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**9th Std English  
3rd Term Notes  
Questions**

**New Book**

## 9<sup>th</sup> Std English 3<sup>rd</sup> Term Notes & Questions – New Book

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### Unit -1 PROSE

#### FROM ZERO TO INFINITY

- Biography of Srinivasa Ramanujan

Srinivasa Ramanujan, a genius in mathematics was born in Erode in Tamil Nadu. He was a prodigy and even as a child he was curious to solve the riddles in mathematics. As a school boy he asked intriguing questions in mathematics. He was so interested in mathematics that he neglected other subjects at college. So he could not get a degree. G.H. Hardy, of Cambridge University found the genius in Ramanujan and made arrangements for his travel and stay at Cambridge University. Ramanujan undertook research and revealed a number of mathematical truths. Apart from being a mathematician Ramanujan earned a name as an astrologer and a good speaker. Whenever we think of higher mathematics we think of the great mathematical genius Srinivasa Ramanujan of Tamil Nadu.

#### 1. Note on usage

##### **1. Biography & Autobiography.**

Biography is the life history of a person written by someone else. E.g. 'The Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson', by James Boswell.

Autobiography is the life history of a person written by himself. E.g. 'My Experiments with Truth' by M.K.Gandhi.

##### **2. Among & Between**

'Among' is used with more than two things or people. The four friends quarreled among themselves.

‘Between’ is used with two things or people. ‘B’ is between ‘A’ and ‘C’

### 3. Rise & Raise

Rise – go up automatically

The sun rises in the east.

Raise – lift up

He raised his hand.

### 4. Quiet & Quite

Quiet – calm, without any noise.

She is a quiet little girl.

Quite- Completely, fully

You are quite right.

### 5. Compliment & Complement

Compliment (gift) (verb – praise)

Please accept this compliment. (gift)

They complimented me on my speech (praised)

Complement – (Something that completed)

These words complement the meaning of the sentence.

### 6. Later & Latter

Later (after sometime)

I’ll come a little later.

Latter (one next to it)

Rama and Sita went to the forest. The latter was abducted by Ravana.

### 7. Whether & Weather

Whether (if)

I do not know whether it is true or not.

Weather (climatic conditions prevailing on a day)

The weather is unusually hot here.

### 8. Loose & lose

Loose (not tight)

He put on loose clothes.

Lose (incur a loss)

You will lose everything if you do so.

### 9. Beside & Besides

The mother stood beside the baby. (near)

I know French besides Hindi. (in addition to)

### 10. Astrologer / Astronomer

The astrologer predicted good fortune. (One who predicts things by calculating the position of stars).

The astronomer looked through the telescope. (the astronomer is a scientist who studies stars and other heavenly bodies)

## 2. Use the following idioms / phrasal verbs in sentences:

#### 1. Come forth with (give information related to something)

After an hour he came forth with a solution.

#### 2. Jot down (make a note by writing)

Please jot down what I say.

#### 3. Look for (Search for)

The young man looked for a good job.

#### 4. Pick up (learn)

She picked up Hindi quickly.

#### 5. Be impressed by (be attracted by)

We were impressed by his polite behavior.

#### 6. Initiate a move (start an activity)

They initiated a move to keep the street clean.

7. **Provide with** (give)

They provided us with food and shelter.

8. **Set out** (start)

We set out at dawn.

9. **Be ignorant** of (not being aware of)

The tribal's are ignorant of all these things.

10. **Arrive at** (reach)

Soon they arrived at a conclusion.

11. **Not take long** (take a short time)

It did not take long for the Inspector to ding our the truth.

12. **Sail for** (go by ship towards a place)

Columbus sailed for the new land.

13. **Find oneself a stranger** (feel alien to a place)

I found myself a stranger in the States.

14. **In company of** (followed by)

The cricketer came in company of his fellow players.

15. **Be attributed to** (given as a cause for)

His silence is attributed to his involvement in the crime.

16. **Lead someone to something** (help someone to)

The cell phone number led the inspector to find out the criminal.

17. **Send back to** (returned to)

The letter was sent back to the addressee.

18. **On one's deathbed** (when one was about to die)

She told the truth on her deathbed.

**3. Match the words with correct Synonym and Antonym from the table:**

Word	Synonym	Antonym
1. Distribute	a. Boundless	A. Trivial
2. Infinite	b. Commence	B. Sorrow
3. Significant	c. Joy	C. Collect
4. Delight	d. Guess	D. Clean
5. Unkempt	e. Circulate	E. Conclude
6. Initiate	f. Messy	F. Fact
7. Conjecture	g. Important	G. Measurable

Ans: 1 –e- C ; 2-a-G ; 3-g-A ; 4-c-B ; 5-f-D ; 6-b-E ; 7-d-F

#### 4. Connectors:

- We could go to the library **or** the park.
- He **neither** finished his homework **nor** studied for the test.
- I did not go out **because** the weather was hot.

In each of the above sentences, two different ideas are expressed in one sentence. To connect the ideas, some words like *or, neither...nor, because* are used. These words and phrases are called **Connectors**.

A connector may be used to indicate the relationship between the ideas expressed in a clause or a sentence.

**The following connectors can be used for different purposes.**

Adding	Sequencing	Illustrating	Cause and Effect
and also as well as moreover too furthermore additionally	first, second, third finally next meanwhile after then subsequently	for example such as for instance in the case of as revealed by illustrated by	because so therefore thus consequently hence

Comparing	Qualifying	Contrasting	Emphasising
similarly likewise as with like	but however although unless except	whereas instead of alternatively otherwise	above all in particular especially significantly

equally in the same way	apart from as long as if	unlike on the other hand conversely	indeed notably
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**Look at the following sentences, how connectors are used.**

- The man has much money. **However**, he isn't happy at all.
  - I like playing football. **On the other hand**, my brother likes playing basketball.
  - His family made a lot of effort to make their son's lessons better, **conversely**, he never made any effort.
  - She spent four years studying for her law degree. **Meanwhile**, she continued to work at the bank.
- You are not allowed to use your phone here. **Similarly**, you have to switch it off when you are in the library.

1. She went to the market **and** bought vegetables.
2. The boys went home **after** the match was over.
3. He was very poor **before** he came here.
4. Go to the doctor **if** you are unwell.
5. Inform me **when** you meet Mr.Gopi.
6. You will fall **unless** you are careful.
7. Muthu is stingy **although** he is rich.
8. We had to walk carefully **because** the floor was slippery.
9. John is watching TV **instead of** studying.
10. You will be sick **as long as** you are lazy.

**5. Complete the following sentences using appropriate Connectors:**

[Moreover; although; meanwhile; therefore; because; as long as; thus; above all; for instance; except]

1. She felt cold **therefore** she was wearing a winter coat.
2. This restaurant has some of the best chefs in the town **moreover** their service is excellent.
3. I'm not going to the party tonight **because** I didn't get an invitation.
4. You can set the table **meanwhile**, I'll start making dinner.
5. I can play quite a few instruments. **for instance** the flute, the guitar and the piano.
6. The store was out of chocolate chips; **although** they would need to make a different type of cookies.

7. The stores are open daily **except** Sundays.
8. I'll stay **as long as** you need me.
9. This detergent is highly concentrated and **thus** you will need to dilute it.
10. It was the thing he prized **above all** .

### **Active Voice and Passive Voice**

**Read the following sentences and analyse the difference.**

*The team leader presented the report.*

*The report was presented by the team leader.*

- In the first sentence, the verb shows that the subject is the doer of the action. Therefore, the sentence is in active voice.
- In the second sentence, the verb shows that the subject is not the doer of the action. Therefore, the sentence is in passive voice.

#### **We use the Passive voice when -**

- the focus is on the action rather than the doer of the action.  
(e.g.) About 50 per cent of the graduates **are employed** in IT related sectors.
- we do not know who the doer is.  
(e.g.) My bike **was stolen** yesterday.
- we talk of a system or a process.  
(e.g.) The vegetables **are washed** well. Then, they **are cut** into cubes.
- we write newspaper headlines and notices at public places. ('be' verb is omitted as the language has to be concise)  
(e.g.) 20 sportsmen **felicitated** by PM.
- we describe changes that have taken place.  
(e.g.) Our school looks completely different. The whole place **has been** painted.

**Look at the below table. It shows the changes in tense while changing sentences from active voice into passive voice.**

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Simple Present	He makes coffee.	Coffee is made by him.
Present Continuous	He is making coffee.	Coffee is being made by him.
Present Perfect	He has made coffee.	Coffee has been made by him.
Simple Past	He made coffee.	Coffee was made by him.
Past Continuous	He was making coffee.	Coffee was being made by him.
Past Perfect	He had made coffee.	Coffee had been made by him.
Simple Future	He will make coffee.	Coffee will be made by him.



**6. Convert the following active sentences into passive sentences:**

1. She will not recognize us.

We \_\_\_\_\_ by her.

- a) will not recognize    b) will not being recognized    **c) will not be recognized**

2. They didn't invite me, but I went anyway.

I \_\_\_\_\_ but I went anyway.

- a) wasn't invited**    b) wasn't being invited    c) wasn't inviting

3. They broke up the table for firewood.

The table \_\_\_\_\_ up for firewood.

- a) broke    b) had broken    **c) was broken**

4. She has won the first prize.

The first prize \_\_\_\_\_ by her.

- a) has won    **b) has been won**    c) had been won

5. A friend of mine is repairing the car.

The car \_\_\_\_\_ by a friend of mine.

- a) is repairing    b) is repaired    **c) is being repaired**

6. Begin the work tomorrow.

Let the work \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

- a) be begun**    b) begin    c) is beginning

7. They speak English in New Zealand.

English \_\_\_\_\_ in New Zealand.

- a) Is speaking    **b) is spoken**    c) is being spoken

8. His attitude shocked me.

I \_\_\_\_\_ by his attitude.

- a) has shocked    b) had been shocked    **c) was shocked**

9. She had already sent the parcel.

The parcel \_\_\_\_\_ by her.

- a) Has already been sent                      **b) had already been sent**                      c) was already sent

10. Her silence worries me.

I \_\_\_\_\_ her silence.

- a) am worrying by                      **b) am worried by**                      c) have worried by

**7. Match the following Active voice sentences with Passive voice:**

Active voice	Passive voice
1. I will never forget this experience.	a. A novel has been written by her.
2. Mother made a cake yesterday.	b. The deer was being chased by the tiger.
3. Have you finished the report?	c. A cake was made by mother yesterday.
4. The tiger was chasing the deer.	d. Has the report been finished by you?
5. She has written a novel.	e. This experience will never be forgotten by me.

**Ans: 1 –e; 2-c; 3-d; 4-b; 5-a**

**Imperatives in Passive**

Let + object + be + past participle. (Positive)

(e.g.) Open the window. (Active)

Let the window be opened. (Passive)

Let + object + not + be + past participle. (Negative)

(e.g.) Do not pluck the flowers. (Active)

Let the flowers not be plucked. (Passive)

**8. Change the following into Passive voice:**

1. Stanley will inform you later.

**You will be informed by Stanley later.**

2. People speak Portuguese in Brazil.

**Portuguese is spoken in Brazil. \*(by the people)**

3. My grandfather built this house in 1943.

**This house was built in 1943 by my grandfather.**

4. Do not hurt the animals.

**Let not the animals be hurt.**

5. You must not drop litter in the streets.

**Litter must not be dropped in the streets. \*(by you)**

6. Carry it home.

**Let it be carried home.**

7. They are decorating the wall.

**The wall is being decorated by them.**

8. He has already mended the TV set.

**The TV set has already been mended by him.**

### 9. Synonyms:

zero	-	cipher	right	-	correct
infinity	-	endlessness	similarly	-	likewise
solving	-	answering	distributed	-	shared
smart	-	intelligent	explaining	-	describing
row	-	line	raised	-	lifted
replied	-	answered	speak	-	talk
roar	-	outburst	synopsis	-	summary
silly	-	foolish	elementary	-	basic
quiet	-	calm	title	-	heading
thumped	-	struck	frightening	-	alarming
infinite	-	endless	delighted	-	happy
trick	-	cunningness	problems	-	sums

complimented-	praised	triggered	-	started
absurd	-	foolish	-	mastermind
several	-	many	-	deluge
claimed	-	declared	-	separate
unity	-	one	-	write
intriguing	-	interesting	-	completed
petty	-	small	-	well-known
evident	-	dear	-	torn
prodigy	-	genius	-	got
dingy	-	dirty / dark	-	given
difficulties	-	problems	-	ignored
solved	-	answered	-	saddened
master	-	study	-	writing
difficult	-	tough	-	insane
research	-	investigation	-	employment
formulae	-	rules	-	computation
discovered	-	found	-	required
significant	-	important	-	bits
turn	-	change	-	untidy
uncouth	-	awkward	-	same
applications	-	petitions	-	differences
luckily	-	fortunately	-	ascribed
impressed	-	attracted	-	want
salary	-	payment	-	systematic
initiated	-	started	-	total
move	-	action	-	facts

provide	-	give	task	-	duty
granted	-	gave	lesser	-	ordinary
ignorant	-	unaware	mortals	-	people
rare	-	uncommon	receive	-	get
achievement	-	accomplishment	distinguished	-	remarkable
included	-	incorporated	partition	-	separation
conjecture	-	guess	considered	-	regarded
stranger	-	outsider	incurable	-	cureless
subsequently	-	successively	disease	-	illness
colleague	-	co-worker	devouring	-	eating
realise	-	understand	disembarked	-	landed
passage	-	travel	pale	-	white
hard	-	difficult	exhausted	-	tired
beat	-	endure	emaciated	-	weak
determination	-	decision	agonizing	-	painful
company	-	association	repute	-	fame
hardhip	-	suffering	speaker	-	orator
unsystematic	-	disorganized	subjects	-	topics

**10. Antonyms:**

progress	x	regress	petty	x	big
questions	x	answers	early	x	late
division	x	multiplication	childhood	x	adulthood
smart	x	dull	evident	x	hidden
front	x	back	senior	x	junior
right	x	wrong	dingy	x	bright
distributed	x	collected	difficult	x	easy

explaining	x	summarizing	significant	x	trivial
sitting	x	standing	elementary	x	advanced
corner	x	centre	frightening	x	comforting
raised	x	dropped	delighted	x	depressed
stopped	x	started	triggered	x	ended
laughter	x	tear	genius	x	idiot
silly	x	wise	loose	x	bound
quiet	x	noisy	before	x	after
loudly	x	softly	flood	x	drought
laugh	x	weep	filled	x	emptied
later	x	earlier	famous	x	unknown
complimented	x	insulted	failed	x	passed
absurd	x	intelligent	neglected	x	noticed
several	x	few	disappointed	x	satisfied
intriguing	x	boring	over	x	below
always	x	never	picked	x	dropped
ahead	x	behind	unkempt	x	clean
uncouth	x	refined	lack	x	full
luckily	x	unluckily	truth	x	falsehood
impressed	x	unmoved	important	x	unimportant
initiated	x	stopped	lesser	x	greater
earlier	x	later	mortal	x	immortal
definite	x	indefinite	youngest	x	oldest
ignorant	x	aware	distinguished	x	ordinary
rare	x	ordinary	include	x	exclude
achievement	x	failure	partition	x	unification

conjecture	x	fact	integers	x	fractions
stranger	x	friend	equal	x	unequal
cold	x	heat	incurable	x	curable
hard	x	easy	disembarked	x	embarked
vegetarian	x	non-vegetarian	pale	x	rosy
continues	x	discontinued	exhausted	x	refreshed
forget	x	remember	emaciated	x	healthy
hardship	x	comfort	agonizing	x	pleasurable
unsystematic	x	systematic	repute	x	disrepute
discrepancies	x	accords			

**Unit – 1 POEM****THE COMET**

-Norman Littleford

**About Author**

Norman Littleford (18 May 1889 - 20 May 1947) was an American poet, born in Maryland, USA. Most of his works focused on life and nature. His poems are simple but deep in thought and provoke the readers to absorb the ideas beyond the usual.

The Comet is a wonderful spectacle seen in the sky. All of sudden it appears in the night sky with a glittering tail. The tail is miles and miles long. The dust in the tail contains chemicals which were the origin of life on earth. The comet is big, powerful and strong. It is bigger than a mountain and faster than a cheetah. When it rushes close to the earth the land and the air begin to quiver. No wonder, it is one of the amazing sights of the night sky.

**1.Appreciation Questions:**

*1. Rampaging through the heavens*

*Never stopping day or night,*

**a) How does the comet travel?**

The comet rushes round wildly through the sky. It travels day and night without taking a break.

**b) Which word could you replace 'rampaging' with?**

- a) charging    b) rolling    c) **speeding**    d) flying

2. *Faster than a cheetah*

*With a tail that's miles long,*

**a) Why is the comet compared to a cheetah?**

The cheetah is the fastest animal on land. As the comet moves very fast it is compared to a cheetah.

**b) Whose tail is compared here?**

The tail of the comet is compared here.

3. *With shockwave reaching to the ground*

*Causing the land to quake*

**a) What is reaching to the ground?**

The shockwave caused by the comet is reaching to the ground.

**b) What is causing the land to quake?**

The shockwave made by the comet is causing the land to quake.

4. *In the dark they leave behind,*

*Could have started life on the earth*

*Which resulted in mankind*

**a) What does the word 'they' refer to?**

The word 'they' refers to the comets.

**b) According to scientists, how did life start on earth?**

According to scientists, life on earth started from the chemicals in the dust left behind by the comet.

5. *But I know no better spectacle*

*Than a comet in full flight*

**a) Who does 'I' refer to?**

'I' refers to the poet.

**b) What is the best spectacle mentioned in the above lines?**



A comet in full flight is the best spectacle mentioned in the above lines.

6. *A spectacle of a lifetime*

*A comet in full flight*

**a) What is meant by ‘spectacle’?**

It means an unusual thing that attracts attention.

**b) What is the spectacle referred to here?**

A comet in full flight is the spectacle referred to here.

7. *Bigger than a mountain*

*So powerful and strong*

**a) How big is the comet?**

The comet is very big. It is bigger than a mountain.

**b) How does the poet describe the comet?**

The poet says that the comet is huge, strong and powerful.

8. *The outer ice is melting*

*Causing vapor from the force*

**a) What is the outer surface of the comet covered with?**

The outer surface of the comet is covered with ice.

**b) When does the ice melt?**

When the comet comes close to the sun the ice melts into vapour.

9. *And leaves a trail behind it*

*As it travels on its course.*

**a) What does ‘it’ refer to?**

‘It’ refers to the comet.

**b) What does it do when it travels on its course?**

The comet leaves a trail behind it when it travels on its course.

10. *With shockwave reaching to the ground*

*Causing the land to quake*

**a) Where does the shockwave start from?**

The shockwave starts from the comet.

**b) How does the shockwave affect the earth?**

The shockwave makes the land quake.

*11. I cannot say if this is true*

*I do not have the right.*

**a) What does 'this' indicate?**

It indicates the scientific fact that the chemicals in the dust were the origin of life on earth.

**b) Why does the poet say 'I do not have the right'?**

He is a poet, not a scientist. So he says that he doesn't have the right to confirm the fact.

*12. If one should come too close to earth*

*The atmosphere will shake,*

*With shock wave reaching to the ground*

*Causing the land to quake*

**a) Pick out the rhyming words.**

Shake, quake

**b) Mention the rhyme scheme of the stanza.**

a b c b

**c) When you read the poem aloud, you can feel / hear a rhythm. What according to you gives rhythm to the poem - The rhymes of the words in a line. Support your answer with examples from the poem.**

The poem has a number of rhymes at the end of lines. They give rhythm to the poem. The following rhyming words are examples for this.

**Night / flight, long / strong, force / course, shake / quake, behind / mankind, right / flight.**

A part from these end rhymes, the lines too contain certain words and phrases which add tempo to the poem. The following are some of them

**Rampaging, day or night, in full flight, faster than a cheetah, bigger than a mountain, leaves a trail behind it, will shake with shockwave, land to quake, no better spectacle.**

These words and phrases go with the speed and strength of the comet. They make the reader feel the amazing rapidity of the comet.

**2. Complete the summary by filling in the given spaces with suitable words / phrases given below:**

**[A trail, best spectacular, spectacular scene, outer ice, a cheetah, day or night, emerging of life, powerful and strong, shock wave, scientists.]**

The poet describes a moving comet which speeds through the heavens and never takes a break by (1) **day or night**. When a comet is in full flight, it gives a (2) **spectacular scene** which can never be compared to (3) **a cheetah** for its speed and a mountain as it is (4) **powerful and strong**. The (5) **outer line** melts which causes a vapour from the force and leaves behind (6) **a trail** as it travels on its way. If it comes very close to the atmosphere, it causes a shake which in turn produces a (7) **shock wave** that reaches the Earth's surface. According to the (8) **scientists** the comets leave behind chemicals in the form of dust which resulted in the (9) **emerging of life** on earth and mankind came into existence. But the poet is not sure whether this principle is true or not but he knows for sure that whatever the truth may be, the comet in full flight is the (10) **best spectacular** sight.

**3. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct answer:**

1. Comets are believed to be remnants of the materials created by the \_\_\_\_\_

- a) moon                                      b) sun
- c) star                                        d) asteroids

2. Comets are mostly made of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) dust                                        b) ice
- c) sand                                        d) snow

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ can be seen in the night sky as a bright, quickly moving light.

- a) head                                        b) star
- c) tail                                         d) wings

4. Comets orbit is the very edge of the galaxy, past the \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Earth                                        b) Neptune
- c) Pluto                                        d) Saturn

5. State whether the statement is true or false.

The melting process causes bits of dust and debris to trail behind the comet. - True

### **UNIT -1 SUPPLEMENTARY**

#### **MOTHER'S VOICE**

-Vasil Berzhnoy

A young astronaut had invited his mother to the Moon. When the mother arrived on the Moon she was filled with admiration at the beautiful place. The son took her along the endless tunnels of Selenopolis. There were tall structures which propped up the star-studded sky.

The mother was a good singer. She always liked singing. She used to sing cheerfully before the guests. When she was doing her chores her singing was muted and a little sad. As it was her first visit to the Moon she was excited. The son loved to hear his mother's endearing voice tinged with a ringing sound.

The son had almost told her about his expedition to the unknown galaxy. The mother was worried. She guessed that this was their parting. The son told her about Selenopolis which occupied more than a hundred square kilometers. A moving pavement took them along the caves and tunnels. Then the elevator left them on the surface.

There was 'The Community of Nations Square' in Selenopolis. People of different countries used to come there after work. The mother and the son looked at the astrodrome. There were two spaceships pointed into the black void of the universe. The son said that they were long-range spaceships. The mother looked at the rockets and the assembly men who were hard at work.

The mother did not like expeditions to unknown galaxies. She said that they had better settle down first on the moon or on the other planets in the solar system. But the son knew the difficulties he had undertaken to get selected by the selection commission. So he did not say anything to his mother. He felt that perhaps it was their last meeting before his departure.

The son liked to listen to his mother who was all praise for the vast blue globe – the Earth. Then she asked him to take holidays and come home during autumn. By that time the orchards would be full of apples, pears and water melons. All of a sudden the loud speaker blared 'Operator on duty.... report to office'

The son switched off the screen, it went dark. He had recorded his walking with his mother on the Moon. He would play back that recording. Their group had gone off to another galaxy. From there, the Sun can be seen only through the telescope. They couldn't see the Earth. The astronauts had gone there because they were young.

#### **1. Choose the correct answer:**

1. Mother was excited because \_\_\_\_\_

a) her son would be home in the spring

b) her son was coming back to earth

**c) it was her first visit to the moon**

d) her son was going to another galaxy.

2. On weekdays, as Mother went about the chores \_\_\_\_\_

a) she constantly thought of her son.

b) she was always tired

c) her singing would be soft and almost inaudible

**d) her singing was muted and a little sad.**

3. \_\_\_\_\_ occupies more than a hundred square kilometers on the moon.

a) Selenopolis

b) Metropolis

c) Astrodrome

d) Orchard

4. The Community of Nations Square is where people \_\_\_\_\_

a) live on the moon

b) work on the moon

c) walk on the moon

**d) of different nationalities come after work.**

5. They are planning an expedition to a neighbouring \_\_\_\_\_

a) galaxy

b) country

c) planet

d) star

6. The mother was not able to understand why people wanted to leave the moon because \_\_\_\_\_

**a) it was better to remain as a part of solar system.**

b) it was better to remain on the earth.

c) it was not possible to come back

d) it was a place to enjoy life.

**2. Identify the character or speaker of the following lines:**

1. It's so easy to walk here, son!

- Mother

2. They're planning an expedition to a neighbouring galaxy.- Son

3. Why should people go off into the unknown? - **Mother**
4. I don't know when we'll see each other again. - **Son**
5. Operator on duty, .... Report to office. - **A voice from the loudspeaker**

**3. Choose the best option:**

1. This story displays the young astronaut's \_\_\_\_\_
- a) love for his family                      **b) spirit of discovery**
- c) daring flight to the moon              d) home-coming
2. It was the mother's first visit to the \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Earth                                      b) Solar system
- c) Moon**                                      d) Unknown galaxy
3. The city on the Moon is called \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Selenopolis**                              b) Metropolis
- c) Heliopolis                                  d) Astropolis
4. While doing the chores mother's singing was \_\_\_\_\_
- a) enthusiastic                              b) lively and energetic
- c) sweet and melodious                  **d) muted and a little sad**
5. The yield of fruits will be affected by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) scarcity of water                      b) frequent rains
- c) frost strike**                              d) hot climate
6. To walk on the Moon was \_\_\_\_\_
- a) very difficult                              **b) very easy**
- c) almost impossible                      d) a laborious affair
7. At the astrodome the mother saw \_\_\_\_\_
- a) space ship                                  b) a few rockets
- c) some satellites                          **d) two spaceships**
8. The long-range spaceships were ready for an expedition to \_\_\_\_\_

- a) the Earth                      b) the Sun
- c) **a neighbouring galaxy**        d) the milky way

9. In front of the Selection Commission the young astronaut felt \_\_\_\_\_

- a) excited                                      b) nervous
- c) delighted                                  d) disappointed

10. The cradle of life is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) the Moon                      b) the Sun
- c) **the Earth**                  d) the Galaxy

**4. True or false:**

1. The mother of the explorer visited Mars. - **False**
2. The mother had a still young, ringing voice. - **True**
3. The explorer was ready to go to a neighbouring galaxy. - **True**
4. The mother was happy to hear about her son's expedition. - **False**
5. Selenopolis occupies more than a hundred square kilometers. - **True**
6. After work, people of different nationalities come to the Society of Astronauts. - **False**
7. The mother did not like going off into the unknown. - **True**
8. The son was longing for an expedition to the unknown galaxy - **True**
9. The Earth and the Moon are in the gravitation field of the Sun. - **True**
10. At last the son agreed to return home with his mother. - **False**

## Unit -2 PROSE

## A BIRTHDAY LETTER

- Jawaharlal Nehru

## About Author

Jawaharlal Nehru (14 November 1889 – 27 May 1964) was the first Prime Minister of India and a central figure in Indian politics before and after independence. He emerged as an eminent leader of the Indian independence movement under the tutelage of Mahatma Gandhi and served India as Prime Minister from its establishment as an independent nation in 1947 until his death in 1964. He is considered to be the architect of the modern Indian nation-state: a sovereign, socialist, secular, and

While Jawaharlal Nehru was in prison in Naini he wrote a letter to his daughter Indira. He reminds her of the story of Joan of Arc which fascinated her. The father wished that his daughter should rise up to her childhood ambition. Then he writes about Bapuji, the great soul of india. He was an inspiration to millions of Indians. Men, women and children came out of their little shells and joined the Freedom Movement. Under his leadership there was no room for secrecy. Jawaharlal Nehru wished that his daughter should grow up a child of the light, unafraid and serene and unruffled.

### **1.Note on usage**

#### **1. Further / farther**

Let's consider this further. (in addition)

They moved farther away. (distance)

#### **2. High / tall**

He climbed up the high wall.

A tall man came to us.

(‘high’ is used with things; ‘tall’ is used with people)

#### **3. Advice / advise**

She turned a deaf ear to my advice. (noun)

I don't want to advise you. (verb)

#### **4. Discus / discuss**

I took part in discus throw. ( a sporting event)

We don't like to discuss the matter here. (talk about)

#### **5. Whole / hole**

The whole nation mourned his death. (full / complete)

There is a hole in your pocket. (a small opening)



**6. Movement / moment**

The movement of the man-eater was monitored. (act of moving)

In a moment he vanished from the place. ( short time)

**2. Idioms / Phrases:****1. Wide range of** (extensive area of)

He could speak on a wide range of topics.

**2. Make sure of** (ascertain)

We should make sure of the stock before we go.

**3. devoid of** (lacking in something)

The drama is devoid of any sense of humour.

**4. be in the habit of** (accustomed to)

My father is in the habit of going for a walk at dawn.

**5. dole out** (distribute)

The collector doled out the things to the victims.

**6. a little bit of** (small amount of)

The lawyer presented the case with a little bit of events that did not happen.

**7. come out** (be exposed)

Truth will come out during the enquiry.

**8. at best** (the best thing that can happen in a bad situation)

At best we can provide the flood victims with food packets.

**9. think over** (consider carefully)

She needed some time to think over his proposal.

**10. bread and butter** (food)

The people work without rest for bread and butter.

**11. steal the hearts of** (enter the minds of people automatically)

Her deduction stole the hearts of everyone around.

12. **come out of one's shell** (abandon restrictions and do things openly)

Women of today have come out of their shells.

13. **no easy matter** (something serious)

What you have done is no easy matter.

14. **no room for** (no place for)

There is no room for any suspicion in the dealing.

15. **make friends with** (be friendly with)

The foreigner made friends with everyone in the locality.

16. **grow up** (develop into an adult)

She grew up in Mumbai.

### 3.Synonyms:

speaks	-	tells	contained	-	had
wide	-	broad	impart	-	tell
range	-	extent	devoid	-	lacking
tropics	-	subjects	teachings	-	instructions
including	-	incorporating	continuous	-	successively
trade	-	business	inspiring	-	encouraging
turn	-	reach	various	-	different
detailed	-	elaborate	glimpse	-	glance
collection	-	anthology	learned	-	studied
habit	-	custom	wise	-	intelligent
receiving	-	getting	hardly	-	scarcely
presents	-	gifts	affair	-	thing
wishes	-	felicitations	suggestion	-	proposal
measure	-	quantity	really	-	truly
prison	-	jail	periods	-	times

material	-	physical	nations	-	countries
solid	-	concrete	remember	-	recall
spirit	-	soul	fascinated	-	attracted
sweetheart	-	daring	ambition	-	desire
dislike	-	hate	usually	-	normally
sermonising	-	preaching	heroic	-	adventurous
doling	-	distributing	household	-	domestic
advice	-	counsel	worries	-	sorrows
right	-	correct	whole	-	entire
sermon	-	preaching	interested	-	absorbed
discuss	-	debate	cause	-	purpose
discussion	-	talk	ordinary	-	common
bit	-	piece	heroes	-	champions
truth	-	fact	deeds	-	acts
lie	-	sprawl	suffer	-	grieve
wonderful	-	amazing	eager	-	excited
mysterious	-	strange	noble	-	lofty
bored	-	exhausted	sacrifice	-	renunciation
imagine	-	think	starving	-	fasting
oppressed	-	troubled	doubt	-	suspicion
magic	-	charm	secret	-	hidden
message	-	communication	hide	-	conceal
soldiers	-	warriors	unworthy	-	undeserving
freedom	-	liberty	brave	-	bold
fortunate	-	lucky	leadership	-	captaincy
drama	-	action	room	-	place

respect	-	honour	secrecy	-	confidentiality
honour	-	privileged	private	-	personal
sacred	-	holy	unafraid	-	fearless
trust	-	faith	serene	-	peaceful
easy	-	simple	unruffled	-	unagitated
matter	-	affair	happen contain-		occur
little	-	small	contain	-	hold
test	-	examination	service	-	help
apply	-	use			

**4. Antonyms:**

ever	x	never	started	x	stopped
personal	x	impersonal	detailed	x	brief
received	x	sent	sure	x	unsure
friends	x	foes	child	x	adult
summer	x	winter	devoid	x	full
young	x	old	continuously	x	intermittently
wide	x	narrow	inspiring	x	discouraging
including	x	excluding	various	x	same
glimpse	x	survey	fascinated	x	bored
good	x	bad	ambition	x	indifference
full	x	empty	usually	x	unusually
material	x	immaterial	heroic	x	cowardly
solid	x	hollow	worries	x	joys
mind	x	body	interested	x	bored
high	x	low	love	x	hatred
stop	x	allow	eager	x	indifferent

dislike	x	like	noble	x	ignoble
always	x	never	starving	x	overfed
best	x	worst	poor	x	rich
right	x	wrong	oppressed	x	relieved
little	x	large	freedom	x	slavery
bit	x	whole	fortunate	x	unfortunate
truth	x	falsehood	before	x	after
beyond	x	beside	respect	x	disrespect
wonderful	x	common	honour	x	dishonour
mysterious	x	plain	sacred	x	unholy
bored	x	excited	trust	x	distrust
learned	x	taught	easy	x	hard
wise	x	foolish	doubt	x	faith
hardly	x	fully	secret	x	open
great	x	small	hide	x	reveal
remember	x	forget	afraid	x	unafraid
unworthy	x	worthy	light	x	darkness
brave	x	cowardly	private	x	public
follows	x	precedes	serene	x	agitated
secrecy	x	frankness	unruffled	x	troubled
hiding	x	revealing	service	x	disservice

**5. Match the words with correct Synonym and Antonym from the table:**

Word	Synonym	Antonym
1. wide	a. privilege	A. freedom
2. noble	b. valiant	B. public



- a) visit an orphanage                      b) donate some money  
c) **plant a mango sapling**                  d) conduct a game

5. State whether the statement is true or false.

The brothers have decided to borrow money for the wedding anniversary celebration. - **False**

### 8. Determiners

Observe the nouns in the following sentences and words before them.

**An** apple is a healthy fruit.

**Two** cats have drunk a bowl of milk.

**My** father has **many** cars.

Determiners are the words that introduce a noun and provide some information about it (but do not describe it).

### Determiners are followed by a noun.

- \* The ball      \* Five cats  
\* His son      \*Some students

### Types of Determiners

Articles	Demonstratives	Possessive Adjectives
the, an, a	this, that these, those	my, our, your, his, her, its, their
Quantifiers	Cardinal Numbers	Ordinal Numbers
some, any, few, little, more, much, many, every	one, two, three, twenty, forty, hundred etc.	first, second, third, twentieth etc.

- The quantifiers all, any, enough less, a lot of, more, most, no, none of, some etc., are used with both countable and uncountable nouns.
- The quantifiers both, each, either, fewer, neither etc., are used only with countable nouns.

### Choose the Correct Determiner:

- Could you bring me \_\_\_\_\_ tools I left in the garden? (this, **those**, these)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Earth revolves around the sun. (**the**, a, an)

3. I found \_\_\_\_\_ one rupee coin in the playground while playing. (a, an, the)
4. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ students in the library. (much, **many**, a lot)
5. It was \_\_\_\_\_ unforgettable experience. (a, **an**, the)
6. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ pictures in my bedroom. (some, **any**, many)
7. He said that he wanted to become \_\_\_\_\_ engineer. (a, **an**, the)
8. Kokila gave a pen to \_\_\_\_\_ child in the classroom on her birthday. (any, all, **each**)
9. I've got to solve \_\_\_\_\_ math problems before I go to sleep. (**all**, some, any)
10. India is \_\_\_\_\_ largest democracy in the world. (a, an, **the**)
11. My father doesn't drink \_\_\_\_\_ coffee. (**much**, many, a lot)
12. I always keep \_\_\_\_\_ money in my wallet for emergencies. (any, every, **some**)
13. This year we are celebrating my sister's \_\_\_\_\_ birthday. (a, two, **second**)
14. I have \_\_\_\_\_ pencils with me. (a, **three**, third)
15. 'What is that noise?' I think it is \_\_\_\_\_ airplane. (a, **an**, the)

### **Reported Speech**

Look at the following sentences

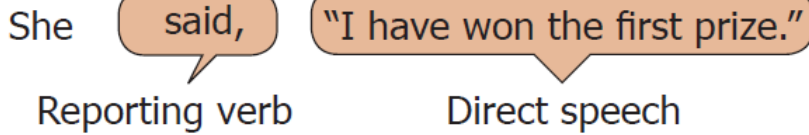
*She said, "I have won the first prize." (Direct Speech)*

*She said that she had won the first prize. (Indirect Speech)*

- In the first sentence, the reporter conveys the message of the girl using her actual words i.e., ("I have won the first prize.")
- In the second sentence, the reporter conveys her message but in his own words without any change in the meaning. (She said that she had won the first prize.)
- In direct speech, we reproduce the actual words of the speaker. We place spoken words within inverted commas (" ").
- In indirect speech (also called Reported Speech), we report the words of the speaker with a few changes.



## Direct Speech



### Reporting Statements

We make the following changes when reporting the statements.

- Change the pronouns
- Reporting verb followed by 'that'
- Change the tense, time and place

E.g. Kowsalya said, "We watched a film yesterday."

Kowsalya said **that** **they** **had watched** a film **the day before**

Pronoun      Tense      Time

### Reporting Imperatives

To report an imperative, use the pattern –

***request/order/suggest + someone + to infinitive***

E.g. Karthi said to Ram, "Please, switch on the fan."

Karthi requested Ram to switch on the fan.

### Reporting Questions

When reporting questions, we use the pattern:

***asked/ wanted to know + question word + pronoun + verb***

E.g. She said to me, "Where did you go?"

She asked me where I went.

Note: If the 'wh' question is missing, if or whether is added.

E.g. Praveena asked, "Have you watered the plants?"

Praveena asked if/whether I had watered the plants.

Sometimes it is not necessary to report everything that is said word by word. It may be better to use 'reporting verbs' which summarise what was communicated.

Pronouns			
Direct Speech	Indirect Speech		
	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
I	he	she	-
You (Subject)	he	she	they
you (Object)	him	her	them
your	his	her	their
my	his	her	their
myself	himself	herself	themselves
we	-	-	they
us	-	-	them

Denoting Time and Position	
Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
this	that
these	those
now	then
ago	before
last night	the previous night
next day	the following day

Denoting Time and Position	
Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
today	that day
yesterday	the previous day
tomorrow	the next day
next week	the following week
last week	the previous week
here	there

### 9. Report the following sentences:

1. Banu said , “Do not spoil the eco-system.”

Banu advised not to spoil the eco-system.

2. Pranav said, “Have you booked the tickets to Delhi?”

Pranav asked whether we had booked the tickets to Delhi.

3. Rekha said to Tilak, “When are we leaving to our native?”

Rekha asked Tilak when they were leaving to their native.

**4. Sujith said, “Ryan, you should get up early in the morning.”**

Sujith advised Ryan to get up early in the morning.

**5. Vivaan said to his mother, “Can you, please, buy me a hot-chocolate?”**

Vivaan requested his mother to buy him a hot-chocolate. (Vivaan asked his mother whether she could buy him a hot-chocolate.)

**6. “Tomorrow I have to take a test in English”, said Sudar.**

Sudar said that he had to take a test in English the next day.

**7. Pragathi said to her sister, “I need your help to arrange the books in the shelf.”**

Pragathi told her sister that she needed her help to arrange the books in the shelf.

**8. “Why don’t you use crayons for colouring?” said Dhillip to his son.**

Dhillip advised his son to use crayons for colouring.

(Dhillip suggested that his son should use crayons for colouring)

**Unit -2 POEM**

**THE STICK – TOGETHER FAMILIES**

- Edgar Albert Guest

A stick together family refers to a joint family. Here father, mother, children, grandchildren and grandparents live together. They have great love and affection for one another. After the day’s work they sit together around the fireside and chat merrily. It is the happiest get-together on earth. A nuclear family consists of the parents and their children. In such a family everyone chooses his own way. The children of a nuclear family starve for love and affection. So they get away from home and go to distant places in search of friends and happiness. In the end they come home depressed and dejected. They are filled with disappointment and frustration. So the poet concludes that living in a joint family can give us real happiness.

**1. Appreciation Questions:**

*1. The gladdest people living are the wholesome folks who make A circle at the fireside that no power but death can break.*

**a) Who are the gladdest people living?**

The wholesome folks of a joint family are the gladdest people living.

**b) Where do they gather?**

They gather around the fireside.

**c) What can break their unity?**

Only death can break their unity.

**2. And the finest of conventions ever held beneath the sun**

*Are the little family gatherings when they busy day is done.*

**a) When do they have their family gatherings?**

They have their family gatherings after their busy day time work is over,

**b) Where do they have their family conventions?**

They have their family conventions around the fireside at home.

**c) What does the poet mean by 'finest conventions'?**

It means the most splendid meetings on earth.

**3. There are rich folk, there are poor folk, who imagine they are wise,**

*And they're very quick to shatter all the little family lies.*

**a) What do the rich and poor folk imagine themselves to be?**

The rich and the poor folk imagine themselves to be wise.

**b) What do they do to their families?**

They break free from their family relationships quickly.

**c) Whom does 'they' refer to?**

They refer to the rich and the poor who break away from their family bonds.

**4. There are some who seem to fancy that for gladness they must roam,**

*That for smiles that are the brightest they must wander far from home.*

**a) Why do they roam?**

They roam in order to find happiness.

**b) According to them, when do they get bright smiles?**

According to them, they get bright smiles when they wander far away from home.

5. *But the gladdest sort of people, when the busy day is done,  
Are the brothers and the sisters who together share their fun.*

**a) Who are the gladdest people?**

The brothers and sisters of a joint family are the gladdest people.

**b) When do they share their fun?**

They share their fun after their busy work in daytime is over.

**c) What does 'who' refer to?**

'Who' refers to the brothers and sisters of a joint family.

6. *It's the stick-together family that wins the joys of earth,  
That hears the sweetest music and that finds the finest mirth;*

**a) Who wins the joys of the earth?**

The stick-together family wins the joys of the earth.

**b) How do they find their joy?**

They find their joy by sitting around the fireside and sharing their fun.

**c) What does the poet mean by stick-together family?**

The poet means a joint family with parents, grandparents, children and grand children.

7. *There are rich folk, there are poor folk, who imagine they are wise, ...*

**a) Pick out the words in alliteration.**

there, there, they

**b) Mention the rhyme scheme of the poem.**

a a b b c c

**2. Fill in the blanks using the words and phrases given below:**

[Brothers and sisters, bitterness, joint family, share their fun, rich and the poor folk, shatter their family, charm of life, separate ways, the joy of earth, stick-together families.]

The poet brings out the difference in the attitudes of children living in joint family and nuclear family. The (1) stick-together families are the happiest of all whereas the (2) brothers and sisters of nuclear families take (3) separate ways. The gladdest people are the children from (4) joint family who circle

near the fireside. No power other than death can break them. The (5) **rich and the poor folk** imagine themselves to be wise and in the process they (6) **shatter their family** ties. Each of them goes searching for pleasure in their own selected way. They harvest only (7) **bitterness** and find empty joy. But the wisest among them are the children of the stick-together families. When the busy day is done, they together (8) **share their fun**. The stick-together family wins (9) **the joy of earth**. The old house shelters all the (10) **charm of life**. The poet invites wandering brothers to come and join the stick-together families in their fi reside and have fun.

### **Figure of speech**

brothers and sisters bitterness joint family share their fun rich and the poor folk shatter their family charm of life separate ways the joy of earth stick-together families

### **Personification**

Personification is a figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstraction is given human qualities or abilities.

**E.g.** *It's the stick-together family that wins the joys of earth,...*

### **Imagery**

Imagery means to use figurative language to represent objects, actions, and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our physical senses.

**E.g.** *That hears the sweetest music...*

### **Metaphor**

Metaphor is a figure of speech that makes an implicit, implied, or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated, but which share some common characteristics

**E.g.** *It's the old home roof that shelters....  
There you find the gladdest play-ground...*

### **3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer:**

1. A person is valued based on his **family and upbringing**
2. **Bonding** does not happen overnight.
3. A close family bond is like a **safe harbour**
4. A strong foundation for any individual comes from being with a **supportive family**
5. A gift not only with **lovable parents**, but **siblings** who care and love us beyond themselves.

## **Unit -2 SUPPLEMENTARY**

## **THE CHRISTMAS TRUCE**

- Aaron Shepard

About Author

Aaron Shepard (October 7, 1950) is the award-winning author of Savitri: A Tale of Ancient India, The Legend of Lightning Larry, The Sea King's Daughter, and many more children's books. Aaron's specialty is retelling folktales and other traditional literature from around the world. His work has been honoured by the American Library Association, the National Council for the Social Studies, the American Folklore Society, the New York Public Library, and the Bank Street College of Education.

During World War-I, a British soldier by name Tom wrote this letter to his sister Janet.

My dear sister Janet,

It is 2 o'clock in the morning. My fellow soldiers are deep asleep in their dugouts. I am awake now. I want to tell you about what happened here on Christmas Eve.

The first battles are over and we are waiting for replacements from home. I find that such a kind of waiting is terrible. Even though we are in trenches we are aware of the dangers around. An artillery shell may land very near the trenches and explode beside us. We hesitate to lift our heads out of the trenches for fear of a sniper's bullet.

It is raining every now and then. The trenches are filled with rain water. We have to bail the water out with pots and pans. There is mud under our feet and our boots get stuck into the mud.

**1. Choose the correct answer:**

1. The story is set during the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) **World War I**
  - b) World War II
  - c) Kargil war
  - d) Indo-china war
2. The story is about the celebration of \_\_\_\_\_ festival.
  - a) Deepavali
  - b) Pongal
  - c) Ramzan
  - d) **Christmas**
3. Tom called the incidents happened there as a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) **fairy tale**
  - b) poetry
  - c) tragedy
  - d) comedy
4. The Germans had placed Christmas trees in front of their \_\_\_\_\_

a) houses                                      b) trenches

c) tanks                                        d) cars

5. One of the German soldiers worked as a \_\_\_\_\_ at Victoria Station.

a) tea seller                                    b) ticket-checker

c) **porter**                                        d) shop keeper

**2. Identify the character, speaker or both of the following lines:**

1. Our first complete silence in months!                                      - **Tom**
2. Come and see! See what the Germans are doing!                                      - **John**
3. Hold your fire.    - **Captain of the British Army**
4. You no shoot, we no shoot.    - **One of the German soldiers**
5. My God, why cannot we have peace and all go home?    - **Older German soldier**