



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

Lesson No. 07

The Merchant of Venice: Shakespeare

Adapted and bridged from Tales from Shakespeare: Charles Lamb

## Q1. Why does Shylock hate Antonio?

**Ans.** Shylock is a foil to Antonio in a number of ways. While Shylock is a Jew, Antonio is a Christian. Moreover, Shylock lends money to people (Christians) at a high rate of interest, but Antonio never exacts interest from the people for the loaned sum. What is more is that Antonio is in the good books of people but Shylock is abhorred and disliked by all good men. Shylock was covetous but Antonio, generous. Besides, Antonio used to chide Shylock for his inexorable and implacable attitude which the latter would not swallow but thinking to use it as an instrument to avenge himself upon him.

## Q2. How does Antonio help Bassanio?

**Ans.** Antonio is a bosom friend of Bassanio and ready to put his life at stake for his friend. Bassanio loved a belle of Belmont who had a number of wealthy suitors to win her. Bassanio needed rich appearance and background to win his love for which he thought it proper to refer to the merchant and friend, Antonio, who, owing to his invested money had no ready cash at the moment. He decided to borrow the needed amount of three thousand ducats from his rival merchant Shylock. This way he helped out Bassanio.

## Q3. How does Shylock feel when Antonio asks for some money? Why is he interested to pay the required sum?

**Ans.** Shylock feels very arrogant and ecstatic when he sees his age-old enemy begging for help. He thought it an opportunity to be exploited to its fill and thus take revenge. He bursts out speaking of the times when Antonio scathingly accused him of wrong and exploitative business approach and how he used to look down upon his Jewish origin. But to his surprise Antonio still holds the same convictions and approaches him the same way as before without losing his self-respect.

After deliberation, Shylock clutches to the last straw by showing interest in lending the asked amount. Thereby, keep the chances of revenge alive.

## Q4. What condition does Shylock put forth if the debt is not paid in time?

**Ans.** Shylock, who harboured a grudge against Antonio, lend him three thousand ducats on the condition that if Antonio got behind, he would have to lose his pound of flesh.



# **HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL**

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

**Q5. How does Bossanio marry Portia?**

**Ans.** Bossanio loved a belle of Belmont who had a number of wealthy suitors to win her. Bossanio needed rich appearance and background to win his love for which he thought it proper to refer to the merchant and friend (Antonio). With the money taken, Bossanio left for Belmont where he won his lady love at first sight. Formally he chose the lead casket which was symbolic of the love for Portia. Then the timing was proposed for the marriage.

**Q6. Why is the case brought before the Duke of Venice?**

**Ans.** The bond between Antonio and Shylock was signed in the Senate House of Venice before the duke, so it was natural for the case to be heard at the same venue. Further, both the parties belonged to Venice it needed the solution of the case also in Venice. Antonio got behind the debt in the bond and Shylock prosecuted against him in the court of the Duke of Venice for justice.

**Q7. Who is disguised as the learned counselor (Doctor Balthasar)? Why has he come to the court of Venice?**

**Ans.** Portia disguises herself as Doctor Balthasar to plead Antonio's case in Venice. She hailed from Belmont to Venice where Shylock had launched prosecution against Antonio to whom her husband owed the money which made possible for him to marry her.

**Q8. How did the counselor start his argument and how was he able to get the judgment in Antonio's favour?**

**Ans.** After the permission to plead the case for Antonio was granted, the counselor started by favoring Shylock. The claim for pound of flesh from Antonio was legal right of Shylock, but on the grounds of mercy and compassion the counselor asked Shylock to forgive his opposite party. Shylock denied any mercy rather he sharpened his knife to cut the pound of flesh from Antonio without any delay. Then another offer the triple the sum borrowed will be paid to Shylock in lieu of the pound of flesh is also negated. Then turning the tables, the counselor sagaciously asked Antonio to take pound of flesh, neither less nor more as per the bond. Further, not a single drop of blood should drip as such is not part of the bond. It being impossible, Shylock is taken into account as per the Venetian law which means his death and half the property to be given to the state and half to Antonio. This way the counselor gets the judgment in Antonio's favor.

**Q9. How does the Portia get back her ring?**

**Ans.** In the disguise of the counselor Portia get back her ring?

**Ans.** In the disguise of the counselor Portia wins the case for Bossanio and as a reward asks for the ring, which after hesitation and Antonio's insistence he gives away without knowing reality about the disguised counselor. Thus, he gets back the ring she had given to her husband Bossanio) as a wedding gift.



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

## Q10. Describe the theme/s of the play.

**Ans.** “The merchant of Venice” originally a tragicomedy has a multiple of themes like money and love, revenge, justice and forgiveness, and mercy in response to injustice. Applying the same themes to the story we can clearly see how these themes run and work their way through. While Antonio is the symbol of love risks his dear life for his friend, Shylock is so greedy that he can kill people for his monetary profit he wants the pound of flesh from Antonio. The way Shylock seeks to take revenge for petty reasons like having been accused and abused for usury and injustice is put in contrast to the just and forgiving nature of Antonio who forgives Shylocks despite Shylock’s vengeful approach. Shylock is unjust both in his dealings and in his approach to Antonio but the latter responds with mercy on his turn. Antonio could claim half the money and property of Shylock as per the law but he shows his generous nature of waving his right. This merciful tendency on his part in contrast to Shylock’s injustice brings home the theme of the story effectively.

**Q Antonio suffers because he was generous. Do you think he should have waited for, the return of his ships and then helped his friend? Write your response in (150-200) words.**

OR

## Draw the character sketch of Antonio.

**Ans.** Antonio is a paragon of loyalty and an emblem of generosity as such delineated by Charles Lamb. He is ready to lay down his life for the sake of his friend without any selfish tinge. The question whether he should have waited for the return of his ships and then helped Bossanio has a definite negative answer because ‘Delay has dangerous consequences’.

Antonio’s generosity is for all as he would not charge interest for the money he lent to the people in distress. He is loyal to his profession to his word and deed. Being a wealthy merchant Bossanio comes to seek his help of three thousand ducats to win his lady love. Antonio’s ships not being there, he seeks the help of his arch rival Shylock for which he risks the pound of his flesh. He rightly does so because if Bossanio failed to present himself before Portia, he would forfeit her love. Keeping this paramount need of the hour in mind he once more displays his generous nature by helping his friend by putting his life in jeopardy. I strongly believe that in procrastinating he must have let Bossanio lost Portia.

## Q Write the character of Shylock.

**Ans.** Shylock is the pivot of the story as such the original little of the play from which the story has been adapted was the ‘Jew of Venice’. Shylock is a foil to Antonio as the former is stingy and selfish and the latter, generous and altruist.

Shylock is a Jew of Venice, a usurer by Profession and owner of immense property and wealth. He is a man of evil character, who hated every good and moral person. He harbours



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

a grudge and abhorrence against Antonio on the grounds that he later used to lend money interest free. Shylock is mean by nature and vengeful by approach. He avenges himself upon those who ever insulted or opposed him. He is an opportunist and waits round the clock to exploit any chance that drops his way. He is not intelligent or shrewd to realize the spirit of the bond that latter turns the tables against him. In fact, he is penny wise but pound foolish.

**Q. Write brief paragraph (150-200) words on friendship.**

**Ans.** Man being social by nature has always been hankering after association and friendship to open his heavy heart. It is a means to vent one's innermost feelings and thoughts. Friends may be in the form of an inanimate object like a diary as was the case with Anne Frank or it may be an animal or a human. But usually it is a human relationship that we consider friendship is all about. In fact, friendship is a ship you are travelling in. To keep it afloat you have to burn the fuel of honesty, dedication, sympathy, love and sacrifice. Selfishness, cunningness, greed, insincerity, dishonesty and the like negative tendencies will make this ship capsized and it will sink along with you. Therefore, friendship means help in need, oneness of word and deed, doing away with ego and greed, to path of truth and honesty always lead and dying for each other in need. This concept of friendship means making heaven for others out of hell. Thus, the pain caused to your friend in Palestine must be felt by you in Kashmir. So, Friendship should be time free, status free, situation free and free from narrow horizons of selfishness. Only there and then will this ship sail ashore safe and sound and the journey will be sweet and enlightening.



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

## Lesson No. 8

## The Ghat of the Only World

### Q1. What were the common things between Ghosh and Shahid?

**Ans.** Many things were common between Ghosh and Shahid. Both had common friends in India, America and elsewhere. Both of them loved rogan Josh. (A Kashmir Dish). Both loved Roshanara Begum and Kishore Kumar. Both have a great love and attachment for old Bombay films. But they had no interest in cricket.

### Q2. What are the things that Shahid Loved?

**Ans.** Shahid loved many things in his life. He loved to make friends. He had friends in India, America and elsewhere. He loved the spirit of festivity. There was never an evening when there wasn't a party in his living room. There were always half a dozen or more people gathered inside. They included poets, students, writers and relatives. He loved "Rogan Josh", a Kashmiri dish. He loved Roshanara Begum and Kishore Kumar. He liked old Bombay films but had no interest in cricket. He also loved the music of Begum Akhtar.

### Q3. How does Shahid face death? Describe the hospital scene?

**Ans.** Shahid was suffering from brain tumor. He had realized the approaching death. He never scared of it. He took it calmly. He was even philosophical about it. He once told the writer that he loved to think that he would meet his mother in the afterlife. He had tremendous will to survive.

Once, before his death, Shahid was in hospital for a surgical procedure. When it was time to leave, the hospital attendant came to him with a wheel chair. Shahid waved him away. He said that he was strong enough to walk out of the hospital on his own. The attendant went away. But after a few steps his knees buckled and he was in need of a wheel chair. The attendant was again called. When he came Shahid gave him a smile and asked him where he was from. The mad said that he was from Spain. Shahid clapped his hands and said at the top of his voice, "I always wanted to learn Spanish to read Lorca (Garcia Lorca-Spanish poet and Dramatist)".

### Q4. Who is James Merrill?

**Ans.** James Merrill is a poet who radically changed Shahid's style of writing poetry. It was who influenced Shahid's poetry. It was later due to the influence of that he turned to metrical patterns and verse forms.

### Q5. Pick out the elements of humour from the lesson?



# **HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL**

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

**Ans.** Shahid was a humorous fellow. He was ready wit. Once at Barcelona airport a lady security guard asked him what he was doing in Spain. He said, “Writing poetry”. When the same lady asked him if he had anything that could be dangerous to the other passengers, Shahid clapped his hand to his chest and cried, “only my heart”.

Once before his death, Shahid was in hospital for a surgical procedure. Hence it was time to leave, the hospital attendant came to him with wheel chair. Shahid waved him away. He said that he was away. But after a few steps his knees buckled and he was in need of a wheel chair. The attendant was again called. When man said that he was from Spain. Shahid clapped his hands and said at the top of his voice, “I always wanted to learn Spanish to read Lorca”.

## **Q6. What facilitated Ghosh to fulfill his pledge? How did it help him?**

**Ans.** Ghosh had pledged it to Shahid that he would write about him after his death. To fulfill this pledge, Ghose’s started keeping a record of every moment that he spent with Shahid. He also gathered all the information that he could about Shahid’s life. All this helped him to fulfill his pledge.

## **Q7. How was Shahid’s reputation as a teacher among his students?**

**Ans.** Shahid was a brilliant teacher. He had a series of jobs in college and universities. Due to his intelligence and art of teaching he had gained a good reputation among the students. The students of Manhattan’s Baruch College order him. Moreover, they had printed a magazine and dedicated the issue to him.

## **Q8 What does “the ghat of the only world’ means?**

**Ans.** ‘Ghat’ is a Hindi word which means the place at a river bank from where boats sail off with passengers for the other bank. Here ‘the only world is a symbol of man’s life on this earth. The Ghat of the only world means that after finishing one’s journey of life one feels standing at the last edge from where he will have to go to the other world i.e: The world of death

## **Writing Work:**

### **Q1. Write a personality profile of Aga Shahid Ali or your role model.**

**Ans.** Shahid Ali was actually from Kashmir. He was an expatriate from Kashmir in America. He never let the fear of death overwhelm him he knew that he was to live for a small period of time. He was full of high spirits. Shahid Ali was cancer patient.

He loved people, he loved food, and he was fond of lively conversations. His room is always people in it, some writers, some poets, or friends. He was fond of lively occasions and could create life out of the mundane world.



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

He was a fan of Begum Akbar, he was a poet. He wrote thoughtful poetry and was influenced by Merrill, whom he met in Arizona. He was creative writer. He had an Inclination for old Bombay movies. He was fond of roganjosh, which is a famous Kashmiri meat dish.

He taught in various colleges and universities and his student almost worshipped him. He never forgets his homeland though he was settled in USA after 1975. Kashmir was the theme of his poems.

A day came when the doctors stopped all medicines. Shahid had already made peace with death. He died peacefully in his sleep at 2 a.m. on 8 December. He had an international outlook he hated violence. He was highly secular.

## **Q2. Pick out the elements of humour from the lesson The Ghat of only the world?**

**Ans.** Shahid was a source of cheer to those who were around him. He was himself a lively person despite the fatal illness he was suffering from. He never lost of sense of humor. He once told a women security guard that he carried no dangerous thing that could harm, but his heart. In the hospital, he told the wheel chair boy that he failed to learn Spanish and missed to read Iqbal.

## **Q3. Correct these Sentences (See sentences from your text book)**

**Ans.**

1. She got pass marks.
2. Raja is down with fever.
3. Sakina hang the scenery on the wall.
4. Rahim went to the aunt's house but came back immediately.
5. We will lunch with them on next Sunday.
6. We must bow to the God's will.
7. Rashmi has applied for leave for two days.
8. It is bitterly cold today.
9. Nobody but i was there.
10. This is better of the two books on the subject.
11. Tina lost a twenty rupee note.
12. One should keep one's word.
13. I have much work to do.
14. Farukh uncle has four sons in law.
15. This news is amazing.
16. Sheila was appointed to the post of chair.
17. The teacher will give us a test on Friday.



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

18. I am appearing in Matriculation examination this year.
19. One should love to read books.
20. Sign this paper.

Poem:                    **An Evening Wet with Rain**                    **Ved Pal Deep**

## Examination Type Questions:

### Read the poem carefully:

In childhood, I stood ..... Modest inn awaits me.

Below is the summary of the poem. Complete it by writing the missing word/Phrase against the correct blank on your answer script:

The poet remembers the childhood days when he stood alone in the courtyard listening to the sound of cymbals. The waves of air brought this sound which resembled the clang the school bell. He regrets that the days gone by don't return. It is impossible to have the clock back. The evening is ready to go and sleep in the lap of night. The sky's feet have started touching the ground slowly and softly. Shadows of trees rest in the dark tank. The houses lit with electric bulbs are full of life at this time but the poet is wandering aimless in the deserted lanes. He doesn't know anything about his destination. But he knows that light of an earthen lamp. In a way side inn awaits him.

**Q2. Explain Imagery. Give two examples of word pictures and sound pictures from the poem.**

**Ans.** All great poets possess the gift of word painting. A painter paints pictures with colors but a writer draws pictures with words. This word painting is called Imagery.

Examples of word pictures: my feet are cold with water seeping through my shoes, the evening prepares to go to sleep in the lap of night.

Examples of sound pictures: cool breezes stir the leaves of the yonder banyan tree, waves of air brought the sound of cymbals.

**Q3. (A) Windows, doors awnings of the ..... all round resigns silence.**





# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

## Questions:

- (i) “Awnings of the house are wet”. Explain.

Ans. sheets of Canvas, stretched on a frame as a shelter against the sun or rain are wet with rain.

- (ii) What do cool breezes do to the banyan tree?

Ans. Cool breezes stir the leaves of the banyan tree.

- (iii) Give the meaning of Yonder, resigns:

Ans. Yonder: over there, at some distance in that directions.

Resigns: rules.

(B) My feet are cold with water..... looks for some spot to rest.

## Questions:

- i. Who is the speaker and what does he say in the first line.

Ans. The poet is the speaker. He says that water is oozing out of his shoes and his feet are cold with water.

- ii. Why does he look for some spot to rest?

Ans. He looks for some spot to rest because he is very tired and mentally weary.

- iii. Give the meaning of seeping, spot:

Ans. Seeping: oozes out, percolate.

Spot: place.

(c) Loss of hope has ..... Holding me by the arm.

## Questions:

- i. What has darkened the evening of his life?

Ans. Loss of hope has darkened the evening of his life.

- ii. What does he ask his companions?

Ans. He asks his companions to hold him by the arm to take him along.

- iii. Give the meaning of Shed, depressed:

Ans. Shed: allow something to pour out

Depressed: Sad

(D) In childhood, I stood alone ..... back times past and gone!

## Questions:



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

i. **What did he do in his childhood?**

**Ans.** In his childhood, he stood alone in his court yard and listened to the sound of cymbals.

ii. **What is his regret?**

**Ans.** He regrets that the days gone by do not return.

iii. **Give the meaning of cymbals, regret:**

**Ans.** Cymbals: A pair of round brass plates struck together to produce a cleaning sound.

Regret: to feel sorrow about the loss.

( E) There is activity in the houses ..... wayside modest inn awaits me.

**Questions:**

i. **What are the people in the houses lit with electric bulbs doing?**

**Ans.** The people in these houses are busy in different activities. These houses are lively and there is a lot of fun, noise and laughter.

ii. **Where is the destination of the poet?**

**Ans.** The poet is wandering aimless. He doesn't know anything about his destination.

iii. **Give the meaning of hem, modest, inn:**

**Ans.** Hem: edge.

Modest: Moderate or humble.

Inn. Public houses or small old hotel where lodging, drinks and meals may be had.

**Q: What are the memories that the poet talks about in the poem?**

**Ans.** the poet talks about the memories of his childhood in the poem. He says that in his childhood he stood alone in the courtyard listening to the sound of cymbals. The waves of air brought the sweet and melodious sound which was very pleasant to listen to.

**Q: What kind of atmosphere is created in the poem?**

**Ans.** The atmosphere created in the poem is that of sadness, hopelessness and depression. The poet is in a desperate mood. He is quite unaware of his destination. He is in no hurry because he is neither impatient nor eager. He is in a depressed state of mind, wandering in the deserted and empty lane wet with rain.

**Q: What makes the poet tired?**



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

**Ans.** It is the loss of hope that makes the poet tired. It is only hope that keeps one going in one's life. If there is no hope, the very desire to live ends. Such a person naturally feels tired and exhausted all the times. That is what has happened in case of the poet also. He is in the evening of life and no hope has been left for him. Naturally he feels tired.

**Q: What has darkened the evening of poet's life?**

**Ans.** Loss of hope has darkened the evening of poet's life. The clouds of despair and hopelessness have gathered in his mind.

**Q: Discuss the poet's regret in this poem?**

**Ans.** The poet regrets that the past days of childhood do not return. He feels sad on remembering those days. He feels dejected and is disappointed. The present life of the poet is all despair. There is no joy or hope left for him. The only thing that haunts him is that past cannot be brought back.

**Q: Comment on the imagery used by the poet in the poem?**

**Ans.** The poet is a great pictorial artist. He has given us a clear picture of sights and sound on an evening wet with rain. The atmosphere created in the poem is that of sadness, hopelessness and depression. So the similar images have been used by the poet.

He has used the word pictures as well as sound pictures.

- i. Windows, door of the house are wet (word picture).
- ii. The collar of my coat is also wet with drops of rain (word picture).
- iii. The ground is slippery: There is no place to stand (word picture).
- iv. There is an activity in the houses lit with electric bulbs. (word picture).
- v. Murmuring of leaves (sound picture).
- vi. The sound of cymbals (sound picture).

## The Tale of Custard The Dragon

By Ogden Nash

**Examination Type Questions:**

**Read the poem carefully:**

Belinda lived in a little house ..... But Custard keeps crying for a nice safe cage.

Below is the summary of the poem. Complete it by writing the missing word/Phrase against the correct blank on your answer script:

Belinda lived in a little white house. The other animals that lived with her were a little black kitten, a little grey mouse, a little yellow dog and a little pet dragon. She gave the name of Ink to the kitten, Blink to the grey mouse and Mustard to the little yellow dog. The dragon was a coward so she named as Custard.

Custard the dragon had sharp teeth. He had spikes on his " " top and scales underneath. His was like a fire place and his nose was like a chimney. He had



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

daggers on his toes. Belinda was as brave as barrel full of bears. Ink and blink chased lions down the stairs Mustard was a brave as a tiger but Custard was coward and always cried for a nice safe cage.

They all lived together happily and with affection. One day all of that sudden a nasty sound was heard. A pirate was climbing up the window with pistols in his hands and bright sword in his mouth. Belinda went pale and cried for help. Mustard ran away with a fearful bark. Blink ran into a hole but custard jumped snorting like an engine and swallowed up the pirate in full.

Belinda, Ink, Blink and Mustard were extremely happy. They praised the custard for his bravery and courage. They boasted but only after the dragon had gone away with pirate.

**Q2. The poet has employed many poetic devices in the poem. For example “Clashed his tail like iron in a dungeon” the poetic device here is a simile. List some more such poetic devices used in the poem?**

**Ans.** Some more poetic devices are as under:

1. The little yellow dog was sharp as Mustard.
2. Belinda was a brave as a barrel of bears.
3. Snorting like an engine.
4. He went at the pirate like a robin at a warm.

**Q3. Which line/ stanza is used as a refrain in the poem?**

**Ans.** Refrain means repetition of the lines of a song or poem, especially at the end of each verse. Here in this poem the last stanza has been used as a refrain.

**Q4.**

**(a) Belinda lived in a little white house ..... and a realio, trulio, little pet dragon.**

**Questions:**

**I. Where did Belinda live?**

**Ans.** Belinda lived in a little white house.

**II. Who were the other animals lived with her?**

**Ans.** The other animals lived with her were a cat, a mouse, a dog and a dragon.

**III. Give the meaning of Wagon, and dragon:**

**Ans.** Wagon: Carriage.

Dragon: flying snake or imaginary animal with wings and claws.

**(b) Now the name of the little black kitten was Ink ..... And she called him custard.**

**Questions:**

**I. What name did Belinda give to the little grey mouse?**

**Ans.** Belinda gave the name Blink to the mouse.



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

## II. How was the little yellow dog?

Ans. The little yellow dog was sharp as Mustard.

## III. Give the meaning of sharp, and coward:

Sharp: (here) intelligent.

Coward: one who lacks courage.

(C) Custard the dragon had big sharp teeth ..... and realio, trulio daggers on his toes.

Questions:

### I. How does the Poet describes the dragon's mouth and nose?

Ans. His mouth was like a fire place and his nose was like a chimney.

### II. And spikes on his top of him' Explain.

Ans. The dragon had sharp nails on top.

### III. Give the meaning of scales and daggers:

Ans. Scales: Designs found on snakes.

Daggers: Sharp pointed bars.

(D) Belinda was as brave as a barrel of bears. .... but custard cried a nice safe cage.

Question:

### I. How did Ink and Blink show their power? How did Mustard show his bravery?

Ans. Ink and Blink showed their bravery by chasing lions down the staircase. Mustard was as brave as a tiger.

### II. What did Custard want the most?

Ans. Custard wanted a nice safe cage most.

### III. Give the meaning of chased and rage:

Ans. Chased: Followed.

Rage: violent anger.

(E) Belinda tickled him she tackled him unmercifully ..... at the realio, trulio, cowardly dragon.

Question:

### I. Why did Belinda trickle the dragon?

Ans. Belinda trickled the dragon to make him laugh.

### II. What was the other name given to dragon?

Ans. The other name given to the dragon was Percival.



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

### III. Give the meaning of tickled and unmerciful:

Ans. Tickled: amused.

Unmerciful: without any pity.

(F) Belinda giggled till she shook the house ..... when custard cried for a nice safe cage.

#### Questions:

##### I. What happened when Belinda laughed?

Ans. Her laugh shook the house.

##### II. What kind of sound is “Wreck”.

Ans. Wreck is the sound produced by a mouse when it giggles.

### III. Give the meaning of giggled, rudely:

Ans. Giggled: laugh in a silly way.

Rudely: Impolitely.

(G) Suddenly they heard a nasty sound ..... for there was a pirate, climbing the window.

#### Questions:

##### I. Why did Mustard growl?

Ans. Mustard growled on hearing a bad sound.

##### II. Who was climbing in the window?

Ans. A pirate (sea dacoit) was climbing in the window.

### III. Give meaning of suddenly and nasty:

Ans. Suddenly: All of a sudden/ bad;

Nasty: disgusting or unpleasant.

(H) Pistol in his left hand, pistol in his right, ..... it was clear that the pirate meant no good.

#### Questions:

##### I. Who is ‘He’ in the second line?

Ans. He in the second line stands for the pirate.

##### II. What was holding in his teeth?

Ans. He was holding a bright sword in his teeth.

### III. Give the meaning of Cutlass and meant no good.

Ans. Cutlass: Sword

Meant no good: his attention was bad.



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

(I) Belinda paled and she cried help! Help! ..... And little mouse Blink strategically mouse holed.

Questions:

I. How did Belinda react to the pirate's presence?

Ans. Belinda went pale due to great fear. She was frightened by the appearance of the pirate.

II. What did blink do seeing the pirate?

Ans. Blink ran into his hole to save itself from the pirate whose attention was not good.

III. Give the meaning of paled and fled:

Ans. Paled: Got yellow.

Fled: ran away.

(J) But up jumped custard, snorting like an engine ..... he went at the pirate like a robin at a worm.

Questions:

I. How did custard jump and how did he clash his tail?

Ans. Custard jumped snorting like an engine. He clashed his tail like irons.

II. What did he look like when he clashed with the pirate?

Ans. He looked like a robin falling on a worm.

III. Give the meaning of snorting and dungeon.

Ans. Snorting: sound of air coming out of nostrils.

Dungeon: Cave or underground prison cell.

(K) The pirate gaped at the Belinda's dragon ..... and a custard gobbled him every bit.

Questions:

I. How did the pirate look at the dragon?

Ans. The pirate stared at the dragon with an open mouth.

II. What did the dragon do with the pirate?

Ans. The Dragon swallowed him fully.

III. Give the meaning of flagon and gobbled:

Ans. Flagon: Container.

Gobbled: Swallowed



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

(L) Belinda embraced him, Mustard licked him ..... around the dragon that ate the pirate.

Questions:

I. Who is Him in the first line?

Ans. Him in the first line refers for the dragon.

II. How did Ink and blink express their joy?

Ans. Ink and Blink took rounds around the Dragon to express their extreme joy and happiness.

III. Give the meaning of licked and gyrate:

Ans. Licked: passed the tongue over.

Gyrate: took rounds around.

(M) But presently up spoke little dog Mustard ..... that everybody is braver than me.

Questions:

I. What was the reaction of Mustard, the dog?

Ans. Mustard said that he would have been twice as brave if he didn't get confused.

II. What did the Custard agree to?

Ans. The Custard agreed to what Ink and blink said.

III. Give the meaning of presently and flustered:

Ans. Presently: Soon.

Flustered: Confused or nervous.

(N) Belinda still lives in her little white house ..... And her realio trulio little pet dragon.

Questions:

I. Who has spoken in first line?

Ans. Custard, the Dragon has spoken in first line.

II. Who is the speaker in the remaining lines?

Ans. In the remaining lines the speaker is the poet.

III. Give meaning of realio, trulio and pet:

Ans. Realio: Word for really.

Trulio: word for truly

Pet: domesticated or tamed animal.





# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

(O) Belinda is a brave as a barrel full of bears ..... But custard keeps crying for a nice safe cage

Questions:

I. Why is the stanza given in the present tense?

Ans. Because to give continuity to Belinda's and other animals living together.

II. This Stanza has been used as refrain. Explain.

Ans. Refrain means repetition of the lines of a poem or song, especially at the end of each verse.

III. Give the meaning of barrel, chase and rage:

Ans. Barrel: Container

Chase: Follow.

Rage: Anger.

Text Questions:

Q: Who are the characters in the poem? List them with their pet names?

Ans. The characters in this poem are Belinda, Ink, Blink, Mustard and Custard. Belinda is a girl. The other four characters are Belinda's little pets.

Character

1. A black kitten
2. A grey mouse
3. A yellow dog
4. A dragon

Pet Names

Ink.  
Blink  
Mustard  
Custard.

Q. Why did custard cry for a nice safe cage?

Ans. Custard cried for a nice safe cage because he was a coward.

Q: why is dragon called cowardly dragon?

Ans. The dragon is called the cowardly dragon because he lacked courage behaved in a cowardly and childish manner and always cried for a safe cage.

Q: Belinda tickle him, "She tickled him unmerciful.....' Why?

Ans. Because Belinda thinks dragon to be a coward and wants that he should leave his nature of fear and cowardice.

Q: Do you find the Tale of custard the Dragon, a serious or funny poem?

Give reasons in support of your answer?

Ans. The poem "The tale of custard the Dragon" is a funny poem. It creates humour and entertains the reader. The behavior of the pets makes the poem humorous. Mustard called



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

himself twice brave, Ink and Blink called themselves triple brave and custard side that all were braver than him. But when the pirate came to Belinda's house and she cried for help, Mustard fled away. Ink reached the bottom of the house hold and Blink went towards the mouse hole. Only custard faced him. The three pets who considered themselves brave than the fourth one proved to be cowards and the fourth one who considered a coward, proved to be brave.

**Q: What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?**

**Ans.** This poem is in the form of quatrains. The rhyme scheme of each quatrain is a a b b .

**Q: Pick out the lines from the poem that contain similes?**

**Ans.**

- i. As a brave as a tiger in a rage.
- ii. As brave as a barrel full of bears.
- iii. As long as a chimney.
- iv. Sharp as Mustard.
- v. Mouth like a fire place.
- vi. Snorting like an engine.
- vii. Like irons in a dungeon.
- viii. Like a robin at a worm.

**Q. What images does the poet use in the poem?**

**Ans.** The images used in the poem are:

- i. Big sharp teeth.
- ii. Mouth like fireplace.
- iii. Chimney for a nose.
- iv. Tail like irons.
- v. He went at the pirate like a robin at a worm.

**Q. Which line of stanza is used as refrain in the poem?**

**Ans.** and realio, trulio, little pet dragon.

## Last Lesson of the Afternoon

By D. H. Lawrence

**Examination Type Questions:**

**Read the poem carefully:**

When will the bell ring ..... I shall sit and wait for the bell.

Below is the summary of the poem. Complete it by writing the missing word/ Phrase against the correct blank on your answer script:

In this poem 'Last Lesson of the Afternoon', D.H. Lawrence shows a bitter desperation at the thanklessness of a teacher's work. He takes pains to do his best but his pupils are inattentive, indifferent and totally disinterested in acquiring knowledge. They are



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

restless to break off. They are impatient to be free from the classroom. They have done their home task so shabbily and untidily that the mere sight of their note books shocks him. He takes them as insult to all his efforts. He feels ick of them. He feels that his work is doing no good either to himself or to the students. He feels it will be only a waste of energy on his part to try to teach them.

He however, considers his life precious. Therefore he decides to give up all his efforts. There is no use in making efforts with such unruly students. He doesn't care to teach them. He decides to sit and waits anxiously for the last bell to go. Only the last bell would end his weariness and boredom.

**Q2. What is metaphor in stanza 1. What does the speaker characterize himself as? What are the pupils regarded as? What are they hunting? Why has the teacher failed to haul them and urge them anymore?**

**Ans.** There is an extended metaphor in Stanza 1. The speaker considers himself a 'hunter'. The pupils are regarded as a 'pack of unruly hounds'. They are in pursuit of knowledge as they are expected to hunt knowledge. The teacher has not been able to haul them and urge them anymore because they are not at all interested in acquiring knowledge.

**Q3. The teacher uses a metaphor in Stanza 3. What is it?**

**Ans.** the Speaker feels that his energy is the 'dear fuel' and the cold indifference on the part of his pupils is 'dross'. Heat treatment is given to an ore to purify the metal. In the process the dross is cast away. The teacher energy has likeness to 'fuel' with this energy or fuel; he would inspire his pupils and will make them shed off their indifferences and disinterestedness.

**Q4. (A) When will the bell ring ..... I can haul them and urge them no more.**

**Questions:**

**I. What will end the weariness of the teacher?**

**Ans.** Only the last bell would end the weariness or tiredness of the teacher who is thoroughly disgusted and in a desperate mood.

**II. Why has the teacher failed to haul them and urge his pupils?**

**Ans.** The teacher has failed miserably to evoke any response from them. They are inattentive, indifferent and totally disinterested. . so the teacher has failed to inspire them to acquire knowledge. They are unwilling to learn.

**III. Give the meaning of tugged, lease, strained apart, unruly and quarry:**

**Ans.** Tugged: Pulled

Leash: Leather strap.

Strained apart: made good effort to run away

Unruly: uncontrollable or undisciplined, rowdy



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

Quarry: Animals or birds which are to be hunted.

**(B) No longer now can I endure the burnt ..... And what on earth is the good of it all.**

**Questions:**

**I. How many students are there in the class and how have they done their home task?**

**Ans.** There are sixty six students in the class. They have done their home task shabbily and untidily.

**II. Why does the teacher feel sick of such pupils?**

**Ans.** The teacher feels sick of these pupils who are not willing to learn and acquire knowledge imparted by the teacher.

**III. Give the meaning of endures the burnt, three score and slovenly:**

**Ans.** Endure the Burnt: Bear the shock.

Three score : Sixty

Slovenly: Untidily done home task.

**(C ) So I shall take ..... of their insults in punishments? I will not.**

**Questions:**

**I. Does the teacher consider his life precious? What is the significance of the use word 'Last'**

**Ans.** Yes, the teacher considered his life precious. The use of the word 'last' implies that the teacher is in his declining age.

**II. How does 'my last dear fuel of life contrast with 'dross.'**

**Ans.** My last fuel of life shows that the teacher considers his life precious and wants to utilize it profitably in the acquisition of knowledge. This contrasts with dross (indifference) of the pupils who are unwilling to learn.

**III. Give the meaning of consume, dross, indifference and take the toll.**

**Ans.** Consume: eat up.

Dross: worthless or useless thing / impurities.

Indifferences: Lack of attention and interest.

Take the toll: bear the consequence.

**(D) I will not waste my soul and my strength for this ..... it all goes down the same abyss.**

**Questions:**

**I. What does 'This' in the first line of this stanza refer to ?**



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

**Ans.** This in the first line of this stanza implies the teacher's effort to get his pupils interested in the pursuit of knowledge.

- II. Why does the teacher feel that his teaching and the pupils learning are both purposeless?**

**Ans.** The teacher comes to regard his teaching and their learning processes purposeless and useless since it has no functional value or practical utility.

- III. Give the meaning of amiss and abyss:**

**Ans.** Amiss: Wrongly

Abyss: Bottomless hole.

**(E ) I do not, and will not, they won't and they don't ..... I shall sit and wait for the bell.**

**Questions:**

- I. Explain the first line of the stanza?**

**Ans.** The teacher says categorically that he does not and will not bother whether his pupils learn or not. This line reflects the teacher's helplessness and disgust.

- II. The teacher and the pupils are failing to communicate. How does the speaker show?**

**Ans.** The speaker is convinced that the teacher and his pupils are failing to communicate when he declares that there is no point in attempting to do something impossible.

- III. Give the meaning of keep my strength for myself, beat our heads against the wall and wait for the bell:**

**Ans.** Keep my strength for myself; the teacher wants to conserve his energy for something better and useful.

Beat our heads against the wall; strike one's head against the rock; try to do something impossible.

Wait for the bell; the teacher sits and waits for the last bell to go. Only the last bell would end his boredom, weariness and monotony.

**Text Questions:**

**Q. What is the one in the opening line of the poem?**

**Ans.** In the opening line of the poem there is the tone of desperation, tiredness, boredom and weariness. The poet has been doing something which he thinks is all futile. He has been doing it for long and has become sick of it.

**Q. Who is the speaker of the poem?**



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

**Ans.** A teacher is the speaker of the poem.

**Q. What are the pupils regarded as? Why has the teacher failed to haul them and urge them' anymore ?**

**Ans.** The pupils are regarded as hunting dogs the teacher has failed to ; haul them and urge them' anymore because the students have no interest in learning they don't want to hunt in the quarry of knowledge. They want to get away from the chains of the classrooms.

**Q. Which words and phrases in stanza 2 convey the mood of the speaker?**

**Ans.**

I. No longer now can I endure the burnt.

II. I am sick.

**IV. I cannot see.**

**Q. Why doesn't the speaker want to consume his fuel anymore?**

**Ans.** By "fuel", the speaker means his energy. He has realized that he has been wasting his energy so far on a fruitless exercise. Now he does not want to do so any more. He wants to keep his energy for himself and use it the way he likes to. He does not want to consume it uselessly the way he has been doping so far.

**Q. What do you think "take the toll of their insults in punishment" means?**

**Ans.** The phrase "take the toll of their insults in punishment" means that the teacher put his best efforts to teach the students. But when he does not get any response, that he feels insulted, he feels he has been rewarded with punishment.

**Q. Why does the teacher feel that his teaching and the pupil's learning are both purposeless? Pick and phrases which show that he shares his pupil's indifference to their work?**

**Ans.** The teacher thinks that his teaching and the pupils learning are both purposeless because in spite of his hard efforts to teach them, he has failed to get any positive response from them.

The following words and phrases show that he shares his pupils indifference to their work. "I do not, and will not; they won't and they don't and that's all."

**Q. Do you find any connection between the beginning and the ending of the poem?**

**Ans.** The beginning of the poem shows the poet's weariness. He is sick of doing something which he feels is all futile. There is a streak of agony also in his expression.



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

But by the end of the poem, the poet is all calm and resolute. He has resolved not to waste his time and energy on a useless exercise. He has decided to keep it for himself and use it in his way.

**Q. After reading this poem, write an account of your opinion idea in 100-200 words about this poem?**

**Ans.** This poem records the honest feeling of a teacher about his job. A teacher is supposed to give his best to his students. But there is also another point to be considered. Teaching can never be a one way affair. There can be no teaching if the learner is not willing to learn. You can take the horse to the pond but you can't make it drink. You can send a student to school but you can't make him learn. A student will learn if and only if he wants to learn. And what will the poor teacher do if the student is not willing to learn? He will simply sit down and wait for the bell to go. And this is what the teacher in the poem decides to do. And he goes even a step further. He decides to keep his energy for himself and use it in his own way. He will give up the futile and thankless job of teaching and do something worthwhile.

**Q. What is the metaphor used by the poet in stanza?**

**Ans.** A metaphor is comparison between two unlike things. Here words 'like' or 'as' are not used.

The metaphor used by the poet in stanza 1 are. 'MY pack of unruly hounds' and "quarry of knowledge". The teacher has been compared with a hunter and the student with hunting dog. Knowledge has been compared with quarry (something hunt).

**Q. Identify the metaphor in stanza 3?**

**Ans.** In stanza III the metaphors are "my last dear fuel of life 'and' Their dross of ignorance". The "energy" of the teacher has been compared with "fuel" and the 'ignorance' of the students with 'Darkness'.

**From I Explain A Few Things**

**By Pablo Neruda**

**Examination type Questions:**

**Read the poem carefully:**

I lived in a quarter ..... through the streets.

Below is the summary of the poem. Complete it by writing the missing word/Phrase again the correct blank on your answer script:



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

The poet lived in a quarter in Madrid, the capital of Spain. It symbolized prosperity, beauty and promising future. The bells, the clocks and large area of land thickly covered with trees were the distinctive features of the capital. Life was busy and hustling and busting of people all round could be seen. From there one could see the dry face of Castile like a rough ocean. His house was named the house of flowers because geraniums sprouted everywhere. It was a beautiful house with dogs and little children he calls upon his friends, the noted poets of Spain who were assassinated in the Civil War, to speak in his support that in the balconies of his house, the light of June drowned flowers in their mouth. The weather vane on the roof tired the inmates of the house in wintry days. A bumper crop of potatoes and tomatoes stretched down to the sea.

**Q. Pick out all the symbols used by the poet in this poem. What do they symbolize?**

**Ans.** The poet has used the following symbols in the poem.

Jackals, stones, vipers, fire, blood, bullets

They symbolize despair, destruction, devastation, tyranny and vandalism.

**Q3.**

**(A) From there could be seen ..... with dogs and children.**

**Questions:**

**I. What could be seen from the capital?**

**Ans.** From the capital one could see the dry face of Castile, traditional central region constituting more than one – quarter of the area of peninsular Spain.

**II. Why was his house called the house of flowers? Why has he used the word dogs?**

**Ans.** His house was called the house of flowers because it was a beautiful house. Flowers of different colors red, pink and white gave it a beautiful look. He has used the word dogs because dogs are part of life of people in the western countries.

**III. Give the meaning of sea of leather geraniums.**

**Ans.** Sea of leather: Rough Ocean.

Geraniums: Garden plants with red, pink and white flowers.

**(B) And one morning all of that burned..... and from that moment blood.**

**Questions:**

**I. What happened one morning?**

**Ans.** One morning large fires raged rapidly towards the capital and the leaping flames burned everything.





# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

**II. What do fire and blood symbolize?**

**Ans.** Fire and blood symbolize destruction and vandalism and tyranny.

**III. Give the meaning of devouring and gun powder.**

**Ans.** Devouring : Eat greedily or hungrily

Gun Powder: An explosive powder used in fireworks blasting etc.

**(c ) consider my dead house ..... of my heart.**

**Questions:**

**I. Spain is broken. Why?**

**Ans.** Spain is broken because the violent criminals and hooligans and the young ruffians have brought about total destruction or works of art, private and property and beauties of nature.

**II. “Bur from every crime are born bullets”. Explain.**

**Ans.** The poet expressed confidence and hope that criminals will not go Scot free. Every crime committed by them will give birth to bullets.

**III. Give the meaning of dead house and crime:**

**Ans.** Dead house: The house and its inmates burned by fire.

Crime: Immoral act; offence for which one may be punished by law.

**TEXT QUESTIONS:**

**Q. Why does the poet use the title “I Explain A Few Things”?**

**Ans.** The poet used to write poems about the beauties of nature. He wrote poems on the grand volcanoes of his country. But now he is a changed man. He no longer writes the poetry of sweet dreams. In this poem, he explains why he has changed the theme of his poems. That is why he used the title I Explain a few things for his poem. Here he describes the terrible scenes of bloodshed during the Spanish Civil War. These happenings gave him a rude shock. Now he could see in streets the blood of the poor. He became a changed man. In this poem, the poet explains the causes behind his change.

**Q. What are the memories that the poet talks about in the poem?**

**Ans.** the poet recalls the time when he lived in Spain. He had been sent there on a diplomatic mission. In this poem he recalls the beauty of the house in Madrid where he lived. He makes a mention of the Spanish poets also he had made friends with. The house and little children could be seen frolicking about in it all the time. The city hummed with activity all the time. It was surrounded with rich natural beauty.

**Q. What happened later why?**



# **HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL**

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Assignment

(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)

**Ans.** Later there was terrible bloodshed in the country. There was a Civil War. Some military generals under the leadership of General Francisco Franco overthrow the republic government. They killed about one million innocent people. There was fire and destruction all around some of the poet's friends were also killed mercilessly. All these happening left a deep pain in the poet's heart.

**Q. Why doesn't the poet write the poetry of sweet dreams?**

**Ans.** The terrible bloodshed during the Spanish Civil War had left the poet in shock because about a million innocent people were killed in this war. They included some of his best friends also. Numberless children were so also killed blood ran in the streets freely. Now the poet was in no mood to write the poetry of sweet dreams. Now he could only write about the sufferings of poor workers who were oppressed and deprived to their rights.

**Q. Explains the line: "My house was named the house of flowers ..... Moment blood."**

**Why was it called so?**

**Ans.** In these lines the poet says that his house was called house of flowers because it was a beautiful house. Flowery plants spouted everywhere and looked very pleasant. The poet's house was full of geraniums.

**Q. How has the civil War affected Spain?**

**Ans.** Civil War has destroyed Spain that symbolized prosperity, beauty and promising future. All works of Art, beauties of nature and public and private property has been destroyed. Many noted poets have been assassinated. The coming generation of Spain has been slaughtered and there is blood and blood everywhere in the streets of Spain.

**Q. Explain the journey of the poet from happiness to agony?**

**Ans.** Pablo Neruda was sent to Spain on a diplomatic mission in 1933. There he lived in a beautiful house in the capital city of Madrid. The house had so become very popular among the Spanish people. He had a couple of Spanish poets and his friends. They often visited the poet as his house. The poet thus had a very happy time there.

But then in 1936, Civil War broke out. There was terrible bloodshed all around. Everywhere there were terrible sights of fire, death and destruction. About one million people were killed in this war. They included his best friends also the poet's heart was filled with deep pain and shock. All his happiness thus changed into agony.

**Q. Pick out at least two symbols used by the poet in the poem. What do they symbolize?**

**Ans.** The symbols used by the poet are: Jackals, Blood and fire Symbolize destruction.

**Q. Pick out the images used by the poet to describe peace and war in the poem?**

**Ans.** The images of peace used by the poet are: Flowers, church bells, trees and the endless expanse of land with potatoes and tomatoes growing on it.



# **HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL**

**RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR**

**Assignment**

***(Class 10<sup>th</sup> – English)***

Bonfires leaping from the earth devouring human beings, bandits, moors, thugs, jackals vipers and the blood in the streets.