRIEFLY

1. How does the writer describe the peace and contentment in the family?

The writer described the peace and contentment in the family largely by the setting of the house and the members of the family who seemed to have no big ambitions, unlike the traveller. The lack of real ambitions among the family members suggested that they were happy with what they had and where they were. The faces of the father and mother had a sober gladness, the children laughed, the eldest daughter was the image of Happiness at seventeen, and the aged grandmother was the image of happiness grown old.

2. What is the most important feature of the young man's character?

The most important feature of the young man's character was that he was extremely ambitious. He wanted to do something in life for which he would be remembered by the world long after he would be gone. He believed he could not die until he had built his monument.

3. What does the father aspire to be?

The father aspired to possess a good farm in Bartlett, or Bethlehem, or Littleton, or some other township around the White Mountains but not where they could tumble on their heads. He wanted to stand well with his neighbours and be called Squire and sent to General Court for a term or two. He wanted to die happily as an old man and a slate gravestone with just his name and age, and a verse of a hymn and something to let people know that he was an honest man and died a Christian.

IV. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Why is the opening scene important?

The opening scene is important because it comfortably described the proximity of the dangers and comforts dwelling together on the side of the mountains. The house was in sharp contrast with its surrounding. Inside the warm house lived the family happy and each member contributed to the forming of happiness, and yet they lived in a place where they could die anytime because of tumbling rocks. The opening scene was the beginning of a string of ironies that the story would follow.

2. How does the writer contrast the young man with the eldest daughter of the family?

The young man was a man of extreme ambition and wanted to leave a monument in the world after his death so that people would remember him. The eldest daughter, on the other hand, wasn't ambitious at all. When the young man was telling them about his ambitions, she could not help laughing at those. Further, the eldest daughter was of simple nature while the young man was proud, contemplative, yet a kindly soul.

3. How does the writer develop the suspense in the story?

The writer developed the suspense in the story through a string of ironies and focusing on the aspirations and ambitions of the people inside the house. He kept the readers in the future, diverting away from the imminent dangers that were established at the beginning of the story due to the setting of the house and how stones continuously would roll down. He made the readers hopeful of the prospects of the men and normalizing the rolling down of the rocks as they never hit the house. The warm narrative and a plan to rush at a safer place during extreme dangers created a feeling of safety among the readers before the sudden turn of events that culminated in the death of everyone in the house and the end of the ambitious man as the most nameless casualty there.

V. GOING BEYOND

1. Do you think nature is projected as a symbol of fate or destiny in the story? Explain.

Yes, I do think that nature in the story is projected as a symbol of fate or destiny as in the end, no one in the story could defeat or stand the move of the nature irrespective of the ambitions they could have.

The author showed fate or destiny as the ultimate truth which defines our lives, and the stark example of it is the story of the young man who came to the house. He wanted to make a mark in the world through his life and he was very ambitious. But in the end, he died as the nature took its toll, and while the members of the family would be remembered because they were a part of the community, the stranger's existence was forgotten.

2. 'There is greater sense in enjoying the present than in dreaming of a future.' How does the story bear out this statement?

This sentence provides the essence of the story and the truth that wasn't appreciated, particularly in the case of the young ambitious guest who was so engrossed with the goal of leaving a mark in the world that he constantly lived in the future and cared not about the present he was spending. It becomes evident eventually in the story that it is the present that matters as future is unpredictable and there is no certainty that things will happen the way we think they would, like in the case of the young guest who wanted to be something of stature but died leaving no trace.

TO SLEEP

SUMMARY:

In this poem *To Sleep* by William Wordsworth personifies sleep, addressing it as the mother of good health and new thoughts. He asks it to bring him the rest he needs during the night to enjoy the blessings of each new day. He had not been able to sleep for two nights. He lies in bed imagining different sights, both small and big, and sounds, both soft and loud, hoping to be able to sleep thereby. He pictures a flock of sheep walking by, slowly one behind the other as well as the wide, colourful expanses of green fields, white sheets of water and blue skies.

He imagines the gentle murmur of falling rain and the soft, soothing buzz of bees as well as the roar of water falling into the sea and gusty winds. But he cannot sleep. He would soon hear real sounds of daybreak, both immediate and distant; the song of birds in his garden and the call of the cuckoo. He tells sleep that everything that happens during the day is valuable only after a restful night. He pleads with it to come to him as a blessing to separate night from day.

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

1. Which of the following is another great Poem by Wordsworth?
 - a. Tintern Abbey
2. What is the most important function of the rhyme scheme in this poem?
 - b. It gives special emphasis to the sounds and sights that Wordsworth imagines.
3. Which of the following statements on Nature is reflected in the poem you have just read?
 - a. Nature is a living, breathing personality.
4. What can you surmise about Wordsworth from the poem?
 - b. He elevates the ordinary to the level of extraordinary with the power of his imagination.
5. Why are 'fresh thoughts' important to Wordsworth as a poet?
 - a. A poet necessarily has to be original and creative in his writing.

II. EXPLAIN WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT.

1. *A flock of sheep that leisurely pass by
One after one; the sound of rain, and bees
Murmuring; the fall of rivers, winds and seas,
Smooth fields, white sheets of water, and pure sky;-*

- a. Where does the poet see all of the above?
- b. What is he trying to do?
- c. He gives a vivid description. What does this tell you about the poet?

Answer:

- a. The poet sees all of the above while he lay awake in his bed, unable to sleep.
- b. The poet is trying to fall asleep by imagining all the different sounds that nature enriches the world with.
- c. This tells us that the poet is a very keen observer in nature and finds absolute delight in it.

**2. *Even thus last night, and two nights more I lay,
And could not win thee, Sleep! by any stealth:***

- a. How has he spent the two previous nights?
- b. In what context is the word 'stealth' used here?
- c. What is the poet longing for?

Answer:

- a. The poet has spent the two previous night lying awake in his bed, thinking about different sounds of nature as a trick to win sleep but failed.
- b. The word 'stealth' here is used to exaggerate the extent the poet went to fall asleep and the tricks he followed when he needed not have used them in the first place.
- c. The poet is longing for a good sleep after two nights of sleeplessness.

III. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

1. What is the problem presented in the poem?

In the poem To Sleep by William Wordsworth presented the problem of insomnia that the poet is suffering from. He is not able to fall asleep at nights despite using many tricks to pursue sleep which Wordsworth needs to enjoy the resplendence of nature during the day.

2. What are the ways in which the poet tries to sleep?

He lies in bed imagining different sights, both small and big, and sounds, both soft and loud, hoping to be able to sleep thereby pictures a flock of sheep walking by, slowly one behind the other as well as the wide, colourful expanses of green fields, white sheets of water and blue skies. He imagines the gentle murmur of falling rain and the soft, soothing buzz of bees as well as the roar of water falling into the sea and gusty winds. But he cannot sleep.

3. How does the poet use personification in the poem?

In this poem, Wordsworth personifies sleep, addressing it as the mother of good health and new thoughts. He asks it to bring him the rest he needs during the night to enjoy the blessings of each new day.

IV. GOING BEYOND

1. How does this poem bring out Wordsworth's love of Nature and the countryside?

The poem brings out the poet's love of nature and countryside through detailed descriptions of the different sounds of nature which we often ignore, but not Wordsworth. He remembers every sound of nature and thinks about them at nights when he is failing to fall asleep. His minute attention to nature betrays his immense love for it and the countryside.

2. Why does the poet address sleep as a mother? How does the personification help us to appreciate the poet's idea of sleep?

The poet addresses sleep as a mother because like a mother soothes away all our sores when we are tired and need someone to fall to, sleep soothes away all our tiredness of the day and prepare us for the next days. Like mother, without sleep, we will be poor versions of ourselves.

The personification helps us to appreciate the poet's idea of sleep which is very much apt and makes sense as, like a mother, sleep always embraces us in her arms when we are tired and we feel healing instantly. The personification here allows us to picture the utmost importance of sleep.

PRAYER OF THE MEEK

SUMMARY:

The reference to the meek in the title is from the Bible: Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth. This poem is in the form of a prayer to God, the Lord of all creation. On behalf of her countrymen, the poet asks God to be merciful to His people who have tried to follow His commands as best as they humanly can by offering the other cheek instead of fighting back when enemies have struck them; by giving their cloaks to those who have snatched their shirts; and by being extra patient with those who have harassed them, thus suffering persecution meekly. But their peaceful resistance to war has been mistaken for weakness. They have been considered cowards and scorned for not retaliating with guns. Despite being misunderstood by their enemies, they thank God for keeping them humble and preventing them from doing wrong in His sight. In their helplessness in the face of war and persecution, they look towards God for strength to bear their sufferings. They do not ask God to punish their enemies. Instead, they ask Him to give them the grace to see how wrong they are to take control of the lives of their victims as if they were God. They pray that God may forgive their enemies and rid their hearts of hatred. They ask God to rid the world of war and to establish peace; to rid the world of pain and to protect everyone, even their enemies from bloodshed. They ask God to give them the grace to forgive those who hate them so that the loving God may forgive them their sins. They hope that the love of Christ may be revealed in their relationship with their enemies. They ask that God may reign in their hearts and their land and they profess their belief in the sovereign kinship of God over all creation.

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

1. Which of the following famous personalities is not known for taking up the path of peaceful resistance?

- c. Winston Churchill

2. What is the tone of the poem you have just read?
 - a. Pious
3. Which of the following words is not a synonym of 'high-handed'?
 - d. Condescending
4. What is the poet praying for?
 - b. An end to all strife in the poet's land.
5. What is the strength that the poet looks to God for?
 - d. The strength to carry out God's will and command.

II. EXPLAIN WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT

1. *Lord of Heaven and earth, look down in mercy
And remember that we have tried, though imperfectly,
All our days
To live by Thy given code:*

- a. Who is the poet talking to?
- b. What does the word 'imperfectly' imply?
- c. What is the 'given code'?

Answer:

- a. The poet is talking to God.
- b. The word 'imperfectly' here implies that though they failed at times, but they did try to follow the commands of God.
- c. The 'given code' is to turn the other cheek to someone who strikes us, to take our cloak off for someone who took our shirt, and walk weary miles along with someone who would harass us.

2. *Yet we thank Thee, Lord, our Father for this lack
That has perforce stayed our hands fro* doing wrong*

- a. What does 'lack' mean here?
- b. Why does the poet thank God?
- c. Is the situation a happy one?

Answer:

- a. The 'lack' here means the inability of the poet and her family to pay back wrong for wrong and pain for the pain to those who caused harm to them.
- b. The poet thanks God for not allowing their hands to do any wrong and to keep themselves humbled and broken in spirits. She is thankful for the strength they found to bear all in God.
- c. The situation is not a happy one as the poet and her family suffered enough losses, but it certainly is a contentful one as they did what is right in the eyes of God by showing restraint.

3. *The wrong they have done and
The waste they have caused
By their high-handed acts of playing God*

- a. Who is the poet talking about?
- b. What is the waste that has been caused?
- c. What does the phrase playing God mean?

Answer:

- a. The poet is talking to God.
- b. The waste they have caused was taking the life of her brother during an internal conflict.
- c. The phrase playing God means doing things that only God is sovereign enough to do. In the poem Prayer of the Meek, the poet is talking about the death of her brother at the hands of some people who didn't have the authority to take one life.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.

1. Why were the people mocked as cowards?

The people were mocked as cowards as they didn't retaliate guns with guns. They instead tried to follow the commands of God and showed resistance to war after the brother of the poet was gunned down, which others mistook as cowardice.

2. What is the prayer for the enemy?

In the poem Prayer of the Meek, they do not ask God to punish their enemies. Instead, they ask Him to give them the grace to see how wrong they are to take control of the lives of their victims as if they were God. They pray that God may forgive their enemies and rid their hearts of hatred.

3. What is the poet's idea of hell.

The poet's idea of hell in the context of the poem Prayer of the Meek is the hatred that one has for another fellow man that many carries with them and cause pain for themselves and others. She asked God to cleanse their hearts and wipe those spots of hell.

CLOSED PATH

SUMMARY:

In the first verse, the poet looks inwards and thinks he has reached the end of his ability to do anything more because he is drained of creative energy. He thinks that, perhaps, his writing days are over; that, perhaps, he should wait quietly for the end of his days too. In the second verse, the poet looks towards God and tells Him that His will was still working out His purpose in his life. He feels inspired to compose music when he thought he had lost his ability to write. God seemed to be opening out new creative pathways for him even as he thought the old ones were closing. In his weakness, the poet sees the strength of God leading him towards newer avenues of creativity. He feels inspired to compose music when he thought his literary abilities were failing.

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

1. What is the poet experiencing in the poem?
 - d. Writer's block
2. Which of the following sayings reflects the message of the poem you have just read?
 - a. 'When one door closes another opens.'
3. What has the poem taught you about getting your creative juices flowing again?
 - a. Keep your faith and devotion to God strong.

4. Why is it important to have a purpose in life?
 - c. A life without any Purpose is a life that is not worth living.

II. EXPLAIN WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT

1. *I thought that my voyage had come to its end at the last limit of my power, that the path before me was closed,*

- a. What voyage is the poet talking about?
- b. Why was he thinking so?
- c. Explain the second line.

Answer:

- a. The poet is talking about the voyage of his creative career as a writer.
 - b. He was thinking so because he could feel his creative energy getting drained and exhausted after a prolonged career.
 - c. In the second line, the poet is saying that he has exhausted his limit of creativity and thus is lacking inspiration. He could feel he cannot go on anymore and his career as a writer and is finally getting over.
2. *that provisions were exhausted and the time come to take shelter in a silent obscurity. But I find that Thy will knows no end in me.*
- a. When do you think the poet would have felt so?
 - b. Does the poet see better days after this?
 - c. Who is the poet talking to?

Answer:

- a. The poet would have felt so in the latter part of his career as a writer when inspiration doesn't come easy and he feels he has exhausted all his creative energy.
- b. Yes, the poet does see better days after this as God continues to lead him to newer avenues when he thought his literary abilities were failing and he goes on to compose new music.
- c. The poet is talking to God.

III. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Whose will does the poet refer to?

The poet is referring to the will of God.

2. To what does the poet compare his newfound ability to sing?

The poet compares his newfound ability to sing to a new country with all its wonders that have been revealed to him through the will of the Almighty.

3. Would you consider this a spiritual or a social poem? Give a reason for your answer.

I consider this a spiritual poem. The poem talks about the will of God and the miracles God can do in the darkest of our times to get us out from where we were and take us to newer places full of hope and wonders. In the poem Closed Path by Rabindranath Tagore, the poet feels he has exhausted all his creative energy. He thinks that his writing days are over and he should wait quietly for the end of his days too. But then, he feels inspired to compose music when he thought he had lost his ability to write. God seemed to be opening out new creative pathways for him even as he thought the old ones were closing.

OLD FOLKS LAUGH

SUMMARY:

The poem is a tribute to the positive attitude that elderly people develop towards life. It is a realistic image of them laughing aloud without worrying about how they look when they laugh. Now they do not care what people think of them though there was a time when they did. They do have their troubles when they knit their brow with worry and put on a false, bright smile to cover their anxiety. But when they remember happy times, they laugh with no restraint, with no pretence of maintaining an appearance. As they guffaw, their bellies shake like a jingling tambourine. Soon, the spit/drool dribbles from the sides of their mouths and their heads shake on their stiff necks. Their laughter is infectious as if they are ridding the world of care. They have known hard times and happy times and remember both. Their laughter is a sign of their triumph over sadness. Now they look forward to releasing in death and willingly forgive life for the state they are in.

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

1. Which of the following words describes the frailty of old folks?
b. wobble
2. Which line from the poem indicates that old folks are not self-conscious?
b. When old folks laugh, they free the world.
3. What is the meaning of the word 'promise' in the poem?
d. Death is inevitable
4. What is the purpose of the full stop used in the lines winding the lines between their brows. Old folk allow their bellies to jiggle...
d. To show that the old folks' days of caring about what other people think are over.
5. Why does the poet describe death as 'dear'?
a. Death is a relief from the problems that come with old age.

II. EXPLAIN WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT.

1. *Saliva glistens in the corners of their mouths,
their heads wobble on brittle necks,
but their laps are filled with memories*
 - a. Who is being addressed in this poem?
 - b. What is the attitude of old people when they laugh?
 - c. What does the poet mean by their laps are filled with memories?

Answer:

- a. Old people are addressed in this poem.
- b. When old people laugh, they don't care about what the world will think about the way they laugh. They just are real and uncontrolled.
- c. By their laps are filled with memories, the poet meant that the old people treasure all the memories they lived carefully and close to them like a child.

2. *When old folks laugh,
they consider the promise of dear painless death,
and generously forgive life for happening to them.*

- a. What makes the old people want to forgive life?
- b. Why do they think about death?
- c. What quality of old people does the poet talk about in these lines?

Answer:

- a. The promise of a painless death makes the old people forgive life.
- b. They think about death because they have lived their lives with all the hardships that life had to offer and now that they are old and feeble and content, they think of death as an escape.
- c. The fearlessness of the old people to face death because of the contentment of eventually growing old despite all hardships is shown in these lines. They are no more afraid of dying.

III. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

1. When and why do the old folks pretend?

The old folks pretend during times of their troubles or remembering their troubles to hide their anxieties from others. They knit their brow with worry and put on a false, bright smile to cover their anxiety.

2. What kind of an impression would they make on others when they laugh loudly?

When they laugh loudly, they leave an infectious impression on others and free the world. They teach the world how to laugh without worrying about how they look when they laugh which most of the young people cannot do as they are very much careful about maintaining a poised countenance.

3. What do we know about the old people?

Through the poem Old Folks Laugh by Maya Angelou, we know that old people have a positive attitude. They laugh aloud without worrying about how they look when they laugh. They do not care what people think of them though there was a time when they did. They do have their troubles when they knit their brow with worry and put on a false, bright smile to cover their anxiety. But when they remember happy times, they laugh with no restraint, with no pretence of maintaining an appearance. They have known hard times and happy times and remember both. Their laughter is a sign of their triumph over sadness. They look forward to dying and willingly forgive life for the state they are in.

IV. GOING BEYOND

1. What is the main idea portrayed in the poem?

The poem Old Folks Laugh by Maya Angelou is a tribute to the positive attitude that elderly people develop towards life. It is a realistic image of them laughing aloud without worrying about how they look when they laugh. They do not care what people think of them though there was a time when they did. They do have their troubles when they knit their brow with worry and put on a false, bright smile to cover their anxiety. But when they remember happy times, they laugh with no restraint, with no pretence of maintaining an appearance. They have known hard times and happy times and remember both. Their laughter is a sign of their triumph over sadness.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY THE DIARY OF A YOUNG GIRL

Introduction of The Diary of a Young Girl: World War II was the most destructive war in history. More than fifty nations took part in the War. On one side were the Axis Powers, including Germany, Italy and Japan. On the other side were the Allies. They included Britain, France, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Soviet Union, China and the United States of America. World War II was a very dark period in the history of the world. Adolf Hitler rose to power as the Chancellor of Germany in 1933 and was intent on ridding Europe of Jewish people. He established many anti-Jewish laws which made life harsh and dangerous for Jews in Germany. Anne Frank and her family, who had considered Germany their home for centuries, were forced to leave and start a new life in the Netherlands (Holland). The Franks settled into their new life comfortably. They felt free and safe again. But this peace was to last them only a few more years. In 1940, Hitler attacked the Netherlands and his Nazi party took control of the country. The Franks knew they were no longer safe. Imprisonment and death would become their reality soon if they did not act fast. They had to escape. The Nazis had closed the way in and out of the country, so the Franks decided to hide in a secret flat in Mr Frank's office building in Amsterdam. In 1942, the Franks shifted into their hiding place- the 'secret Annex'. Life in hiding was filled with many difficulties. Sensitive and intelligent, thirteen-year-old Anne Frank started recording her daily experiences, thoughts and emotions in a diary. It was the closest friend she had in the two years she spent in hiding. As she wrote, Anne realised she wanted to become an author when she grew up; her experiences in hiding would make for a great novel. Sadly, Anne did not live to see her dream come true. In 1945, when Anne was fifteen, someone betrayed the Franks and they were all arrested. Anne Frank died in 1945 in the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Otto Frank, Anne's father, was the only one to survive the war. He published her diary in 1947. He wanted the world to know and love Anne as an ordinary girl living in extraordinary circumstances.

CHOOSE THE BEST OPTION.

1. Why was the radio so important to the residents in the Annex?
 - d. News on the war gave them courage and hope for freedom from persecution and hiding.

2. How did writing in a diary help Anne through her years in hiding?
 - c. The diary was the one place where Anne could completely be herself; expressing her thoughts on everything helped her grow as a person.

3. Before the Franks went into hiding, they, like all Jews, had to live with a lot of restrictions on their freedom. What purpose did these restrictions serve?
 - b. They stripped the Jews of their rights as citizens.

4. Why did the Franks dress in a lot of clothes when they left for the Annex?
 - d. It would look as though they were escaping if they carried suitcases.

5. Why do you think Anne's diary become so iconic?
 - b. The diary was an honest account of the suffering of Jews during World War II.

6. Do you think the diary is an accurate portrayal of all the residents of the Secret Annex?

c. The representation of the other residents included Anne's biases and prejudices against them.

7. We can never be just Dutch, or just English-we will always be Jews as well. What does this line tell you?

b. By persecuting Jews from all across Europe, the Nazis had set the Jews apart from the non-Jews in their respective countries.

8. I'm split into two different people. The issue Anne explores in her last diary entry is one of____
d. Identity

9. How did Anne feel when she saw Jews outside on the streets, being marched to concentration camps?

c. Guilty that she was fortunate to live in hiding.

10. I don't believe war is simply the work of politicians. Oh no, the common man is every bit as guilty. In this diary entry, according to Anne, what is the common man guilty of?

d. Spending on war instead of education and health.

SHORT ANSWERS

1. Why do you think Mr Keesing chose the topic 'A Chatterbox' for Anne's homework? (Sunday, 21 July 1942)

Mr. Keesing chose the topic 'A Chatterbox' for Anne's homework because he often got mad at her because she used to talk very much.

2. Why was father angry? (Wednesday, 1 July 1942)

Anne's father was angry because she and Harry had gone out for a walk and didn't get back until ten past eight and it was dangerous for Jews to be out after eight o'clock.

3. Which two incidents from the diary entries of Wednesday, 24 June and Sunday, 5 July 1942 show the kind of difficulties the Jewish people were facing?

The two incidents from the diary entries that show the kind of difficulties the Jewish people were facing were that the Jews were no more allowed to use public transport and had to walk everywhere and thus Anne had to walk very far to get to the dentist. Anne's father was not allowed to work in his office anymore and he told Anne about going into hiding to save their lives.

4. What was the strange thing about bathing in the Secret Annex? (Tuesday, 29 September 1942)

The strange thing about bathing in the Secret Annex was that they didn't have a bathroom and therefore used to take water away to different places to wash.

5. What is the difference between Anne's mother and father, according to Anne? (Sunday, 27 September 1942)

According to Anne, her father understands her very much, unlike her mother whom she cannot stand at times and Anne is a stranger to her.

6. How do the residents of the Annex manage to get their food? (Monday, 9 November 1942)

The residents of Annex would get bread from the baker friend of Mr. Koophuis. They also purchase ration books on the black market. Aside from the hundred cans of food they had stored, they also bought three hundred pounds of beans.

7. The prospectus shows the sense of humour of the inmates and their opinions on the German invasion. Discuss. (Tuesday, 17 November 1942)

The prospectus showed the sense of humour of the inmates and their opinions on the German invasion. Though the inmates were living in constant fear of being seized by the Nazis, the tone of the prospectus was of lighter mode. They did not have a proper place to take bath, which instead of being something they should be complaining about, they accepted and referred to it in a humorous manner. The prospectus also tried to tone down the magnitude of the threat they were facing by providing distracting feel good descriptions about the place and the way they should live. The inmates particularly despised the German invasion with such an extent that there were strict rules that no one should be listening to the news on German radio or speak in German.

8. What do they get to know from Mr Dussel about the world outside? (Thursday, 19 November 1942)

Mr Dussel told them that countless people have been taken off to a dreadful fate Night after night, green and grey military vehicles would cruise the streets. They would knock on every door asking whether any Jews lived there. If so, the whole family would be immediately taken away. If not, they would proceed to the next house.

9. What little cheer does Christmas bring to the residents? (Tuesday, 22 December 1942)

The Annex was delighted to hear that they would all be receiving an extra quarter pound of butter for Christmas. Each of them was going to bake something with the butter.

10. Describe briefly the scene outside the Secret Annex. (Wednesday, 13 January 1943)

Outside Annex, terrible things were happening. At any time of night and day, poor helpless people were being dragged out of their homes. They were allowed to take only a small bag and a little cash with them, and even then, they'd be robbed of these possessions on the way. Families are torn apart- men, women and children are separated. Everyone was scared. Every night hundreds of planes flew over Holland to drop bombs on German cities. The world was at war. The children in her neighbourhood run around in thin shirts and wooden shoes. They had no one to help them. Things had gotten so bad that they stop passersby in the streets to beg for a piece of bread.

11. Discuss how the living conditions of the residents of the Annex had deteriorated. Also, mention how it affected their mood and behaviour. (Tuesday, 27 April 1943)

The conditions of the residents of Annex was deteriorating as the situation had grown very tense due to increased bombings on German cities. Also, the food was also terrible. Breakfast consisted of plain, unbuttered bread and coffee. For the previous two weeks, they had been eating vegetables that had a rotten taste. All these affected their mood and behaviour adversely as they were quarrelling with each other and everyone was mad at everyone else.

12. How important is a radio to the people in Holland? Why don't the authorities allow a radio? (Tuesday, 15 June 1943)

The radio was important to the people of Holland and the resident in the Annex because news on the war kept them updated about the events unfolding and kept them not lose their hearts. The authorities didn't allow a radio because of the contents that might be broadcasted through them.

13. What is the good news about the war and what is the bad news about Mr. Koophuis' health? (Friday, 10 September 1943)

The good news about the war was that there was an announcement on the radio that Italy was out of the war. The bad news about Mr. Koophuis' health was that he had to go to the hospital for a very difficult operation in his stomach and would have to stay there for at least four weeks.

14. What was Anne ashamed about when she read the pages of her diary? (Sunday, 2 January 1944)

Anne was ashamed of her treatment towards her mother. She understood that she saw things only from her point of view without thinking about how she might have hurt others.

15. Anne is maturing both physically and emotionally. Elaborate on this statement. (Thursday, 6 January 1944)

Anne where's maturing both physically and emotionally. Physically, she had only lately started to get her periods, which according to her, was a wonderful feeling. Emotionally, she understood the need of someone to talk to and be friends with without being in love in the first place. She was realising the importance of human intimacy. In her quest to find someone to talk to, she visited Peter in the attic and had decided to do it again.

16. What are the changes in the relationship between the people in the Annex? (Saturday, 15 January 1944)

The people in the Annex were sharing food differently now. Each family had their own stores of meats and oils, and cooked their own potatoes. They were fighting amongst themselves and Anne's mother wished to not see Mr. Van Daan's face for two whole weeks.

17. What do you think – do all people who share space and resources begin to hate each other? Why or why not? (Saturday, 15 January 1944)

No, not all people who share space and resources begin to hate each other. People fight when they have disagreements over things. When people live together they are sure to have disagreements but these disagreements should be discussed and sorted out without hating each other. When people share space and resources, there would be circumstances that could lead to hate, but it should not necessarily lead to hate as long as people tried to be empathetic towards each other.

18. What do you think Anne is feeling, after reading her reaction to the conversation around her? (Thursday, 3 February 1944)

After reading her reaction to the conversation around her, I think she had grown indifferent after all that she and everyone had to go through and living in constant fear. She had

become emotionally stable and did not care anymore whether she lived or not. According to her, the world will continue to exist without her and all she would do was to concentrate on her studies and hope that everything would not right.

19. What are the reasons that make Anne feel that Peter needs to feel loved? (Wednesday, 16 February 1944)

Peter did not have someone who could show him affection. Therefore, he would spend his time looking at the picture of the movie star that Anne had given him and had started to think of the person in the picture as his friend. Another sign that he was internally lonely was that he would always hug Mouschi the cat so very tightly.

20. What do the children see from the attic? How does it make them feel? (Wednesday, 23 February 1944)

The children sat down on the floor and looked out at the blue sky, the trees, and the birds. It was so beautiful that they could not speak. It made them very happy despite how frightened they were of the events. Anne believed that the best remedy for those who were frightened, lonely, or unhappy was to go outside and be alone with nature.

21. What are the similarities between Anne and Peter? Do you think these reasons contribute to them becoming closer? (Sunday, 27 February 1944)

Anne and Peter both had very strong feelings that couldn't be controlled. Also, neither of them had a mother.

Yes, the similarities between them contributed to them being closer as they enjoyed each others' company due to their similarities.

22. What caused the residents to be nervous? (Friday, 10 March 1944)

The blooming of guns and the constant fear of planes and shooting caused the residents to be nervous.

23. Who is Mr. M? What has happened to him? (Tuesday, 14 March 1944)

Mr. M was the man who used to sell them potatoes, butter and jam on the black market. He had been arrested.

24. How are the residents affected by the arrests of their helpers? (Tuesday, 14 March 1944)

The arrests of their helpers left the residents with no fats and oils. The food was miserable and lunch consisted of mashed potatoes and some smelly, rotting vegetables.

25. How do you think Anne helps Peter by being cheerful? Why is this important? (Sunday, 19 March 1944)

Anne helped Peter by being cheerful as this provided him with some necessary distractions from the gloomy circumstances in which they were living. This was important because they had been living in hiding for four years now and life was already a sad reality for them. Her cheerfulness, perhaps, was one of the few reasons to be glad about and used to give a hope in the darkest of times.

26. How has Anne and Peter's relationship changed from 1942 to now? (Wednesday, 22 March 1944)

In 1942, when Peter came to Annex, Anne would not find him interesting and described him in the diary as someone who was obnoxious, shy, and awkward. Peter, on the other hand, thought of her as a noisy pest. But as days passed, they realised that they have much in common among themselves and developed attractions for each other and became great friends. They would talk for long hours and it was passed on as a joke that if both of them stayed long enough in Annex, they would get married.

27. How does it help the residents of the Annex that the black market ration book men are out of prison? (Thursday, 23 March 1944)

With the release of the black market ration book men from prison, the residents started to get their food requirements met and things started to get back to normal.

28. What are the difficulties that people have to face during a war? (Wednesday, 29 March 1944)

During war, essential goods become scarce. People have to stand in line to buy vegetables and all kinds of goods. Doctors can't visit their patients. People don't dare to leave their house for even five minutes because everything may be stolen. The men are sent off to fight in wars, the children are sick or undernourished, and poverty becomes common.

29. What is the tone of this entry- is Anne angry, sad or matter-of-fact? Why? (Wednesday, 29 March 1944)

Anne was sad. She was a thoughtful child and all the realities that she mentioned in the entry are heartbreaking and yet, she noted them down as matter-of-fact, toning down the self-pitying.

30. Why do you think the residents of the Secret Annex continued to celebrate birthdays even in hiding? (Friday, 31 March 1944)

I think the residents of the Secret Annex celebrated birthdays to lighten the gloomy atmosphere in which they were living. The celebrations would provide them with the necessary distractions.

31. Have Anne's feelings about being in hiding changed? How and why? (Friday, 31 March 1944)

Anne's feeling about being in hiding changed from a pessimistic perspective to an optimistic note. The transition was perhaps the combined effect of the realisation that they were still better off compared to the Jews of other places and because of the fact that she has discovered a great friend in Peter.

32. What are the two rare moments of excitement about food for the residents? (Monday, 3 April 1944)

The two rare moments of excitement about food for the residents are when soup and little packages of other things that make lunch more interesting and when they get a piece of sausage and jam with bread.

33. How is life in the outside world? Do you think the people inside the Annex had a better life? (Saturday, 6 May 1944)

Life in the outside is miserable and frightening. Everything is expensive and everyone is buying and selling on the black market. Murders and thefts take place daily. Everyone wants to put food in their stomachs, but don't have enough money to do it. Though living in hiding is not a good life, still, they have food and little safety, thus they are having a better life inside the Annex.

34. Do you think people's perception of the Jews is right? What reasons could cause them to think like that? (Monday, 22 May 1944)

No, people's perception of Jews was not right. The propaganda run by Nazi Germany and perhaps, the persecution of many Christians for helping the Jews could have caused them to think like that.

35. What are Anne's feelings when the invasion finally takes place? (Tuesday, 6 June 1944)

Anne is elated by the news of the invasion. She is thinking this would end the war, and they would be freed and she would be back to school soon.

36. What does Anne describe as being 'the best medicine'? Why? (Tuesday, 13 June 1944)

Anne describes nature as being the best medicine. She says so because looking at the sky, the clouds, the moon and the stars makes her feel calm and hopeful. It makes her feel humble and ready to face everything with courage.

37. Who are the two Annes? (Tuesday, 1 August 1944)

The two Anne's are the two different personalities that Anne thinks lives with her. One side is cheerful, appreciates the lighter side of things and enjoys a rude joke or a kiss. The second Anne is never overconfident or amusing but wants only to love and be gentle.

LONG ANSWERS

1. Anne calls her diary 'the nicest present' that she had received on her thirteenth birthday. How did the diary prove to be a true friend to the sensitive teenager?

Anne Frank had been living in a secret hiding place called 'Secret Annex' and was often isolated as she had no real friends. But, with the arrival of the diary as a gift on her 13th birthday, she was able to fill the vacuum. She poured out her heart to her diary and it became an outlet for her emotions. She was able to come in terms with her suffocating life in hiding. More than that she matured as a writer and was able to deal with growing up issues in her life. All the more, she matured as a person.

2. Why does Anne think that she will be a strong person one day? Explain your answer with examples.

Anne Frank experienced years of suffering while living in hiding which she termed as an adventure. Despite all the shortcomings, she was able to maintain an optimistic outlook and continued to hope that someday the war would be over and things will get better. She believed that she would emerge as a better and stronger person one day because of all the things she had gone through. The instances in her life experiences such as the attempted robbery on April 11, 1944, her relationship with Peter and her mother, living a life with so many shortcomings, terrible food and living conditions were all the experiences that taught her lessons in life.

3. Comment on Anne Frank's erratic relationship with her mother.

The mother-daughter relationship between Anne Frank and her mother was erratic. They fought with each other a lot as they were unable to share any understanding with each other. Anne believed that her mother would mock her cruelty and this made her prefer her father openly. The open preference for her father made her mother feel hurt. The thought of her mother on Anne as a friend rather than a daughter made Anne reprimand her through furious and hateful diary entries. She wanted her to behave like a responsible mother and set examples. However, the maturity in her made Anne feel ashamed of her hatred for her mother through, she could never feel the child love for her anymore.

4. How does Anne describe the eight residents of the Annex? What does it reveal about her?

Anne used to observe everything and every person around her in minute details and she used to record her observations in her diary. She describes her father as an understanding and loving person and her mother as a person difficult to understand. She describes Margot as a brilliant person and Peter as someone who is a shy person. He describes Mrs. Van Daan as a silly person and Mr. Van Daan as the colleague of her father. In her eyes, Mr. Dussel is a quarrelsome and selfish person. According to her, she herself was a blend of two different personalities.

5. Based on her diary entries from 12 June 1942 to 13 June 1943, how do you think Anne's life changed from her thirteenth birthday to her fourteenth birthday? (changes in school life, friends, social life, living arrangements, food, health and relationships with others).

Based on her diary entries from 12 June 1942 to 13 June 1943, we can see that Anne saw many extraordinary changes that had a deep impact on her personality. Between her two birthdays, she went on from living in her own house with all the comforts to living in hiding with her family along with four others sharing a secret space, sharing foods, and making all sorts of sacrifices. She no longer could go to the school and no longer could go out as it would put along with her everyone else in the Annex into danger. She was completely cut off from the rest of the world and instead of being a carefree curious teen, she is now living a life indoor, constantly hiding and constantly in fear of being discovered by the Nazis.

6. How do the circumstances in which they were living encourage the relationship between Anne and Peter?

The circumstances in which they were living encouraged them to come closer as they were living in neighbouring quarters, which helped them to meet and talk every day. Both felt isolated and wanted love and companionship. There were just three children in the secret Annex and Margot was not of their age. Peter and Anne complimented each other and found solace in the company of each other. They could share their deep secrets with each other, unlike the rest. All these circumstances in which they were living encouraged the relationship.

7. Write a brief character sketch of Anne Frank. Choose words that describe Anne's character and find examples from the text for each- optimistic, intelligent, curious, moody, sensitive, practical, well-educated, selfish, egotistical, talkative, lively, rebellious, serious, happy-go-lucky.

Anne Frank was a smart, kind-hearted, and sensitive girl who observed her surroundings in extraordinary details and let the events happening around her leave deep marks inside her

heart. Though life wasn't east in the secret Annex, yet she was optimistic that the world would end one day and things would be back to normal and she would be able to go to school again. She was a talented writer and her diary is proof of it. She, however, wasn't free of flaws. She was biased towards her mother and others and never would think much before hurting others with her actions. But she was lively at the same time, as Peter mentioned once, that she was always cheerful. She would also receive a lot of complaint because of her talkative nature, but she would not let the words sink in.

8. Even before going into hiding, Anne is sensitive to the difficulties the Jewish people have to face. Comment on Anne's feelings about the discrimination meted out to the Jewish people.

Anne felt that the Jews could never be only English or German or Finnish as they would always be Jews and they would be discriminated. She felt that Jews, in all their history, suffered tremendously and might be the suffering and discrimination they were facing was the will of God for something great. She, however, felt a deep pain for the Jews suffering and would live in guilt that while she was living in limited comforts, others were being marched to concentration camps and murdered. She but hoped that their deaths would be painless. She wanted to do something for others. She wanted to do something for the world.

10. Explain Anne's relationship with Nature.

To Anne, to go to nature is the best remedy for those who are frightened, lonely or unhappy and she believed that God wants us to be happy and enjoy the beauty of nature. According to her, it could help us with all our troubles and as long as the sky and the sunshine exist, and as long as she could enjoy it, she could not be sad. She would go to the attic almost every morning to get some fresh air, and sometimes, there'd be Peter too and they would sit together on the floor and look out at the blue sky, the trees and the birds. Nature would make her hopeful, humble and ready to face everything with courage! Unfortunately, she could only look at nature through dusty curtains hung over dirty windows.

12. Explain the historical background of The Diary of a Young Girl. Include information about the causes of World War II, Hitler's power and influence, prejudice at that time, lost privileges of the Jews, and how these factors affected Anne's family.

World War II was a very dark period in the history of the world. Adolf Hitler rose to power as the Chancellor of Germany in 1933 and was intent on ridding Europe of Jewish people. He established many anti-Jewish laws which made life harsh and dangerous for Jews in Germany. Anne Frank and her family were forced to leave Germany and start a new life in the Netherlands (Holland). The Franks settled into their new life comfortably. They felt free and safe again. But this peace was to last them only a few more years. In 1940, Hitler attacked the Netherlands and his Nazi party took control of the country. The Nazis had closed the way in and out of the country, so the Franks decided to hide in a secret flat in Mr Frank's office building in Amsterdam. In 1942, the Franks shifted into their hiding place-the 'Secret Annex'.

Prior to shifting to the Secret Annex, Sensitive and intelligent, thirteen-year-old Anne Frank started recording her daily experiences, thoughts and emotions in a diary. Life in hiding was fraught with many difficulties. The very real fear of being discovered and arrested hung over each of them constantly. In 1945, when Anne was fifteen, someone betrayed the Franks and they

were all arrested. Anne died in 1945 in the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Otto Frank, Anne's father, was the only one to survive the war.

13. While Anne is surrounded by petty-minded people, she also has people around her who are examples of extraordinary courage and heroism. Comment.

While Anne is surrounded by petty-minded people, she also has people around her who are examples of extraordinary courage. Her father, Otto Frank, did an extraordinary job in securing the lives of his family members. His meticulous planning, choosing the people he could trust with his life, and the network he had established to have access to all the necessities despite not having a job or being able to go out of the hiding was commendable. Miep, Mr. Koophuis and Elli also displayed enormous courage and sacrifices to save the lives of the Franks and others at Annex. They constantly supplied them what they needed to stay alive, risking their own lives. Then there was Mr. M, the man who used to sell them potatoes, butter and jam on the black market and the baker. All these people played instrumental roles in keeping the Franks and others alive while they were hiding for several years.

14. After reading Anne Frank's diary, what idea do you have of the effects of war? What important historical lessons do you learn from it?

Wars are terrible times, and after reading Anne Frank's diary, and being exposed to the minute details of the wars on the individual lives of the citizens fill us with horror. The normalcy that wars bring over the death of the multitude of people is something the world doesn't need ever. Wars do no good to anyone but make the lives of people as miserable as can be. People are being killed either on the battlefield or in riots or in poverty, and children are turned into thieves. Anarchy rules the streets.

We learn a lot about the Second World War, the rise of Hitler, the numerous battles fought on different fronts and how even in the high ranking officers surrounding Hitler, not everyone was happy with the way he was acting. The misery of the Jews in the war was a stark reality that will forever be talked about with the war. The diary gives us an insight into the details of the lives of people who were hiding, not just the Franks, and how their rights as citizens were stripped off. The diary mentions the moral degradations of the decent people and children in the society as everyone wanted to have food in their stomachs and killings of the Jews in the concentration camps, a reality that will forever haunt the people irrespective of times and nationalities.

ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH
(GRAMMAR)

(Students are expected to follow the instructions given in the text books, and then use this as reference)

1: DEGREES OF COMPARISON

A. Look at the picture and fill in the blanks using the correct degree of comparison with the words ‘tall’ or ‘short’

1. Akhevi is the tallest boy.
2. Kekhrie is the shortest boy.
3. George is taller than Kekhrie
4. Yanren is shorter than Akhevi
5. George is shorter than Ali.
6. Ali is shorter than Yanren.
7. Ali is taller than George.
8. Kekhrie is shorter than Yanren.

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives in the bracket.

1. Vivor is the tallest boy in the class (tall)
2. I am older than my friend. (old)
3. My bag is smaller than his. (small)
4. Azi runs faster than Avelu (fast)
5. Of the three students, Naro is the oldest. (oldest)
6. Stones are heavy. (heavy)
7. Rocks are heavier than stones. (heavy)
8. Boulders are the heaviest. (heavy)

C. Tick the correct answers.

1. Which boy is <u>younger</u> ? Henlo or Kholi?	2. Indian cooking has some of the <u>tastiest</u> dishes in the world.
3. Chinget is the <u>strongest</u> boy in the class.	4. That is <u>the most beautiful</u> song I have ever heard.
5. The Nile is the <u>longest</u> river in the world.	6. It is cool here but it is <u>cooler</u> in the hilly regions.

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of comparison.

1. This town is as large (large) as my native town.
2. The speech was longer (long) than we had expected.
3. Mimi is very intelligent (intelligent).
4. The second book was more boring (boring) than the first one.
5. The shop is farther (far) than the school.
6. Sorhuto is smarter (smart) than Hiabe.
7. The heat is less/more harmful (harmful) than the cold.
8. The weather today is worse (bad) than the weather yesterday.

E. Tick the correct word to complete the sentence.

1. The story was the most exciting one I have ever heard.
2. They were less tired than we were.

3. The movie was better than I expected.
4. The boy is the fastest runner of all.
5. The cake is just as sweet as the ice-cream.
6. Planes are the most convenient means of travel of all.
7. A lamp gives more light than a candle.
8. This blanket is warmer than that one.

F. Write the comparative and superlatives forms of the adjectives.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Careful	More careful	Most careful
Hard	Harder	Hardest
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Juicy	Juicier	Juiciest
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
Many	More	Most
Easy	Easier	Easiest
Pretty	Prettier	Prettiest

G. Write the correct form of the adjectives in the bracket.

1. The route was longer (long) than we had expected.
2. This picture is more colourful (colourful) than that one.
3. Aroba is the fastest (fast) runner in the school.
4. The film was as interesting (interesting) as the book.
5. Some of these sweets are tastier (tasty) than the rest.
6. This blanket is warm. (warm)
7. The weather is worse (bad) than yesterday.

H. Rewrite the following sentences using a different degree of comparison.

1. Malaya said that she had never tested a cake as good as this.
2. She is more talented than her brother.
3. The shopping complex is the tallest building in this area.
4. Paul is the smartest boy in the class.
5. The pearl necklace is the most valuable jewel in the box.
6. She is friendlier than her cousins.
7. This blanket is the softest I have ever owned.
8. The roses are prettier than the daisies.

I. Choose the correct words and complete the sentences.

1. No other girl is as tall as Jandemo
2. Milk is more nourishing than any other food.
3. Few English writers were as great as Shakespeare.
4. Silver is not as precious as gold.
5. Ashoka was a great king.
6. That was that worst trip ever.

J. Complete the second sentence with the right form of the underline word in the first sentence.

1. This a pretty rose, it's much prettier than the one in the garden.
2. She is a talented girl. In fact I think she is the most talented girl in the whole school.
3. That was an interesting book but this one seems more interesting than that one.
4. Joe is a funny boy. He is the funniest person I have ever known.
5. Atoli is ten years old. Samzai is twelve, so Samzai is older.
6. This is a good place to rest. But don't you think that place is better?

K. Correct the following sentences.

1. This bicycle is older than that one.

2. The girl was younger than the others, but she was the cleverest student in the class.
3. The stars look bigger when looked at them through a telescope.
4. This is the most delicious meal I have had in days.
5. The kitten looks fatter than it did last month.
6. Shreya's handwriting is neater than Priya's.
7. This book on mathematics is better than the other one.
8. His cold became worse that it was yesterday.

L. Tick the correct word to complete the sentence.

1. Honesty is the best policy.
2. He is smarter than others.
3. This sum was the easiest to solve.
4. Tom is less athletic than his brother.
5. This spider is the most poisonous of all.
6. Ooty is as cool as Kodaikanal.

M. Complete the paragraph by using the correct form of the words in brackets.

The evening, I went to bed sleeper than usual. In the middle of the night, I heard a loud crash in the drawing room and woke up with a start. Since the night lamp wasn't working, my room looked darker than it did on the other nights. With my heart beating faster than usual, I tried to find my way. Seconds later, I heard a faint noise, my worst fears came true when I saw something white crawling on the floor. I screamed in my highest pitch, as my sister came rushing out from the nearest room.

After the lights were switched on, we realised that the cat had somehow managed to climb atop the high shelf in the drawing room. From there it had dropped the most expensive vase we had in our collection. As for the white object on the floor, turns out that that cat had managed to tangle itself in the white dusting cloth after it made a quick jump from the shelf. Everyone had good laugh, but now I knew, better. The next day I went to the market to have the night lamp repaired at the earliest.

2: CONJUNCTIONS

A. Complete the sentences using the conjunctions in the box.

1. Our adventure programme provides opportunities for developing leadership qualities within a tough yet supportive group environment.
2. The weekend will be spent at a training centre near the hills. Obviously, you'll want some comfort, therefore, we've arranged for accommodation in a small school.
3. You'll spend most of your weekend outside, however, there's a warm bed waiting for you at night.
4. Farmers have used insects in weed control, and reclaimed hundreds of thousands of acres with the help of insects.
5. Of course, many insect activities are harmful to us; nevertheless we must also recognize the ways in which insects help us.
6. He worked very hard, but he couldn't finish spraying the garden on Sunday.

B. Choose the suitable conjunctions in the brackets and complete these sentences.

1. The crowd surrounded the actor and began to cheer. (and, therefore, so)
2. They successfully completed the first stage of the interview; consequently, they went on to the final round. (nor, consequently, however)

3. You can take this room or the one on the second floor. (neither, nor, or)
4. The land value here has appreciated; therefore you will get a good price. (nevertheless, and, therefore)
5. It was their first international competition; and they did their best.(when, nevertheless, and)

C. Encircle the conjunctions in the given sentences. (underlined)

1. She didn't attend the party, so her sister went there on her behalf.
2. The thief made away with the jewels while the family was fast asleep.
3. They decided to buy the property if the price seemed reasonable.
4. You would gift him a book but he would prefer a box of poster colours.
5. You should leave now or you will miss the flight.
6. The couldn't have the meeting unless all the members turned up.
7. There used to be a bakery there before the apartments came up.
8. I could see she was annoyed for they had not taken her suggestion.

D. Complete these sentences with the subordinating conjunctions in the box.

1. The boy who lives next door wants to be an astronaut.
2. My father asked me where I had kept his car keys.
3. He went to Australia because he wanted to meet his uncle and family there.
4. The time when the fire broke out is not known.
5. He drove fast so that he could be in time for the meeting.
6. You won't be able to speak French fluently unless you speak it every day.

E. Complete the sentences with the correct conjunctive adverb or interjection in the brackets.

1. Kenieno was driving too fast; hence, he met with an accident. (still, also, hence)
2. Veto decided he wouldn't take up engineering; instead, he chose to be a research scientist (instead, again, then)
3. You'd better take some rest; moreover, you have an early morning flight tomorrow. (moreover, consequently, nonetheless)
4. I think you must apologize to Kevisozo, otherwise he will never calm down. (besides, however, otherwise)
5. The summer solstice is in June in the Northern Hemisphere; likewise, it occurs in December in the Southern Hemisphere. (likewise, thus, then)
6. Paul, the octopus, predicted the outcomes of all seven of Germany's World Cup matches; furthermore, it also correctly predicted that Spain would lift the World Cup. (still, the, furthermore)

F. In every sentence, introduce the conjunctions given in brackets in the right place.

1. Employment is hard to find in country towns, therefore young people move to the cities.
2. Most people believe country life is more difficult than city life. Nevertheless people often dream of moving out of the 'big smoke'.
3. Air pollution is a major problem in cities, but most people still drive their car to work.
4. Cultural opportunities are fewer in the country; on the other hand most city dwellers only rarely take these up.
5. Being stuck in the morning traffic is the worst part of city life, however most people have no other choice.
6. Some cities are better than others, and many are as easy to live in as the best country town.

G. Complete the sentences using suitable conjunctions.

1. She commanded everybody as if she were a queen.
2. Neither the actor nor the students of Oxford knew how long their question-answer session would take.
3. New research reveals that the loggerhead female turtle will not start to lay eggs until she is forty-five years old.
4. The physicist who invented the atomic clock is dead, however, his invention will live on.
5. His pup follows him wherever he goes.

H. Complete the following sentences with the correct words given in the brackets.

1. Kalpana Chawla was the first Indian-American astronaut and the first Indian woman who travelled to space. (though/still/and/until)
2. Kalpana studied aeronautical engineering in Punjab in 1982 even though girls were not expected to study engineering in those days. (if/as/because/even though)
3. Kalpana's interest in space and flying grew because of JRD Tata's exploits as India's first pilot. (although/because/even though/so)
4. Kalpana moved to the United States so she could study further, obtaining a masters and doctorate in aerospace engineering. (but/yet/so/for)
5. Kalpana was regarded not only as one of the best astronauts at NASA, but also an excellent pilot. (either..or/whether...or not/not only..but also/rather..than)

I. Complete the passage using the conjunctions given in the box.

Let me confess that I did not look forward to Joe's coming. I felt he would not fit into my present surroundings. However, I came to town from Hammerrsmith on Monday night to be ready for Joe early next morning. As the time approached, I would have like to run away. Presently, I heard Joe on the staircase, coming up in his clumsy manner. When, he stopped outside the door, I could hear his fingers tracing over the painted letters on my name and wiping his feet on the mat finally I lost all patience.

J. Replace the incorrect conjunctions with the correct ones. (corrected)

1. The students had to obey her orders as she was the principal.
2. You won't be cured unless you take the medicines.
3. You can wait for him either in the drawing room or the library.
4. I was waiting for the bus when the accident took place.
5. The movie was a great success as it was a well acted one.
6. Eishita who was my roommate wants to become an artist.
7. He waited patiently for his turn when I went to the book stall.
8. Sangey ate the cake which was for her brother.

K. Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

1. She hurt her knee when (when/while) she fell off the bicycle.
2. Aroba was talking on the phone when (while/when) he heard a strange sound in the kitchen.
3. Manlem called us when (when/while) he was ready to leave.
4. While (while/when) she decorated the cake, the others watched in admiration.
5. When (while/when) the announcement was made, people started scrambling to get onto the bus.

L. Choose the correct word and complete the sentences.

1. In some places in the desert, there is a small green area where plants can grow. It is called an oasis. (whereas/while/where/when)
2. People can either grow gardens for themselves, or plant vegetable crops to sell in the market. (either..or/rather..than/even..though/so..that)
3. The oasis sometimes gets buried in due to sandstorms.(while/due to/since/therefore)
4. The most important crop in every oasis is the date palm because the tree has adapted itself to the desert's harsh climate. (although/even though/so/because)
5. In the spring, the flowers of the male tree are picked and tied to the female trees. (and/but/until/though)

M. Rewrite the story by joining the sentences or using proper conjunctions as and where needed. (compare this with that of the text book and spot the difference)

It surprised everyone that Ginger was a friendly cat. We didn't know where he came from, but we decided to adopt him anyway. Ginger made comfortable home for himself in the hostel backyard and no one objected to it. He became a little unpopular with cooks as he often tried to steal fish from the kitchen. We were to blame. We spoiled him with leftovers. We made him greedy for more.

Ginger threw tantrums. He would only have fish. I tried to feed him chips once. It seemed like he didn't care much about it. Ginger would always be there during tea-time, legs. Of course, it was a different story after dinner. Ginger would pay is no heed. He would be busy with his head in the dustbin. We would be temporarily forgotten.

3: PREPOSITIONS

A. Choose the best preposition to complete the sentences.

1. We had to walk past (past/after) the headmasters when we arrived at school.
2. The head boy was standing in front of (in front of/before) the class.
3. Beside (beside/past) the head boy stood my friend.
4. He was holding a pile of books in (in/on) his hand.
5. I hung my bag on (on/above) the hook with my name on it.
6. Then I went and sat at (at/beside) my desk.

B. Complete the sentences with the right preposition from the box.

1. There was a big rock right in the middle of the park.
2. We returned to find a red car parked in front of our gate.
3. She peeped inside the garage to see if someone was there.
4. I met my friend Sosinle at the cinema yesterday.
5. The library is a mile past the first signal
6. Rongsenpokla wore a woolen sweater underneath her jacket.

C. Choose the best preposition from the box to complete the text.

Into, on, in the middle, under, at, beside, in, from, through, in, to

When we arrived at the hotel we couldn't see any light on in the windows. In the middle of the front door there was a notice which read, 'please ring the bell'.

A big brass bell hung from the door. A rope hung under it. Someone was looking at me through the glass in the front door so I just waved to them. It was as small child, who opened the door and ushered us into the hall. The hall was big and cool and there was a

large table beside the window. On the table there was a large ledger and I wrote our names in it.

D. Rearrange the given words and phrases by adding the correct preposition(s) to make complete sentences. (worked out Answers)

1. My sister is coming to Kolkata this weekend.
2. I hope you liked the book about tropical birds.
3. We have to use a net for protecting us from mosquitoes.
4. You can learn a lot about people by observing them.
5. She went to the Christmas party with her friends.
6. He hid behind the door to surprise his sister.
7. I went with Frida do the theatre yesterday.
8. He walked past me without saying hello.

E. Complete the following passage with appropriate prepositions.

Polar bears are an indigenous bear type found in the Arctic Circle. For thousands of years, they have been an important figure in the material, spiritual, and cultural life of the Arctic people. Polar bears are born on land, but spend most of the time in sea. They hunt their preferred food of seals at the edge of sea ice.

F. Complete the following passage with the words from the box. Some prepositions are used more than once.

The polar bear is the most carnivorous member of the bear family. Its diet ranges from ringed and bearded seals to several types of fishes. Bears mostly hunt at the meeting points of water and ice. The bear uses its excellent sense of smell to locate breathing holes through which the seals surface. It lies in wait for hours. When it smells the seal's breath, the bear reaches to the hole and drags the seals onto the ice.

G. Add the right time prepositions to this text. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

The Edinburg Festival is the biggest arts festival in the world, and it takes place in the month of August. It usually starts at the end of the first week and runs for three weeks till the beginning of September. This year it began on Friday the sixth. There are two parts to the festival – the Edinburgh International Festival which has been running since 1947, and the Festival Fringe, which has been running each year since the festival began. As it is very expensive for groups to stay in Edinburgh during the festival, some companies only come for a week or two. For visitors it's amazing, as you can see shows from nine in the morning till way after midnight, if you want. At the end of the festival, everyone is completely exhausted.

H. Fill in the blank with – for, during, opposite, in front of, by or until.

1. There is a supermarket opposite my house.
2. I will come and see you for a few minutes during the recess.
3. Somebody has parked the car in front of the gate and I could not take my car out.
4. Can I stay until the weekend?
5. You will have to leave by Monday midday at the latest.

I. Underline the prepositions in the passage.

Show jumping is an Olympic sport in which both men and women can compete. As soon as the contestants ride into the ring, you can't help but be impressed by the clothes they are dressed in. On their head they wear a neat black riding hat to protect them if they fall off the horse while jumping over the jumps placed around the ring. Round their neck they wear a cravat tucked into the front of their crisp white shirts. Over their shirts, they wear a close fitting, plain dark, coloured or tweed jacket, and of course, they wear jodhpurs,

those distinctive white or cream-trousers, tight in the waist and legs but stretchy to enable them to move freely while getting on and off the horse and while riding. They also wear knee-high shiny black boots. They really do look splendid as they strut past the spectators on their gorgeous gleaming horse.

J. In the given story, the highlighted prepositions and phrases are placed incorrectly. Correct them.

On:as	among:from	into:with	in front:among
Until:on	with:against	from:through/against	against:behind
Throug:with	next to:into	to:along	along:with
Past:in front	behind:in	in:to	

K. Complete the questions with the right prepositions.

1. What are you looking at? There is nothing written on the paper.
2. What are you looking for? Your glasses are on the table.
3. Where do you come from? I thought you were a Bengali.
4. Where should I send the letter to? I do not know the address.
5. What are you doing your project about? Luto and I are going to work together.
6. What are you talking about? I don't understand.

L. Correct the mistakes in the prepositions in the following text. There are ten mistakes. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

In the middle of the square there is a clock tower. On the top of the tower there is a clock face, and behind that a statue of the mayor of the town. The butcher's shop is in front of that of the clock tower, past the greengrocer's. I was standing waiting for a bus at the bus stop, when I was my cousin, who was just going into the greengrocer's. I called out to her and she turned and smiled at me. I ran across the road and told her the news.

M. Complete the directions to the police station with the right prepositions.

1. Walk along Rodger Street till you come to a roundabout. (along/at/in/off)
2. Turn right into Park Lane. (in/against/into/round)
3. Go past the traffic lights and take the second left. (past/along/at/into)
4. Walk across the park and reach the main road. (over/into/up/across)
5. Cross the road and make your way to the police station. (across/to/before/under)

N. Add the prepositions missing in the following sentences (worked out answers)

1. I need a pencil for taking notes.
2. The plane flew over our heads.
3. The teacher saw her lie down.
4. Come quickly! The movie starts in five minutes.
5. You must read a lot to improve your vocabulary. (here 'to' is infinitive not preposition)
6. I was in the store when I saw your sister and her friend.
7. We will go to meet Grandma at the weekend.
8. The policeman sat beside the thief during interrogation.

4: ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

A. Are these sentences written in active or passive voice.

1. They often read emails while travelling to work. (active)
2. The president was elected by the people. (passive)
3. This street has already been closed because of snow. (passive)

4. Will our invitation be accepted by them? (passive)
5. The instructor read out a long list of do's and don'ts (active)
6. The electricians are testing the fire alarm. (active)

B. Complete the sentences in passive using the right forms of verb in brackets.

1. She was sent (send) delicious chocolates by her grandmother.
2. Ramu was saved (save) by a kind man.
3. The deer was killed (kill) by the tiger.
4. Jasmine was given (give) a diary for her birthday.
5. The garden was taken care of (take care of) by the gardener.
6. He was looked after (look after) by his mother.

C. Look at the following paragraph. Change the underlined sentences in active voice to passive voice, and vice versa.

Steve and his friends didn't invite us to the play, but we made our plans. An early train was taken to the theatre (by us), and we reached by half past seven. People had just started to come in, while photographs were busy being taken by the media. Peggy decided that we would patiently wait outside until cousins showed up. Everyone knew that Steve was selling the tickets. After a while, Peggy's cousins Matt and Eva came and went up to the counter confidently. Steve was a bit surprised when Peggy, Matt and Eva greeted him. Matt and Eva were best friends, so he couldn't refuse when six tickets were brought by Matt for the play. We laughed quietly as we went in, for the tables had been turned by Peggy on Steve.

D. Write the correct past form of the verb in brackets in the gaps. It may be active or passive.

1. Were built
2. Were made
3. Face
4. Are called
5. Were placed
6. Balance
7. Slopes
8. Was constructed
9. Was always made
10. Was erected
11. Were laid
12. Are found.

E. Rewrite the verb phrases in italics in the passive form.

1. Cairns have been used as monuments to mark a path way, to mark the summit of a hill.
2. Typically, they would have been constructed by travelers while they were crossing the moors.
3. Stones which were picked up along the way by them added to the next cairn encountered on their journey.
4. They were used by people to find their way in foggy climates.
5. In the Bronze Age, a cairn was built around a cist.
6. A cist was a stone box containing a dead body.

F. Rearrange the given words and phrases to form proper sentences. Then change the sentences to Active voice or Passive voice accordingly.

1. The match was played very well by both teams (P)
Both teams played the match very well. (A)
2. He paid the price for lying very dearly.(A)
The price for lying was paid by him very dearly. (P)
3. She played a mean trick to have her way. (A)
A mean trick was played (by her) to have her way (P)
4. You have been assigned this project by the supervisor.(P)
The supervisor has assigned you this project.(A)
5. My grandmother gave me the silk scarf for my birthday.(A)
The silk scarf was given by my grandmother for my birthday. (P)
6. He was called by the police to give his statement. (P)
The police called him to give his statement. (A)
7. She asked him if he had seen her cat. (A)
He was asked (by her) if he had seen her cat. (P)
8. I was fascinated by Mindya's book. (P)
Mindya's book fascinated me. (A)

G. Using the word(s) in brackets, complete sentences B so that it means the same as sentences A.

1. The Prakriti Theatre's summer production of the Wizard of Oz has been cancelled because of a row over rights.
2. Two hundred children were involved in the annual musical event.
3. Theatre managers said that they had been forced to cancel the show because they were unable to secure suitable performing rights.
4. They said they had been informed yesterday that the offer of a license had been withdrawn.
5. The girl who had been given the part of Dorothy said she was extremely sad.
6. She said, 'We are really disappointed, as so much effort and energy had been dedicated to it by all of us'.

H. Choose which sentence of the pair has the better wording.

Answers:	1: b	2:a	3:b	4:b	5:a	6:b
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I. Change these sentences to the passive voice. Begin your sentences with the underline words.

1. The public is being made aware of the problem.
2. Farmers are being taught how to change their practices by research.
3. The knowledge will be used by scientists to find some solutions.
4. The corals are not often damaged by scuba divers.
5. The reefs are being damaged by tourists.
6. The sea-warming is caused by greenhouse gases.

J. Rewrite the sentences in the voice with the underlined words as the subject.

1. Ayang was given the bravery awards by the president.
2. The monkey was fed by some nuts by the children.
3. Tongpang was given some sweets by the shopkeeper.
4. The child was offered some food by my mother.

5. My friends were promised a box of chocolates by my father.
6. The stray animals were provided shelter by the association.

K. Change the following questions to the passive voice.

1. Where have the books been kept?
2. Why is the heavy box being lifted by Mhathung?
3. Why is the cupboard being emptied?
4. Where is he being taken?
5. When should work be begun?
6. Why is that building being painted again?

L. Rewrite the sentences changing the voice of the verbs, as the case may be.

1. Readymade garments are not sold at this store.
2. They threw rotten eggs and tomatoes at the speaker.
3. A flyover will be built at this site.
4. You are requested to keep quiet.
5. The police had been already informed.
6. Why were we being served so little?

M. For each sentence in the active voice, choose the correct corresponding sentence in the passive voice.

1. The boy kicked the ball.
The ball was kicked by the boy.
2. The headmistress called Benjong to her office.
Benjong was called by the headmistress to her office.
3. Fans cool these rooms.
These rooms are cooled by fans.
4. The directors have told Lucy about her promotion.
Lucy has been told about her promotion by the directors.
5. He has encouraged the children to improve their reading speed.
The children have been encouraged to improve their reading speed.

N. Use the words and phrases given below to make sentences in either Active voice or Passive voice. Then write a small story using them.

1. The cake was baked by me with the help of my sister.
2. Our parents allowed us to bake a cake.
3. We placed the butter in the oven.
4. My sister and I had decided to bake a cake.
5. Our parents gave us money to buy the ingredients for the cake.
6. We had forgotten to add sugar to the butter.
7. The butter was spilled over.
8. The cake was broken when we transferred it to cake stand.
9. We apologized to our parents.
10. All laughed and had great fun that day.

(Now, try to develop a story by rearranging the sentences)

5: CLAUSES

A. Combine the two sentences using appropriate connectors and form complex sentences.

1. The ruins of Hampi, which is in Karnataka, is a UNESCO world heritage site.
2. The area, which is a village located in the ancient Vijayanagara empire, is an important religious centre even today.
3. The Vijayanagara kings, who were renowned for their distinctive architecture, made Hampi their capital.
4. The kingdom of Hampi was laid siege to when it was at the height of its power.

B. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate words from the box.

1. As soon as you enter the ruins, you can see a stone chariot.
2. Hampi has various places of worship, some of them are still in use today.
3. The state of Karnataka has worked hand in hand with the ASI in order to preserve the ruins.
4. The areas in and around Hampi, where there are several ruins, are also of significant importance to the ASI.
5. Some of the ancient buildings are in danger of being destroyed due to ongoing activities in Hampi.

C. Complete the following complex sentences. Use the clues given in the brackets.

1. The villagers at Hampi did not know how to preserve the ruins.
2. The Karnataka government conducts the Vijayanagara Festival to teach them the importance of preservation.
3. Karnataka's tourism department decided to use the stone chariot at Hampi as their logo.

(These are not complex sentences)

D. Complete the passage with suitable words.

Gandhiji set up Tolstoy Farm in Johannesburg because he wanted to look after the families of those Indians still in prison. Herman Kallenbach who was a wealthy German, bought the farm for Gandhiji. It was a thousand acre orchard which had a small house, a spring and two wells, not far from the railway station. Gandhiji named it after Tolstoy because he admired him for leading a simple life and trying to bring about changes in Russia at that time.

E. Identify whether the following sentences are Adverbial clause of Time (AT), Adverbial clause of manner (AM), or adverbial clause of Reason (AR).

1. The trains were delayed due to rain. (AR)
2. She got a call from her aunt while when was at the concert. (AT)
3. As soon as you complete your assignments, you can go for football practice. (AT)
4. Since I knew the recipe, I decided to help him with the cake. (AR)
5. When she returned from the hospital, she looked as if she would cry. (AM)
6. We will leave for Shillong as soon as the tickets are booked. (AT)
7. The children went to look for a park where they could practice cricket. (Adverb clause of place)
8. You can go home whenever you want. (AT)

F. There is an error in each sentence. Edit and rewrite the passage. (Edited version)

Tolstoy Farm soon became a busy colony. (1) The farm provided not only enough vegetables but also enough fruits for all to eat. (2) The women did all the cooking,

whereas the men worked in the field. (3) The residents of the farm belonged to different religions but they were treated as the members of one big family. (4) some were from North and South India, some like Kallenbach from Germany, some like Albert West from England; therefore, there was really no language in common. (5) It is said that at its height, Tolstoy farm supported a community of about fifty adults and thirty children.

G. Rearrange words to form meaningful sentences.

1. Gandhiji made sure that everyone followed rules of the farm.
2. Everyone had to do his share of physical work as well as learn to make his own sandals.
3. Members walked twenty-one miles to Johannesburg so that they could save on bus fare.

H. Complete these sentences with clauses.

1. Riku has a shoe which was presented by his uncle on his birthday.
2. I showed her the house which I wanted to give on rent.
3. They returned on the day when the results were announced.
4. We cannot go out if it rains.
5. When he asked for food his mother gave him some fruit to eat.
6. I do not know when the school reopens.

I. Underline the dependent clause in the sentences.

1. He has a chain which is made of gold.
2. Mother was sure that Meribeni had broken the cup.
3. He had finished his work when it started raining.
4. We all ran into kitchen when we heard a bang.
5. She came back early from work because she was not feeling well.
6. If Nzano decides to leave, other people will leave too.

J. Tick the correct sentences. Rewrite the incorrect ones.

1. Liyung was able to put up a brave face despite trembling with fear. (✓)
2. Adina is likely to stay in Chandigarh despite missing home. (corrected)
3. Maya was cheerful although she was burdened by many problems. (✓)
4. Despite the roads being flooded, I have to go to the station or I will miss the train. (corrected. Use 'despite'/'in spite of')
5. The guard whistled in order to warn troublemakers. (✓)

K. Underline the clauses, adjective clauses and adverb clauses in the following passage.

Sharad felt uncomfortable. The man whom Neha was talking to looked suspicious. Sharad had seen him loitering near the housing colony where they lived, and he was sure the man was up to no good. As soon as he left, Sharad went up to Neha and asked, "Do you know the man who was talking to you a while ago?" "No", she said, "But it seemed that he was interested in buying a house in the locality". "Well" he said, "Don't talk to anyone just because they seem friendly." Neha was not happy at being told off. "You don't have to be so negative all the time." She said. "In case something goes wrong, I can always inform the police."

L. Use the right clause to complete the sentence.

1. I will always remember the teacher that helped me discover my talents/who gave me confidence.
2. We are responsible for the animals that we keep as pets.
3. The tallest of the girls who are modeling the sports clothes is also the most intelligent.

4. We must try to understand people whose beliefs are different from ours.
5. The parade that we watched was telecast live.

M. Complete the following sentence with adverbial clauses using the subordinating conjunctions given in brackets.

1. After they completed their work, they went to meet their grandmother. (after)
2. I went to the fair because I was free in the evening. (because)
3. Is she had not taken high dose of medicine she wouldn't have fallen asleep. (had)
4. Nellie couldn't attend the picnic in spite of the fact that she was behind all the arrangement for it. (in spite of)
5. As soon as cold wind started it began snowing. (as soon as)
6. We didn't meet the professor until we were asked to. (until)
7. The students studied so hard that they may produce good result.
8. She played the guitar like that of a skilled guitarist.
