

Sir C.V. Raman

I. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:

1. What is the imaginary elixir of life?

Ans: The divine Amrita is the imaginary elixir of life.

2. What according to the writer is the real elixir of life?

Ans: According to the writer, water is the real elixir of life.

3. What is the 'wonderful difference' the writer talks about in the passage?

Ans: On one side, was the visible sea of billowing sand without a speck of green or a single living thing anywhere on it. On the otherside lay one of the greatest, most fertile and densely populated areas to be found anywhere on the earth, teeming with life and vegetation. This is the 'wonderful difference' that the writer talks about in the passage.

4. What is the 'cheering sight' mentioned in the paragraph?

Ans: The rain fed tanks that are so common in South India are a cheering sight when they are full.

5. With what does the writer compare water in a landscape to?

Ans: The writer compares the water in a landscape to the eyes in a human face.

6. How does the water in rainfed tanks get its colour?

Ans: The water in the rain fed tank carry slit or finely divided soil in suspension. This is the origin of the characteristic colour of the water in the rain fed tanks.

7. What is the main cause of soil erosion?

Ans: The sudden burst of excessively heavy rain resulting in a large run of surplus water is the main cause of soil erosion.

8. What other factors add to the erosion of precious soil?

Ans: The slope of land, removal of natural protective coat of vegetation, the existence of ruts along which the water can flow with rapidly gathering momentum and the absence of any checks

of such flow are the other factors that add to the erosion of precious soil.

9. How can soil erosion be prevented?

Ans: The terracing of land, construction of bunds to check the flow of water, the practice of contour cultivation and the planting of appropriate types of vegetation are the measures that can prevent soil erosion.

10. How does prevention of soil erosion serve a double purpose?

Ans: The prevention of soil erosion would help to conserve and keep the water where it is wanted, in other words, on and in the soil. Thus it serves a double purpose.

11. What are the two sources of water?

Ans: The two sources of water are rain and snowfall.

12. What happens to the rain water?

Ans: The rain water flows down into the streams and rivers and ultimately finds its way to the sea.

13. What is the idea of civilized forest?

Ans: The civilized forests would directly and indirectly prove a source of untold wealth to the country. They would check soil erosion and conserve the rainfall of the country from flowing away to waste, and would provide the necessary supplies of cheap fuel, and thus render unnecessary the wasteful conversion of farmyard manure into a form of fuel.

14. How can you check soil erosion?

Ans: The terracing of the land, the construction of bunds, the practice of contour cultivation and the planting of some types of vegetation are the measures that can be used to check soil erosion.

15. What is the cheapest means of transport?

Ans: The cheapest means of transport is by boats and barges through canals and rivers.

16. How can you make a difference in the country side?

Ans: The availability of electric power would make a tremendous difference to the life of the country side and enable rural economy to be improved in various directions.

II. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences:

1. What makes water one of the most powerful and wonderful things on earth?

Ans: Water played a role of vast significance in shaping the course of the earth's history and continues to play the leading role in the drama of life on the surface of our planet.

2. How does water help in the formation of fertile lands?

Ans: The water has its power to carry slit or finely divided soil in suspension. The great tracks of land formed by slit thus deposited is evident on an examination of the soil in alluvial areas. Thus, water helps in the formation of fertile lands.

3. How does soil erosion happen and what are its main causes?

Ans: The flow of water under certain conditions causes soil erosion. Sudden bursts of excessively heavy rain resulting in large run of surplus water are the principle factors in causing soil erosion.

4. What are some measures that are used to prevent soil erosion?

Ans: The terracing of land and construction of bunds to check the flow of water, the practice of contour cultivation and the planting of appropriate types of vegetation are few measures to check erosion.

5. How according to sir C.V. Raman, can rainwater as well as the water of rivers be prevented from going to waste?

Ans: The systematic planting of suitable trees can prevent rain water going to waste.

6. What plays a vital role in the South Indian agriculture?

Ans: Rain fed tanks play a vital role in South Indian agriculture.

7. What is fundamental for human welfare?

Ans: The conservation and utilization of water is fundamental for human welfare.

8. What can be considered as a source of untold wealth to the country?

Ans: The systematic planting of suitable trees in every possible and even in impossible areas and the development of civilized

forests would directly or indirectly prove a source of untold wealth to the country.

III. Answer the following in a paragraph in about 80-100 words:

1. How does C.V. Raman show that water is the real elixir of life?

C.V.Raman tries to bring about the importance of water, which has a unique power of maintaining animal and plant life. Water, the elixir of life, is the commonest of all liquids. Without water the land will be barren like the deserts in Egypt. On one side it is a sea of sand. On the other side laid one of the greatest most fertile, densely populated areas the valley of Nile. It is separated by the river Nile flowing down thousands of miles away. The entire soil is the creation of river Nile. Egypt in fact was made by its river. Water is the basis of all life. Every animal and plant contain water in its body. Water is essential for the body, moisture in the soil is equally important for the life and growth of plants and trees. The conservation and utilization of water is fundamental for human welfare.

2. Water exists in all plant and animal forms - Explain.

If there is plenty of water and abundant rainfall, there will be good growth of plants. The population of animals depending on these plants will increase. On the other hand, if there is a drought, there will be a smaller supply of plants. The animals depending on these plants will decrease in population as a result of the decrease in the plant population. Water is the fundamental necessity for both animal and plant forms.

3. 'Life cannot exist on earth without water' - Explain.

Water is the basis of all life. Every animal and plant contains water in its body. Water is essential for the body, moisture in the soil is equally important for the life and growth of plants and trees. The conservation and utilization of water is fundamental for human welfare. Much of Indian agriculture depends on monsoon. It is clear that the adoption of techniques preventing soil erosion would help to conserve and keep the water where it is wanted. Without water, nothing is possible on earth. The collection of rain water and utilizing them is very important.

Vast areas of land which at present are scrub jungle could be turned into fertile and prosperous country by courageous and well-planned action.

POEM - THE RIVER

- Caroline Ann Bowles

I. Read the following lines and answer the questions given below:

1. Bright you sparkle on your way,

O'er the yellow pebbles dancing,

Through the flowers and foliage glancing,

Like a child at play.

a) What does the word "you" refer to?

The word "you" refers to the river.

b) How does the river flow?

The river flows glancing through the flowers and leaves of trees. It dances all the while like a child at play.

c) What is meant by 'foliage'?

Foliage means a cluster of green leaves.

d) Mention the figure of speech used in the second line.

The figure of speech is Imagery. (yellow pebbles)

e) Pick out the rhyming word.

The rhyming words are way-play, dancing - glancing.

2. River, river! swelling river!

On you rush through rough and smooth;

Louder, faster, brawling, leaping.

Over rocks, by rose - banks, sweeping

Like impetuous youth.

a) Why does the poet mention the river to be swelling?

The river rises and falls when it passes through rough and smooth places.

b) What are the surfaces the river flow through?

The river flows through rough and smooth surfaces.

c) What is making louder noise?

The river is making louder noise.

d) What is meant by brawling?

Brawling means a noisy quarrel or fight.

e) Where does the rose grow?

The rose grows over the rocks and banks.

f) Which stage of man is compared here?

The youth stage of man is compared here. The river goes sweeping through, like a reckless youth.

3. Broad and deep, and still as time,

Seeming still, yet still in motion,

Tending onward to the ocean,

Just like mortal prime.

a) What is broad and deep?

The river is full, broad and deep.

b) Is the time still?

Yes, the time is still.

c) Where is the river flowing to?

The river is flowing to the ocean.

d) What does the poet mean by 'mortal prime'?

The river becomes like a hard working man who is at the prime phase of the life.

e) What does the word "still" mean here?

The river is flowing fast in the depth, but disguised as still on the surface. so, it seems to be still, yet still in motion.

II. Read the following lines and answer the questions given below:

1. Though the flowers and foliage glancing,

Like a child at play.

a) Mention the figure of speech used in the above lines. Give various other examples from the poem.

The figure of speech is simile. (Comparison using the word 'like').

Other Examples for simile from the poem

1) Sweeping like impetuous youth".

2) "Tending just like mortal prime".

3) "Sea that sail hath never rounded like eternity"

2. Pick out the examples for epithet from the poem.

The examples for epithet are

1) Swelling river

2) Brimming river

3) Headlong river

3. Pick out the examples for imagery from the poem.

The examples of imagery are rose-banks and mortal prime

4. Sea that line hath never sounded,
Sea that sail hath never rounded
a) Mention the figure of speech used in the above lines.

The figure of speech is Anaphora. (The repetition of the word "sea" at the beginning of successive lines)

III. Answer the following in a paragraph of about 120-150 words:

1. How does the poet bring about the comparison of life with the river? Explain it with reference to the poem:

The river in all its glory is a dynamic and vital symbol of nature. The flow of the river shows the journey of life to eternity. The poet compares the flow of river with different stages of human life. The river dances and glances through the flowers and leaves. These acts of the river are compared to a curious and innocent child at play. The second stage of the river is compared to a reckless youth who goes through rough and smooth patches of life. The third stage is compared to a matured man who silently marches towards his goal. In the last stage, the river reaches the endless sea like a human life attains eternity.

SUPPLEMENTARY READER

Little Cyclone. The Story of a Grizzly Cub

William Temple Hornaday

I. Answer in a paragraph:

1. Describe the appearance of Little Cyclone.

Little Cyclone is a grizzly cub from Alaska. He earned his name by the vigour of his resistance to ill-treatment. He was a curious and amusing little cub. He had fluffy hair, two big black eyes which sparkled like jet beads, short and fat nose and high shoulders. But his claws were strong and dangerous and he had a truly grizzly spirit. He did not show any fear to his opponents. He was born full of courage and devoid of all sense of fear. He was a queer looking grey fellow with a broad head. He could fight any other bear on three seconds' notice.

2. "If any of you fellows think there is anything coming to you from me, come and take it". How did Little Cyclone prove this?

When Little Cyclone's travelling box was opened, he found himself free in the Bear Nursery at New York. He walked stiffly with pride to the centre of the stage, halted and calmly looked about him. His air and manner said as plainly as English, 'I'm grizzly from Alaska, and I've come to stay. If any of you fellows think there is anything coming to you from me, come and take it'. Usually a new comer would be badly scared during his first day

in the Nursery and very timid during the next. But grizzlies are different. They are born full of courage and devoid of all sense of fear. Naturally, it is a good test of courage and temper to turn a new bear into that roistering crowd. But little cyclone was fearless and quick in attacking his opponents on three seconds' notice.

3. Describe the confrontation between Little Czar and Little Cyclone.

Storm before Calm

Little Cyclone was a grizzly cub from Alaska. He earned his name by the vigour of his resistance to ill-treatment. Cyclone was seized by a captor and ill treated along with the people. The zoological society rescued him and took him to the Bear's Nursery in New York. His fellow bears were ready to test his strength and courage. They thought that Cyclone would be scared and timid. Little cyclone was different. He had no fear but full of courage. He challenged the other bears to come and take from him as they wished. The fellow bears wanted to subdue him and his activities. But Little Cyclone over came everyone. Little Czar was an European brown bear cub. He was saucy and good natured. He walked up and aimed a sample blow at Cyclone's left ear. Cyclone outshot Czar on his head with his right paw. He was amazed and confused. From that time onwards, Cyclones status was assured. He was treated with respect by all.

Confidence is the key to success.

II. Identify the character /speaker:

1. He earned his name by the vigour of resistance - Little Cyclone.
2. She was fired at. Little Cyclone's mother.
3. They were awakened by the rough group of human hands. - Little cyclone and his brother.
4. I'm Grizzly from Alaska, I've come to stay. If any of you fellows think there is anything coming to you from me, come and take it". - Little Cyclone.
5. He was very saucy good natured European brown bear cub.
- Little Czar
6. He was twice the size of Little Cyclone.
- The black bear cub