

English Class X

Comprehension

Worksheet 1

Lesson 1 Mehouviü and Morusa

A. State whether the following sentences are true or false.

1. Mehouviü rejected the suitors because she was waiting for the famous warrior Morusa. _____
2. Morusa was advised by his neighbours to get married. _____
3. In her dream, Mehouviü was in Morusa's house, with a heap of fish set before her. _____
4. Morusa wanted to impress Mehouviü. _____
5. Morusa killed a lion to impress Mehouviü. _____
6. This story condemns head-hunting. _____

B. Reference to context

Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow.

1. *However, a few weeks before the wedding, she had the strangest of dreams.*
 - a. Whom does 'she' refer to in the above line?
 - b. What dream did 'she' have?
 - c. Do you think her dream was ominous? If yes, how so?
2. *Next, he took her head as a trophy and proudly bore it home.*
 - a. Whom does 'he' refer to in the above line?
 - b. Whose head did 'he' take home as a trophy, and why?
 - c. Did his actions have the desired effect? How so?

Lesson 2 Death the Leveller

A. Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.

1. The poem talks about the _____ of Death.
 - a. importance
 - b. inevitability
 - c. impossibility
2. According to the poet, the glories of our grand life are ultimately _____.
 - a. insubstantial
 - b. significant
 - c. valued
3. Strong men with swords ultimately stoop to _____ sooner or later.
 - a. dishonesty
 - b. downfall
 - c. destiny
4. The _____ wither and stop boasting of mighty deeds.

a. blossoms b. garlands c. crowns

5. Only the actions of the _____ blossom in the dust.

a. royal b. mighty c. just

B. Reference to context

Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow.

1. *Sceptre and Crown*

Must tumble down,

And in the dust be equal made

With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

- a. Whom do the 'sceptre' and the 'crown' belong to?
- b. Whom do the 'crooked scythe' and the 'spade' belong to?
- c. How will the sceptre, the crown, the scythe and the spade be made 'equal'?

2. *Early or late*

They stoop to fate,

And must give up their murmuring breath

When they, pale captives, creep to death.

- a. Whom does 'they' refer to in the above lines?
- b. What fate do 'they' stoop to?
- c. Why do you think their breath is 'murmuring' and their skin is 'pale'?

Worksheet 3

Lesson 3 Imitating the English Gentleman

A. Fill in the blanks.

Gandhiji was rigorously reading up on the subject of _____.

Being a vegetarian, _____ prescribed a strictly vegetarian diet for his patients.

Eventually _____ became the supreme motive of Gandhiji's dietetic experiments.

At the Holborn Restaurant, Gandhiji wanted to ask the waiter if the soup was a _____.

To become an English gentleman, Gandhiji took _____, _____ and _____ classes.

Gandhiji wanted to qualify to join the _____.

B. Reference to context

Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow.

1. *And for this purpose I undertook the all-too-impossible task of becoming an English gentleman.*
 - a. Who undertook the task of becoming an English gentleman?
 - b. What was the 'purpose' of becoming an English gentleman?
 - c. Was the speaker successful in his endeavours?
2. *But Mr Bell rang the bell of alarm in my ear and I awoke.*
 - a. Whom does 'I' refer to in the above line?
 - b. Who was Mr Bell? What did he wake the speaker from?
 - c. What did the speaker realise?

Worksheet 4

Lesson 4 Jina and Etiben

A. Identify the errors in these sentences. Once done, write them correctly.

1. Ruby-faced Etiben and iron-hearted Jina were in love with each other.
2. The two lovers would meet near the river where Jina would play his violin and Etiben would clean her silver ornaments.
3. Etiben's parents demanded a dowry of pigs and sheep from Jina.
4. Etiben pretended to be wounded to postpone her wedding with Jina.
5. Jina would come to meet Etiben in the forest with a lamb as a cover-up.
6. Jina and Etiben's secret meetings were soon discovered by her parents.

B. Reference to context

Read the lines and answer the questions that follow.

1. ...*'O eternal lovers,
Your tale will be on books and covers
When pining souls will come home tired
They'll find your victory to light their passion's fire
And thus many stories will be written anew...'*
 - a. Who said these words?
 - b. Whom do these lines refer to as the 'eternal lovers'?
 - c. Briefly explain how the 'eternal lovers' were victorious.
2. *All he could do is steal in by her bedside
Offer her delicacies in the dark of night
Without the household knowing how he cared*
 - a. Who is 'he' referred to here?

- b. Whose bedside did he come to?
- c. Why is the word 'steal in' used here?
- d. When would he come to her bedside? How do you know?

Worksheet 5 | Lesson 5 Invictus

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. After spending decades in a prison in _____, Nelson Mandela was released in 1990.
2. Nelson Mandela wanted to bring about an end to _____.
3. When Mandela was attending a game of the _____, he found _____ people in the stadium jeering at their home squad.
4. The _____ team was the most triumphant and favourite rugby team of the world.
5. The President and the captain celebrated the home team's victory with _____ people of myriad races.

B. State whether the following sentences are true or false.

1. Nelson Mandela won the race for President of South Africa in 1997. _____
2. Mandela felt that a transformation in Springboks could help in healing apartheid and its scars. _____
3. Mandela told Pienaar about 'Invictus', a story that inspired him greatly. _____
4. With the end of apartheid, other countries ended their boycott against South Africa. _____
5. The 2007 Football World Cup was held in South Africa. _____

C. Did the poem 'Invictus' inspire you in any way? Comment.

Worksheet 6 | Lesson 6 The Listeners

A. Reference to context

Read the lines and answer the questions that follow.

1. *Is there anybody there?' said the Traveller,
Knocking on the moonlit door;
And his horse in the silence champed the grasses
Of the forest's ferny floor:*
 - a. Where had the traveller come?
 - b. Did he get a response?
 - c. What happened as a result of his knocking?
2. *And he felt in his heart their strangeness,
Their stillness answering his cry,
While his horse moved, cropping the dark turf,
'Neath the starred and leafy sky;*

*For he suddenly smote on the door, even
Louder, and lifted his head:
'Tell them I came, and no one answered,
That I kept my word,' he said.*

- Who are 'he' and 'they'?
- What was strange about 'them'?
- Why do you think he had come there?

B. Answer the questions given below.

- What happens when the traveller knocks on the door for the first time?
- Why is the knocking on the door not answered?
- What message does the traveller leave before going?

Worksheet 7 | Lesson 7 Macbeth

A. Fill in the blanks.

- _____ and _____, the two Scottish generals, were returning victorious from the great battle.
- The second woman called Macbeth the _____.
- Macbeth's wife suggested that he _____ the king, if necessary, to fulfil the _____.
- Lady Macbeth accused Macbeth of _____ and _____.
- After Duncan's death, _____ sought for refuge in the English court and Donalbain made his escape to _____.
- Lady Macbeth became plagued with fits of _____ in which she bemoaned the _____ on her hands.

B. Answer the questions given below.

- Why was Macbeth greatly respected?
- Briefly describe the three women who stopped the two Scottish generals.
- What did the witches say to Banquo? Did he believe them?
- State the reasons why Macbeth did not want to murder the king.
- Why did Macbeth hire murderers to kill Banquo and his son?
- What did the witches prophesies when Macbeth visited them in their cavern?

Worksheet 8 | Lesson 8 The Windhover

A. Fill in the blanks.

- 'The Windhover' is an _____ to the bird, windhover.
- The poet calls the bird the prince of the kingdom of _____.
- The poet compares its ability to control the wind with the ability of a _____ to control his horse.
- Then, the bird is off, taking turns in the sky with the swiftness of an _____.

- The qualities of a _____ and _____ unite in the bird.
- The poet attributes the beauty of nature to the pain and sacrifice of _____, who died to save humanity.

B. Briefly explain the following lines from the poem.

- ...My heart in hiding
Stirred for a bird, — the achieve of; the mastery of the thing!*
- ...AND the fire that breaks from thee then, a billion
Times told lovelier, more dangerous, O my chevalier!*
- ...and blue-bleak embers, ah my dear,
Fall, gall themselves, and gash gold-vermilion.*

Worksheet 9 | Lesson 9 Riders to the Sea

Complete the passages.

- The play begins with Nora bringing in a small _____. She tells Cathleen that it may contain the _____ of their brother, Michael. The young _____ has brought them in. They were removed from the body of a drowned man in _____. The sisters are hesitant in opening the bundle because they do not want their _____, Maurya, to know. They hide the bundle up in the _____.
- Maurya enters the kitchen. It is revealed that _____, Maurya's last son, is also planning to go the _____. Nora and Cathleen are convinced that Bartley can't be stopped, whereas Maurya still hopes that the _____ will not allow him to go in such fatal tides.
- Bartley enters the cottage looking for a new piece of _____. Maurya tries to stop him, telling him that _____ could wash up any day now, and then they will have to bury him. However, _____ has made up his mind. He wants to go to the fair to sell the _____ so they could get some _____.
- It is then revealed that Michael has been missing for _____ days. Maurya tries to dissuade Bartley by showing him the costly _____ bought for Michael's _____. She tells him that even the price of _____ horses is nothing compared to the life of her only son.
- Paying no heed to his lamenting mother, Bartley changes his _____ and asks his sisters to _____ of the animals. The boat is coming close to the _____. Bartley leaves, riding on a _____ and a _____ tied behind.
- As soon as Bartley leaves, Maurya starts to wail that they would _____. Cathleen scolds her mother saying that their luck is bad _____.

enough without her sending off her son with _____ and _____ words.

7. Cathleen then notices that Bartley has not taken any _____ with him. She tells Maurya to walk down to the _____ to give Bartley the food. This way she can bless him and break the _____.
8. Maurya is unsteady on her feet so the daughters give her a _____ that Michael had brought from _____. Maurya laments how, in her family, the young people leave things behind for the _____, instead of the custom of old people leaving things for their heirs.
9. Once Maurya is gone, the girls retrieve the _____ of clothes from the loft to check if they are Michael's. They compare them to Michael's _____. Finally, Nora realises that the _____ are truly Michael's, because she recognises her _____ on them.
10. The sisters _____ the clothes again when they hear Maurya returning. They hope she will be in good mood since she got the chance to bless _____; however, Maurya returns with the _____, utterly distressed. She tells her daughters that she saw Michael on the _____ behind Bartley, wearing _____ and new _____. She was so shocked that she could not bless Bartley.
11. In a trance, Maurya begins to relive the deaths of all the _____ of her family—her sons, her husband, and his father. Nora and Cathleen tell Maurya that _____ has passed away. They show her Michael's _____.
12. Maurya's laments are interrupted when islanders bring the body of _____ into the cottage. The ladies are told that the _____ knocked Bartley into the sea, where he drowned.
13. Maurya kneels near Bartley's body and sprinkles _____ on him. She resigns to her fate. She claims that she can finally _____ at night because she no longer has anyone to worry about. She has lost all the men of her family to the _____.
14. The _____ that were supposed to be used for Michael's _____ will now be used to bury Bartley. The play ends with Maurya praying for the _____ and for the living.

Reading

Worksheet 1

A. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

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

One of the greatest advances in modern technology has been the invention of computers. They are widely used in industries and in universities. Now there is hardly any sphere of human life where computers have not been pressed into

service of man. We are heading fast towards the day when a computer will be as much part of man's daily life as a telephone or a calculator.

Computers are capable of doing extremely complicated work in all branches of learning. They can solve the most complex mathematical problems or put thousands of unrelated facts in order. These machines can be put to varied uses. For instance, they can provide information on the best way to prevent traffic jams. This whole process by which machines can be used to work for us has been called 'automation'. In the future, 'automation' may enable human beings to enjoy more leisure than they do today. The coming of automation is bound to have important social consequences.

Some years ago an expert on automation, Sir Leon Bagrit, pointed out that it was a mistake to believe that these machines could 'think'. There is no possibility that human beings will be 'controlled by machines'. Though computers are capable of learning from their mistakes and improving on their performance, they need detailed instructions from human beings to operate. They can never, as it were, lead independent lives or 'rule the world' by making decisions of their own.

Sir Leon said that, in future, computers would be developed which would be small enough to carry in the pocket. Ordinary people would then be able to use them to obtain valuable information. Computers could be plugged into a national network and be used like radios. For instance, people going on holiday could be informed about weather conditions. Car drivers can be given alternative routes when there are traffic jams. It will also be possible to make tiny translating machines. This will enable people who do not share a common language to talk to each other without any difficulty or to read foreign publications.

1. What is the greatest advancement in modern technology?
2. What complicated works are computers capable of doing?
3. Write one use of computers.
4. Explain automation.
5. Why can't computers lead independent lives or rule the world?
6. How would computers as translating machines help people?
7. What was the prediction of Sir Leon about computers in the future?
8. How can computers help people going on holiday?

Worksheet 2

Read the passage given below.

Why does a person become overconfident? The reason lies in over assessment of his capabilities. Sometimes people over assess their competence and jump into situations that are beyond their control.

Napoleon Bonaparte, who became Emperor of France, would say that the word 'impossible' was common only amongst fools. The overconfident Napoleon invaded Russia in the winter of 1812. This proved to be a big disaster.

Overconfidence generally leads people into misadventures, endangering their chances in life. It is wisely said that any achievement is a result of two factors — one's personal planning and support from the external world. People take into account only their planning, generally ignoring external factors. As a result, they are unable to foresee future developments. Hence, a great risk of failure.

Then there is the question: how can one manage overconfidence? The formula is very simple. Before taking a decision, discuss the matter with other informed people with an objective mind and, when it is proved that you are about to go off the path, accept reality, and say without delay, 'I was wrong'.

Overconfidence is a flaw characterising people who lack the virtue of modesty.

Modesty makes you a realist; you become a person who is cut down to size.

People of this kind become very cautious; before taking an action, they assess the whole situation. They adopt a realistic approach.

Overconfident people live within their own thoughts. They know themselves but they are unaware of others. Living inside their own cell, they are unable to make use of the experiences of others. This kind of habit is highly damaging to all concerned.

There is a saying that the young man sees the rule and the old man sees the exception. With a slight change, I would like to say that the overconfident person sees the rule and the confident person sees the exception. Overconfident people are always at risk. It is said that taking risk is good, but it must be well calculated otherwise it becomes very dangerous.

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why does a person become overconfident?
2. What does overconfidence generally lead people into?
3. How can one manage overconfidence?
4. What kind of person does 'modesty' make you?

B. Choose the meanings of the words given below.

1. misadventure (para 3)
 - a. mishap
 - b. unlucky
 - c. unhappy
 - d. unpleasant
2. endangering (para 3)
 - a. reckless
 - b. imperil
 - c. risky
 - d. threatening
3. assess (para 5)
 - a. assemble
 - b. acquire
 - c. evaluate
 - d. accept
4. objective (para 4)
 - a. obedient
 - b. servile
 - c. honest
 - d. impartial

Worksheet 3

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

If you are addicted to coffee and doctors warn you to quit the habit, don't worry and just keep relishing the beverage, because it's not that bad after all! In fact,

according to a new study, the steaming cup of Java can beat fruits and vegetables as the primary source of antioxidants. Some studies state that coffee is the number one source of antioxidants in American diet, and both caffeinated and decaf versions appear to provide similar antioxidant levels.

Antioxidants in general have been linked to a number of potential health benefits, including protection against heart diseases and cancer, but Sandra Vinson, a dietician, said that their benefits ultimately depend on how they are absorbed and utilised in the body. Research says that coffee outranks popular antioxidant sources like tea, milk, chocolate and cranberries. Of all the foods and beverages, dates actually have the most antioxidants, based solely on serving size, but since dates are not consumed anywhere near the level of coffee, the drink comes as the top source of antioxidants, Vinson said.

Besides keeping you alert and awake, coffee has been linked to an increasing number of potential health benefits, including protection against liver and colon cancer, type 2 diabetes, and Parkinson's disease, according to some recently published studies.

The researchers, however, advise that one should consume coffee in moderation, because it can make you jittery and cause stomach pains.

1. Why do doctors advise us about the habit of drinking coffee?
2. What are the two versions of coffee that are drunk in America?
3. State any two benefits of antioxidants.
4. What does Vinson say about the consumption of antioxidants?
5. Name any two popular sources of antioxidants.
6. How does coffee outrank dates in the level of antioxidants?
7. Mention any two benefits of coffee.
8. What do researchers warn us about the excessive use of coffee?

Worksheet 4

Read the passage given below.

Gandhiji as a Fund Raiser

Gandhiji was an incurable and irresistible fund raiser. He found special relish in getting jewellery from women. Ranibala of Burdwan was ten years old. One day, she was playing with Gandhiji. He explained to her that her bangles were too heavy for her delicate little wrists. She removed the bangles and gave them away to Gandhiji.

He used to talk jokingly to small girls, and created distaste for ornaments and created a desire in them to part with the jewellery for the sake of the poor. He motivated them to donate their jewellery for social usage.

Kasturbai didn't appreciate this habit of Gandhiji. Once she stated calmly, 'You don't wear jewels, it is easy for you to get around the boys. But what about our daughters-in-law? They would surely want them.'

'Well!' Gandhiji put in, mildly, 'our children are young and, when they grow up, they will not surely choose wives who are fond of wearing jewellery.' Kasturbai was very upset with the answer.

Gandhiji was determined to keep the jewels to raise community fund. He was of the opinion that a public worker should accept no costly gifts. He believed that he should not own anything costly, whether given or earned. Kasturbai was a female with a desire to adorn. But Gandhiji moved towards renunciation and donated every penny earned in South Africa to the trustees for the service of South African Indians.

A. Answer the questions given below.

1. How did Gandhiji create distaste for jewellery in Ranibala?
2. What was Kasturbai's apprehension about their daughters-in-law?
3. What solution did Gandhiji suggest for the problem posed by Kasturbai?
4. How did Gandhiji serve the community?

B. Choose the meanings of the words given below.

1. incurable (para 1)
a. unreliable b. untreatable c. disagreeable d. unbeatable
2. motivated (para 2)
a. encouraged b. emboldened c. incited d. softened
3. upset (para 4)
a. puzzled b. furious c. confused d. distressed
4. renunciation (para 5)
a. giving up b. disagreement c. opposition d. termination

Worksheet 5

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

Once, a man saw three masons along with some labourers constructing a temple. He observed the masons for three days and found that, though the three of them were doing the same kind of work, there was a marked difference in their approach to their job.

He saw that the first mason reported for his work late, did his work half-heartedly and sluggishly, enjoyed a longer respite, frequently checked the time on his wristwatch and left the work before time.

The second mason was very punctual in arriving and leaving, and did his work methodically. The third mason, however, would come before time, take little rest in the interval and often worked overtime.

The man naturally got curious and wanted to know the three masons' outlook on their work. He asked them what they were doing. The first mason tapped his big belly with his hand and said, 'I am earning food for myself.' The second said, 'I am constructing a building.' The third mason looked at the huge building and said, 'I am building the house of God.'

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the following questions.

1. What were the three masons doing?
2. For how long did the man observe them?
3. What made the man curious?
4. How did the first mason do his job?
5. What was the second mason's approach towards his job?
6. How did the third mason view his job?
7. With whom among the masons can you associate the phrase 'work is worship'?
8. Which word in the passage means 'working lazily'? (para 2)
9. Which word in the passage means the opposite of 'carelessly'? (para 3)

Worksheet 6

Read the poem carefully and answer the questions that follow.

My heart leaps up when I behold

A rainbow in the sky:

So was it when my life began;

So is it now I am a man;

So be it when I shall grow old,

Or let me die!

The Child is father of the Man;

And I could wish my days to be

Bound each to each by natural piety.

—*William Wordsworth*

1. What makes the poet most happy?
2. The phrase 'heart leaps up' really means:
 - a. It is full of joy and excitement.
 - b. It is a balloon that wants to fly in the sky.

- c. None of the above
3. The phrase 'when my life began' really means:
- a. when the poet is awoken every morning
 - b. when the poet was born as a baby
 - c. both of the above
4. The phrase 'The Child is father of the Man' really means:
- a. We are a product of what we learn in our childhood.
 - b. What has gone in our nurturing in our childhood has an impact on us as grown-ups
 - c. Both (a) and (b)

Worksheet 7

Read an extract from *A Christmas Carol* by Charles Dickens.

'A merry Christmas, uncle! God save you!' cried a cheerful voice. It was the voice of Scrooge's nephew, who came upon him so quickly that this was the first intimation he had of his approach.

'Bah!' said Scrooge. 'Humbug!'

He had so heated himself with rapid walking in the fog and frost, this nephew of Scrooge's, that he was all in a glow; his face was ruddy and handsome; his eyes sparkled, and his breath smoked again.

'Christmas a humbug, uncle!' said Scrooge's nephew. 'You don't mean that, I am sure?'

'I do,' said Scrooge. 'Merry Christmas! What right have you to be merry? What reason have you to be merry? You're poor enough.'

'Come, then,' returned the nephew gaily. 'What right have you to be dismal? What reason have you to be morose? You're rich enough.'

Scrooge, having no better answer ready on the spur of the moment, said, 'Bah!' again; and followed it up with 'Humbug!'

'Don't be cross, uncle!' said the nephew.

'What else can I be,' returned the uncle, 'when I live in such a world of fools as this? Merry Christmas! Out upon merry Christmas! What's Christmastime to you but a time for paying bills without money; a time for finding yourself a year older, and not an hour richer; a time for balancing your books, and having every item in 'em through a round dozen of months presented dead against you? If I could work my will,' said Scrooge indignantly, 'every idiot who goes about with "Merry Christmas" on his lips should be boiled with his own pudding, and buried with a stake of holly through his heart. He should!'

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. What is Scrooge's attitude towards Christmas?
 - a. He loves Christmas immensely.
 - b. He hates Christmas intensely.
 - c. He does not care about it.
2. 'A merry Christmas, uncle! God save you!' cried a cheerful voice. Who said these words?
 - a. Scrooge
 - b. Scrooge's son
 - c. Scrooge's nephew
3. How are Scrooge and his nephew different?
 - a. Scrooge's nephew is cheerful and kind hearted.
 - b. Scrooge and his nephew are both bad tempered.
 - c. Scrooge and his nephew are both good natured.

B. Answer these questions.

1. Describe Scrooge's nephew.
2. According to Scrooge, why did his nephew not have the right to be merry during Christmas?
3. What did his nephew say in his reply?
4. Draw a contrast between Scrooge and his nephew.

C. Find a synonym for each of these words in the passage.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. joyful | 2. inkling | 3. nonsense |
| 4. miserable | 5. irritated | 6. furiously |

Worksheet 8

Read the poem and answer the questions that follow.

O Captain! My Captain!

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done,

The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won,

The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,

While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;

But O heart! heart! heart!

O the bleeding drops of red,

Where on the deck my Captain lies,

Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
 Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills,
 For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding,
 For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;
 Here Captain! dear father!
 This arm beneath your head!
 It is some dream that on the deck,
 You've fallen cold and dead.
 My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,
 My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will,
 The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
 From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won;
 Exult O shores, and ring O bells!
 But I with mournful tread,
 Walk the deck my Captain lies,
 Fallen cold and dead.

—Walt Whitman

1. Find two examples each of these poetic devices used in the poem.

	Poetic device used	Examples from the poem
a.	rhyming words	
b.	alliteration	
c.	repetition	
d.	imagery	

2. What does the poet consider the captain of the ship to be?
3. What qualities do you think the captain of this ship must have possessed?
4. Write the summary of the poem in 80–100 words.

Worksheet 9

Read a passage from *Don Quixote*.

Day was dawning when Don Quixote quitted the inn, so happy, so gay, so exhilarated at finding himself now dubbed a knight, that his joy was like to burst his horse-girths. However, recalling the advice of his host as to the requisites he ought to carry with him, especially that referring to money and shirts, he determined to go home and provide himself with all, and also with a squire, for he reckoned upon securing a farm-labourer, a neighbour of his, a poor man with a family, but very well qualified for the office of squire to a knight. With this object he turned his horse's head towards his village, and Rocinante, thus reminded of his old quarters, stepped out so briskly that he hardly seemed to tread the earth.

He had not gone far, when out of a thicket on his right there seemed to come feeble cries as of someone in distress, and the instant he heard them he exclaimed, 'Thanks be to heaven for the favour it accords me, that it so soon offers me an opportunity of fulfilling the obligation I have undertaken, and gathering the fruit of my ambition. These cries, no doubt, come from some man or woman in want of help, and needing my aid and protection;' and wheeling, he turned Rocinante in the direction whence the cries seemed to proceed. He had gone but a few paces into the wood, when he saw a mare tied to an oak, and tied to another, and stripped from the waist upwards, a youth of about fifteen years of age, from whom the cries came. Nor were they without cause, for a lusty farmer was flogging him with a belt and following up every blow with scoldings and commands, repeating, 'Your mouth shut and your eyes open!' while the youth made answer, 'I won't do it again, master mine; by God's passion I won't do it again, and I'll take more care of the flock another time.'

A. Tick the correct answer.

1. Don Quixote left the inn _____.
a. at dawn b. at dusk c. at night
2. Don Quixote was happy because he was now dubbed _____.
a. a squire b. a night c. a knight
3. Don Quixote decided to employ a farm-labourer as his _____.
a. knight b. squire c. at night
4. Don Quixote's horse was named _____.
a. Roxine b. Pancho c. Rocinante
5. Don Quixote heard feeble cries. They were of a _____.

7.	spacious	colossal	ample	minuscule
8.	commence	terminate	launch	initiate
9.	attend	aid	skip	support
10.	lose	withhold	acquire	seize

Worksheet 2

English is a language that is rich in eponyms, words that are derived from the names of people who are fictional, mythical or real. The people they were named after often have interesting stories.

Given here are ten eponyms and who they are named after. Find the meaning of the words and use each of them in a sentence of your own.

1. **chauvinism**—named after a French soldier, Nicolas Chauvin, who was a fanatic and blindly devoted Bonapartist
2. **sideburns**—derived from the last name of Ambrose Burnside, an American soldier, inventor, and industrialist, who wore such a style of facial hair
3. **bowdlerise**—named after Thomas Bowdler who published an ‘appropriate’ version of Shakespeare meant for women and children
4. **guillotine**—named after Dr Joseph-Ignace Guillotin, a French physician, who proposed its use for a quick and painless execution
5. **draconian**—Named after Draco, a democratic Athenian legislator from seventh century BCE, who made harsh laws that the citizens were not even aware of
6. **leotard**—named after Jules Léotard, a French acrobat who popularised it
7. **quisling**—named after Vidkun Quisling, a Norwegian military officer, who headed the government under Nazi occupation during World War II
8. **raglan**—named after the first Baron Raglan for whom the coat sleeve was invented to allow him room for greater movement while using a sword
9. **ritzy**—named after César Ritz, a Swiss hotelier, who founded several hotels including the Hôtel Ritz in Paris
10. **shrapnel**—named after Lieutenant General Henry Shrapnel who invented shrapnel shell

Worksheet 3

A. Fill in the blanks with the phrasal verbs given in the box. (You may have to change the tenses of a few of them.)

break in on	break off	break out	break up
break into	break away	break out of	break down

- Jane _____ a piece of chocolate and gave it to Charlotte.
- Soon, the police were called in to _____ the fight.
- The prisoner _____ from the guards and escaped.
- The car _____ on the highway.
- The burglars _____ the mansion and stole all the valuables.
- Sheldon longed to _____ their conversation but didn't want to appear rude.
- Fire _____ in their factory during the night.
- Amy wanted to _____ her daily routine and do something exciting.

B. Form three phrasal verbs with each of the following verbs and then use each in a sentence of your own.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. come | 2. take | 3. call | 4. stand |
| 5. get | 6. play | 7. give | 8. Hand |

Worksheet 4

Match the columns to complete these proverbs.

1.	While the cat's away,	a.	any road will get you there.
2.	A lie travels around the world	b.	unless you're helping him up.
3.	If you don't know where you are going,	c.	you are busy making other plans.
4.	Memory is deceptive because	d.	as long as it's happening to somebody else.
5.	Never look down on anybody,	e.	the mice will play.
6.	You will have to run many miles	f.	you make it extraordinarily appealing.
7.	Life is what happens when	g.	it is coloured by today's events.
8.	As soon as you forbid something,	h.	it is time to pause and reflect.
9.	Everything is funny,	i.	while the truth is putting her boots on.

10.	Whenever you find yourself on the side of the majority,	j.	before you reach your final destination.
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Worksheet 5

Write the meanings of these idiomatic expressions.

1. a blessing in disguise
2. bite off more than you can chew
3. break the ice
4. call it a day
5. cutting corners
6. don't beat a dead horse
7. do something at the drop of a hat
8. fit as a fiddle
9. fortune favours the bold
10. give someone the benefit of the doubt
11. go back to the drawing board
12. hang in there
13. let sleeping dogs lie
14. no pain, no gain
15. the best of both worlds
16. the elephant in the room
17. under the weather
18. well begun is half done

Writing

Worksheet 1

Your school has decided to take part in a half marathon, being organised by an NGO in New Delhi. Write a letter in 100–120 words to the Area Manager of the NGO, requesting for permission to participate in the half marathon, on 25 April 2021, starting from the National Stadium. Request the NGO to provide your school with 200 t-shirts for boys and girls aged 15–17 years. You are the School Captain, Manish Mehta/Manisha Mehta, Sarvodaya Vidyalaya, Saket.

Worksheet 2

- A. Write a speech in 200–250 words on the 'Importance of Good Health'.
- B. You feel that the 'Clean India Campaign' has not been as effective as you thought it should have been. As Ankit/Ankita, write an article in 100–120

words discussing the reasons for this. Also, highlight the measures that a common man and a student can take to make it a success.

Worksheet 3

- A. An interschool drama competition is being organised by your school on 16 April, 2021. You are the Secretary of the Drama Club. Write a notice in 50 words that will be sent to the other schools of your town/city. Mention the time, venue, contact information and other details.
- B. Your school is organising a food fest. The staff and the student body will be preparing some tasty dishes. As the Principal, prepare a formal invitation to invite a well-known chef as the chief guest.
- C. Now, as the well-known chef, write a formal reply for the above invitation to the food fest.

Worksheet 4

- A. You are Rahul/Reema. Write an email congratulating your friend, Shubho Biswas, on getting a gold medal for being the most outstanding student of the year.
- B. You are Ali/Alia. You have got a new job in a new city and have found a beautiful home to live in. Write an email to your mother telling her about the new job and new home.
- C. You are interested in applying for the post of Senior Editor in a leading publishing house. Send an application via email to the HR Manager of the firm. Give necessary details and don't forget to attach your resumé.

Worksheet 5

- A. Imagine you are the owner of a kitten named Penny. She has been missing for a day. You are very worried. Create an advertisement for the 'Missing' section of the local newspaper.
- B. Your roommate has moved out of your apartment and you need a new roommate. Draft a suitable advertisement for your college bulletin board. Briefly mention necessary details like the description of the room, rent, contact details, etc.
- C. Write a news report for your school magazine about a recent celebration in your school.
- D. Write a news report for a newspaper about a road accident.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article. In case an article is not required, remember to put a 'x'.

1. _____ cake looks delicious. I would like _____ piece.
2. We went to _____ Chinese restaurant. _____ restaurant served very tasty food. _____ noodles were _____ best I have eaten till date.
3. My brother doesn't eat _____ broccoli although he is very fond of its cousin, _____ cauliflower.
4. I watched _____ amazing movie. It was all about _____ lady who looked after her orphaned niece.
5. If _____ price of gas keeps increasing at this rate, along with _____ price of vegetables and other provisions, what will _____ commoner do?
6. _____ night is quiet. You can hear _____ owl hoot and _____ crickets as they rub their legs.
7. Let's take _____ walk. We are sure to meet some friends on the way, if we walk around _____ lake.
8. This is _____ girl I was talking about. She is very intelligent and talented and will be _____ asset to our school.
9. _____ love is something if you give it away; you'll end up having more. They say it is like _____ magic penny.
10. Jane is _____ American. She comes from _____ United States of America.

Worksheet 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct personal pronouns from the brackets.

1. Please tell _____ (I/me) the secret!
2. _____ (He/Him) is worried for you, Tanmay.
3. The ministers were not listening to _____ (we/us).
4. _____ (We/Us) are very excited about the Science Fest.
5. _____ (They/Them) bought a house together in this area.
6. It's okay. You and _____ (I/me) can take the bus instead.

7. Do _____ (you/she) know the way to the Dolls Museum?
8. Mr Khan has received many calls from _____ (they/them).
9. Please tell _____ (she/her) that _____ (she/her) needs to take the medicines regularly.
10. That painting is made by Mr Rao. You should ask _____ (he/him) how much _____ (it/they) costs.

Worksheet 3

Determine whether the ing forms of the verbs in these sentences are gerunds (G) or participles (P).

1. The drowning man is still trying to swim. (G/P)
2. Will you be going rafting when you visit Rishikesh? (G/P)
3. I love reading and swimming. (G/P)
4. Growing interest rates can result in the number of loans falling. (G/P)
5. Spending time with one's family is very relaxing. (G/P)
6. Let's go fishing this weekend. (G/P)
7. Crying helps us release stress, sometimes. (G/P)
8. Seeing the heaving crocodile snapping its jaws at him, the man started screaming. (G/P)
9. Sheltering thieving juveniles causes harm to one and all. (G/P)

Worksheet 4

Underline the past participles in these sentences and determine how they are used in the sentence. Do examine the sentences for other non-finites as well.

1. The lost jewels have been found.
2. Saddened by the news, he became quiet.
3. He got the room dusted and sprayed.
4. I am tired of cleaning your torn and dirty jeans.
5. Was the leader praised for his speech?
6. He appeared exhausted after the strenuous exercise.
7. The sharpened blade gleamed in the fading sunlight.
8. The people started going home when they saw the setting sun.
9. Having delivered the message, the annoyed man banged the door shut.
10. We bought a packet of frozen peas that had to be thawed.

Worksheet 5

Underline the verbs and state whether they are transitive verbs or intransitive verbs.

1. The baby cried all night long.
2. It was raining in the morning.
3. My neighbour called the police.
4. The three men slept on a bench.
5. The wind was blowing fiercely.
6. Suddenly the old man woke up.
7. Please invite your friends as well.
8. My grandfather doesn't drink tea.
9. I heard a lovely song this morning.
10. They waited for two hours in the hall.
11. Can you lend me a few colour pencils?
12. I ate the chocolate-dipped strawberries.
13. Mr and Mrs Banerjee live in Uttarakhand.
14. He always keeps the key under his pillow.
15. We showed the pictures to Mr Stephenson.
16. Come, let's discuss your plans for the future.
17. Only my mother laughed at Grandma's joke.
18. I received a letter from the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry.

Worksheet 6

The following sentences have been framed using either the active or the passive voice. Change the voice of each sentence, that is, active to passive and passive to active.

1. The honey bees were kept in a humidified chamber at room temperature overnight.
2. The solution was heated to 90°C for approximately 30 minutes and then allowed to cool.
3. Carbohydrates are produced by green plants in the presence of light and chlorophyll.
4. We suggested a structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid (DNA).
5. English is spoken in many countries around the world.
6. A structure for nucleic acid has already been proposed by Pauling and Corey.
7. The bank has been closed since yesterday.
8. Abdul Kalam opened the doors of India to the world of missiles.
9. Alexander Graham Bell invented the most fascinating machine of the century.
10. Sit down.

Worksheet 7

A. Write this conversation between a patient and a doctor in the indirect speech.

Patient: Good morning, Doctor. I am not well. Please help me.

Doctor: Come and sit here. Since when have you been feeling unwell?

Patient: Since yesterday. I don't feel like eating at all.

Doctor: Did you drink a lot of water? Did you take any medicine?

Patient: Yes, I took a painkiller as I had a headache, but I generally do not drink enough water in a day.

Doctor: How is your headache now? Any other symptoms?

Patient: No, just that and a general feeling of being ill. I wish I could feel more energetic.

Doctor: Go home and sleep after drinking plenty of water. You are just dehydrated.

B. The sentences given below have an interrogative, imperative or exclamatory function. The first four are incomplete and you have to complete them. The next four have errors in them. Identify the errors and rewrite the sentences.

1. 'Do not talk or look into anyone else's paper while taking the exams,' said the teacher to the boys. (DS)
The teacher _____ the boys not _____.
_____. (IS)
2. 'Please give me something to eat. I am hungry,' the beggar said to them. (DS)
The beggar _____
and said that he was hungry. (IS)
3. 'You will not leave your post till tomorrow,' said the officer to the soldier. (DS)
The officer _____
till _____. (IS)
4. 'Bring me a glass of water,' said Neel to Anya. (DS)
Neel _____ Anya to _____ glass of
water. (IS)
5. Meera said to Madhu, 'Why did not you attend school yesterday?' (DS)
Meera requested Madhu why she had not attend school the day before. (IS)

6. 'How often do you go to your grandmother's house in Kerala?' said David to John. (DS)
David said John how often he go to his grandmother's house in Kerala. (IS)

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7. Mohan said to Susan, 'Did you like the mangoes I sent?' (DS)
Mohan asked Susan if she likes the mangoes he sended. (IS)
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8. 'What a beautiful sight!' the children said. (DS)
The children advised that it was a beautiful sight. (IS)
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Worksheet 8

A. State whether each group of words is a clause or a phrase.

1. in the horizon _____
2. under the stars _____
3. short of money _____
4. right on the dot _____
5. and she screamed _____
6. but she loves to read _____
7. because we called them _____
8. after he dropped the mic _____
9. achievement of a lifetime _____
10. the first man on the Moon _____
11. his mother was a statistician _____
12. a beautiful picture in a frame _____
13. when Phoebe gets the medal _____
14. that he would do it if provoked _____
15. but they do not like to talk much _____
16. till the seventeenth of this month _____

B. Identify the main clauses, subordinate clauses and coordinate clauses in the following sentences.

1. I started early yet I reached late.
2. Please accompany me as I am scared.
3. The cat chased and caught the mouse.
4. It began to rain and the lights went off.
5. I did not attend school for I was unwell.
6. When I was a child, I was a very fast runner.
7. Although there is a school bus, I walk to school.
8. The child was so excited that she could not sit still.

9. Do your homework or you will face the teacher's ire.
10. Though he was in want, he shared everything he had.
11. When he had completed his homework, he went to play.
12. I could not go to the party so I sent my daughter in my place.
13. I wanted to go play outside, but my brother wanted to read at home.
14. Since he was so small, Stuart was often hard to find around the house.
15. I forgot my lunchbox at home, hence my friend shared his food with me.

Worksheet 9

A. Underline the noun clauses in these sentences.

1. I fear that I will fall.
2. I think Malfoy will win.
3. Please listen to what she says.
4. I don't know what she might do.
5. You can read whatever you want.
6. I feel certain that winter is coming.
7. I think you have skipped one class.
8. No one knows where the treasure is.
9. I am not interested in what you want.
10. I do not know what they mean by this.
11. I cannot understand why she is crying.
12. Whoever thought of this idea is a genius!
13. That you would lie to me hurts me the most.
14. I believe that everything happens for a reason.
15. They said that they would accept the proposal.
16. I don't see how you can get home in this storm.

B. Complete these sentences by adding suitable noun clauses.

1. I hope _____.
2. I saw _____.
3. I often wonder _____.
4. Tell her _____.
5. Please show me _____.
6. Have you heard _____?

Worksheet 10

A. Underline the adjective clauses in these sentences.

1. All that glitters is not gold.
2. He that is down fears no fall.
3. Uneasy is the head that wears a crown.
4. She has a son who works in the NASA.
5. My sister, who lives in Chennai, is a nurse.
6. The plan that I had proposed was accepted.
7. This is the same car that the Fylemans bought.
8. The boy who won the gold medal is my brother.
9. The lane through which we travelled was dark and isolated.
10. This is the same story that we read in *The Tales of Beedle the Bard*.

B. Given below are some sentences framed by using an adjective clause. Write D for a defining clause and ND for a non-defining clause.

1. This is the software that we have made.
2. Kanika, who is my friend, lives in Pune.
3. Shikha, whose father is an actor, is in my class.
4. These are the magazines that you had asked for.
5. The movie which we saw last month was boring.
6. My friend who was unemployed has found a new job.
7. A receptionist is someone who works at the reception.
8. My father, who teaches English, is going to retire next month.
9. Simi Rai, whose office is on the first floor, can answer your queries.
10. Sarthak Chauhan, who is a well-known writer, is a very intelligent person.

Worksheet 11

A. The paragraph given below has been taken from an article written by a young boy who loves birds. Identify the adverb clauses in the paragraph and underline them.

I watched while the crows raised their young ones in our tree. Although I tried to help them by leaving food and water in bowls near the tree, the crows always shunned my help. I always went to check up on them before I went to bed. As soon as I came back from school, I used to throw my bag on the floor and rush to the garden. Since I was not too tall, I had to ask my mother to help me climb the tree. The crows used to behave as if they were the kings of the tree. While they used to caw at me, I would quickly take a look at their young ones and jump down. I never did go too close since I had a fear of being pecked. The first time I had climbed the tree, the mother crow had nearly pecked through my head. She never could repeat her act as I had started wearing a helmet. This confused her initially as she used to strike my

