

ENGLISH
UNIT-1
PROSE – 1
ADVENTURES OF DON QUIXOTE

I. Synonyms.

Refer Pg.No: 91

II. Choose the correct antonyms from the following word given.

1. If you serve me faithfully, I will reward you.
a) Truly b) Unfaithfully c) Honesty d) Rudly
2. Don Quixote's eyes began to sparkle.
a) Dull b) Blink c) Glow d) Flash
3. We must prove worthy of the honour
a) Glay b) Doubt c) Disgrace d) Fame
4. Sancho did his best to dissuade Don Quixote.
a) Attempt b) Try c) Persuade d) Blame
5. The local peasants laughed at him.
a) Native b) National c) Foreign d) Village
6. They laughed and taunted as he passed.
a) Mock b) Insult c) Tease d) Praised
7. He found the evil sheep.
a) Good b) Bad c) Pain d) Joy
8. I will go on alone.
a) Single b) Together c) Lonely d) Group
9. Don Quixote is the master.
a) Head b) Chief c) Servant d) Supervisor
10. He had a wide imagination
a) Fantasy b) Story c) Idea d) Reality

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What kinds of books did Don Quixote like to read? What were these books like?

Don Quixote likes to read about courageous knights and their adventures. These books were about the exciting adventures about the knights and their squires.

2. What effect do the things Don Quixote reads have on him?
A years passed on, Don Quixote imagines himself placed in the world of knights. He convinces sancho Panza to be is squire.

3. Why didn't Don Quixote believe Sancho Panza when Sancho told him the ogres were actually windmills?

Don Quixote did not believe Sancho Panza when Sancho told him the ogres were actually the windmills, because Don Quixote was absorbed in his imagination.

4. Why do you think Sancho continued to journey on with Don Quixote after the windmill incident?

Sancho continued to journey with Don Quixote because he wanted to stop him from doing anything reckless.

5. When Don Quixote sees the cloud of dust on the plain in the distance, what does he think causes it?

When Don Quixote sees the cloud of dust on the plain, he thinks that there was a prodigious army marching in their direction.

6. Don Quixote sees two clouds of dust, leading him to conclude that there are two armies. What does Don Quixote think will happen next?

Don Quixote thinks that there will be a war among the armies. He starts to name the knights in each army and describe about the different nations represented.

7. What is the reaction of the shepherds when they see that Don Quixote is attacking their sheep?

The shepherds stared petting stones at Don Quxote because of the disorder caused. The peasants laughted and taunted at Don Quixote.

IV. Answer in a paragraph.

1. Write about Don Quixote and his imagination.

Don Quixote is from La Mancha, Spain He loves to read about knights and their squires. He loved stories of adventure and found it very exciting. He spent all his time reading that he would forget to eat or sleep. As time went by, he started imagining himself as a knight and put sancho as his squire. He started his journey with his horse, Rocinante and Sancho. First, he came across a windmill, but to Don Quixote it looked like an ogre. He charged against it at full speed with his horse and defeated it. Next he saw a thick cloud of dust created by a huge flock of sheep, but he thought it was an army marching against him. He again charged on the sheep and then flock was frightened and fled. The local peasants made fun of Don Quixote, but he thought they were praising him. Don Quixote later realized it was all his imagination. He Shared all such stories to the children of the village.

2. Write a note about Sancho Panza.

Sancho Panza was a peasant from the same village of Don Quixote. He became the imaginary squire of Don Quixote and trvelled with him. In the beginning, he believed he would get an island but later realised it was Don Quixote's imagination. Sancho still accompanied Don Quixote through his journey. He

conversation in it. Alice sees a white Rabbit down a rabbit hole and decides to follow him. In Wonderland, she meets an assortment of strange characters including the Cheshire cat, who advises her to attend tea party. It was thrown by the March Hare. She soon finds herself in a garden, where servants are painting white roses red to satisfy the Queen of hearts, Alice is called upon to testify against a bad thief. When Alice says that she knows something about the crime, the queen orders her execution. Alice wakes up at the last minute to realize that it was all a dream.

UNIT -2

PROSE -2

THE LAST STONE CARVER

I. **Synonyms** : Refer Pg.No. 116, 118, 120

II. **Choose the correct Antonyms from the following words.**

- He glanced at the small, congested work room.
a) free b) overcrowded c) separate d) group
- The young man grunted impatiently.
a) low voice b) heavy sound c) mourn d) humming
- The old man have strong determination.
a) firmness b) weak-mindedness c) fixedness d) willpower
- His vision was blurred.
a) clear b) straight c) unclear d) darkened
- The young man flung the hammer to the ground.
a) throw b) send c) held d) focus
- The old man whispered, he will be able to fit it.
a) spoke softly b) murmured c) shouted d) muttered
- The startled boy turned and looked up at his master.
a) surprised b) worried c) walked d) bold
- The boy rose to Salim's feet clumsily.
a) gracefully b) awkwardly c) crudely d) inaptly
- He thought that his ears deceived him.
a) fooled b) enlightened c) cheated d) tricked
- The old man's shoulder started to arching.
a) bending b) crewing c) bowing d) straight

III. **Answer the following questions.**

- How did the old man work on the sculpture?
Ans: He worked tirelessly work on the sculpture.

- When did Salim join the work shop of the old man?
Ans: Salim joined the workshop of the old man five years ago.
- What was the name of his son?
Ans: His son's name was Gopal.
- What did Salim want to become?
Ans: Salim wanted to become a stone carver.
- What did the oldman carve?
Ans: The oldman carved the statue of Lord Krishna.
- What did the oldman have for his breakfast?
Ans: The oldman had a glass of milk for breakfast.
- Why was Gopal indifferent to his father's profession?
Ans: Gopal believed that being traditional wouldn't pay them for a decent life. He believed that making candle stands, paper weights and ashtrays would bring them a good revenue.
- What was the moral of this story?
Ans: "Nothing in this world is impossible".

IV. **Answer in a paragraph.**

- Explain the story of "The Last Stone carver". – Sirgun Srivastav.
Ans: Masterjee was a traditional sculpture. He made a living by making statues for temples. He did this work because he believed in tradition. His father was a sculpture, too. But his son Gopal was different. One day Gopal went off home by arguing with him about the stupidity of not changing his profession for good. Masterjee knew that his son's decision was good but he was helpless. He loved his tradition and his sculpture. That night Masterjee struggled hard to complete the statues of Radha and Krishna. He seeked his son's help because his hands and mind was weak. He prayed and cried. Finally, at the wake of the day, Masterjee fainted. When he opened his eyes, he saw someone completing the statues that he had left unfinished. Was it Gopal, he thought. No, It was his servant boy, an orphan, Salim. Salim sculpted the statue and completed his work. More than that, Masterjee found his successor!

POEM – 2

WANDERING SINGERS

I. **Synonyms** :

Refer Pg.No: 128

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

- Where the voice of the wind calls our wandering feet.
a) Whose "wandering feet" is referred to here?
Ans: The wandering feet of the band of folk singers.

2. With lutes in our hands ever – singing we roam.
All men are our kindred, the world is our home.
- a) Who does “we” refer to? What do they have in their hands? What is its name?
Ans: ‘We’ refers to the wandering singers, they have a musical instrument in their hands. Its name is “Lute”.
- b) How are the men in the world related to the singers?
Ans: All the men in the world are their extended family and the world is their home.
3. Our lays are of cities whose lustre is shed. Here “lays” means?
a) Lying down b) stories c) To keep
4. The laughter and beauty of women long dead,

Explain the meaning of the above line

Ans: The songs sung by the wandering singers are about the laughter and beauty of women who were dead long ago.

III. Answer in paragraph.

1. What does Sarojini Naidu say about the wandering singers?

Write in your own words.

Ans : Sarojini Naidu in this poem tells us about the wandering singers, their life, their activities as well as their experiences.

The wandering singers stroll here and there. They count the world as their home and all the people as their family and relatives. They hold “lutes” in their hands and sing songs about ancient battles, old kings and the beauty and laughter of women of the past.

SUPPLEMENTARY -2

“NAYA – THE HOME OF CHITRAKAARS

I. Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Naya | - West Bengal |
| 2. Patuas | - Pata Chitra |
| 3. 2010 | - Pot Maya |
| 4. Patachitra | - Painted Scrolls |
| 5. Chitrakaars | - Patuas |

II. Answer in paragraph.

1. Write briefly about Naya the Home of Chitrakaars?

Ans: Naya is a little village in West Bengal’s Midnapore district. 250 Chitrakaars known as “Patuas”, it practices an ancient folk art called “Pata Chitra”. They were painters, lyricists, singers

and dance performers. ‘Pata Chitra’ is a type of story – telling using painted scrolls by singing songs and keep moving from village to village. In course of time, people lost interest in this art form. Patuas established a Patachitra village at Naya to keep their art alive. The efforts to receive their artistic heritage was fruitful.

A traditional Pata was created by painting on a canvas. In today’s world, the Patuas make rectangular and square – shaped painting of different sizes. Since 2010, an annual three day festival, “Pot Maya” has been held to celebrate the success of the local artists and they deliver social messages by figuring out in these paintings. During the festival period, several workshops are held, stories are told on different views and displayed. They also hold demonstration on natural colour extraction from sources. The play of light and shadow from the oil lamps on the soft colours and paintings is magical.