

( Notes by : B . Sampath Kumar )

- 1) What was Hughie's financial status ?  
He was financially very poor. He tried to get a job but was unable to do so.
- 2 ) What was the condition laid down by the colonel to allow Hughie's engagement to Laura ?  
The condition was that, he should have ten thousand pounds of his own, to get engaged to Laura.
- 3 ) Why was Hughie upset ?  
He was upset because he could not full fill the condition laid down by Laura's father.
- 4 ) What makes you feel Alan was a good painter ?  
He was good painter because his pictures were eagerly sought after.
- 5 ) What made the old man look a typical beggar ?  
His wrinkled aged face, the sorrowful expression, his cloak which was in tatters, his patched boots and the old battered hat which he held out for alms all made him look a typical beggar.
- 6 ) Why is the model's face his fortune ?  
The model's face was his fortune because, it was a face that a typical beggar would have. It certainly would fetch him money while he begged and hence it was his fortune.
- 7 ) How many shillings make a pound ?  
Twenty shillings made a pound.
- 8 ) In our country models pose for advertisements. How much do you think they are paid ?  
They are paid according to their popularity.
- 9 ) What was the beggar's true identity ?  
Actually he was a millionaire named Hausberg, who was simply posing as a beggar to the artist.
- 10 ) Why did Hughie fear an adverse reaction from the Baron ?  
He feared an adverse reaction because he had given alms to a millionaire without knowing the other person's true identity.
- 11 ) Why did Hughie apologise to the Baron ?  
He apologized to the Baron because, he did not know about his identity then.
- 12 ) Why did Hughie grow angry with Trevor ?  
Hughie got angry with his friend Trevor as, he had told all his private affairs to a beggar. But then, Hughie did not know that the beggar was only a model and in reality he was a millionaire.
- 13 ) Why did Trevor remark that such beggars as the model were not to be met with every day ?  
The beggar in reality was a millionaire and he was just posing as a model. Such a thing did not happen every day so, Trevor remarked it, in that way.
- 14 ) Why did Hughie get offended at Trevor's act of discussing his affairs with some one ?  
Hughie got angry with his friend Trevor as, he had told all his private affairs to a beggar. But what, Hughie did not know was that the beggar was only a model and in reality he was a millionaire.
- 15 ) What was the Baron's reaction to Hughie's innocent act of awarding him a coin ?  
The Baron really was moved by the kind act of Hughie, so when he knew about Hughie's plight, he sent him a cheque for ten thousand pounds so that he could marry Laura.

16 ) Differentiate - "Millionaire models " and " Model Millionaires"

Millionaire models - There are many millionaires who pose as models and get paid for it.

Model Millionaires - There are only very few of them, who are kind enough to help others who are in trouble.

17 ) How would you justify the title of the story ?

The Baron posed as a beggar but then when he knew about the plight of Hughie, taking his kind act into account, he helped him by giving away ten thousand pounds to marry Laura. Thus he was in reality a millionaire who was a model to others of his kind.

18 ) Attempt a character sketch of

A ) **Hughie** : - He was a very notable young man. He had no job. His financial status was very poor. He was very upset because his love's father wanted him to have ten thousand pounds to have her hand. One day he met a beggar model in his friend Trevor's studio. Taking pity on him he gave him a sovereign, even when his condition was equally bad. This goes to show that he was very kind and helpful to the needy. Only a person who was financially poor could understand the problem of another of the same kind. Moreover he was a person who wanted to keep his problems to himself, in that way he was a man who did not want to burden others with his troubles. When he came to know that he had given alms to a millionaire he was very dejected that such a thing had happened and thought that the Baron would think bad about him. This goes to show that he was a person who felt sorry for his deeds when he knew that he was wrong, today such people are very rare.

B) **The Baron** : - The Baron in spite of being a millionaire was a simple man because he was posing as a beggar. When a person helped him by giving him alms he, found out all about him painstakingly and helped him, without being asked for, at the time of need by providing him ten thousand pounds which not a meager amount. He not only had a large amount of money but also a very large heart, which glowed with compassion for a fellow being, to help him in time of need. In short his idea was to make others happy with the money he had. Moreover he repaid for the kindness shown to him in kind. He was a person who did not want to be indebted to others.

19 ) Think of a different way in which Hughie's problem could've been solved ?

Hughie was a wonderfully good looking young man, so he could have very well earned his money by being a good model.

20) Imagine another possible reaction the Baron could've had on receiving alms form Hughie ?

The Baron could've probably called out Trevor and explained what had happened and both of them could've had a hearty laugh or the Baron could've got angry with Hughie and could've told him that he had insulted him.

21) Hughie was a very notable young man, who had no job. He was financially very poor. He was upset because he could not full fill the condition laid down by Laura's father that he should've ten thousand pounds of his own to have her hand in marriage. One day he met a beggar model in his friend Trevor's studio. After he came to know that the beggar would only be paid a shilling an hour and that his friend, the artist would get two thousand pounds for the portrait, he took pity on him he gave him a sovereign, even when his condition was equally bad to that of the beggar himself.

22) What was the result of Hughie's mistaking the Baron for a beggar ?

The Baron was kind and simple man, for he did not say even a word when Hughie gave him alms. He knew at once that Hughie was a kind hearted person who wanted to help the poor and the needy. He painstakingly enquired about Hughie from the artist Trevor and found out his crisis. He wanted to repay for the kind deed which had be done so, he sent a messenger to Hughie's house with an envelope containing a cheque for ten thousand pounds and with words which told that it was a present for his marriage with Laura.

( Notes by : B . Sampath Kumar )

Beautiful Inside

1 ) A geode looks dull and grey.

2) It dull outside and dazzling inside.

3) We can see it only when it is cracked open.

4) The poet compares some people to geode as they are plain outside and full of generosity inside.

5) We can see the inner beauty only when we get to know the person deeply.

6) A 'Beautiful heart' is one which is full of generosity and warmth for the fellow beings.

7) a) dazzling, sparkling, glowing b) view, gaze c) slowly seep

1) The inner beauty of a person is of more value in a human being as it is the pearl that is valuable than the oyster for, it is a rare commodity and difficult to obtain. Though the jackfruit is full of thorns outside, it has got sweet edible fruit inside.

2) Yes, I would certainly compare the Baron with a geode as it would reveal its inner beauty when water seeps in to it via a crack. Similarly the kind act of Hughie made the Baron to reveal his generosity for the fellow being.

3) Yes, Hughie has inner beauty. He felt sorry for the fellow being and gave him a coin even when his financial condition was poor.

4) The poet says that inner beauty will be noticed only when you get to know the other person thoroughly. It is like the warmth that can be felt only when one is near enough to fire.

( Notes by : B . Sampath Kumar )

### MUSIC – THE HOPE RAISER

1 ) The author's choice of career was to become a pianist. They thought that he should become a doctor or a research chemist, so it was against their wish.

2 ) Yes, music is certainly different from entertainment.

4 ) Astronomy was the study of relationships between observable, permanent external objects where as in music we study relationship between internal, invisible hidden objects.

5) Messiaen found a sympathetic guard who gave a paper and a place to compose. He also had musician colleagues in the camp. They were a violinist, cellist, and clarinetist. He wrote his quartet with these players in mind. Thus he spent his time in writing lyrics and composing music and performing it for the POW and the guards.

6 ) It found a place even in the Nazi concentration camps, as it was a salve for the POW.

7 ) Art is a part of human spirit, a part of survival, an unquenchable expression of who we are,. It is a way to express ourselves that we live with a meaning.

8 ) The narrator did not play piano after 9/11 incident because he felt that it was absurd to play music when the city itself was in a panic and many were suffering and mourning.

9 ) They expressed their grief by singing songs.

10) Music is not lavish on the other hand it is a basic need for the survival. It is not a hobby too but a way to express our feelings, when we run short of words. It is a way of understanding things using hearts and not our brains.

11) The incident of French musician Messiaen in the Nazi concentration camp and the 11/9/2001 terrorist attack on twin towers in New York stress the importance of music.

12) The artists can help us a lot for peace of humankind for it is they who could give us an understanding of how our internal things should fit.

1)

2) Art is very significant, it goes back a long way. The men who lived in caves had dance, painting and music. So, man would naturally focus his attention on such arts.

3) Yes it happens most of the time for it makes my heart light and frees myself from sorrows and troubles.

4)

5) As long as we live there is hope that God will consider our prayer and help us. God closes a door but then he will keep other doors open , as he wants us to take that particular path for we will be needed there.

6) Yes, I do agree with this as, when we listen to music we forget our problems and be our inner self. Thus with music we can realize ourselves.

1 ) The first organized activity that Dr. Karl Paulnack saw in New York on the very evening of Sep 11<sup>th</sup> was singing. People sang around fire houses, they sang songs like "We shall overcome", "America the Beautiful". The first organized public event was the Brahms Requiem at Lincoln center with the New York Philharmonic. Thus their first impulse to overcome grief in an organized way was a music concert. The shock was recovered by arts and by music.

2 ) Even people in the concentration camps are human beings be it a guard or a POW. The camps were without money, food, water, hope, commerce and recreation. There were inhuman conditions were the POW were

beaten and tortured. But they had poetry and music. Thus we can say that art is a necessary part of human spirit and life. It is essential for survival, it's an unquenchable thirst. Art is one of the ways in which we say that we are alive and that our lives have a meaning.

### A GOLDEN PATH

- 1 ) The life of a student is considered as a happy one by Gokhale.
- 2 ) They are almost devoid of responsibilities.
- 3 ) Gaining knowledge needs whole hearted devotion.
- 4 ) The primary duty towards yourselves is to gain knowledge and building up a spotless character.
- 5 ) Knowledge will help us in our latter life, in clearing our problems.
- 6 ) You should acquire a character that is good and that will be helpful for you and for those around you.
- 7 ) The two fold duty of students are to gain knowledge and to build a good character acceptable by all.
- 8 ) Yes, at times one's character may be influenced by his surroundings.
- 9 ) The students should be obedient to their parents and should've reverence towards their teachers.
- 10 ) When one has completed his education and stands on his own legs then, he could make his own decisions.
- 11 ) The precious virtue obtained out of reverence to the teachers is the appreciation of discipline.
- 12 ) The true spirit of discipline is one, which voluntarily subordinates our judgment, our convenience and personal gains to the common good.
- 13 ) Their generous mind and unsophisticated hearts make them an easy prey for the stirring emotions.
- 14 ) They should accept the policies of the government without any protest and with whole hearted loyalty.
- 15 ) We always must lend our ears to what is being said and then we can always filter what we hear on the screen of truth and take what comes out of it.
- 16 ) Yes, we have sheltered life as we are not bothered about our clothing, food and other such needs and more over we are guided by our teachers who are experienced.
- 17 ) As a student I've to,
  1. Take care of my belongings.
  2. Gain knowledge.
  3. Keep my surroundings clean.
  4. Keep away from bad company.
  5. Do my duties without giving any excuses.
- 18 ) No , acquiring knowledge alone will not help one, it should be backed up by a spotless character.
- 19 ) Gokhale in his speech to students, shows them a golden path by explaining them their duties as a student. He says that as a student, their duties to themselves are to gather knowledge and build up a spotless character. He says that being truthful and earnest to our fellow beings, they can achieve more in life than with the help of all the knowledge they've amassed. He says that the character acquired should be good and prove helpful for themselves and for the good of those around them. He says that it is an indispensable part of the student and should be seen in every action he performs.
- 20 ) Gokhale says that there are four duties that are to be performed by a student, Viz.,
  1. Duty to themselves. (Gaining knowledge and spotless character. )
  2. Duty to fellow students.
  3. Duty to those who are in authority above them. ( To Parents and Teachers )
  4. Duty to the people of the world.

The two duties of students are,

- 1) The students must be strictly loyal to the actions taken by the government.
- 2) The students must've reverence to their teachers.

( Notes by : B . Sampath Kumar )

### WILL THIRST BECOME UNQUENCHABLE

- 1 ) Yes, the Himalayan glaciers supply water to the north Indian rivers throughout the year.
- 2 ) Chaya should hurry because she should get water from the water truck otherwise there will be no water for her family.



## MANLINESS

- 1 ) If we dream, we will be more interested in dreaming rather than our work, moreover if the dream is a bad one and if we pursue it to fulfil it , then it will be our master.
  - 2 ) If something I had expected hadn't materialised then sometimes I feel that god did so for good purpose and sometimes I feel sad and frustrated and at others I am disappointed.
  - 3 ) Only hope is the poor man's bread. We only can hope and have the will that we can do it even after repeated failures.
  - 4 ) The quality to win the challenges in life is a strong will and hard work, these have no substitutes.
  - 5 )
  - 6 ) As per Rudyard Kipling Manliness is present in a man if he could dream and not make dreams his masters, if he can think and not make thoughts his aim and if he can treat triumph and disaster both in the same manner, if he can keep working with all his efforts even when he has only hope, if he can fill every minute with hard work then the world and everything in it will be his and then he would be a ' *real man* ' .
- 3 ) Describe the two impostors. Why are they termed so ?

The two impostors mentioned in the poem are triumph and disaster. They are termed so because they are not final. In the wheel of time when one is on the top the other will be obviously at the bottom, as the wheel revolves the positions will certainly be reversed. So, there is no use in being exalted or depressed. We should try to learn to treat these two in the same manner.

4 ) A boy will not give up easily, he keeps working to attain his goals. He somehow believes that he will succeed. He is very hopeful. He does not know philosophy and even if he is told about it he doesn't lend an ear to it. He simply does his job without getting tired. He will put in all the effort he can. But on the other hand a man is exactly the opposite. He gives up easily and he isn't willing to try hard for his success.

## FLYING WITH THE MOON ON THEIR WINGS

01. The birds migrate.
02. It means that when they come back, winter is very near.
03. Birds are the brave little voyagers.
04. Lack of food, weariness, rain etc., are some of the other dangers.
05. Some birds travel by stages, resting here and there. Others fly nonstop. Some fly by day alone and others both by day and night, but most of them fly even after sunset.
06. Yes, I have. ( Notes By **B. Sampath Kumar** )
07. Sense of being one gives them the energy and hope. If they are alone they may go astray and may lose their lives. Being in a group they can easily face and overcome some dangers.
08. People thought that birds buried themselves in mud and passed the winter.
09. It is 2,400 Km away.
10. The wild duck, Rosy pastor and Wagtail are some of them.
11. Willow Warbler is the smallest of all.
12. Why do birds migrate ?

They migrate for they cannot thrive in cold weather and the food supply is also very less. In case of water birds, water freezes and they can't get any food. Sometimes they need to have nesting places.

13. Every year one can see birds from very many foreign lands in a country. Their onslaught says the arrival of some seasons. When they go back it means there is a change in the season. They are very punctual.
14. They have to face natural agents like wind, rain etc., and the other is to cross long distances.
15. Birds migrate in search of food, nesting sites and to escape harsh weather conditions.
16. Some birds move to a nearby area during certain periods, this is local movement.
17. Some birds travel by stages, resting here and there. Others fly nonstop. Some fly by day alone and others both by day and night, but most of them fly even after sunset.

18. Ringing is done by capturing the bird and placing a ring made of metal or plastic on its leg. This ring contains the date and other identification marks about the place and other details of the bird. Then it is set free. When one finds such a bird he can convey the message to the address given in the ring with regard to the place and time of finding and other details. This gives a clue about the way they move.

19. Some of the unsolved problems in bird migrations are

- ✓ How do birds know when to start ?
- ✓ How do they know the way ?
- ✓ How do they fly in the correct direction ?
- ✓ How do young birds without experience and help from adults manage the migration successfully ?

20. The distance covered by it is 3,200 Km.

21. Our research will be helpful for the brave little voyagers in many ways,

- ✓ Will enable us to help them by providing food and shelter on the way.
- ✓ Will enable us to help them by not distracting them by strong light.
- ✓ Will enable us to keep the places calm, feasible and favorable for them.
- ✓ Will enable us to make other such arrangements for their benefit.

22. Migration is the seasonal journey undertaken by many birds. In a particular season birds travel from one place

to another. Every year they travel from their homeland to far off places – to other parts of the world for the sake

of food, shelter, favorable climate, breeding etc., .They leave colder regions in winter in search of warmer lands. They are punctual too, unless they are delayed by weather. After the conducive climate gets over they go back to their homes. Some species moves to a nearby by area, not very far away.

They travel long distances. Some birds travel by stages, resting here and there. Others fly nonstop. Some fly by day alone and others both by day and night, but most of them fly even after sunset.

### **OUR HERITAGE – A TIMELESS MARVEL**

( Notes By **B. Sampath Kumar** )

01. It was built by king Rajaraja Chola thousand years ago.

02. Tanjore is the 'Granary of Tamilnadu'. It is the home of Carnatic music and traditional handicrafts. The stylized

bronze work, for which the Chola period was famous, is still produced here.

03. The Nayak rulers built the palace and it was renovated by the Marathas.

04. The author saw drums, urns, perfume bottles, wooden boxes, manuscripts, gifts, jewellery, weapons and other

belongings of the Maratha period.

05. The Pallavas and Cholas were famous for arts like painting, architecture and craftsmanship.

06. The massive bronze and granite statues show high degree of craftsmanship. They show even the minute details clearly. The statues look exactly the same as they look in today's images. They simply take you to another era.

07. The vimanam is built up with stones with bonding and notching, without the use of mortar.

08. The topmost stone weighing eighty tons baffles the modern day engineers, as to how it was carried to that height without any machines.

( Notes By **B. Sampath Kumar** )

09. The sculptor and architect wanted to create their fanciful adobe to Shiva, so the shape had to echo the divine Mount Kailash.

10. In its perfect geometry and distinct clarity of lines, the tower is unbeatable.

11. The designs are elaborately carved and each pillar carries a different design, so it will take a long time.

12. The walled fortress stands testimony to the Chola's opulence.

13. Each and every deity is big, which shows the reverence of the king's to Lord Shiva.

14. King Rajaraja, queens and his sister donated their wealth of gold and silver to this temple which shows their generous attitude

15. The granite stones interlock with each other perfectly at a height of ten meters smoothly without showing it out. The bonding still holds good even after thousand years, this and the Huge Shiva Linga and Nandhi statue evokes wonder in the onlookers.

16. The gifts given to the temple by Rajaraja are written on the vimanam.
17. The Chola era was famous for arts and architecture. The Big temple at Tanjore is a fine example of this.  
Their sculptures and bronze idols still speak of their skills. The granite stones in the temple interlock with each other perfectly at a height of ten meters smoothly without showing it out. The bonding still holds good even after thousand years, this and the Huge Shiva Linga and Nandhi statue evokes wonder in the onlookers.
18. King Rajaraja himself consecrated the temple; he anointed it with holy water from all the sacred rivers.
19. If we really tried, we can do it.
20. These are a part of our culture and heritage so; it becomes a duty of every citizen to take at most care of it and pass it on to our future generations.
21. In those days quality work was given more importance and people had more time to put their plan into action and not only that the common man considered it holy, paid respect to it and didn't even dream of spoiling it.
22. The Brihadeesvara temple is an architectural marvel, built completely of granite stones. Each deity is big and complete, even to the last detail. The towering vimanam is built only with bonding and notching and no mortar is used. The topmost stone weighing eighty tons baffles the modern day engineers, as to how it was carried to that height without any machines. The granite stones in the temple interlock with each other perfectly at a height of ten meters smoothly without showing it out. The bonding still holds good even after thousand years, this and the huge Shiva Linga and Nandhi statue evokes wonder in the onlookers. In its perfect geometry and distinct clarity of lines, the tower is unbeatable. The designs are elaborately carved and each pillar carries a different design.

### **MAKING VISIBLE THE INVISIBLE**

**( Notes by B.Samapth Kumar )**

- 1 ) The world of domestic workers is said to be invisible because we see them but we do nothing to solve their problems.
- 2 ) The bill recognizes them as workers, this will help them to get legal remedies if they are mistreated.
- 3 ) The states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Bihar, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Andhra has shown concern for domestic workers.
- 4 ) Yes, it is difficult to implement labour laws for domestic workers as the laws have many cracks through which those who employ them escape. More over the red tapism involved is more so, the workers are not interested in going to the court which demands too much of their time and money. They can only eat when they earn daily.
- 5 ) No, it includes for ages above 18 only.
- 6 ) Those who employ them escape punishment by saying that they are only looking after the children but in reality they treat them as workers.
- 7 ) Changes in the economy, industrialization, development policies and the ever increasing nuclear families demand more number of domestic workers.
- 8 ) Besides law only a change in the outlook of the employer can help them lead better life.
- 9 ) Normally we don't need them.
- 10 ) The domestic workers are normally the poor, illiterates and orphans.
- 10 a) No, they don't need a qualification for their job.
- 10 b) Probably they might not .
- 10 c ) In the beginning they feel safe that they've a means for their food but as the time passes they feel that they are slaves who have to work for their daily bread.
- 10 d) We can contribute to a better living of a domestic worker by acting kindly to them in our words and deeds. We should give them proper rest and allow them to recreate at least once in a week. We can give them fringe benefits.

11 ) Normally people treat them as slaves and not as workers. They are selfish, they don't think about the welfare of the workers. People spend money lavishly but when it comes for paying them they are very stringent. They should change their attitude and treat them as fellow human beings.

12 ) Yes, attitudes cannot be legislated. People should be educated in a proper way to change their outlook and treat everyone the same.

### SAM

01. It was a holiday for Shelly and mother was out shopping.
02. He found a blonde Labrador in the front porch with a hurt paw.
03. He treated the dog and called it Goldy because of its colour.
04. Goldy obeyed certain commands and mother said that it was someone's dog.
05. She put an ad in the paper and no one came claiming for the dog.
06. Mother allowed Shelly to keep the dog for himself.
07. Goldy behaved as if it was Shelly's dog. It followed him everywhere.
08. One day Shelly saw a woman with dark glasses when he came back from school, in his house.
09. She was Diane, a blind lady and Goldy which was actually Sam, was her guide dog lost during an accident.
10. Diane took back Goldy ( Sam ) back with her, but gave permission to Shelly that he could come and see him whenever he wished.
11. Shelly thought that the blind lady needed the dog more than him.

### THE PIANO LESSON

01. Father was a flying officer in World War II. He came back home after the war ended.
02. His suitcase dropped down and I started searching its contents.
03. I found a news paper cutting displaying a piano. 04. Yes he had bought a new piano for mother.
05. She taught herself to play piano within three months. She was very good at it.
06. Dad became sad and I found that he had no job, so no money to pay for the piano.
07. One day a big cart came and took the piano back. 08. Dad finally got a job with an accounting firm.
09. Dad was studying to become a chartered accountant, mom was of the opinion that the piano would have been very disturbing, if they had had it.
10. After two years dad bought mom a new piano for cash. Mom was elated.

### THE FACE OF JUDAS ISCARIOT

01. A great artist was given the job of painting the life history of Jesus as murals in a church.
02. He worked many years and completed the job except for two figures, one that of child Jesus and the other of Judas Iscariot.
03. One day while he was walking in the streets, he found a twelve year old boy and took him as the model for Child Jesus.
04. Years ran by but, he could find no one to model for Judas Iscariot.
05. Many of them came to pose as a model for Judas, but the artist was not satisfied with their looks.
06. He wanted a face that would reflect all the sins of mankind.
07. One day in a tavern he met a man who begged for wine. The artist seeing him was elated because he felt that the beggar would be the right model for Judas Iscariot.
08. When he started painting with him as the model for Judas a shock came over the beggar's face.
09. The artist asked whether he needed any help.
10. The man said that whether the artist remembered him, for he had posed as child Jesus.

### SWEPT AWAY ( Notes by B.Sampath Kumar )

01. Serge and Celine stepped out of their home, for it was invaded by flood.
02. When Celine stepped over the pavement, she disappeared below the raising water.
03. Serge thought that they would find only her corpse ( dead body ).
04. Celine had fallen into a manhole. The water current swept her away.
05. She was inside a two meter wide concrete drain. She held to a small plastic pipe.
06. Serge wanted to jump inside the manhole, but a neighbor stopped him and rang to the fire brigade.
07. Celine thought that she would never see her family again, but she was determined to live.
08. She saw the lights inside the manhole, but soon lights and rods disappeared. Her shouting was in vain.
09. She was carried away by the current and deposited in a ditch.
10. A teacher named Jack Poderoso found her and got her phone number digit by digit and rang the brigade.
11. They came and rescued her. She thought that only her determination had saved her.

### A CLOSE ENCOUNTER

01. Rex Coker's brother was a sort of tinkerer.
02. One day he started working on a old Schwinn bike. 03. He bought a DC motor from a pawn shop.
04. He took the car battery from dad's Chevy. 05. He took the fan belt of an old Yazoo lawn mower.
06. He put all these things on his old bike and made a new sort of vehicle.
07. Rex Coker wore a helmet and started the new vehicle with thumbs up sign.
08. The vehicle moved very fast and Rex found it hard to control it. He moved towards the clothes line.
09. It caught him under the chin and threw him off.
10. The vehicle was damaged. They laughed at their invention. They became close in life.

### THE SUMMER FLIGHT ( Notes by B.Sampath Kumar )

01. Kumar looked out through the window of his apartment in New York.
02. He was an intelligent and enterprising young man.
03. His thoughts drifted to a narrow congested street where he used to live with his family.

04. He missed his mother dearly.
05. He had got a job in a MNC ( Multi National Company ) after an outstanding performance in college.
06. All his family members had sacrificed much, so that he could realize his dream of coming to USA.
07. Slowly but steadily he stopped speaking with his mother over the phone.
08. He saw birds flying in a 'V' shaped formation.
09. He remembered his father's words that after a short sojourn in a sanctuary birds would fly back to their home.
10. His eyes were filled with tears. He wanted to go back to his parents.

#### **CAUGHT SNEEZING**

01. Hubert was once waylaid by three robbers, who beat him black and blue and stole everything from him.
02. Hubert found his way to a nearby house and wanted to take refuge.
03. He found the door open and heard the voices of the waylaid thieves, who had somehow diverted the inmates attention and had entered the house with a intention to rob.
04. They had gained access into the house and hid themselves in a cupboard to plunder the house at night.
05. The presence of Hubert gave the inmates of the house a jolt.
06. He told his story to the inmates. He wanted to alarm the inmates of the thieves inside the house.
07. He told the inmates that he could perform a few magic tricks and enlighten them.
08. He got the snuff box from the old man and blew the snuff inside the cupboard.
09. They heard a sneeze; he sprayed more snuff into the cupboard. Soon there was a storm of sneezes.
10. The family realized that it was no magic and that thieves were hidden there.
11. They easily bundled them and Hubert got back all his belongings.

( Notes by B.Sampath Kumar )

#### **Migrant Bird**

This poem is written by Famida Y Basheer. The poem expresses the views of a bird. The bird says that the whole world is its place. The cloud is its family. It doesn't care where the sky begins and ends. It is not bothered about the cries that people make, it simply spreads its wings and enjoys flying. While doing so, it knows that there are some hazards. There are no limitations for its flight nor has any one put any vigil gates to check their passage. It doesn't have a country of its own nor do the birds that live in that place take arms against them. All the birds are relatives to one another. It doesn't have a boundary to mark its limits nor does it has a map to mark a place as its own. So it stays in unknown lands for a few happy days and then moves on as he wishes. It breeds in the place which is best suited for it. It can dip for water at any place without any opposition. It is not going to waste its time and energy by looking down what people do down on earth, it spreads its wings and flies to finish its job. It simply lives its own life, minding its own job by closing its eyes to everything. It dreams and tries to make them come true.

#### **SHILPI**

This poem describes the work of a sculptor. Initially there is a sound which is more than the normal limit for he is trying to outline the figure. Then there is a steady sound each of which is really distinct from the other for he is giving the shape to the sculpture. The sound made by him is harmonious in a way though it is discordant and unpleasant. The pace of the sound is ever changing. Some time the sound is synchronized and sometimes it is not for it depends on the work that is being done. The sound clearly shows the mood of the sculptor which will either be clear cut or falls steeply. The eyes are very blurred, the muscles are stretched but then they are steady. Years of practice and heredity in their job makes them a fine craftsman. Under their steady blows and taps the virgin rock takes the shape they desire. Then he steps back so that he can scrutinize his handiwork and make fine adjustments where necessary. After toiling for days together he finally lays down his chisel and hammer and looks at the sculpture he has made with eyes that has not slept for days together. The eyes are full of pride and also that of reverence for he has sculptured the image of God, he has created God for others thus he too is a creator.

#### **MANLINESS**

This poem by Rudyard Kipling tells us as to who will become a man and when will that be. He says that a person should dream of things but then he shouldn't make them his master. The person should be able to think clearly but then he shouldn't make his thoughts his aim. The person should be able to treat both victory and defeat the same without any bias. For they are pretend to be concrete at that time, actually it is not so. The person must keep on working whole heartedly with all his energy and might until his muscle can do no more, except only the will power that is there within him, that makes him stay afloat. The person should be able to work continuously without any break, then he says that the earth is his and so also is all the things which are in it. What is more he says then the person will be a real man.

#### **BEAUTIFUL INSIDE**

As per Paul Holmes, a person should not be simply judged by his outward appearance, as it can be misleading. The geode is dull and grey, looking plain but, when water seeps through a crack in it and causes to split, this reveals sparkling light from the crystals within. Similarly some people may look simple yet, only when you get to know him and only when you have weighed him without any bias his actions will speak about the compassion for

the fellow beings. Such persons are rare and their relationship should be valued and cherished for it is a treasure and a invaluable gift.

### THE PIANO

One evening the poet was listening to a woman who was singing. This made him remember his childhood days where he was sitting under a piano when it was being played and he was pressing his mother's feet as she sang. Without his knowledge he is carried away by the song and his eyes started to shed tears. He longs for the Sunday evenings at home when hymns were sung inside the sitting room when it was cold outside. Though the music was loud and good it was no use as he was attracted by the childhood days, although he was now a man. He just started crying like a child as he wanted to be a child again.

### GOING FOR WATER

( Notes by B.Sampath Kumar )

This poem is written by Robert Frost. It describes a journey undertaken by children to fetch water from a nearby brook. The children were forced to go and fetch the water from the brook for the well nearby their home had dried up. They wondered whether the brook still ran. They went with pails and cans to fetch water. They were not reluctant to go in the evening for there was enough light and the woods was theirs. They ran as if they were going to meet the moon. It was slowly appearing behind the trees. This was clearly visible as the trees had no leaves for it was autumn. There were no birds and breeze. Inside the woods they slowed down and the shadows hid them from the moon and they felt as if they were gnomes and that the moon was ready to go into hiding if it found them. Each of them laid a hand on the other to make them quiet to hear the sound of the brook. Then they heard the noise made by the brook. It was a tinkling which was thin and the drops of water floated on the pool like pearl drops and then they joined together to form a silver blade.

### SPOTTING THE ERRORS

1. I met a honest man. ( Ans ) I met an honest man.
2. It is an useful tool. ( Ans ) It is a useful tool.
3. He likes to eat a orange. ( Ans ) He likes to eat an orange.
4. I am studying in an university. ( Ans ) I am studying in a university.
5. He is a M.A graduate. ( Ans ) He is an M.A graduate.
6. Her mother is a M.P ( Ans ) Her mother is an M.P.
7. It is an unique example. ( Ans ) It is a unique example.
8. She passed an one rupee coin. ( Ans ) She passed a one rupee coin.
9. He met a ugly man. ( Ans ) He met an ugly man.
10. The children met a elephant on the road. ( Ans ) The children met an elephant on the road.
11. We want an uniform answer. ( Ans ) We want a uniform answer.
12. The tiger runs faster than lion. ( Ans ) the tiger runs faster than the lion.
13. Himalayas is to the north of India. ( Ans ) The Himalayas is to the north of India.
14. He was reading Bagavad Gita. ( Ans ) He was reading the Bagavad Gita.
15. He plays clarinet. ( Ans ) He plays the clarinet.
16. This is shortest route. ( Ans ) This is the shortest route.
17. Wind was blowing. ( Ans ) The wind was blowing.
18. Great Akbar ruled Dili then. ( Ans ) The great Akbar ruled Dili then.
19. He was first to finish the exam. ( Ans ) He was the first to finish the exam.
20. Rich should help the poor. ( Ans ) The rich should help the poor.
21. The gold medal was won by her. ( Ans ) Gold medal was won by her.
22. I can speak the English language. ( Ans ) I can speak English language.
23. The Ivan was terrible. ( Ans ) Ivan was terrible.
24. The New Delhi is our capital. ( Ans ) New Delhi is our capital.
25. We are going to meet president. ( Ans ) We are going to meet the president.
26. He wears a HMT watch ( Ans ) He wears an HMT watch.
27. John Pennycuick is an European. ( Ans ) John Pennycuik is a European.
28. The dog jumped in the river. ( Ans ) The dog jumped into the river.
29. The toad is uglier to the frog. ( Ans ) The toad is uglier than the frog.
30. There is a dispute among Ramu and Somu. ( Ans ) There is a dispute between Ramu & Somu.
31. There is unrest between the parties. ( Ans ) There is unrest among the parties.
32. A group of men was sleeping on the mat. ( Ans ) A group of men were Sleeping on the mat.

33. The function was held between 6 AM to 7 AM. ( Ans ) The function was held between 6 AM and 7 AM
34. This story is written with Robert. ( Ans ) This story is written by Robert.
35. She wrote by ink pen. ( Ans ) She wrote with an ink pen.
36. I shall meet you after a month. ( Ans ) I shall meet you in a month.
37. She came to Kolkatta in a few years. ( Ans ) She came to Kolkatta after a few years.
38. I live in MG raod at Mysooru. ( Ans ) I live at MG road in Mysooru.
39. We live at India. ( Ans ) We live in India.
40. I prefer walking. ( Ans ) I prefer to walk.
41. We play daily since 4 PM to 6 PM. ( Ans ) We play daily from 4 PM to 6 PM.
42. Beside being a writer, he is a singer. ( Ans ) Besides being a writer he is a singer.
43. My uncle is richest man in the city. (Ans) My uncle is the richest man in the city.
44. Many people behaves rudely nowadays. (Ans) Many people behave rudely nowadays.
45. A American lives near my house. ( Ans ) An American lives near my house.
46. The dog fell along the river. (Ans) The dog fell into the river.
47. Each of the cycles are damaged. ( Ans ) Each of the cycles is damaged.
48. What an awful weather ! (Ans) What an awful weather!
49. He parted from his property and went on a pilgrimage. (Ans) He parted with his property and went on a pilgrimage
50. I will try and come. (Ans) I will try to come.
51. You will spoil your health if you will not give up smoking ( Ans) You will spoil your health if you do not give up smoking.
52. The man is so poor and he cannot save anything ( Ans) The man is so poor that he cannot save anything
53. One must not boast of his own talents. (Ans) One must not boast of one's own talents
54. Ten Kilometers are a long walk. (Ans) Ten Kilometers is a long walk.
55. Every one of the boy are present. (Ans) Every one of the boys is present.
56. Nobody in their senses would have done that. (Ans) Nobody in his senses would have done that.
57. Who are the two first in the class ? (Ans) Who are the first two in the class?
58. This water is fit for drinking.. (Ans) This water is fit to drink.
59. I hanged the wet clothes to dry. (Ans) I hung the wet clothes to dry.
60. What you going to do now ? (Ans) What are you going to do now?
61. I said him good morning. (Ans) I wished him a good morning.
62. The boat drowned in the river. (Ans) The boat sank in the river.
63. He like to swim. (Ans) He likes to swim.
64. I saw him in the workshop. (Ans) I saw him at the workshop.
65. Either of the tiger growl ferociously. (Ans) Either of the tigers growls ferociously.
66. One of my sister is rich. (Ans) One of my sisters is rich.
67. Laxmi is a honest girl. (Ans) Laxmi is an honest girl.
68. We listen the music. (Ans) We listen to music.
69. He is rich and he is sad. (Ans) He is rich but sad.
70. Earth revolves round the sun. (Ans) The earth revolves around the sun.
71. None of the boy is very intelligent. (Ans) None of the boys is very intelligent.
72. Rathi was senior than Ganga in the college. (Ans) Rathi was senior to Ganga in the college.
73. I brought three dozens mangoes. (Ans) I brought three dozen mangoes.
74. I hope you succeed on your task. (Ans) I hope you succeed in your task.
75. He killed the fox by a gun. (Ans) He killed the fox with a gun.
76. Two and two make four. (Ans) Two and two makes four.
77. Wise men does not talk too much. (Ans) Wise men don't talk too much.
78. I don't travel with heavy luggages. (Ans) I don't travel with heavy luggage.
79. Our only guide were the teachers. (Ans) Our only guides were the teachers.
80. He has been living there from 2000. (Ans) He has been living there since 2000.
81. If she had sung well she would win the prize. (Ans) she had sung well she would've won the prize.
82. Mani refused to pay to me. (Ans) Mani refused to pay me.
83. Civics are my favourite subject. (Ans) Civics is my favourite subject.
84. Give him the biggest of the six mango. (Ans) Give him the biggest of the six mangoes.

85. Vinu prefers drawing than singing. (Ans) Vinu prefers drawing to singing.
86. Despite of the weather being bad we went trekking. (Ans) Despite of bad weather we went trekking.
87. Each student is expected to finish their work by today. (Ans) Each student is expected to finish his work by today.
88. Every dark cloud has silver lining. (Ans) Every dark cloud has a silver lining.
89. Smoking is injurious for health. (Ans) Smoking is injurious to health.
90. He studied well and he failed. (Ans) He studied well but he failed.
91. Mali plays flute every day. (Ans) Mali plays the flute every day.
92. We congratulated him for his success. (Ans) We congratulated him on his success.
93. Whose are this cattle? (Ans) Whose are these cattle?
94. If I were a king I will introduce several reforms. (Ans) If I were a king I would introduce several reforms.
95. Siva is one of the cleverest boy in the class. (Ans) Siva is one of the cleverest boys in the class.
96. I and he have prepared the song well. (Ans) We / Both of us have prepared the song well.
97. Kala knows ins and outs of agriculture. (Ans) Kala knows the ins and outs of agriculture.
98. We must reply for his letter. (Ans) We must reply to his letter.
99. Each of the girls are clever. (Ans) Each of the girls is clever.
100. God helps those which helps themselves. (Ans) God helps those who help themselves.
101. Although he his rich he is happy. (Ans) Although he his rich he is not happy.
102. Who are this man? (Ans) Who is this man ?
103. One of the man is shouthing. (Ans) One of the men is shouting.
104. She tells lies whom deserves to be punished. (Ans) She who tells lies deserves to be punished.
105. Listen to that I say. (Ans) Listen to what I say.
106. Work hard so get good marks. (Ans) Work hard to get good marks.

#### **BEAUTIFUL INSIDE - Paul Holmes**

**Appearances can be deceptive and to the superficial gaze the outside looks dull and grey plain looking in many ways**

- 1) What can be deceptive ? Appearance can be deceptive.
- 2) What do you mean by deceptive? It means misleading or unreliable.
- 3) What is meant by gaze ? It means at a glance.
- 4) What is meant by superficial? It means just looking it outwardly without analyzing it.
- 5) How does a geode look ? It looks plain and grey.

**Yet when a crack causes water to seep slowly through A geode can split to reveal a dazzling sight to view. Piles of purple crystals sparkling in the light.**

- 1) What allows the water to seep through the geode ? A crack in the geode.
- 2) What can be seen inside the geode ? Shining bright crystals can be seen.
- 3) What is a geode ? A spherical rock lined with crystals.

**Such wonderful inner beauty now apparent for our delight have you noticed how some people may seem plain as plain can be ? Yet if we take time to peer deeper then what gems would we see? Perhaps a beautiful heart.**

- 1) When is beauty apparent ? Only when it is examined closely.
- 2) what do you mean by peer ? It means to examine closely.
- 3) What are you liable to find on close examination of a plain man ? Perhaps a, beautiful heart.
- 4) How are some people ? They are very simple.

**We never thought was there where an aching generosity is waiting its time to share? Yes a warm glowing inner beauty will emerge before your eyes A newly discovered treasure for you to cherish and to prize.**

- 1) Did we think that there would be such a warm heart ? No we never did.
- 2) What will emerge on close contact ? A warm heart that glows for others.
- 3) What should such a heart called as ? It is to be called as a treasure.
- 4) How should such a person be valued ? He should be appreciated and considered as god's gift.

#### **PIANO - D H Lawrence**

**Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me ; Taking me back down the vista of years, till I see**

- 1) Who is singing to whom ? A woman is singing to the poet D H Lawrence.

- 2) When is she singing ? She is singing in the evening.
- 3) What do you mean by vista ? It means a view.
- 4) Where does it take him ? It takes him back in his life.

**A child sitting under the piano, in the boom of the tingling strings**

**And pressing the small, poised feet of a mother who smiles as she sings.**

- 1) Who is the child mentioned here ? The poet D H Lawrence is the child mentioned here.
- 2) What do you mean by poised ? It means composed.
- 3) What was the mother doing ? The mother was singing and playing the piano.

**In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song Betrays me back, till the heart of me weeps to belong.**

**To the old Sunday evenings at home, with winter outside And hymns in the cosy parlour, the tinkling piano our guide.**

- 1) Name the season mentioned. The Season mentioned is the winter season.
- 2) What were they singing ? They were singing hymns.
- 3) When did they sing hymns usually ? They sang hymns usually on Sunday evenings.
- 4) Give the meaning of cosy. It means comfortable and safe.
- 5) What is a parlour ? It is the sitting room in a house to entertain visitors.

( Notes by B.Sampath Kumar )

**So now it is vain for the singer to burst into clamour With the great black piano appassionato. The glamour Of childish days is upon me, my man hood is cast Down in the flood of remembrance, I weep like a child for The past.**

- 1) Pick out the words with alliteration . Me My Manhood.
- 2) What is appassionato ? It is a type of music.
- 3) Why does the poet weep ? The poet weeps as he wants to be a child again.
- 4) Who weeps ? The poet D H Lawrence weeps.
- 5) What figure of speech is 'Flood of remembrance' ? Metaphor.

**MANLINESS – Rudyard Kipling**

**If you can dream and not make dreams your master; If you can think and not make thoughts your aim;**

- 1) What should not be your master ? Your dreams should not be your master.
- 2) What should not be your aim ? Your thoughts should not be your master.
- 3) What are you supposed to do ? you are suppose to dream and think.
- 4) What should not you let your dreams and thoughts do to you ?

You should not let them be your master and be your aims.

**If you can meet with triumph and disaster ; And treat those two impostors just the same ;**

- 1) What are the two impostors ? The two impostors are triumph and disaster.
- 2) How are we suppose to treat triumph and disaster ? You are to treat them in the same manner.

**If you can force your heart, and nerve and sinew To serve your turn long after they are gone;**

- 1) what are you suppose to force to work for you ?

You are suppose to force your heart, nerves and muscle to work for you.

- 2) What do you mean by the word sinew ? Sinew means a tendon.
- 3) What does sinew here refers to ? It refers to bodily strength.
- 4) How should you get work from your heart, nerve and sinew ?

You should make them work even after they are very old and weak.

**And so hold on when there is nothing in you Except the will which says to them, "Hold on".**

- 1) What are you supposed to say even after there is nothing in you ?

You are supposed to say hold on.

- 2) What are you supposed to have even after everything has left you ?

You are supposed to have you will power.

**If you can fill the unforgiving minute with sixty second's worth of distance run,  
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it, And , what is more, You'll be a man, my son.**

- 1 ) What are you supposed to fill every minute ? You should fill them with your work.
- 2 ) What will be you if you don't waste even a minute ? You will be a man.
- 3 ) What will you get by working without wasting a minute ?

You will have everything on earth and the earth will be yours.

**GOING FOR WATER - Robert Frost**

**The well was dry beside the door, And so we went with pail and can  
Across the fields behind the house To seek the brook if it still ran.**

- 1 ) What had happened to the well ? It was dry.
- 2 ) Where were they going ? They were going to the brook.
- 3 ) What did they carry ? They carried pails and cans.
- 4 ) Where was the brook situated ? It was behind the house, across the field.
- 5 ) Who carried the pails and cans ? The children carried them.

**Not loth to have excuse to go Because the autumn eve was fair**

**Though chill because the field were ours, And by the brook our woods were there.**

- 1 ) what season is mentioned here ? The autumn season is mentioned .
- 2 ) What do you mean by loth ? It means dislike.
- 3 ) What was there by the brook ? There was a dense growth of trees which belonged to their family.
- 4 ) To whom did the field belong to ? It belonged to their family.
- 5 ) Did they have any reason not to go and why ? They had no reason as the evening was fair.

**We ran as if to meet the moon That slowly dawned behind the trees,**

**The barren boughs without the leaves, Without the birds, without the breeze.**

- 1 ) What did they do ? They ran towards the brook.
- 2 ) What time was it ? It was evening when they went to the brook.
- 3 ) How were the branches ( Boughs ) ? They were without leaves.
- 4 ) Why were the boughs barren ? It was autumn season so the trees had shed their leaves.
- 5 ) How was the place ? The place was clam as there was no breeze and birds.
- 6 ) What did the children see ? They saw the moon rise.

**But once within the wood, we passed Like gnomes that hid us from the moon**

**Ready to run to hiding new With laughter when she found us soon**

- 1 ) Who hid them from the moon ? The trees hid them.
- 2 ) What are the children compared to ? They are compared to Gnomes.
- 3 ) What do you mean by a gnome ? It means dwarfish spirit.
- 4 ) Did the moon find them ? Yes, the moon did find them.

**( Notes by B.Sampath Kumar )**

**Each laid on other a staying hand To listen ere we dared to look**

**And in the hush we joined to make We heard we knew we heard the brook**

- 1 ) What do you mean by hush ? It means to become silent.
- 2 ) What did they hear ? They heard the brook.
- 3 ) What is a brook ? A brook is a small stream.
- 4 ) What did they do ? They laid a hand on each other and tried to listen to the sound of the brook.
- 5 ) Did they hear the brook ? Yes, they did.

**A note as from a single place, A slender tinkling fall that made  
Now drops that floated on the pool Like pearls and now a sliver blade.**

- 1) What are the water drops compared to ? They are compared to pearls.
- 2) What do you mean by silver blade ? It means the running water.
- 3) Was it a big brook ? No, it was a small one.

**THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN – E B Browning  
( Notes by B.Sampath Kumar )**

**“For oh!” say the children, “We are weary, and we cannot run or leap “**

- 1) Who speaks these words ? These words are spoken by the children.
- 2) Why can't they run or leap ? They can't as they are weary (tired)

**“ I we cared for any meadows, it were merely to drop in them and sleep “**

- 1) Do they want to play in the meadows ? No, they don't want to play.
- 2) What will they do in the meadows ? They will sleep .

**“Our knees tremble sorely in the stooping-we fall upon our faces trying to go; and underneath our heavy eyelids Drooping, The reddest flower would look as pale as snow “**

- 1) What happens when they stoop ? Their knees tremble.
- 2) What happens to them ? They fall face down
- 3) Are they fully alert ? No, they are sleepy.
- 4) Name the figure of speech used
- 5) Why do their eyelids droop ? Their eyelids droop because they have been working hard for a long time.

**“For all day we drag our burden tiring through coal dark underground or all day we drive the wheels of iron in The factories round and round”**

- 1) What do the children do all day long ? They drag burden in the mines or turn wheels in factories.

**MIGRANT BIRD – Famida Y Basheer ( Notes by B.Sampath Kumar )**

**The globe's my world the cloud is my kin I care not where the skies begin**

1. What does kin mean ? Kin means relatives.
2. Who says these words ? A migrant bird says these words.
3. Does the bird care for the skies ? No It doesn't.

**I spread my wings through all the din; Through fears and fright I fly my flight**

1. What do you mean by din ? It means noise.
2. Who is flying ? A migrant bird.
3. How does the bird feel ? The bird is afraid of something.

**No walls for me no vigil gates no flags no machine guns that blast**

1. Does the bird has barriers ? No the bird has no barriers.
2. Does the national boundaries stop them ? No they don't stop the birds.
3. Are they considered as intruders and shot at ? No they are not considered as intruders and aren't shot at.

**Citizens of those border states brothers of her brother's sons No maps No boundaries to block**

1. The word 'citizens' refers to ? It refers to birds in that particular country.
2. Are they related ? Yes they are all related in a way or other.
3. Are they pertaining to a place ? No the birds are not pertaining to a place.

**My sojourn into unknown lands I spawn and splash in distant spills**

1. What do you mean by sojourn ? It means a short journey.
2. What do you mean by spawn? It means to reproduce.
3. To where does the birds journey ? They journey into unknown lands.
4. How do they clean or drink ? They clean or drink from various water sources.

**I breed my brood where I will I won't look down. No I will not.**

1. Where will they breed ? They will breed where they like.
2. What is that they won't do ? They will not look down as to where they are.

**With speed of wings I hasten past and close my eyes against the sun To dream my dreams and make them last.**

1. Are they in a hurry ? The birds are in a hurry.
2. How do they rush past the sun ? The hasten with the help of their wings.
3. What are they interested in ? Birds are interested in making their dreams come true.

1. Where will it brood ? Wherever it likes.
2. What do you mean by brood ? Is to beget offspring
3. Why wouldn't the bird look down ? It is not interested in the behavior of human beings.
4. How does the bird hasten past ? It hastens past with the help of its wings.
5. Do the birds carry a map to check the route ? No they don't.

**SHILPI ( Notes by B Sampath Kumar )**

**Steady throb then staccato rhythm Harmonious cacophony to oblivious ears**

1. What do you mean by staccato ? It means disjointed.
2. Give the figure of speech (**Harmonious cacophony** ) ? Oxymoron.
3. What do you mean by cacophony ? It means unpleasant noise
- 4 . What do you mean by Oblivious? It means Ignorant.
5. Why a steady throb ? Shilpi is out lining the figure hence a steady throb.
6. Why staccato rhythm ? Shilpi is giving a clear cut shape hence disjointed sound.

**The tempo is fickle now synchronized now not A mirror of his changing moods Now sure Now Steeped in thought.**

1. Why is the tempo fickle ? Shilpi is giving final touches and hence it is fickle.
2. Is the sound harmonized ? Sometimes it is and sometimes it is not.
3. What reflects his thoughts ? The tempo of sound echoes his ideas.
4. Is the shilpi very confident ? No sometimes he thinks prior to the work.

**Bleary eyes sinews taut yet steady. Decades of practice heirlooms of rich traditions In stark evidence**

**The Knocking softens fades to a mild judicious tap.**

1. Is the shilpi alert ? His sleepy eyes shows that it is not so.
2. What do you mean by sinews ? It means muscles.
3. What do you mean by taut ? It means firm.

4. Is the shilpi unbalanced ? Even though he is sleepy he is working steadily.
5. What is a decade ? It is a period of ten years.
6. What do you mean by heirloom of rich traditions ? It means that the sculpturing work runs in his blood.
7. Why a mild tap ? He is giving finishing touches and therefore a mild tap.
8. Why knocking ? He is giving a shape to the sculpture.

**Virgin rock takes form Rugged lines melt sharp edges merge into smooth well moulded curves.**

1. What makes you say that shilpi is fine tuning ? The words “sharp edges merge into smooth curves “

**He steps back surveys with close scrutiny then sharp critical glare the days of toil  
hammer and chisel laid aside only blood shot eyes betray deep pride then reverence**

1. Why does he step back ? To make a survey of his handiwork
2. Why does he lays them aside ? He has completed the sculpture
3. Why are the eyes blood shot ? He has been working day and night so it is bloodshot.
4. Is he proud or reverent ? He is both proud and reverent

**Lo! God in man’s image !**

1. Identify the figure of speech ? It is a pun
2. Explain this ? It either means man has given a definite form to god or god in the form of a man.

#### Supplementary Reader CHARACTERS - who told this ?

##### **SAM**

01. “Gee, What happened to you ? “ → Shelly
02. “What’s your name, huh ?” → Shelly
03. “Guess I’ll call you Goldy” I told him, “Since you’re gold.” → Shelly
04. “Can I keep him, Mom ?” → Shelly
05. “But if the owner doesn’t show up I guess he’s ours.” → Shelly’s Mother.
06. “ Someone must have trained him .“ → Shelly’s Mother.
07. “Guess he’s your dog now, Shelly” → Shelly’s Mother.
08. “I guess he lost his collar and harness too.” → Blind Lady ( Diane )
09. “You’re Welcome.” → Shelly
10. “You can come and visit him anytime you like.” → Blind Lady ( Diane )

##### **THE PIANO LESSON**

11. “What’s the weather like up there?” → A neighbour
12. “ Yes that’s right I bought your mum a piano.” → Father
13. “Enough is enough” → Father
14. “Well my baby boy it’s just as well we got rid of that piano. How else would your dad be able to study with me bashing away on the ivories?” → Mother

##### **THE FACE OF JUDAS ISCARIOT**

15. “Wine , wine”, he begged → The model for Judas
16. “Come with me, and I will give you wine and food and clothing.” → Painter
17. “My son, I’d like to help you”, he said “What troubles you so?” → Painter
18. “Do you not then remember me ? Years ago I was your model for the child Jesus.” → The model for Judas.

( Compiled by B.Sampath Kumar )

##### **SWEPT AWAY**

19. “Come on, We’ve got to get out of here now” → Serge
20. “I’m going to die” She thought, “I’m drowning. There’s no way I can survive this.” → Celine
21. “I’ve got to try to grab that pipe. I’ve got to keep myself as high out of the water as I can.” → Celine
22. “ Help, Help!’ he cried → Serge
23. “No, We’ll ring the fire brigade.” → Louise Martinez, the neighbor
24. “I’ll never see her again.” → Celine
25. “ I’ve got to fight to the very end.” → Celine
26. “I’m here come and get me out.” → Celine

27. "There's got to be an exit further on. All this water has got to go somewhere. Perhaps there's a grill." → Celine  
28. "Is there someone down there?" he shouted. → Jack Poderoso, a Teacher.  
29. "It's after 7 pm" he replied. → Jack Poderoso  
30. "Yes I'm here, I'm here. What's the time?" → Celine  
31. "Have I been down here for five hours?" → Celine  
32. "Ring Serge," she shouted, "Tell hi I'm alive. He thinks I'm dead." → Celine  
33. "No calm down," he said, "You've got to get out of that river." → Jack Poderoso  
34. "Where's the body?" → Fire man  
35. "When I want something, I'm very determined. I wanted to be there for my daughter and for Serge." → Celine

#### A CLOSE ENCOUNTER

36. "We have lifted off", I yelled ! → Rex Coker  
37. " Why do you think that?" → Brother  
38. "Well if you were smarter than me you would have bailed off before the clothes line." → Brother  
39. "Well, look at it this way. At least we had some quality time together today." → Brother  
40. "OH YEAH," he said → Brother

#### THE SUMMER FLIGHT

41. "Oh, Ma ! How I miss you" → Kumar  
42. "You see Kumar, though they have stayed here for almost half a year and enjoyed our climate and the food available, they know that their home is in the Artic." → Kumar's father  
43. "And there's no place like home, is ther?" → Kumar's father  
44. "Home is where the heart is " → Kumar

#### CAUGHT SNEEZING

45. "How very strange !" → Old man  
46. "More snuff" → Huber  
47. "Pass me the snuff box." → Hubert

## IDIOMS

( Notes by B Sampath Kumar )

1. A Penny for your thoughts? - What are you thinking about  
A penny for your thoughts, this is an idea about the current situation.
2. A chance in a million. – Either no chance or a slim chance  
India winning a gold medal in the Olympics is a chance in a million.
3. Two sides of the same coin. - Two contrasting characters in the same category  
Happiness and sorrow are two side of the same coin.
4. A million dollar question. - A question with much awaited and valuable answer  
Who was Jack the ripper? Well, it is a million dollar question.
5. As good as gold. - Very well behaved.  
The pet tiger in the train was as good as gold.
6. To cash in on - to take advantage  
We cashed in on the rain to stay indoors and play chess.
7. Thirty pieces of silver. - The money paid to Judas Iscariot for the act of betraying Christ.  
Kattabommu was sold for thirty pieces of silver by Ettappan.
8. To face the music. - To answer for the consequences of one's actions.  
I spent five hundred rupees for the lunch and had to face the music from my mother.
9. To harp on the same string. - To make the same point over and over again.  
The wounded child harped on the same string that he wished to go home.
10. To strike a chord. - To remind something  
The running water from the street tap struck a chord that I hadn't closed the tap in my own house.
11. To sing someone's praises. - To speak very highly of someone.  
The child was indeed saved by Vinu, but everyone sang praises of the policeman.

12. To make a song and dance about. - To make unnecessary fuss about.  
Ajay won the third prize so, he made a song and danced about.
13. To beat the drum. - To spread the news or to support enthusiastically.  
I and my friend beat the drum in the stadium to cheer our hockey players.
14. To play second fiddle. To be treated low, to hold a position of low importance.  
I was asked to attend a function where I had to play the second fiddle to a non entity.
15. Drag up a child. - Bring up a child without proper training.  
The grandfather dragged up the child and spoilt his grandson.
16. Done to a turn. - Extremely well done.  
The manager felt very happy about Laxmi's work as it was done to a turn.
17. Drop out. - Cease to complete  
The government rain harvesting program was dropped out.
18. Drop outs. - Those who withdraw  
The government asked for the number of drop outs from the school.
19. Exact from - demand and get from  
The teacher exacted the work from us.
20. Feather in one's cap - Something one may feel proud of  
Vishy Anand's victory over Kramnik was a feather on his cap.
21. Follow something up - pursue  
Humayun's ill-luck followed him up to the grave.

( Notes by B Sampath Kumar )

22. Heart and soul - completely, with utter dedication  
Hemu worked with heart and soul to establish a Hindu kingdom.
23. In deep water - In difficulties  
He found himself in deep waters, when he lost the ID card.
24. Blood is thicker than water - One tends to show more affection towards one's relations.  
The management gave work to Dollar ignoring a veteran hand which proved that blood is thicker than water.
25. Fish out of water - A person who doesn't fit in, out of place.  
Siva felt like a fish out of water in Kolkatta.
26. Keep one's head above water - To make just enough money to survive, to manage a difficult  
situation with courage  
Narendran worked hard to keep his head above water.
27. In hot water - In serious trouble.  
He lost his money and so he is in hot waters.
28. Make one's mouth water - To crave or desire something that one loves to eat.  
The sweet aroma of Nelli Halva made my mouth water.
29. Still waters run deep - Never judge anything by its appearance.  
The General was calm during the war which proved that still waters run deep.
30. Child's play - a simple task for anyone who has the gift or experience to accomplish it.  
It was a child's play for the hacker to rob the money from the police account.

31. A brain child -- one's original ideas  
Doctrine of lapse was the brain child of Dalhousie.
32. Second childhood - Old age.  
He dotes upon chocolates in his second childhood.
33. A drop out - A student who leaves an educational institution without completing his course.  
He was a high-school dropout.
34. A cuckoo in the nest - An unwelcome intruder.  
To the vanara's Vibishana was a cuckoo in the nest.
35. To chatter like a magpie - To talk incessantly, without interruption.  
My sister often chatters like a magpie.
36. To crow over - To rejoice at the defeat of an opponent  
The American's crowed over when they won over Saddam.
37. A cock and bull story - A wild improbable story, often invented to excuse some wrongful action.  
The police found that the story told by the watchman was a cock and bull story.
38. To be chicken -hearted - To be cowardly  
Causiss Clay who was chicken hearted changed his name to M Ali.
39. An early bird - Someone who rises early  
My uncle is an early bird.
40. A bird's eye view - A view of something from a higher position.  
We had a bird's eye view of the castle from where we stood.
- ( Notes by B Sampath Kumar )
41. To take someone under one's wing - To give a person one's help and protection  
When his sister passed away her brother took his nephew under his wing.
42. To be up with the lark - To wake up early in the morning  
My father was up with the lark.
43. A jay walker - A pedestrian who crosses the road without looking for traffic on either side.  
There was an accident because of a jay walker.
44. Time out of mind - Time immemorial  
This happened long ago that the time is out of my mind.
45. To make history - To do something important, for which one will be remembered  
To make history he crossed the Atlantic in a yacht.
46. Off the beaten track - Isolated  
Anderson went off the beaten track in search of water.
47. To build castles in the air - To have impossible desires  
He was a inexperienced player who built castle in the air about being selected into the national team.
48. To tread on unknown waters - To Explore  
Columbus treaded on unknown waters when he tried to find a new sea route to India.