

**G.G.P.S SEC-5/B**

**ASSIGNMENT**

**SUB- ENGLISH**

**CLASS-10**

**Level 1**

**REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT**

1. “So till the judgment that yourself arise you. Live in this and dwell in lover’s eyes.”

- a) What does ‘till the judgment’ refers in the lines?
- b) Who is going to dwell and in whose eyes?
- c) What do you mean by ‘dwell’?
- d) ‘You live in this? What does ‘this’ refer to?

2. God same thee, ancient Mariner!

From the fiends that plague thee thus!

Why look’st thou so?’ – “With my cross bow I shot the Albatross.”

- a) Who killed the Albatross?
- b) What does the ancient mariner pray of?
- c) What does the word ‘fiends’ mean?
- d) Why did the ancient mariner kill the Albatross?

3. I’ll tell you what I’ve get to do. On Monday next I’ve got to do three things.

- a) Who said this?
- b) What was he going to do on Monday?
- c) Why did the speaker decide to do so?
- d) How did the listener react on his decision?

4. “With an accurately sighted rifle and a thumbnail pack of cards. The sports woman awaited the coming of the quarry.”

- a) Who is the sports woman referred to there?
- b) What is “the quarry”?
- c) Why did she carry the ‘thumbnail pack of patience’?

5. “But when the evening of his live was drawing in, he left his old ways and suddenly took a new turn”

- a) Who is the person referred in the above line.
- b) What does the phrase ‘when the evening of his life was drawing in’ mean?
- c) What is ‘a new turn’?
- d) What were his old ways?

6. “It had all been rather mysterious. You understand I didn’t specialize in ghost stories, but more or less they seemed to specialize in me.”

- a) What had been mysterious.
- b) What seemed to specialize in the speaker and how?

- c) Who is the speaker.
- d) Why did he write ghost stories?

7. Now the frog puffed up with rage.

Brainless bird – you're on the stage.

Use your wits and follow fashion.

Puff your lungs out with your passion.

- a) Why was the frog puffed up with rage?
- b) Why did the frog call the nightingale 'Brainless bird'?
- c) What happened when the nightingale puffed up with passion?
- d) Explain the line 'Use your wits and follow fashion.'

8. "Half sunk, a shattered visage lie, whose frown? And wrinkled up, and sneer of cold command".

- a) Where was the visage lying 'sunk'?
- b) What was the expression on the poet's face?
- c) Explain the phrase 'Seer of cold command'.
- d) What do the expression on statue's face suggestive of?

9) Nicola was glaring at his younger brother in veneration. "We could not think of troubling you, sir."

- a) Why does Nicola not want to trouble the narrator?
- b) What does the above lines tell about Nicola?
- c) Whom does Nicola glare at?

### **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (30-40 WORDS)**

- a.) Why does the poet refer to time as being sluttish.
- b.) How does the poet glorify the power of poetry?
- c.) Describe how the memory of the friend shall survive all kinds of ravages.
- d.) How does the ancient Mariner appear?
- e.) Why were the mariners angry with the ancient Mariner?
- f.) What is the irony in the title 'The Dear Departed'?
- g.) What kind of relationship do Amelia and Elizabeth have?
- h.) How can you say that the two boys (The Two gentleman of Verona) were willing workers?
- i.) Why did the Mrs. Packletide want to kill a tiger?
- j.) Why did the two boys hate the Germans?
- k.) "The incidental expenses are so heavy". She confides to inquiring friends. Who is the speaker. What is she referring to here.

- l.) What did Ali do to ensure that he would get his letter even after his death?
- m.) What were Ali's reasons for giving up hunting?
- n.) Why couldn't the narrator write down a story in 'Shady Plot' when he sat down at his desk to write one?
- o.) What made the author a bit overconfident about his storytelling skill?
- p.) The frog said 'I tried to teach her but she was a stupid creature, what does this tell us about the frog and the nightingale?
- q.) Why is the frog's joy both sweet and bitter?
- r.) What do you get to know about the sculptor from the poem?
- s.) What is the theme of the poem 'Ozymandias'.

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (120-150 WORDS)**

- a) The poem, "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" is based on the concept of sin and repentance'. Justify.
- b) How is the hypocrisy of the two sisters brought out in the play, "The Dear Departed".
- c) What is the irony in the poem 'Ozymandias'.
- d) Compare and contrast the characters of 'frog' and the 'Nightingale'.
- e) Justify the title of the story 'A Shady Plot'
- f) Describe the postmaster's behavior with Ali on the last day. How was the postmaster a changed man at the end of the story?
- g) Her compelling motive for her sudden deviation towards the footsteps of Nimrod was the fact that Loona Bimberton had recently been carried eleven miles in an Algerian aviator. This shows that Mrs. Packletide is a vain character and can go to great lengths to prove her superiority Explain.
- h). How does the story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' promise hope for society? How can you promise hope for society?

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (150-200 WORDS)**

**THE STORY OF MY LIFE.**

- a). How did Helen learn to speak?
- b) Give the character sketch of Alexander Graham Bell.
- c) Give the character sketch of Miss Anne Sullivan.
- d) How did Helen learn through nature.

**WRITING AND GRAMMAR SECTION**

----- Letter writing :-

- a) You are Amita/Alok, a resident of 21, Alok Nagar, Delhi. You read an article in the news paper about the rising levels of violence in the name of caste and religion. Write a letter to the editor of local daily expressing your concern on these issues and suggest ways to check such incidents in future.
- b) You are Reenal Rajan. You saw an advertisement about a spoken English course published by Excellent Institute, 22 Chirag Nagar, Delhi. Write a letter to them enquiring about the same.
- c) Write a letter to M/S Gupia and sons, Daryaganj, New Delhi ordering sports goods required for the Annual sports Day. You are Joseph/Preeti, sports teachers of Geeta Public School, New Delhi.
- D) You are Navin kumar of Darya Ganj, New Delhi. Write a complaint letter to the Municipal Corporation about insanitary condition of your locality.

12. Write a story in about 200-250 words using the beginning given below.

“I was going for a job interview, I was waiting for bus, suddenly I saw .....

13. In the following paragraph on word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word in any four lines of the given paragraph, along with the words that come before and the words that come after it in the space provided.

		Before	Missing	After
Most the people	e.g.			
are annoyed passwords.	(i)	_____	_____	_____
They have many remember.	(ii)	_____	_____	_____
On any given day are	(iii)	_____	_____	_____
Bound forget them	(iv)	_____	_____	_____
This creates difficulties	(v)	_____	_____	_____

the people

14. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Write the error and the correct word in the space provided.

		Incorrect	Correct
According to tradition Gautama Buddha sit in	e.g.	Sit	Sat
meditation in the BO three at	a)	_____	_____
Bodh Gaya. Unfortunately an original tree	b)	_____	_____
has disappeared and is replace	c)	_____	_____
through a successor – The peepal tree	d)	_____	_____

15. Rearrange the following words/phrases to form meaningful sentences.

- a) in rural areas/is/employment opportunities/there/of/lack/
- b) mainly/is/inadequate/this/due to/health came facilities/
- c) evergreen tree/a/Ashoka/is/tree/tall/
- d) place/on/accidents/daily/almost/Indian roads.
- e) certainly/the/laughter/is/medicime/best.

Assignment

Class - 10

Sub - English

✓  
Reading Section

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

- 1 We have come a long way from the days of Charles Dickens and his description of how Herbert Pocket advises the newcomer Philip Pirrip about his table manners: Don't eat potatoes off the edge of your knife: don't fill your face to bursting with food before chewing it. Life has moved from the days when our mothers insisted we drank soup from the side of the spoon, rested our cutlery on the plate, not the table and refrained from slurping the dal. Table manners, then was supposedly the sign of a gentleman, but today, we get upset with other irritants at the table. What should otherwise exude an air of relaxation and nourishment, the air at a modern dining table can sometimes be thick with tension. We therefore need other commandments to be issued for the modern dining table.
- 2 When did it become acceptable to have your mobile on the table all the way through dinner? The gesture says that if the phone rings the person may not necessarily pick up the call, but will look to see who's calling. It certainly tells your host that he or she will not have your full attention at the table.
- 3 The chicken curry and the raita on the table looks like a Husain painting, but do you really think it deserves a photo? Have you never eaten that before? And is it necessary to be food-blogging to a multitude of fans and friends about it? In short, are you just talking to yourself via a keyboard about how much you are enjoying the meal?
- 4 In the old days, the offspring were trained to be the charming decorative part of the family, particularly when the family was dining out. This is no longer true as they spend the whole time at the restaurant absorbed in their mini-consoles.

5 Earlier, diners at restaurants when they asked for the bill, snapped their fingers and yelled for the waiter. Nowadays, you sketch an imaginary signature in the air with a languidly imperious hand. An older waiter could not be blamed for thinking you're having a fit when all you're indicating is that you want your bill. The best way therefore, is to call, or signal the waiter and politely say: 'We'd like the bill, please.'

2.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any four of the following questions in 30-40 words each:

- (a) What did Herbert Pocket instruct Philip Pirrip about table manners?
- (b) Why according to the writer do we need other commandments at the dining table?
- (c) What changes are noticed among kids dining at a restaurant?
- (d) What is the purpose behind the food blogging according to the writer?
- (e) "We'd like the bill, please". What does this line signify?

2.2 On the basis of your reading of the passage, fill in any two of the following blanks with appropriate words/phrases.

- (a) The name of the novel where Charles Dickens cites Herbert Pocket who advises the newcomer Philip Pirrip is .....
- (b) The phrase 'the offsprings were trained to be the charming decorative part of the family' is no longer true as, .....
- (c) The air at a modern dining table can .....

2.3 Attempt any two of the following. Find out the words that mean the same as under.

- (a) cause for trouble (para 1)
- (b) a large number (para 3)
- (c) moving slowly in an elegant manner (para 5)

✓ 1. Read the passage given below :

1×8=8

In the year 2000, the Sattriya dances of Assam received recognition as one of the eight classical dance forms of India. Whereas some of the other traditions have been revived in the recent past, Sattriya has remained a living tradition since its creation by the founder of Vaishnavism in Assam, the great saint Srimanta Sankardev, in 15th century Assam.

The core of Sattriya Nritya has usually been mythological stories. This was an artistic way of presenting mythological teachings to the people in an accessible, immediate, and enjoyable manner. Traditionally, Sattriya was performed only by bhokots (male monks) in monasteries as part of their daily rituals or to mark special festivals. Today, in addition to this practice, Sattriya is also performed on stage by men and women who are not members of the Sattras, on themes not merely mythological.

Sattriya Nritya is accompanied by musical compositions called borgeets (composed by Sankardeva and Shree Madhavdev, among others) which are based on classical ragas. The instruments that accompany a traditional performance are khols (drums), taals (cymbals) and the flute. Other instruments like the violin and the harmonium have been recent additions.

The costumes are usually made of part a silk produced in Assam which is derived from the mulberry plant and woven with intricate local motifs. There are two types of costumes : the male costume comprising the dhoti and chadar and the female costume comprising the ghuri and chadar. The waist cloth which is known as the kanchi or kingkini is worn by both the male and female dancers. The ornaments, too, are based on traditional Assamese design.

However, despite its delayed inclusion within the canon of Indian Classical Dance, and the accompanying lack of organisational support from the Centre that entailed, Sattriya Nritya continued through the centuries to maintain within its forms the classical exactitude and intricate detail that mark ancient art forms. One positive outcome of Sattriya Nritya's strict adherence to the principles of the sattras has been its ability to maintain its pure forms, its distinct style. Now that it has made its journey from the sanctified interiors of Assam's sattras to the demotic spaces of the world's stages, it is time for an appraisal of Sattriya Nritya's artistic and aesthetic qualities.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions briefly :

- (a) When and by whom was Sattriya dance form founded ?
- (b) Why did mythology become the core of Sattriya Nritya ?
- (c) How is ancient dance different from contemporary Sattriya dance ?
- (d) Which musical instruments are used in this dance ?
- (e) What is the male costume in the dance and what is it made up of ?
- (f) what is kanchi?
- (g) what is the positive outcome of the dance's strict adherence to the principles of sattras?
- (h) when did the Sattriya Nritya become one of the eight classical dance forms of India?