

Unit - 1

Learning the Game

Question 1.

Who were Sachin's favourite players?

Answer:

Sunil Gavaskar and the West Indian legend Viv Richards were Sachin's favourite players.

Question 2.

What was special about Shardashram Vidyamandir in Mumbai?

Answer:

At Shardashram Vidyamandir in Mumbai, Ramakant Achrekar Sir was the cricket coach who gave due importance to the game of cricket. This was special about it.

Question 3.

What was the opportunity that transformed the life of Sachin?

Answer:

The opportunity to join Achrekar Sir's camp involving a session in the morning and evening at Shivaji Park transformed the life of Sachin.

Question 4.

What sort of conversations did Ajit and Sachin have while travelling?

Answer:

The conversations were about the nuances of batting. Sachin enjoyed them a lot. (Ajit gave some thoughts about batting. It served as a personal coaching manual).

Question 5.

What routine did Sachin follow in washing his clothes?

Answer:

Sachin had only one set of cricket clothes and the routine was to wash them as

soon as he'd return from the morning session. While he had his lunch, the clothes would dry out in the sun and he would wear them again in the afternoon. The pattern was repeated in the evening so that he could use the same set of clothes the following morning.

Question 6.

What did Achrekar inform Ajit?

Answer:

Achrekar informed Ajit that Sachin had the potential to be a good cricketer if he practised all year round.

Question 7.

What was the suggestion given by Achrekar to Sachin's father?

Answer:

Achrekar suggested that Sachin should change schools if he wanted to pursue cricket seriously, since the New English School in Bandra, where Sachin was studying, did not have cricket facilities.

Question 8.

What acted as a safety valve?

Answer:

Cricket acted as a safety valve.

Question 9.

What did Sachin do during the thirty minutes break?

Answer:

During the thirty-minute break, Sachin would often have a vada pav, a popular Mumbai fast food, with the money that Achrekar sir would give him.

Question 10.

What is the intense 'fifteen minutes' mentioned?

Answer:

The intense fifteen minutes is the last part of his session. Sir would keep a one rupee coin on the top of the stumps. About sixty to seventy boys in fielding

would bowl to him. He had to hit every ball along the ground to survive and win the one rupee coin.

Question 11.

What did Sachin's father do just to make Sachin happy?

Answer:

Occasionally, Sachin's father took him home. Sachin would always ask his father to treat him to a special fruit cocktail at a juice centre near the club. Though it was a little unreasonable, his father would give him what he wanted, just to see him happy.

Question 12.

What embarrassed Sachin in the bus?

Answer:

At peak hours it was hard to get a seat, it was a challenge just to stand with the kitbag. The conductors inevitably complained about Sachin that he had taken up the space of another passenger. They were often rude and sometimes asked him to buy two tickets. This embarrassed Sachin in the bus.

Question 13.

What made Sachin forget, to go to the nets?

Answer:

Occasionally, while playing with his friends at home, Sachin would conveniently forget to go to the nets amidst all the fun.

Question 14.

What did Achrekar advise Sachin?

Answer:

Achrekar advised Sachin not to waste his time playing insane games with those kids. He told him that cricket was waiting for him at the nets, he asked him to practice hard and see what magic it could transpire.

Textbook Questions and Answers

A. Answer the following questions in one or two sentence

Question 1.

What was coach Achrekar's first impression of Sachin?

Answer:

Sachin felt more at ease and started to hit the ball well. This was coach Achrekar's first impression on Sachin.

Question 2.

Why did Sachin feel that the schedule of the camp was 'rigorous'?

Answer:

The camp involved a session every morning and evening at Shivaji Park, he practised between 7.30 am and 10.30am. He would return in the afternoon and practise till late evening. He was exhausted by the end of the day. Thus the schedule of the camp was 'rigorous'.

Question 3.

What did serve as a very personal coaching manual to Sachin?

Answer:

Sachin's brother Ajit gave him a note containing some thoughts about batting. This served as a very personal coaching manual.

Question 4.

Why was Sachin asked to change the school?

Answer:

Sachin's school had no cricket facilities. So he was asked to change the school if he wanted to pursue cricket seriously.

Question 5.

What was the condition laid down by Sachin's father for changing the school?

Answer:

Sachin was really serious about playing cricket. Sachin's father said that if he should do so, he must change the school.

Question 6.

How did the act with the one rupee coin help Sachin become a good cricketer?

Answer:

Winning the one-rupee coin used to give Sachin immense satisfaction, it taught him to concentrate even when he was physically drained. Thus he became a good cricketer.

Question 7.

What helped Sachin to build his physical and mental stamina?

Answer:

Sachin repeated the practice right through his summer holidays. The routine helped him build up physical and mental stamina.

Question 8.

Which incident triggered the coach to be angry on Sachin?

Answer:

Once, Sachin bunked his daily evening practice to watch an inter-school cricket match not anticipating 'that Sir would be there. So the coach was angry.

Question 9.

Why do you think Achrekar punished Sachin?

Answer:

Achrekar punished Sachin when he tried to learn a very important lesson. I think it was because he might have been inattentive.

Question 10.

'I owe myself to him' – What does Sachin mean by this?

Answer:

'Achrekar Sir made Sachin a great cricketer. He is grateful to him and his training. So he means to say 'I owe me to him'.

B. Answer the following in a paragraph of 120 – 150 words.

Question 1.

‘Achrekar was a sincere coach’ – substantiate.

Answer:

Ramakant Achrekar started playing Cricket in the year 1943 when he was eleven. His most famous student is undoubtedly Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar, India’s Highest run-scorer in both Tests and ODIs and also the current record holder for multiple records! He has been instrumental in grooming some of the country’s most renowned cricketers like Vinod Kambli, Ajit Agarkar, and Romesh Powar.

Achrekar coached young cricketers at Shivaji Park, Dadar in Mumbai. Sachin trained under him when he too was just eleven, while he was a student at the New English School, Mumbai. Later Sachin was asked to change to Shardashram Vidyamandir, Mumbai where he coached. When he was young, Tendulkar would practice for hours and hours in the nets. If he became exhausted, Achrekar would put a one-rupee-coin on the top of the stumps, and the bowler who dismissed Tendulkar would get the coin.

If Tendulkar passed the whole session without getting dismissed, the coach would give him the coin. Such a motivational reward from the coach made Tendulkar strive and survive to win the coin. Tendulkar recalled an incident when his coach told him to play for ‘B’ team of his School. Instead of batting, he preferred sitting in the gallery and cheering for his schoolmates. In the evening, when he came across Achrekar, he was asked how many runs he had scored. Taken aback, Tendulkar told him that he was clapping and cheering up. Then came a slap which shattered his myth. He realized what a mistake he had committed. Achrekar told him firmly that he was not born to just clap for others but for others to watch him and clap for him.

Question 2.

Narrate in your own words the hardships undergone by Sachin to become a great cricketer.

Answer:

Topic: Learning the Game

Author : Sachin Tendulkar

Characters: Sachin, Ajit (brother), Dad, and Achrekar Sir. (Coach)

Theme: There is no substitute for hard work

(OR)

From very early age, Sachin played tennis ball cricket with his colony friends. Sunil Gavaskar and Viv Richards of West Indian were his favourite players, He loved both batting and bowling, Achrekar Sir who was the cricket coach at Shardashram Vidhyamandir in Mumbai. He ran summer camps too. Sachin's brother Ajit took him for a trial at the camp. Sachin tried his best and joined the camp. The camp involved a session every morning and evening at Shivaji Park. Sachin practised between 7.30 am and 10.30 am. In the afternoon he practised till late evening.

The schedule was rigorous and he was exhausted by the end of the day. His travelling from Bandra to Shivaji Park was very tedious. Having only one set of cricket uniform clothes, he washed and dried it to wear them again in the afternoon, it was repeated in the evening to use them the next morning. On the advice of Achrekar, he moved to Shardhashram as he was serious in playing cricket. All his excess energies were getting channeled into 1 cricket. He played fifty-five practice matches during the summer break of sixty days. Apart from his summer sessions between 7.30 am and 4.30 pm, his evening session started at 5pm after only a thirty 1 minutes break. Between 5pm and 7pm he had five more net sessions.

Achrekar Sir placed a one-rupee coin on the top of the stumps. If he managed to avoid getting out, the coin was his. There were sixty to seventy boys bowling to him. He hit every ball along the ground to survive those intense fifteen minutes. It gave him immense satisfaction and taught him to concentrate even when he was physically drained. The conductors were rude to him when he stood with kitbag in the bus. Dirty clothes often added to the embarrassment. Achrekar Sir warned him not waste his time playing insane games with his friends, One day Sachin was punished by his coach. Once he bunked daily evening practice and Sir was angry with him. He owed himself to his coach Achrekar Sir.

“Hard work pays rich dividend”

(OR)

From very early age, Sachin played cricket. His favourite players were Sunil Gavaskar and Viv Richards. Achrekar Sir was at Shardhashram as a cricket coach. He also ran a summer camp. Ajit took Sachin for a trial at the camp. Sachin impressed Sir and joined the camp. It was at Shivaji Park. The sessions were held every morning and evening. He had rigorous practice for several hours. He was exhausted by the end of the day.

His to and from journey from his home to Shivaji Park was very tedious. He had only one set of uniform clothes. The routine was to wash them and dry out in the sun and wear it morning and afternoon in turn. On Achrekar's advice he moved to Shardhashram where cricket facilities were available. He practised cricket seriously. All his excess energies were channelled into cricket, he played 53 practice matches during the summer break of 60 days. He had his summer sessions between 7.30am and 4.30pm. With a thirty minutes break it started at 5pm. Between 5pm and 7pm he had five more net sessions. Achrekar placed a one-rupee coin on the top of the stumps.

Sachin avoided getting out to own the coin. About seventy boys were fielding to bowl Sachin. He hit every ball and safe guarded himself. It gave him immense satisfaction and concentration though he was physically drained. The conductors were rude when he stood with his kitbag in the bus. Dirty clothes often added to his embarrassment. Achrekar warned him to avoid playing insane games with the kids. The coach punished him one day while teaching him an important lesson. Once he bunked daily evening practice and Sir was angry with him. Sachin owed himself to his cricket coach.

“Hard work pays rich dividend”

Question 3.

Quote the sentences which you find most inspiring from ‘Learning the Game’. How do they inspire you? Explain.

Answer:

‘The most inspiring sentences that I find in this lesson ‘Learning the Game’ are; ‘Practise hard and see what magic can transpire’
‘Choose something you enjoy and really want to do and you will be successful’

These two are the utterances of the cricket coach Achrekar Sir. He was the cricket coach at Shardashram Vidhyamandir. He was running a summer camp too. Sachin went for a trail at the camp. Though he was nervous initially, he

impressed the coach with his batting finally. Sachin had to undergo a rigorous practice at the camp. His travelling from his home in Bandra to the camp at Shivaji Park was very tedious. Though he loved cricket, occasionally he played with his friends at home, conveniently forgetting that he had to go to the nets.

Achrekar was strict and would spot him in the melee and virtually drag him out. He would come up with excuses but sir would have none of it. He would get him to clanged and head off to Shivaji Park. At this juncture sir advised him to practise hard and see what magic can transpire. He also asked him to choose his career he enjoyed and wanted to do and he would be successful. Sachin followed this advice religiously despite all the hardships. He admired the farsightedness of Achrekar Sir. Sachin practised hard enough and made the people across the world watch him play.

Had it not been for sir, Sachin would not be the cricketer he turned out to be. Sachin confessed that he owed himself to his cricket coach Achrekar sir.

“There is no substitute for hard work”

(OR)

‘Practise hard and see what magic can transpire’

‘Choose something you enjoy and really want to do and you will be successful’.

These are the most inspiring sentences I find in this lesson ‘Learning the Game’.

The cricket coach Achrekar sir advises Sachin Tendulkar through these sentences, he was a Shardashram Vidhyamandir. he ran a camp too. Sachin joined the camp at the mercy of the coach, he impressed the coach, he underwent a rigorous training in the camp. He loved playing cricket. He travelled from Bandra to church gate either by bus or train. He bore all the difficulties carrying his kitbag daily. He was often embarrassed by the conductors in the buses.

His coach did not allow him to play with his friends. He was strict and would spot him in the melee and drag him out. He would come up with excuses but Sir would have none of it. Though he hated being dragged off he looked back and admired Achrekar’s far sightedness. Sachin chose cricket, practised very hard and became a prominent cricketer following the advice of his disciplinarian coach. He openly said that he owed himself to Achrekar Sir.

Vocabulary

C. Match the words in column A with their synonyms in column B.

S.No.	A	B
1.	ease	endure
2.	evolve	surplus
3.	excess	effortless
4.	survive	great
5.	immense	progress

Answer:

1. c
2. e
3. b
4. a
5. d

D. Match the words in column A with their antonyms in column B.

S.No.	A	B
1.	concentrate	incomplete
2.	inevitable	distract
3.	occasional	wise
4.	complete	continual
5.	insane	preventable

Answer:

1. b
2. e
3. d
4. a
5. c

E. Use the words given below in your own sentences so as to get different meanings, one is done for you.

cricket	Cricket is a popular sport.
	Cricket is active at night.
bank	
will	
bark	
watch	
bat	

Answer:

cricket	Cricket is a popular sport. A cricket is active at night.
bank	The bank is closed today. There are trees on the river bank.
will	The old man made his last will. I don't want to go against your will.
bark	She barked out an order. The bark of neem tree is used as medicine.
watch	I have bought a new watch. We watch the T.V programme.
Bat	There are many types of bat. I bought a new bat to play cricket.

F. Consult a dictionary, to find the homophones for the given words.

1	in	
2	know	
3	be	
4	to	
5	watt	
6	right	
7	were	
8	bare	
9	herd	
10	throne	

Answer:

1. inn
2. No
3. Bee
4. Two
5. What
6. Rite
7. Where
8. Bear
9. Heard
10. Thrown

G. Look at the prefixes given and frame two new words for each prefix and suffix. One is done for you.

Prefix	Word-1	Word-2
sub	subway	subconscious
un		
re		
en		
dis		
ir		

Suffix	Word-1	Word-2
ly	suddenly	happily
or		
er		
ness		
ian		
ist		

Answer:

Prefix	Word1	Word2	Suffix	Word1	Word2
sub	subway	subconscious	ly	suddenly	happily
un	unusual	unaware	or	actor	protector
re	retell	redirect	er	teacher	preacher
en	ensure	encourage	ness	neatness	sweetness
dis	dislike	disagree	ian	musician	technician
ir	irregular	irrational	ist	activist	socialist

Listening Activity

H. Listen to the passage on Paralympics and choose the correct answer.

1. The paralympic games are for _____

- (a) children
- (b) disabled people
- (c) women

Answer:

- (b) disabled people

2. The paralympic games usually happen _____

- (a) in Greece
- (b) every four years
- (c) after the Olympic games

Answer:

- (b) after the Olympic games

3. The first true Paralympic Games happened in Rome in _____

- (a) 1960
- (b) 1952
- (c) 1848

Answer:

- (a) 1960

4. In 394 BC, the _____ stopped the Greek Olympic Games, because they didn't like them.

- (a) Romans
- (b) Greeks
- (c) British

Answer:

- (a) Romans

5. _____ was a doctor at the Stoke Mandeville hospital in England.

- (a) Pierre de Coubertin
- (b) Sir Ludwig Guttman
- (c) Natalie du Toit

Answer:

- (b) Sir Ludwig Guttman

Speaking Activity:

I. Just a minute

Given below are five main qualities for true sportsmanship.

i.	Determination	
ii.	Optimisation	
iii.	Stamina	
iv.	Perseverance	
v.	Decisiveness	

Answer:

Get into groups of four. Each group will choose one quality to talk about to the whole class for about one minute. But before you talk, you have two minutes to think about it. You can make notes if you wish.

J. Prepare a speech in about 80-100 words for the morning assembly, stressing on the importance of games and sports in ensuring a healthy body and mind.

Answer:

The importance of games and sports (Speech)

It is my proud privilege to stand before you to share with you the importance of games and sports today.

“A sound mind in a sound body” is a well – known proverb. Sports and games play a vital role in developing moral, physical, social and spiritual skills of the students, when the students play together they learn to obey the rules. They respect the merits of the opponent team. They develop sportsmanship. This helps the students take success and failure with equanimity of mind. When they play regularly, they keep themselves physically fit and free from diseases. The government has made sports and games compulsory in schools and colleges. It provides all the necessary support to sportsmen.

Sports help them develop the team spirit and competitive nature. All round personality and character building are developed in them. Physical education is a boon to the general education. Academic achievement is made easy by sparing time for sports and games. This reduces stress and tension and keeps the mind fit for their studies. It is the duty of the students to make the best use of available facilities and services provided by the government through the educational institutions.

“Health is Wealth”

Writing

K. Your friend who lives in another town/city has won his/her championship trophy in the recent sports meet. Write a letter congratulating him/her.

Star Street,
Rajiv Nagar, Madurai – 16
12.06.2018.

Dear Ranjit,

I am very glad to know that you have won the championship trophy in the recent sports meet held in your city. I congratulate you on your success in winning the trophy.

With deep regards and wishes.

Yours sincerely
A. Britta

To

M. Ranjit,
63, Arul Street, Anna Nagar,
Chennai – 40

L Collect information from newspapers, magazines, periodicals and books about any two famous sports women. Prepare their profiles. Use the following format.

Name	Details
Date of birth	
State/Team she represents	
Sports/ Games she is associated with	
Debut (first entry)	
Best in her career	
Hobbies	
Awards/ Medals received	

Answer:

1. Name	: SANIA MIRZA
Date of birth	: 15.11.1986
State/Team she represents	: Maharashtra (Mumbai)/ Indian
Sports/ Games she is associated with	: Tennis
Debut (first entry)	: 2001
Best in her career	: No.1 in women's doubles (2015)
Hobbies	: Swimming
Awards/ Medals received	: Arjuna award (2004), padma shri (2006) Rajive Gandhi khel Ratna (2015), Padma Bushan (2016), Doctorate from MGR University, Chennai.
2. Name	: P.V.Sindhu
	(Full Name : Pusarala Venkata Sindhu)
Date of Birth	: 05.07.1995
State/ Team she is associated with	: Andhra Pradesh / Hyderabad
Debut (First entry)	
Best in her career Hobbies	: World No.4 in the BWF world ranking
Awards/ Medals	: Padma Shri, Arjuna Award/ Silver medal in Olympics.

Creative writing

M. Write a newspaper article in about 100 words, comparing the achievements of the two sportswomen based on the information you have already collected.

Answer:

1. Sania Mirza:

Sania hails from Mumbai in Maharashtra. She was born on 15th Nov 1981. Sania Mirza is an Indian professional tennis player who was formerly ranked No. 1 in the women's doubles rankings. From 2003 until her retirement from singles in 2013. She was ranked by the WTA as India's No.1 doubles player. Throughout her career, Mirza has established herself as the most successful female Indian tennis player ever and one of the highest paid and high profile athletes in the country.

2. P.V. Sindhu:

P.V. Sindhu's full name is Pusarla Venkata Sindhu. She was born on 05.07.1995 in Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh. Her coach was Pullela Gopichand Mulyo Handoyo. She is an Indian professional badminton player who is currently world No.4 in the BWF world ranking. At the 2016 summer

Olympics, She became the first Indian woman to win an Olympic silver medal. She was awarded Padma Shri and Arjuna Award for badminton,

Reading:

N. Answer the following question briefly.

Question 1.

What do Tamil Nadu folk dances and folk arts represent ?

Answer:

Tamil Nadu folk dances and folk arts represent the ethos, aesthetic values and melody of the region.

Question 2.

When are folk dances and folk music usually performed ?

Answer:

Folk dances and music are performed during the festivals and community functions.

Question 3.

How is karagaattam performed ?

Answer:

Karagaattam is performed by balancing a pot on the head. The pot is decorated with a cone of flower arrangements topped by a paper parrot.

Question 4.

How were offerings carried during the ancient period ?

Answer:

During the ancient period! the pilgrims used to carry offerings tied on either end of a long stick, balanced on their shoulders.

Question 5.

Bring out a few differences between the two art forms Therukoothu and Bommalaattam.

Answer:

Therukoothu:

- It is conducted during village festivals in Aadi and panguni.
- It is performed on the streets in the open air by the artistes.
- In this dance form, make up and costumes are considered importance.

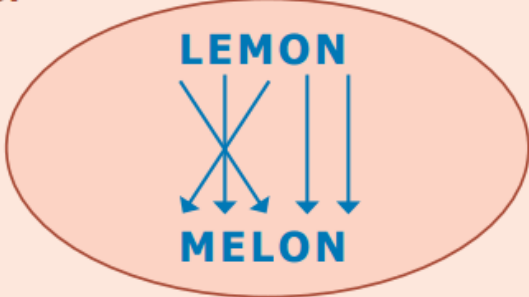
Bommalattam:

- It is held in rural areas during festivals and fairs
- It is performed on the screen by the skilled puppeteers
- The puppets with strings or wires are manipulated

Anagrams

O. An anagram is a word or a phrase formed by rearranging the letters of a different word or phrase, typically using all the original letters exactly once.

O.



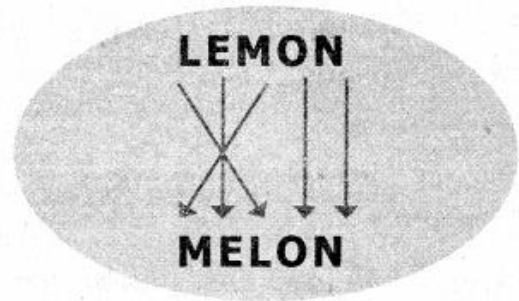
Now try to solve these anagrams.

1	ELBOW	
2	SECTION	
3	VIEWER	
4	RIPPLES	
5	NEEDLESS	

Now try to solve these anagrams

Answer:

1. ELBOW	BOWEL
2. SECTION	SECTION
3. VIEWER	REVIEW
4. RIPPLES	SLIPPER
5. NEEDLESS	LESSENED



P. Work with a partner

Pick out two words from the article on folk culture and folklore of Tamil Nadu with which you can form anagrams. Take turns and ask your partner to solve the anagram and come out with the right words.

Answer:

Anagram	Word
(E.g) pots	spot
meal	male
shore	horse
words	sword
raw	war
signed	design

Grammar

A. Choose the most appropriate preposition from the brackets.

1. We have been living in Chennai _____ eight years. (for/since)
2. Abdul has taken _____ his father. (after/at)
3. Vimal generally goes to his workplace bus. (by/on)
4. The cricket ball was hidden _____ the leaves, (among/between)
5. Mani divided his toys _____ his brothers and sisters, (among/between)
6. Mani divided his toys _____ his brother and sister (among / between)

Answer:

1. for
2. after
3. by
4. among
5. among
6. between

B. Identify the prepositions in the given sentences and underline them.

1. Riya borrowed a dress from me and lent it to her friend, Mary.
2. When I moved back to the city, things had changed considerably.
3. The burglar found the keys under the pot in the balcony.
4. Prabhu was hiding behind the door when his sister came looking for him.
5. My dog sat on my hat and squashed it.

Answer:

1. Riya borrowed a dress from me and lent it to her friend, Mary.
2. When I moved back to the city, things had changed considerably.
3. The burglar found the keys under the pot in the balcony.
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5. My dog sat on my hat and squashed it.

C. Complete the passage by filling in appropriate prepositions from the list- (with, out, in, from, during, of, for, by). Some prepositions may be used more than once.

In Tamil Nadu, a very interesting form of recitation named Villupattu developed (a) the 15th century. Villupattu means bow-song because a bow-shaped musical instrument (b) strong high tension string is used (c) placing it (d) an earthen pitcher. It is believed that this narrative form was an invention (e) Arasa Pulavar. The troupe gives its performance mostly (f) temple festivals. There are seven to eight persons in a troupe who form a kind (g) chorus that supports the main singer-narrator. When the chief narrator sings, the chorus takes (h) the refrain (i) the song and repeats it

in unison. The whole party sits (j) the ground and performs (k) a lot (l) gesticulation and facial expression to suit the narrative they have taken. The ballad style songs are composed (m) the rural dialect which appeals (n) the audience who sometimes join the troupe (o) suitable notes or words.

Answers:

- (a) in
- (b) with
- (c) for
- (d) with
- (e) by
- (f) during
- (g) of
- (h) out
- (i) from
- (j) in
- (k) with
- (l) of
- (m) from
- (n) to
- (o) with

D. Frame sentences using the prepositional phrase given in the box.

benefit from	pay for
stand in	rely on
stay at	joke about
go into	consist of
prepare for	attend to

Answers:

1. The farmers expect to benefit from the government.
2. The Vice – President stands in for the president when he is away.
3. She stayed at home when her children were young.
4. The plane went into a nose dive.

5. I am preparing for the I.A.S examination.
6. The rail pass will pay for itself after about two trips.
7. We cannot rely on others.
8. She often joked about all the things that could go wrong.
9. The committee consists of twelve members.
10. The nurse attended to the patient.

E. Given below is a picture of a carnival. Complete the factual description by filing in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.



A festive look, as the open spaces are cleaned, spruced up and decorated (a) colourful streamers. People throng the premises (b) catch a glimpse (c) their village deity (d) a magnificently decorated chariot, and pay their respects. There is a big crowd (e) the food stalls that serve free piping hot sakkarai pongal (sweet pongal), lemon rice and curd rice. People (f) nearby villages and towns display their wares attractively, and call out loudly (g) the people (h) buy their wares. Cotton candy, cut raw mangoes smothered (i) salt and chilly powder, boiled groundnuts, murukku, sweets, buttermilk, etc., are sold. Men, women, grandmas, grandpas and little children dressed (j) their best clothes, enjoy the Thiruvizha greatly. You can hear the shrieks (k) happy children enjoying the rides on ferris wheels and carousels, elders looking (l) each other with smiles on their faces. The entire day is spent (m) fun and gaiety. All the village people irrespective of their age, look forward (n) the thiruvizha every year.

Answers:

- (a) with
- (b) to
- (c) of
- (d) on
- (e) at
- (f) from
- (g) at
- (h) to
- (i) in
- (j) in
- (k) of
- (l) at
- (m) in
- (n) to

Writing:

You stayed with your grandparents at your native village during Pongal. You had an unforgettable time with them. You visited the village fair and enjoyed the simple pleasures of life like bathing in the river, strolling in the fields, eating food cooked in earthen utensils over firewood, sleeping on a cot on the terrace under the star-lit sky, visiting temple fairs and watching Karagattam presentation.

F. Write a letter friend, describing the joy of celebrating festivals in a village.

52, North Car Street,
Tirunelveli – 6
21.06.2018

My dear Suresh,

Hope you are fine! I write to you to share my happiness with you.

I had been to my native village. It was pongal season. I stayed with my grandparents. I had an unforgettable time with them. I enjoyed bathing in the river. I liked strolling in the fields very much. It was fantastic to see them cooking food in earthen utensils over fire-wood. The meal was very delicious. It

was lovely to sleep on a cot on the terrace under the star lit sky. The temple festival fairs were very grand. I enjoyed watching karagaattam which was very spectacular.

I missed you very much. You must visit our village next time.

Yours Sincerely
M. Vincent

To

A. Suresh
45, III Main Street, Millerpuram
Tuticorin – 628 002.

Project:

G. Your class has to stage a Puppet Show in the Assembly Open Forum on the topic 'Child Labour'. Divide yourselves into groups and discuss the requirements for the presentation like storyline, characters, dialogues, choice of puppets and music for the interlude: Now complete the dialogues given below.

Ramesh : Let us, present a Puppet Show on CHILD LABOUR for our Assembly Open Forum.

Mohammed : That is a very good idea! Let us start planning right away.

Geetha : (1)

Leema : I suggest we begin with the storyline first.

Mani : How (2)

Ramesh : We can have around five characters.

Mohammed : What (3)

Meena : We can focus on the problems of poverty and illiteracy as the major reasons for child labour.

Ramesh : Can (4)

Leema : I am good at making stick puppets. I will make them myself. But I require some help.

Mani : I (5) Tell me, (6)

.....

Leema : Thank you, Mani. Let us stay back after the meeting and discuss.

Ramesh : Have (7)

Meena : I think we should have some music for the interlude.

Geetha : That would make it really interesting. I will get my music group to start working on the tunes for our puppet show.

Answer:

1. What shall we do first?
2. How many characters can we have?
3. What can we focus on as the major reason for child labour?
4. Can any one make stick puppets?
5. I will help you. Tell me,
6. what I have to do.
7. Have we anything to do for the interlude?

Poem – 1

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

B. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

Question (a).

Who does 'he' refer to?

Answer:

He refers to the owner of the forest.

Question (b).

Identify the season with these lines

Answer:

It is the winter season.

2. My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near

Question (a).

Who is the speaker?

Answer:

The poet is the speaker.

Question (b).

Why should the horse think it queer?

Answer:

The horse thought it queer because there was no farmhouse near,

Question (c).

Pick out the rhyming words:

Answer:

The rhyming words are: "queer, near"

3. He gives his harness bells a shake

To ask if there is some mistake.

Question (a).

Whom does 'he' refer to in these lines?

Answer:

He refers to the horse.

Question (b).

Why does he give his harness bells a shake?

Answer:

He gives his harness bells a shake to ask the master if there is some mistake.

Question (c).

How does the horse communicate with the poet?

Answer:

The horse communicates with the sound of the harness bells.

**4. The woods are lovely, dark, and deep
But I have promises to keep**

Question (a).

How are the woods?

Answer:

The wood are lovely, dark and deep.

Question (b).

Who does T refer to?

Answer:

T refers to the poet.

Question (c).

What are the promises the speaker is talking about?

Answer:

The poet is talking about his commitments in life.

**5. And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.**

Question (a).

Why has the poet repeated the last line?

Answer:

The poet has repeated the last line to show the regrets that he is unable to enjoy the beauty of the forest filled with snow.

Question (b).

Explain: miles to go before I sleep

Answer:

The poet reminds himself of his duties he has to do before he goes to sleep. Sleep symbolizes daily sleep and eternal sleep which is death.

C. Complete the summary of the poem by filling in the blanks.

After a long travel, the poet entered a (1) He wondered to whom the wood (2)..... He realized that the owner of the wood lived in a (3)..... He was happy that the owner would not be able to (4)..... him stopping in his woods to watch (5)..... fill the woods. The poet felt that the horse would think it very (6)..... to stop near the woods as he had never (7)..... He was actually standing between the woods and (8)..... The time was (9)..... The horse indicated that the poet had made a (10)..... by shaking its head, The poet felt that the woods are lovely, (11)..... and (12)..... He suddenly realized that he had worldly (13)..... which would not allow him to (14)..... in the woods for a long time.

Answer:

1. forest
2. belongs to
3. Village
4. See
5. how the snow would
6. Strange
7. stopped there
8. Lake
9. Evening
10. Mistake
11. Dark
12. Deep
13. Duties
14. stay

D. Answer the questions in two or three sentences.

Question 1.

What information does the poet highlight about the seasons and the time of the day in the poem?

Answer:

The darkest evening of the year refers to December 21, the longest night of the year, when there is biting cold. The winter season had its spell on Nature. By

using the symbol of darkness in the second stanza, the poet brings forth a sense of sadness and peace.

Question 2.

In which way is the reaction of the speaker different from that of the horse? what does it convey?

Answer:

The poet is compelled to stop to stare at the beauty of the woods. The horse is thinking it queer to stop by the forest before reaching the farmhouse. It conveys contradictory ideas over a certain action.

Question 3.

What are the sounds heard by the poet?

Answer:

Shaking of harness bells and the sound of the wind is heard by the poet.

Question 4.

The poet is aware of two choices, what are they? what choice does he make ultimately?

Answer:

The poet can wait and watch the lovely woods or he can go home and attend to the important business. His ultimate choice was to go a long way and reach home.

Question 5.

Pick out words from the poem that bring to mind peace and quiet.

Answer:

Pick out words from the poem that bring to mind peace and quiet. Some words that bring to mind peace and quiet are: deep; easy wind; woods; snow; frozen lake; And miles to go before I sleep.

E. Identify the rhymes scheme used in each stanza. One example has been done for you.

Stanza	Rhyme scheme
1	aaba
2	
3	
4	

Answer:

1. aaba
2. aaba(bbcb)
3. aaba (cede)
4. aaaa (dddd)

F. Complete the table by identifying lines, against the poetic devices from the poem. One example is done for you.

Poetic device	Lines from the poem
Alliteration	watch his woods
Personification	
Repetition	
Imagery	

Answer:

Poetic device	Lines from the poem
Alliteration	Watch his woods His house is See me stopping My little horse must He gives his harness sound's the sweep dark and deep
Personification	My little horse must think it queer To ask if there is some mistake
Repetition	And miles to go before I sleep And miles to go before I sleep
Imagery	To watch his woods fill up with snow Between the woods and frozen lake The woods are lovely dark and deep He gives his harness bells a shake

Writing

G. Answer the following questions in a paragraph about 80-100 words.

Question 1.

It is said that "the choices made by one, shape one's destiny" Ponder on the thought and write a paragraph.

Answer:

The choices made by one, shape one's destiny. This is the theme of the poem 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening' by Robert Frost. The biggest choice that he wrestles with is whether to return to the warmth and safety of the village or to stay and watch the woods fill up with snow. The poet finds it hard to decide. He ultimately decides to return home, but it seems to take all of his will power.

H. Work in. pairs and discuss the factors that contribute towards making a choice and make a presentation to the class.

Answer:

No one on this earth is without a choice, choice is an ambition in life. Everyone wants to become; somebody, Everyone wants to do something new in life. Each one wants to do different things. Each one is unique. Each choice demands a lot from the choice maker. In order to become an engineer or a scientist or doctor or sportsman or lawyer, one must choose his subject matching with the career.

This is the first level in career choice. Once the studies are over, then comes the choice of a career. For everything, education is the basic thing except a few. whatever we desire or aim to do becomes true in our life. Destiny or fate is shaped by every individual's choice. One who wants to be a sports person like Sachin or Srikanth must work towards it. One who wants to be a doctor or a scientist.

Chapter – 1 (Supplementary)

The Envious Neighbour

A. Identify the character or speaker of the following lines.

Question 1.

They gathered the tressure

Answer:

The honest couple

Question 2.

The pine tree under which, I am hurried, to be cut down and made int a mortar

Answer:

The (dead) dog

Question 3.

They dug and found nothing but a quantity of dirty and nasty offal

Answer:

The wicked couple

Question 4.

He had not to wait long before he was called into the prince's palace and ordered to exhibit his power

Answer:

The wicked old man

Question 5.

BOW, WOW, WOW!

Answer:

The dog

B. Based on your understanding of the story choose the right answers from the given options.

Question 1.

The old farmer and his wife loved the dog.

- (a) because it helped them in their day-to-day work.
- (b) as if it was their own baby.
- (c) as they were kind to all living beings.

Answer:

- (c) as they were kind to all living beings.

Question 2.

When the old couple became rich they

- (a) gave the dog better food
- (b) invited their greedy neighbours to a feast.
- (c) lived a comfortable life and were generous towards their poor neighbours.

Answer:

- (c) lived a comfortable life and were generous towards their poor neighbours.

Question 3.

The greedy couple borrowed the mill and the mortar to make

- (a) rich pastry and bean sauce
- (b) magic ash to win rewards.
- (c) a pile of gold.

Answer:

- (c) a pile of gold.

C. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 80 to 100 words.

Question 1.

The old farmer was a kind person. Justify the statement with suitable examples from the story.

Answer:

The old farmer was a kind man. He helped the poor and the needy with what he had. He had a pet dog, which they used to feed with fish and tit-bit from their kitchen. One day, when their dog helped them in getting wealth, they did not take it all for themselves.

But gave alms to the poor and then bought for themselves rice fields and corn-fields. When his neighbour killed his dog, he did not scold him. He just wept for his pet, kept some food, burnt incense, and adorned its grave with flowers. He also showed his kindness to his envious neighbours, as they were distressed, by giving them a share of his own riches.

Question 2.

How did the dog help the farmer even after its death?

Answer:

The good oldman's neighbour killed the dog and buried it under the roots of pine-tree. The oldman adorned its grave with flowers and shed tears over his lost pet.

That night the dog appeared to him. It asked him to make a mortar from the pine tree wood and use it. When he ground his rice, it turned into rich treasure. The neighbour borrowed the mortar. They tried to use it but all their rice turned into filth. So they broke the mortar and burnt it.

One night dog appeared to the good old man and told him that if he took the ashes and sprinkle them on withered trees, the trees would revive and blossom.

He verified the power to bring back dead trees to life. A certain prince sent for him, he sprinkled the ashes on the poulpland cherry trees. The trees shoot out and Put forth flowers. So the prince gave him a rich reward and sent him rejoicing. Thus the dog helped the good oldman even after its death.

Question 3.

Why did the Prince reward the farmer but punish the neighbour for the same act?

Answer:

The prince rewarded the farmer because he made all the withered plum and cherry trees in the palace to shoot out and put forth flowers. So the prince was happy with his magical powers and sent him home rejoicing with plenty of presents.

Whereas the neighbour of the good old man was punished because he couldn't perform the act of reviving the trees, after scattering the ashes on them. The ashes flew into the prince's eyes and mouth, blinding and choking him. So the guards caught him and beat him almost to death.

Question 4.

Bring out the difference between two neighbours with suitable examples to support your view.

Answer:

The two neighbours in the story are of opposite characters. One old man was honest and kind. The other old man was cruel and wicked. He borrowed the dog to use it and become rich. But it did not come true. So he killed it and burnt it. The dog's ashes had the power to revive dead trees. The cruel old man wanted to use it to become rich.

But he failed and he was beaten almost to death by the Prince's retainers. They are similar to the two women who came to King Solomon's court. Both the women claimed to be the mother of a living child. The king ordered the servant to cut it into two with a sword.

The false mother opted to take one half of the baby. But the true mother requested the king not to cut and kill the baby. She asked the king to give the baby to the other woman. The king caught the wicked woman. The child was restored to the real mother. The wicked woman was punished by the king.

D. Refer to what happens in the folktale and complete the story with the help of the hints given in the mind map.

(1) There lived an honest man with his wife, who had a favourite _____ got a treasure.



(2) There dwelt a covetous and stingy old man and woman _____



(3) The wicked old couple seized the dog, and _____



(4) They broke the mortar _____



(5) They collected all the ashes that remained _____

1. There lived an honest man with his wife, who had a favourite **dog through which he** got a treasure.



2. There dwelt a covetous and stingy old man and woman **in the neighbouring house**



3. The wicked old couple seized the dog, and **they killed him**



4. They broke up the mortar **and burnt it**



5. They collected all the ashes that remained **and put them in a basket.**

Answers:

1. dog, which
2. who came and borrowed the dog
3. killed it
4. and burnt it
5. and put them in a basket