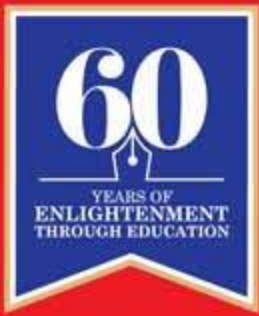


Based on the New Textbook



NAVNEET ENGLISH YUVAKBHARATI Digest STANDARD XII

**ENGLISH
EDITION**

**Activity
Based**

Navneet Digest

Systematic Learning, Assured Success



Based on the New Textbook

NAVNEET ENGLISH YUVAKBHARATI

Activity
Based

Digest STANDARD XII

ENGLISH
EDITION

• **Salient features :**

1. Exhaustive coverage of all Textual lessons in the form of appropriate Activities
2. Answers/Guidance to all 'Ice Breakers' and 'Brainstorming' Activities, as well as activities given in the panels
3. Division of prose and poems into suitable extracts covering textual and additional activities with answers
4. Meanings of difficult words and phrases
5. Paraphrase and Appreciation of all the poems in simple language
6. All textual figures of speech, grammar and vocabulary topics discussed
7. New topics in writing skills like 'Mind-mapping', 'Statement of Purpose', 'Drafting Virtual Messages', etc. clearly explained
8. Easy-to-understand Synopsis of all novel extracts
9. Non-textual passages (with solutions) for study and reference

Navneet Digest

Systematic Learning, Assured Success

By

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PREFACE

Today, with the revolution in ICT, there is an inundation of information. In this age of globalization, a variety of career opportunities are available; hence there is need to start imparting advanced knowledge of English. English is, perhaps, the only language which helps us to connect with the world. Learning English would certainly prove to be beneficial in a student's career.

To help the student find his/her way in this complex world, the Std. XII English Yuvakbharati textbook has included the teaching of life skills. The selection of the prose and poems in the textbook help in developing critical thinking and team work, encouraging creativity, and inculcating various values and life skills. New topics like '**Mind-mapping**', '**Statement of Purpose**', '**Drafting Virtual Messages**' and '**Group Discussions**' will help students while applying to various universities as well as while seeking jobs. A new genre, '**Novels**', has been introduced so that students get familiar with the different aspects of a novel.

To help students in understanding the entire textbook smoothly, we at Navneet have prepared the new '**Navneet English Yuvakbharati Digest for Std. XII**' based on the new English Yuvakbharati Textbook. The Digest is devised to meet the **activity-based** approach to the learning of English. All Prose and Poetry lessons are divided into suitable extracts covering textual and non-textual activities as per the latest Activity sheet format. Activities like '**Ice Breakers**', '**Brainstorming**' and '**Poetic Creativity**', have been included at the appropriate places. The **Writing Skills** topics have been discussed exhaustively. New topics like '**Mind-mapping**', '**Statement of Purpose**', '**Drafting Virtual Messages**' and '**Group discussions**' have been clearly explained.

The meanings of difficult words, phrasal verbs and idioms are given. The Digest also gives the **Paraphrase** and **Appreciation** of all the poems so that students can understand the poems easily. Concepts of Grammar, Vocabulary and Poetic Devices are explained wherever necessary. **Synopsis** of all the novel extracts, written in simple language, has also been included. Model answers of all textual activities have been given. Thus, a thorough study of this Digest will equip the students to face the examination with confidence and help them gain excellent results.

Experienced teachers have taken all the necessary care to make the Digest as dependable and easy-to-follow as possible. Nevertheless, suggestions for improvement are most welcome.

– **The Publishers**

Note : Wh-type questions from the textbook are converted into activity-based questions.

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SECTION ONE : Prose

1.1

An Astrologer's Day

(Textbook page 1)

Introduction : R. K. Narayan was one of the finest Indian writers of his generation writing in English. His style is graceful and humorous, elegant and simple. He wrote about small-time life in South India. His novel, 'The Guide', won him 'The Sahitya Akademi Award' in 1961. The story 'An Astrologer's Day' has ironic elements where the astrologer pretends to have 'supernatural knowledge' that coincidentally turns out to be the truth.

ICE BREAKERS

- (1) Discuss with your partner and complete the table :

Note : Students can discuss and write the answers.

Your Strengths	Why do you feel so?	Your Dream career
painting and drawing	can visualise, express	commercial artist, cartoonist
.....
.....
.....

- (2) The scene in a local market of a village/town/city is very attractive. People with different occupations sell their wares. Discuss with your partner the variety of activities at the local market.

- (1) selling flowers, selling grocery
- (2) selling garments and cloth
- (3) selling imitation jewellery and accessories
- (4) selling snacks and fast food
- (5) selling steel and earthenwares

- (3) In a village/town/city it is quite a common sight to see an astrologer sitting by the roadside with his professional equipment. Discuss with your partner and list the requirements for his trade.

- (1) parrot, cards, etc.
- (2) turban, beard, dhoti
- (3) dried leaves with writing on them
- (4) cloth with mystic signs to spread his cards
- (5) bead necklace, coins, shells, punchang, etc.

- (4) There are certain unreasonable beliefs among people living in our society. Certain common events are linked with superstitions. List such events, discuss the superstitions linked with them and the means of their eradication.

Ans. Events and superstitions linked with them :

- (1) A cat crossing your path (something bad will happen)
- (2) Walking under a ladder (something unfortunate will happen)
- (3) Wearing black clothes for an auspicious function (will bring bad luck to the hosts)
- (4) Spilling salt (unlucky for the person)
- (5) A black crow cawing outside your window (you will be having guests)

Means of eradication : The only means of eradication is through education. Scientific attitude must be developed in society. Religious heads must counsel and guide their followers. The elders in families must also get rid of old beliefs.

Note : Students can discuss and add their own views.

**READING FOR COMPREHENSION,
LANGUAGE STUDY AND VOCABULARY**

Q. 1. Read the extract and complete the activities given below :

Extract 1 (Textbook pages 2 and 3)

**Punctually at midday
..... dallied before the astrologer too.**

Glossary : **cowrie** – a sea animal whose shells are used for various purposes. **obscure** – difficult to understand. **mystic** – something that relates to supernatural powers and is not easily understood; magical. **palmyra** – a kind of palm which yields a wide range of useful products. **resplendent** – bright, shining and impressive. **vermilion** – (*here*) *sindoor*. **prophetic** – accurately predicting what will happen in the future. **enhanced** : increased. **whiskers** – (*here*) moustache. **cosmos** – a type of flowering plant. **flanked** – to be situated at the side of. **surging** – moving suddenly and powerfully forward. **vociferousness** – being noisy and loud. **dallied** – wasted time just hanging around idly.

A1. Global Understanding :

***(1) The Town Hall Park was a remarkable place in many ways for an astrologer to build his business. List the exceptional qualities of the place from this extract.**

Ans. The exceptional qualities of the place were :

- (1) A surging crowd
- (2) A variety of trades and occupations, like medicine sellers, sellers of stolen hardware and junk
- (3) magicians
- (4) auctioneers of cheap cloth
- (5) a vociferous vendor of fried groundnuts.

(2) List the fancy names the vendor of fried groundnuts gave his wares.

Ans. The fancy names the vendor of fried groundnuts gave his wares are : (1) ‘Bombay Ice Cream’ (2) ‘Delhi Almond’ (3) ‘Raja’s Delicacy’, etc.

A2. Complex Factual :

***An astrologer’s appearance helps to create an impression on his clients.**

Complete the following :

(The answer is given directly and underlined.)

- (1) The turban on his head
- (2) The sacred ash and vermilion on his forehead
- (3) dark whiskers covering the face
- (4) a sparkle in his eye accompanied by an abnormal gleam

A3. Inference/Interpretation/Analysis :

The presence of the groundnut vendor is beneficial to the astrologer. Justify.

Ans. The vendor of fried groundnuts gave his wares fancy names like ‘Bombay Ice Cream’, ‘Delhi Almond’, ‘Raja’s Delicacy’ and so on. People were amused and attracted by this and flocked to him to buy groundnuts. As the astrologer was seated right next to him, the groundnut vendor’s customers dallied near the astrologer and were probably tempted to consult him.

A4. Personal Response :

Do you like to hear predictions about your future? Give reasons.

Ans. No, I do not like to hear predictions about my future. I do not believe that any person can foretell what is going to happen in someone’s life. Astrology is just a way of making money from gullible people. I believe that one must work hard and be a good human being if one wants to be successful in life.

Note : Students are required to give their own answers to all personal response type questions.

A5. Language Study :

***(1) Use the word given in the brackets and rewrite the sentence :**

The power of his eyes was considerably enhanced. (*enhancement*)

Ans. There was considerable enhancement in the power of his eyes.

Note : Most of the textual ‘Wh’ questions are converted to Activity Format.

(2) The power of his eyes was considerably enhanced by their position.

(Rewrite beginning 'The position.....')

Ans. The position of his eyes considerably enhanced their power.

(3) This colour scheme never failed.

(Rewrite as an affirmative sentence.)

Ans. This colour scheme was always successful.

A6. Vocabulary :

***(1) Match the suffixes with the words and make nouns :**

(Answers are given directly and underlined.)

Word	Suffix	Noun
*auction	able	<u>auctioneer</u>
*remark	ure	<u>remarkable</u>
fail	ment	<u>failure</u>
enhance	eer	<u>enhancement</u>

***(2) 'An Astrologer's Day' has ironic elements where the astrologer pretends to have 'supernatural knowledge' that coincidentally turns out to be the truth. Find out an example of irony from the extract and write it down :**

Irony

Irony means a situation or statement characterized by a significant difference between what is expected and what actually happens, or between what is understood and what is meant. It is a figure of speech used generally for a humorous effect or for emphasis.

Ans. His eyes sparkled with a sharp abnormal gleam which was really an outcome of a continual searching look for customers, but which his simple clients took to be a prophetic light and felt comforted.

***(3) Find the examples of code-mixing from the extract and write them down.**

Ans. (1) 'cowrie shells'

(2) turban

Q. 2. Read the extract and complete the activities given below :

Extract 2 (Textbook page 3)

The astrologer transacted
..... as if an ocean flowed between.

Glossary : flare – a fire. enchantment – magical effect or charm. bewildering – confusing, puzzling. shrewd – good at judging people; clever and sharp. pie (*plural-pies*) – a former bronze coin of India, the 12th part of an anna. tilling the land – preparing and cultivating the land for crops.

A1. Global Understanding Activities :

***(1) Complete the following :**

(The answer is given directly and underlined.)

If the astrologer had stayed in the village, he would have carried on the work of his forefathers—namely, tilling the land, living, marrying and growing old in his cornfield and ancestral home.

***(2) The Town Hall Park was a remarkable place in many ways for an astrologer to build his business. List the exceptional qualities of the place from the extract.**

Ans. The exceptional qualities of the place were :

- (1) lack of municipal lighting
- (2) flare from the groundnut heap
- (3) hissing gaslights, some with naked flares, and cycle lamps
- (4) bewildering criss-cross of light rays and moving shadows

A2. Complex Factual Activities :

***(1) Complete the following :**

(The answer is given directly and underlined.)

The tactics used by the astrologer to earn his wages are :

The tactics

(1) shrewd guesswork

(2) study of human nature and practice at reading people

(2) Describe how the astrologer had left the village.

Ans. The astrologer had left the village without any previous thought or plan. He had left home without telling anyone. He did not rest till he left behind his village a couple of miles.

A3. Inference/Interpretation/Analysis :

Pick out the lines that tell you that the astrologer did not have any real knowledge of astrology.

- Ans.** (1) He had not in the least intended to be an astrologer when he began life.
(2) He knew no more of what was going to happen to others than he knew what was going to happen to himself the next minute.
(3) He was as much a stranger to the stars as were his innocent customers.
(4) It was a bewildering crisscross of light rays and moving shadows. This suited the astrologer very well.

A4. Personal Response :

Do you think that astrology is an art and can be studied? Discuss.

Ans. Yes, astrology is an art. There are various methods of predicting the future, like palm-reading, reading the pulse, reading the horoscope, etc. These methods can be studied, or the knowledge can be inherited from one's ancestors. However, the astrologer must have intuition and talent for this art.

A5. Language Study :

***(1) Use the words given in the brackets and rewrite the sentences :**

- (1) He knew what was going to happen to himself the next minute. (*happening*)
(2) It was a bewildering crisscross of light rays. (*bewildered*)

Ans. (1) He knew what could be happening to himself the next minute.

(2) He was bewildered by the crisscross of light rays.

(2) He had left his village without any previous thought or plan.

(*Rewrite using neither ... nor ...*)

Ans. He had left his village with neither any previous thought nor plan.

(3) One or two had hissing gaslights. (*Identify the part of speech of the underlined word.*)

Ans. hissing – adjective (present participle used as an adjective)

A6. Vocabulary :

(1) Match the suffixes with the words and make nouns :

Word	Suffix	Noun
*enchant	ence	enchantment
*know	ment	knowledge
innocent	able	innocence
reason	ledge	reasonable

***(2) Find out the examples of irony from the extract and write them down.**

Ans. (1) He knew no more of what was going to happen to others than he knew what was going to happen to himself the next minute.

(2) He was as much a stranger to the stars as were his innocent customers.

(3) He said things which pleased and astonished everyone : that was more a matter of study, practice, and shrewd guesswork.

(3) Pick out two words from the extract that indicate sound.

Ans. crackled, hissing

Q. 3. Read the extract and complete the activities given below :

Extract 3 (Textbook pages 3 and 4)

He had a working analysis
..... "You call yourself an astrologer?"

Glossary : **impetuous** – impulsive. **endeared** – made something or someone likeable. **forbidding** – fearsome or frightening. **shaft of light** – a beam of light. **paraphernalia** – a large number of small articles used in a particular activity. **careworn** – looking sad, tired and full of worries.

A1. Global Understanding :

*** (1) Read the following sentences and choose the correct one :**

(a) According to the narrator, the astrologer's success in his profession is primarily due to -

- (1) *luck*
- (2) *the bargains he drives*
- (3) *his appearance*
- (4) *his understanding of people.*

(b) The story suggests that the astrologer's comments and observations pleased people by -

- (1) *promising them success and good fortune*
- (2) *proving, as time passes, to have been true*
- (3) *flattering them or supporting their own views*
- (4) *helping them to learn to solve their own problems.*

Ans. (a) his understanding of people
(b) flattering them or supporting their own views

(2) Complete the following :

(The answers are given directly and underlined.)

- (1) The signal for the astrologer to leave was when the nuts vendor blew out his flare and rose to go home.
- (2) The astrologer spoke only when his client had spoken for at least ten minutes.

A2. Complex Factual :

*** (1) The astrologer could understand the problem in five minutes. Give reasons from the extract.**

Ans. The astrologer had a working analysis of mankind's troubles like marriage, money and the tangle of human ties. Long practice had sharpened the way he perceived things, and thus he could understand the problem in five minutes.

*** (2) Complete the following :**

(The answer is given directly and underlined.)

The tactics used by the astrologer to earn his wages are :

The tactics	
→	(1) analysis of human troubles
→	(2) <u>perception of the woes of his customers</u>
→	(3) <u>suitable statements that flattered the customer</u>
→	(4) <u>ambiguous, general questions, which could be common to anybody</u>

A3. Inference/Interpretation/Analysis :

*** (1) The astrologer could tell the person/client about his life. Describe the method he used.**

Ans. The astrologer would listen to his client talk for about ten minutes. He would thus get all the information about his life from him, and then cleverly pose questions which made it appear that he actually knew about the person's life.

*** (2) The astrologer never opened his mouth till the other had spoken for at least ten minutes. Discuss the reasons behind his act.**

Ans. (1) He was good at reading people.
(2) He obtained a lot of information about their lives from their talk.

(3) He could analyse their character and understand their problems.

(4) He could easily frame his statements to their satisfaction.

A4. Personal Response :

***In the story, the astrologer has great listening power. Listening helps in developing good relations with people. Express your opinion.**

Ans. Yes, listening helps in developing good relations with people. When we listen, we indicate to the speaker that we care about him/her and are interested in his/her problems/ joys. We show that we are ready to help him/her if necessary. We share his/ her ideas. We also realize how we can deal with people successfully by listening to their views.

A5. Language Study :

***(1) Use the word given in the brackets and rewrite the sentence :**

He had a working analysis of mankind's troubles. (*worked*)

Ans. He had worked out an analysis of mankind's troubles.

(2) He never opened his mouth till the other had spoken for at least ten minutes.

(*Rewrite using 'only'.*)

Ans. He opened his mouth only after the other had spoken for at least ten minutes.

(3) He looked up and saw a man standing before him. (*Rewrite as a simple sentence.*)

Ans. Looking up, he saw a man standing before him.

A6. Vocabulary :

***(1) Guess the meaning of 'pies'**

Ans. **pies** – is the plural form of pie which is a former bronze coin of India, the 12th part of an anna.

***(2) Find an example of code mixing from the extract and write it down.**

Ans. pies

***(3) Find out the examples of irony from the extract and write them down.**

Ans. (1) When he told the person before him, gazing at his palm, "In many ways you are not getting the fullest results for your efforts," nine out of ten were disposed to agree with him.

(2) "Most of your troubles are due to your nature. How can you be otherwise with Saturn where he is? You have an impetuous nature and a rough exterior." This endeared him to their hearts immediately, for even the mildest of us loves to think that he has a forbidding exterior.

Q. 4. Read the extract and complete the activities given below :

Extract 4 (Textbook pages 4 and 5)

The astrologer felt challenged
..... "There is a woman"

Glossary : **tilting** – to move into a sloping position.
piqued : irritated or annoyed. **bluffing** – deceiving, lying. **cheroot** – a cigar. **glimpse** – to see something or someone for a very short time. **jutka** – a horse-driven cart. **babble** – the sound of people talking. **ruthlessly** – mercilessly.

A1. Global Understanding :

Rearrange the following sentences in the order of their occurrence in the extract :

- (1) "I will speak to you tomorrow."
- (2) "Oh, stop that," the other said.
- (3) "There is a woman....."
- (4) "Or will you give me eight annas?"

Ans.

- (2) "Oh, stop that," the other said.
- (4) "Or will you give me eight annas?"
- (1) "I will speak to you tomorrow."
- (3) "There is a woman....."

A2. Complex Factual :

Complete the following :

(The answer is given directly and underlined.)

The reactions of the astrologer to the man are :

(1) He felt challenged.

(2) He felt piqued.

(3) He felt uncomfortable.

(4) He shivered in the man's grip.

(5) His voice shook and became faint.

(6) His throat dried up.

A3. Inference/Interpretation/Analysis :

'Our friend felt piqued.' Name the friend and give reasons for him feeling 'piqued'.

Ans. 'Our friend' is the astrologer. He felt piqued because the man cut short his words rudely and told him to tell him something worthwhile. The astrologer was used to people listening eagerly and respectfully to whatever he had to say, and the behaviour of the man showed that he did not value the usual smooth talk. That is why the astrologer felt piqued.

A4. Personal Response :

Explain with examples your reactions when someone challenges you.

Ans. If the challenge is worthwhile, I take it up. For example, my friend Rohan challenged me to a bicycle race to the top of a nearby hill. I took it up as it was interesting, and I knew I could do it. However, when my friend Soham challenged me to jump from the first floor of our building, I refused the challenge, as I knew it was dangerous and I was likely to break some bones. Though Soham scoffed at me, and said that he had already done it, I did not let his ridicule bother me.

A5. Language Study :

* (1) Use the word given in the brackets and rewrite the sentence :

If you find my answers satisfactory, will you give me five rupees? (*satisfaction*)

Ans. If my answers give you satisfaction, will you give me five rupees?

(2) If I prove you are bluffing, you must return that anna to me with interest. (*Pick out the clauses and state their type.*)

Ans. you must return that anna to me with interest-main clause

If I prove you are bluffing-adverb clause of condition

(3) "Tell me something worthwhile." (*Identify the type of sentence.*)

Ans. Imperative sentence.

A6. Vocabulary :

* (1) Guess the meaning of the words :

(1) tilting (2) bluffing (3) glimpse

Ans. (1) tilting – to move into a sloping position.

(2) bluffing – deceiving, lying

(3) glimpse – to see someone or something for a very short time

* (2) Find examples of code mixing from the extract and write them down.

Ans. (1) anna (2) rupee (3) cheroot (4) jutka

(3) Match the suffixes with the words and make nouns :

(The answer is given directly and underlined.)

Word	Suffix	Noun
*prepare	ure	<u>preparation</u>
*proceed	tion	<u>procedure</u>
*appear (<i>this word is not in the lesson</i>)	ment	<u>appearance</u>
Argue	ance	<u>argument</u>

Q. 5. Read the extract and complete the activities given below :

Extract 5 (Textbook pages 5 and 6)

“Stop,” said the other
..... gratified to hear it.

Glossary : **disgorge** – to let go or surrender something forcefully or under pressure. **incantations** – a series of magical words that a person chants or sings. **haggling** – bargaining. **passer-by** – a person who happens to be going past something or someone, especially on foot. **peep** – to peer into something cautiously. **overwhelmed** – overcome by something. **groaned** – made a low sound of distress. **reflectively** – thoughtfully. **to choke out someone’s life** – to make someone stop breathing by pressing the throat with hands. **gratified** – pleased, satisfied.

A1. Global Understanding :

*** (1) Read the following sentences and choose the correct one :**

- (a) The astrologer says that if Nayak does not leave his village again, he would –
(1) *return the money*
(2) *face danger*
(3) *go back home and stop looking for the man who tried to kill him*
(4) *not find the killer.*
- (b) Guru Nayak consults the astrologer because he wants to –
(1) *understand the past*
(2) *find out who the astrologer is*
(3) *make some money through a bet*
(4) *get the answer to a specific question.*
- (c) Guru Nayak is looking for the man who tried to kill him –
(1) *to take revenge*
(2) *to get an apology*
(3) *to demand an explanation*
(4) *to prove that the man was unsuccessful.*
- (d) The astrologer’s remarks make Guru Nayak feel all of the following except –
(1) *relieved* (2) *suspicious*
(3) *impressed* (4) *disappointed.*

- Ans.** (a) (2) face danger
(b) (4) get the answer to a specific question.
(c) (1) to take revenge
(d) (2) suspicious

*** (2) Read the following sentences and find out the True and False sentences. Correct the False sentences :**

- (a) The astrologer gave a correct prediction to the client about his past that he was stabbed, thrown into a well and left for dead.
(b) The astrologer tried to back out of the deal and talked about the client’s past.
(c) The astrologer rescued himself from Guru Nayak’s revenge.

Ans. (a) **True.**

(b) **False –**

Corrected sentence. The astrologer struck a bargain with the client and then talked about the client’s past.

(c) **True.**

A2. Complex Factual :

(1) Complete the web :

(The answers are given directly and underlined.)

The astrologer told the man that :

- (1) he had been stabbed with a knife
→ (2) he had been pushed into a well
→ (3) he had been left for dead
→ (4) the attacker had died four months ago

(2) Complete the following with what had happened to Guru Nayak’s enemy, according to the astrologer.

According to the astrologer

Ans. According to the astrologer, Guru Nayak’s enemy had died. He had been crushed by a lorry.

A3. Inference/Interpretation/Analysis :

Complete the following :

(The answers are given directly and underlined.)

The man was left for dead because he had been pushed into a well in a field. Nobody

normally looked into the well, and he would have died had there not been a passer-by who chanced to peep into the well.

- (2) The man looked gratified because his enemy had met his death by being crushed under a lorry. Guru Nayak felt that the man deserved such a terrible fate for what he had done to him.

A4. Personal Response :

- * (1) Suggest some steps to eradicate superstitions and other ill practices from our society.**

Ans. To eradicate superstitions and other ill practices from our society the first and most important step is education. Schools and colleges must help their students to develop a scientific attitude and think logically and rationally. Secondly, as people in India tend to listen to their religious heads, all religious heads should send out clear messages to their followers about the eradication of superstitions. And lastly, the older generation should change their opinions and ideas and get rid of silly superstitious beliefs.

A5. Language Study :

- * (1) Use the words given in the brackets and rewrite the sentence :**

- (1) He shook his head regretfully. (*regret*)
(2) "I should have been dead if some passer-by had not chanced to peep into the well," exclaimed the other, overwhelmed by enthusiasm. (*enthusiastically*)
(3) The other groaned on hearing it. (*heard*)

Ans. (1) He shook his head with regret.
(2) "I should have been dead if some passer-by had not chanced to peep into the well," exclaimed the other enthusiastically.
(3) The other groaned when he heard it.
(2) Never travel southward again, and you will live to be a hundred. (*Rewrite using 'only if'*)

Ans. You will live to be a hundred only if you never travel southward again.

A6. Vocabulary :

- * (1) Guess the meaning of the words :**

- (1) passer-by (2) peep
(3) overwhelmed (4) groaned

Ans. (1) passer-by – a person who happens to be going past something or someone, especially on foot.
(2) peep – to peer into something cautiously
(3) overwhelmed – overcome
(4) groaned – made a low sound of distress.

Q. 6. Read the extract and complete the activities given below :

Extract 6 (Textbook pages 6 and 7)

The place was deserted
..... stretched herself on the pyol.

Glossary : pyol – a string cot.

A1. Global Understanding :

- * (1) Read the following sentence and choose the correct option :**

Reactions of the astrologer's wife to his news suggest that she -

- (1) *was unaware of his past*
(2) *has been worried about his safety*
(3) *has known him since he was young*
(4) *is concerned about her future with him.*

Ans. (1) was unaware of his past

- * (2) Read the following sentences and find out True and False sentences. Correct the False sentences :**

- (a) When the astrologer came to know that the man whom he killed is alive he felt that he was relieved of his guilt.
(b) The moral of the story is that we must be responsible about what we have done and should not run away from our mistakes.

Ans. (a) **True :** When the astrologer came to know that the man whom he killed is alive he felt that he was relieved of his guilt.

(b) **False** : The moral of the story is that we must be responsible about what we have done and should not run away from our mistakes.

Corrected sentence : The moral is that we should never believe in superstitions.

A2. Complex Factual :

*** (1) Describe the load on the astrologer's mind.**

Ans. The astrologer thought that he had killed a man after a quarrel. He felt intensely guilty about this, and had run away from his village. This feeling of guilt was the load on his mind.

(2) Was the astrologer's wife happy with his day's earnings? What did she plan to do with it?

Ans. Yes, the astrologer's wife was overjoyed with his day's earnings. She planned to buy some jaggery and coconut and make some sweets for their daughter.

A3. Inference/Interpretation/Analysis :

*** (1) The astrologer had changed his appearance and his persona when he arrived in the city. Give specific reasons for this.**

Ans. The astrologer thought that he had killed a man after a quarrel. He was afraid that he would be arrested and jailed for this crime. Hence, to avoid detection he changed his appearance and his persona when he arrived in the city.

*** (2) 'The darkness load that was inside the astrologer has disappeared'. Through this sentence, explain the significance of the title 'An Astrologer's Day'. OR The astrologer feels relieved that Guru is not dead as it relieves a great burden from him. Critically justify the statement and explain it.**

Ans. The astrologer thought that he had killed a man after a quarrel. Hence he had run away

from his village, changed his appearance and his persona when he arrived in the city, and become an astrologer. However, he still felt guilty for what he had done. When he came to know that the man he thought he had killed was actually alive, the dark load inside him disappeared, and it made his day, i.e. he felt relieved and happy. This is the significance of the title 'An Astrologer's Day'.

A4. Personal Response :

***The astrologer wins/gets the sympathy/criticism of the reader in the end. Express your opinion with the support of the main story.**

Ans. I think I sympathize with the astrologer. He did not try to intentionally kill Guru Nayak; it had happened in the heat of the moment. Of course, he should not have tried to run away but should have accepted responsibility for his crime. However, he is genuinely sorry for what had happened. His words 'a great load is gone from me today. I thought I had the blood of a man on my hands all these years' indicates this. Hence, I sympathize with him and am happy that he can now live in peace.

A5. Language Study :

*** (1) Use the words given in the brackets and rewrite the sentence :**

- (1) You tried to kill him. (*killing*)
- (2) I will prepare some nice stuff for her. (*preparation*)

Ans. (1) You tried killing him.
(2) I will make a preparation of some nice stuff for her.

(2) He flung the coins at her and said "Count them. One man gave all that." (*Rewrite in reported speech.*)

Ans. He flung the coins at her and instructed her to count them. He added that one man had given all of it.

(3) I will prepare some nice stuff for her. (Rewrite using the past perfect tense of the verb.)

Ans. I had prepared some nice stuff for her.

A6. Vocabulary :

* (1) Find examples of code mixing from the extract and write them down.

Ans. (1) annas (2) pyol

(2) Find from the extract the antonyms of the following words :

(1) light (2) noise (3) few (4) dead

Ans. (1) light × darkness

(2) noise × silence

(3) few × many

(4) dead × alive

VOCABULARY

* (1) Given below are some descriptions. Discuss them with your partner and find out one word for each of them.

(a) The scientific study of the universe and the objects in it, including stars, planets, nebulae and galaxies :

Ans. Astronomy

(b) The study of the movements of the planets, Sun, Moon, and Stars in the belief that these movements can have an influence on people's lives :

Ans. Astrology

(c) A prediction of what will happen in the future :

Ans. Prophecy

(d) Scientific discipline that studies mental states and processes and behaviour in humans and other animals :

Ans. Psychology

* (2) In the story, the astrologer, Guru Nayak and astrologer's wife reveal their qualities through words and actions. Pick out from the box the words that describe them and write in the appropriate columns :

shrewd	clever	suspicious
gullible	arrogant	demanding
antagonistic	quarrelsome	overconfident
manipulative	sceptical	mystical
smart	caring	protective
sharp	national	mean
intuitive	aggressive	worried
cunning	humanistic	impetuous

Ans.

Astrologer	Guru Nayak	Astrologer's wife
shrewd	manipulative	caring
clever	gullible	suspicious
smart	quarrelsome	protective
sharp	arrogant	worried
intuitive	aggressive	humanistic
mystical	demanding	rational
cunning	antagonistic	
mean	sceptical	
over- confident	impetuous	

* (3) There are some phrases where the word 'crown' is used with different shades of meaning. Use the following phrases to complete the sentences meaningfully. One is done for you.

Crowning achievement, to crown the effect, crown of thorns, crowning glory, to crown it all

e.g. To crown the effect, he wound a saffron-coloured turban around his head.

(a) The works of Shakespeare are the crowning glory of English drama.

(b) Amitabh has given us awesome movies throughout five decades. But his crowning achievement is his performance in the movie 'Black'.

(c) In her pursuit of success, Radha has distanced herself from her family. Her fame has become a real crown of thorns.

- (d) They threw a wonderful party for me with costumes, games and to crown it all my favourite kind of ice cream.
- (e) Medical science has great inventions, but organ transplantation is definitely a crowning achievement for human beings.

NON-TEXTUAL GRAMMAR

Q. 1. Do as directed :

- (1) A stone struck the man on the head.
(Rewrite using the passive voice.)

Ans. The man was struck on the head by a stone.

- (2) You will not recover. Refrain from smoking.
(Rewrite using 'unless'.)

Ans. You will not recover unless you refrain from smoking.

- (3) He is certainly taller than his brother.
(Rewrite in the positive degree.)

Ans. His brother is certainly not as tall as he is.

Q. 2. Spot the error in the following sentences :

- (1) His mouth watered when he saw a bouquet of grapes.

Ans. His mouth watered when he saw a bunch of grapes.

- (2) They left their luggages at the railway station.

Ans. They left their luggage at the railway station.

WRITING SKILLS

Q. 1. Prepare a speech on Science and Superstitions.

Ans. Science and Superstitions

Respected teacher and my dear friends,

I wish you all a very good morning. Today we are celebrating Science day in our school, and on this occasion I, Rohan Kamte, would like to say a few words about Science and Superstitions.

Science and Superstitions are two opposite ends of a pole. Those who have the scientific attitude and believe in science cannot possibly believe in superstitions. After all, what exactly are superstitions? They are only some tales made up by

people for some reason or the other. Let me give you an example. Many years ago, in a house in a village, they were having an auspicious function. A lot of food was being cooked. A cat and her kitten were moving about here and there in the kitchen. Afraid that the cat would be trampled upon or may fall into one of the open fires, the mistress of the house ordered the servant to put the cat and its kitten under a basket, and to do so every time there was a function in the house. This became a 'superstition' and in some houses, people actually brought a cat into the house and put it under a basket whenever they had a function!

This is what superstitions are all about. The superstition of bad luck if you walk under a ladder too has its reasons. The ladder could fold up and injure a person walking beneath it, or something could fall on the person's head.

So friends, I request you : In this age of Science, do not believe in silly superstitions. Keep your minds open. Be rational and logical. Analyse things. Believe something only if it has the backing of Science. Thank you.

Q. 2. Read the following proverbs. Share your views and expand the ideas.

Note : We have given complete answer for the first one, and points for the rest. Students may discuss and expand these points.

(a) **Actions speak louder than words.**

Ans. Actions speak louder than words

Today a lot of importance is being given to the way we speak and what we speak. But we have to remember that ultimately it is not words but actions that are important. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, did not give any grand speeches. However, by his actions he saw that India gained her freedom. Our soldiers do not give long lectures on patriotism; they merely act to defend the country. What would have happened if they had only spoken but not acted?

This very well-known proverb is very apt when it comes to parent-child interaction. It has

been seen that children observe the actions of their parents and imitate them; not their words. In the animal kingdom too, the actions of the parent are of paramount importance. During elections, politicians make loud speeches but later on do not work. It is because of this behaviour that they lose the trust of the people. Thus, we must act with responsibility, always remembering that people observe our actions and are not swayed by our words.

(b) The face is the index of the mind.

[Points : facial expressions and eyes indicate one's thoughts—this is non-verbal communication—that is why we smile when happy and frown when sad—however, smart people can hide their feelings so that face does not show them—so one has to be careful while reading faces]

(c) Speech is silver and silence is golden.

[Points : we speak—we give others information or reveal our thoughts—others speak, we get information—sometimes we speak hastily and hurt others—create problems—remain silent and think—can find solutions—many leaders speak hastily—create international problems—better to be silent and let one's actions speak]

(d) Argument is the worst kind of communication.

[Points : arguments—people get angry—angry words and raised voices—hurt people—confusion—relationships spoilt—instead talk softly and allow others to talk—accept that others can think in a different way—'a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still']

(e) Attitudes are the real figures of speech.

[Points : quote by Edwin H Friedman—in communication, more than the verbal message, the non-verbal message important—your attitude and behaviour have more impact than your words—for example, if you say 'sorry' in a harsh tone without any apology on your face—the word has no meaning—hence body language and attitude are very important]

(f) The wise man has long ears and a short tongue

[Points : better to listen than to speak—wise people listen more and speak only when they have something important to say—speech is silver and silence is golden—in any situation it is better to remain silent and evaluate situation—empty vessels make the most noise]

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES/PROJECT

Q. 1. Bill Naughton has written a collection of wonderful stories which you can read in his book 'The Goal Keeper's Revenge and Other Stories'. Read all the stories and discuss their theme/s with your partner.

Q. 2. Read R.K. Narayan's humorous collections of short stories and novels. Here are some titles you can read.

- (a) 'Under The Banyan Tree'
- (b) 'The Doctor's Word'
- (c) 'Lawley Road'
- (d) 'A Horse and Two Goats'
- (e) 'Gateman's Gift'

Q. 3. Surf the internet and find out the career opportunities in Astronomy.

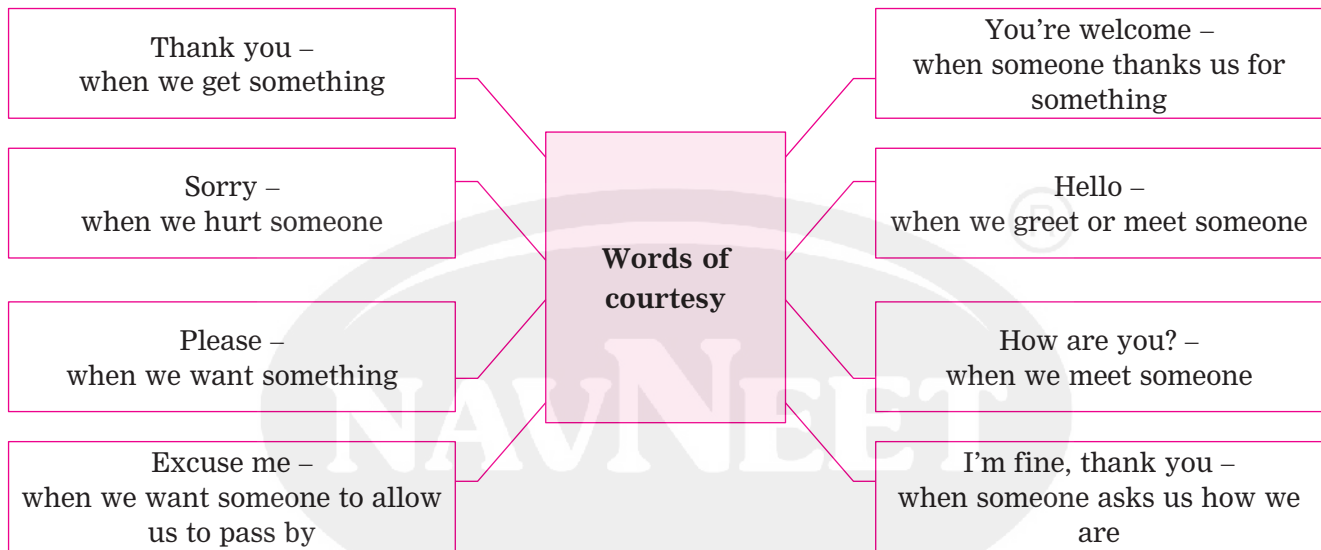


Introduction : Alfred George Gardiner was an English journalist, editor and author. He started his literary career as a journalist. Through his writings, he tried to teach the basic truths of life in an easy and humorous manner. The theme of the lesson ‘On Saying “Please”’ is courtesy, civility and morality. He points out the importance of good manners and courtesy in daily behaviour.

ICE BREAKERS

- (1) List the words of courtesy that we use in our daily life. Discuss them with your partner and explain the purpose of using each.

Ans.



Note : Students may add more words of their own, and the purpose of each.

- (2) Listed below are a few character traits of people. Some are positive traits, while others are not. Tick the ones you feel are desirable.

Characteristic traits		Characteristic traits		Characteristic traits	
Conniving	<input type="checkbox"/>	Aggressive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Boastful	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insensitive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Scheming	<input type="checkbox"/>	Humble	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sly	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wise	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Servile	<input type="checkbox"/>
Humorous	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Egoistic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Territorial	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Manipulative	<input type="checkbox"/>	Patronising	<input type="checkbox"/>
Benevolent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rude	<input type="checkbox"/>	Generous	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Note : Students may tick the ones they feel are desirable.

(3) **Etiquette and manners are very important for a person to live in the society. Read the following and put them in proper columns :**

- (1) To receive phone calls while you are in a lecture or class.
- (2) To knock before you enter your Principal's office.
- (3) To thank the person who offers you tea or coffee.
- (4) To be polite and courteous to others.
- (5) To leave the classroom without the teacher's permission.
- (6) To occupy the seats reserved for ladies or physically challenged or elderly people on a bus or a train.

Ans.

Appropriate	Inappropriate
1. To knock before you enter your Principal's office.	1. To receive phone calls while you are in a lecture or class.
2. To thank the person who offers you tea or coffee.	2. To leave the classroom without the teacher's permission.
3. To be polite and courteous to others.	3. To occupy the seats reserved for ladies or physically challenged or elderly people on a bus or a train.

**READING FOR COMPREHENSION,
LANGUAGE STUDY AND VOCABULARY**

Q. 1. Read the extract and complete the activities given below :

Extract 1 (Textbook pages 14 and 15)

The young lift-man
..... **in these matters.**

Glossary : discourtesy – lack of courtesy or politeness; rudeness. **assault and battery** – an attack which includes not only threats but also the actual use of physical violence. **retaliate** – to do something harmful to someone because they have done something harmful

to you. **assailant** – an attacker. **legislate** – make a law or laws. **sanction** – to formally give permission for something. **violence** – actions, feelings or words that cause damage, unrest, etc. **to box** – fight with the fists (closed hands). **scowl** – annoyed or angry expression. **haughty** – having a high opinion of oneself and often a low opinion of others; seeming to consider yourself better than others. **boorish** – rude, uncultured, uncivilized. **laceration** – a cut or tear (here it means being emotionally hurt).

A1. Global Understanding :

(1) **Read the following sentences and find out True and False sentences. Correct the false sentences :**

- (1) The liftman invited the passenger into the lift.
- (2) If you knock down a burglar, the law will acquit you.
- (3) There is no legislation against bad manners.
- (4) The complainant had to pay a fine.

Ans. True sentences :

- (2) If you knock down a burglar, the law will acquit you.
- (3) There is no legislation against bad manners.

False sentences :

- (1) The liftman invited the passenger into the lift.
- (4) The complainant had to pay a fine.

Corrected sentences :

- (1) The liftman threw the passenger out of the lift.
- (4) The liftman had to pay a fine.

(2) **Explain the penalty, if any, that one has to pay if one is rude or boorish.**

Ans. There is no penalty to pay if one is rude or boorish except the penalty of being called a ill-mannered person.

A2. Complex Factual :

(1) **Explain what the liftman wanted the passenger to do, and what happened afterwards.**

Note : Most of the textual 'Wh' questions are converted to Activity Format.

Ans. The passenger, on entering the lift, said ‘Top’. The liftman wanted him to say ‘Top please’. The passenger refused to do so. The liftman, instead of taking him to the top floor, threw him out of the lift.

A3. Inference/Interpretation/Analysis :

***Distinguish between a legal offence and a moral offence on the basis of the extract.**

(Answer is directly given and underlined.)

Ans.

Legal offence	Moral offence
Burglary	Rude behaviour
<u>Assault</u>	<u>Discourtesy</u>
<u>Battery</u>	<u>Haughtiness</u>
	<u>Laceration of one’s feelings</u>

A4. Personal Response :

Describe a person you have come across who is always polite and helpful. What do you think about him/her?

Ans. The security guard of our building is always polite and helpful. He will help senior citizens get in and out of their cars or into the lift; he will help any person who has heavy bags. He also replies politely to any question asked by anyone. We all like him very much and often share our chocolates and biscuits with him. We also give him books, stationery and toys for his little child.

A5. Language Study :

(1) The law does not compel me to say ‘Please’.
(Rewrite as an interrogative sentence.)

Ans. Does the law compel me to say ‘Please’?

(2) It was a question of ‘Please’.
(Add a question tag.)

Ans. It was a question of ‘Please’, wasn’t it?

(3) It will permit me to retaliate with reasonable violence.
(Pick out the finite and non-finite verbs.)

Ans. will permit – finite verb;
to retaliate – non-finite verb (infinitive)

A6. Vocabulary :

(1) **Find out the meanings of the following phrases and use them in your own sentences.**

* (1) knock someone down –

Ans. Meaning : to hit someone forcefully so that he/she falls down

Sentence : The young boy was so angry with the bully that he knocked him down.

(2) to comply with :

Ans. Meaning : to obey.

Sentence : We must comply with the laws of the country we live in.

* (2) **Find out 2 words with prefixes and 2 with suffixes from the extract and write them down.**

Ans. (1) Words with prefixes : discourtesy, uncivil.

(2) Words with suffixes : instruction, reasonable.

Note : Students can find more words on their own.

(3) **Complete the following :**

* (1) A liftman is a person who is employed to operate a lift.

(2) An assailant is a person who attacks another person.

(3) A complainant is a person who makes a formal complaint in a law court.

(4) A burglar is a person who illegally enters houses and steals things.

Q. 2. Read the extract and complete the activities given below :

Extract 2 (Textbook page 15)

**This does not mean
..... our moods and manners.**

Glossary : acutely hurt – intensely hurt.
redress – to set right; to remedy. vanity – pride.
brooding over – thinking anxiously or sadly about something or someone. equilibrium – balance.
bullied – threatened. Sir Anthony Absolute...
page boy – This amusing fictitious (*not real*) incident is described in Act III, Sc.1 of ‘The Rivals’ 1775, a

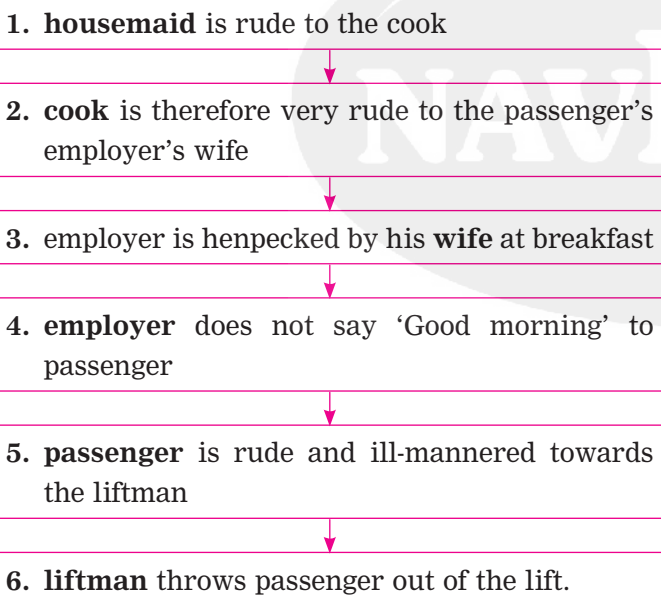
comedy by Richard Sheridan. Sir Anthony is Captain Jack Absolute's father, and Fag is the son's servant. **henpecked** – being controlled by and frightened of one's wife. **insolent** – extremely rude. **calendar** – a list of cases to be tried in court. **black eye** – an area of skin around the eye that has gone dark because it has been hit. **morose** – unhappy. **Decalogue** – The Ten Commandments.

A1. Global Understanding :

- * **List the people and their behaviour that made the passenger rude and ill-mannered.**

Ans.

- (1) **The people who made the passenger rude and ill-mannered :** housemaid → cook → employer's wife → employer → passenger → lift-man
- (2) **The behaviour of the people who made the passenger rude and ill-mannered :**



A2. Complex Factual :

- * **Find the reasons for the liftman's uncivilized behaviour.**

Ans. Reasons for the liftman's uncivilized behaviour when the passenger was rude and ill-mannered towards him :

- (1) he was acutely hurt by the slur cast by the passenger on his social status
- (2) the passenger's discourtesy was a wound to his self-respect

- (3) he felt insulted by the passenger's discourtesy.

A3. Inference/Interpretation/Analysis :

- * (1) **Explain the sentence : The pain of a kick on the shins soon passes away but the pain of a wound to our self-respect or our vanity may poison a whole day.**

Ans. This means that if we are physically attacked and injured, the pain of the wounds will soon heal and be forgotten. But if our self-respect or pride is hurt, it may poison our lives and behaviour for a much longer time.

- * (2) **It is not possible for the law to become the guardian of our private manners. Explain.**

Ans. The area of moral offences is quite vast and no laws or commandments can cover this area. In addition, social civilities, speech and manners are of so many types and the interpretation of these (whether they are good or bad) is so different that no court could administer a law which governed them. Hence, it is not possible for the law to become the guardian of our private manners.

A4. Personal Response :

- * **The service of the police is necessary for the implementation of law in our society. Do you think you require this service for a good social environment? Discuss and write.**

Ans. No, we cannot have the police monitoring us for social and moral offences. For example, one cannot be punished if one refuses to smile at an acquaintance or say 'Thank you'. One cannot be punished if one doesn't hold the door open for the person who is following. These are good manners, or courtesy, and they have to be taught right from childhood, and they will change in different cultures and different circumstances. Whether a person follows them or not depends on the individual. However, if these little courtesies are followed, life will become much simpler and more pleasant for everyone.

A5. Language Study :

- (1) The pain of a wound to our self-respect may poison a whole day.

(Pick out the auxiliary and state its function.)

Ans. may – possibility

- (2) For there are few things more catching than bad temper.

(Write the part of speech of the underlined word.)

Ans. Gerund

- (3) Bad manners probably do more to poison the stream of general life than all the crimes in the calendar.

(Rewrite in the present perfect tense.)

Ans. Bad manners have done probably more to poison the stream of general life than all the crimes in the calendar.

A6. Vocabulary :

- * (1) Write the meanings of the following words :**

- (1) redress (2) henpecked
(3) black eye.

Ans. (1) redress – to set right; to remedy.
(2) henpecked – being controlled by and frightened of one's wife.
(3) black eye – an area of skin around the eye that has gone dark because it has been hit.

- * (2) Use the phrase 'a black eye' in your own sentence.**

Ans. When I saw my friend with a black eye, I knew that he had been in a fight with someone.

- (3) Find out 2 words with suffixes and 2 compound words from the extract and write them down.**

Ans. *** (1) words with suffixes :** vanity, really.

- (2) Compound words :**
breakfast, housemaid.

Note : Students can find more words on their own.

Q. 3. Read the extract and complete the activities given below :

Extract 3 (Textbook pages 15 and 16)

But though we are bound
..... an important social service.

Glossary : endorse – express support. verdict – judgement. intercourse – communication, conversation. resentment – anger. feature – give importance to (*generally while writing an article or story*). rebuke – criticize sharply. ordeal – difficult or painful experience. calling – vocation or profession.

A1. Global Understanding :

Complete the following :

(The answers are given directly and underlined.)

- (1) The first requirement of civility is that we should acknowledge a service.
- (2) The Underground Railway Company insists that their employees are civil.
- (3) The words which make life smooth are 'please' and 'thank you'.
- (4) The job of a bus conductor is very difficult and sometimes painful.

A2. Complex Factual :

- * (1) Mention a couple of ways to keep the machine of life oiled and running sweetly.**

Ans. We can keep the machine of life oiled and running sweetly by using courteous words like 'Please' and 'Thank you' to acknowledge a service.

- * (2) Complete the following :**

(The answer is given directly and underlined.)

Ans. The public owes much to the Underground Railway Company because they insist on a certain standard of civility in their employees, and take care that the standard is observed.

A3. Inference/Interpretation/Analysis :

Name the 'unpleasant specimen' mentioned in the extract and describe his behaviour.

Ans. The 'unpleasant specimen' mentioned in the extract is the type of bus conductor who regards his passengers as natural enemies whose chief purpose on the bus is to cheat him, and who can only be kept honest by using a loud voice and an aggressive manner.

A4. Personal Response :

Describe a pleasant/unpleasant experience you have had with a bus conductor.

Ans. This is an experience I had when I was new to Mumbai. I got into a bus and asked the conductor for a ticket to Dadar. The conductor shook his head and told me that I had got into the bus going in the wrong direction. He patiently explained that I would have to get off at the next stop, cross the road, and catch a bus having the same number but going in the opposite direction. He even pointed out the bus stop to me. Though I felt a bit embarrassed, I thanked him for his kindness.

A5. Language Study :

(1) There is a social practice much older and much more sacred than any law which enjoins us to be civil.

(Rewrite using 'not only ... but also...')

Ans. There is a social practice not only much older but also much more sacred than any law which enjoins us to be civil.

(2) Most people will have a certain sympathy with him. *(Rewrite using the verb form of the underlined word.)*

Ans. Most people will sympathize with him.

(3) Here and there you will meet an unpleasant specimen who regards the passengers as his natural enemies. *(Replace the verb in the future tense with a modal auxiliary showing possibility.)*

Ans. Here and there you might meet an unpleasant specimen who regards the passengers as his natural enemies.

A6. Vocabulary :

(1) Write the meaning of the following words :

- * (1) endorse (2) verdict
(3) resentment (4) calling

Ans. (1) endorse – express support
(2) verdict – judgement
(3) resentment – anger
(4) calling – vocation or profession.

* (2) Find out the meaning of the phrase 'give and take' and use it in your own sentence.

Ans. give-and-take – Meaning : exchange of ideas
Sentence – The TV stars engaged in an interesting give-and-take which was enjoyed by the audience.

* (3) Find out 2 words with suffixes from the extract and write them down.

Ans. Words with suffixes : sympathy, requirement.

Note : Students can find more words on their own.

Q. 4. Read the extract and complete the activities given below :

Extract 4 (Textbook pages 16 and 17)

It is not, therefore,
..... so good-natured an action had given me.

Glossary : knave – a dishonest or deceitful person.
coldly – unemotionally; without affection or feeling.
coppers – coins of low value. squared – settled matters.

A1. Global Understanding :

Tick mark the correct words :

(The answers are marked directly.)

- (1) The author finally ~~found~~/did not find the money for the ticket.
(2) The author thought he had left home ~~with~~/~~without~~ any money.
(3) The conductor ~~gave~~/did not give the author a ticket.
(4) The author was ~~pleased~~/displeased with the conductor.

A2. Complex Factual :

Complete the table :

(The answers are given directly and underlined.)

The words	Who said	To whom	When
(1) "I haven't a copper on me."	<u>The narrator</u>	<u>The conductor</u>	<u>When the conductor came with the tickets and the narrator found that he had left home without any money in his pocket.</u>
(2) "Oh, you'll see me some day alright."	<u>The conductor</u>	<u>The narrator</u>	<u>When the narrator asked where (to which address) he could send the borrowed money.</u>
(3) "Where shall I send the fare?"	<u>The narrator</u>	<u>The conductor</u>	<u>When the narrator wanted to repay the ticket money to the conductor.</u>
(4) "Where do you want to go?"	<u>The conductor</u>	<u>The narrator</u>	<u>When the narrator explained that he did not have any money on him, and the conductor accepted this cheerfully and was prepared to give him a ticket.</u>

A3. Inference/Interpretation/Analysis :

*** (1) Describe the stale old trick, according to the conductor.**

Ans. Pretending that you have forgotten your purse at home, and hence do not have the fare for the ticket is a stale old trick, according to the conductor. (The conductor does not say this; the narrator only imagines that he may do so.)

(2) Describe the reactions of the bus conductor.

Ans. No, the conductor did not think that the narrator was dishonest. He cheerfully accepted what the narrator said without doubting him and offered him a free ticket.

A4. Personal Response :

Give your opinion about the conductor's behaviour.

Ans. The conductor was really a good and kind human being who saw the best in everyone and believed everyone. He was ready to pay the fare for the narrator's ticket himself, even though he was not sure whether it would be returned. It is difficult to find such generous and helpful people in the world today, and it leaves a very pleasant feeling in the heart when you do.

A5. Language Study :

(1) I had left home without any money in my pocket. (Pick out the verb and state the tense.)

Ans. had left-past perfect tense.

(2) I know that stale old trick.

(Rewrite beginning 'That stale old trick.....'.)

Ans. That stale old trick is known to me.

(3) I said it was very kind of him.

(Identify the clauses.)

Ans. I said – main clause

it was very kind of him – subordinate noun clause

A6. Vocabulary :

*** (1) Find out two words with prefixes and two with suffixes from the extract and write them down.**

Ans. (1) **Words with prefixes :** unfriendliness, inconvenience

(2) **Words with suffixes :** existence, discovery

Note : Students can find more words on their own.

(2) Pick out four adverbs of manner from the extract.

Ans. coldly, cheerfully, luckily, easily.

Q. 5. Read the extract and complete the activities given below :

Extract 5 (Textbook pages 17 and 18)

A few days after
 **but a sound investment.**

Glossary : **trampled on** – crushed under someone’s feet. **countenance** – face. **trod on** – walked on or stepped on. **treading** – walking on. **assured someone** – made something certain to someone. **bearing** – the manner in which one behaves. **inexhaustible** – unlimited. **solicitous** – caring or concerned. **irradiated** – (*here*) spread. **infectious** – likely to spread. **uncouth** – impolite, unrefined. **benediction** – a blessing. **conciliatory** – trying to win friendly feelings and goodwill.

A1. Global Understanding :

Complete the web by choosing the correct words from the brackets that describe the conductor :

(*mean cheerful considerate grumpy patient solicitous impatient polite irritable good-tempered haughty good-natured kind*)

Ans.



A2. Complex Factual :

***Good manners are required in our daily life for making our social contacts more cooperative and friendly. Illustrate the behaviour of the polite conductor with different people in various situations.**

Ans.

Situation	Behaviour
1. The writer’s sensitive toe was trampled on	The conductor said sorry with an apology and courtesy.
2. In the rainy season dealing with people	<u>He would run up the stairs to give someone the tip that there was “room inside”.</u>
3. Dealing with old people	<u>He was as considerate as a son.</u>
4. Dealing with children	<u>He was as solicitous as a father.</u>
5. Dealing with young people	<u>He always indulged in some merry jest with them.</u>
6. Dealing with a blind man	<u>He set him down safely on the pavement and then took him wherever he wanted to go, after telling the driver to wait for a while.</u>

A3. Inference/Interpretation/Analysis :

***Describe the experience which made the narrator comfortable in the bus.**

Ans. The conductor had trampled on the narrator’s sensitive toe, causing him pain and agony. However, the conductor had then explained matters and apologized so profusely that the narrator forgot his pain and anger. After this experience, the narrator always observed his constant good nature and cheerful behaviour with pleasure and felt comfortable in his presence.

A4. Personal Response :

***Write the impact of good temper and kindness on society in the light of the good-mannered conductor.**

Ans. The conductor was always cheerful and kind-hearted to everyone in the bus. This spread to his passengers and they too became cheerful and good-humoured. They would

naturally pass on this feeling after getting off the bus. Thus, in society, if people are good-tempered, cheerful and kind, it will spread to others and they too will start behaving in a similar manner. This will lead to a happy and compassionate society.

A5. Language Study :

(1) I began to observe him whenever I boarded his bus. (*Pick out the subordinate clause and state the type.*)

Ans. subordinate clause – whenever I boarded his bus; adverb clause of time.

(2) He seemed to have an inexhaustible fund of patience and a gift for making his passengers comfortable. (*Rewrite using ‘as well as...’*)

Ans. He seemed to have an inexhaustible fund of patience as well as a gift for making his passengers comfortable.

(3) In lightening their spirits he lightened his own task. (*Rewrite using the verb form of the underlined word.*)

Ans. When he lightened their spirits he lightened his own task.

A6. Vocabulary :

(1) Write the meanings of the following words :

* (1) countenance * (2) treading * (3) assured (someone) (4) benediction (5) uncouth

Ans. (1) countenance – face.

(2) treading – walking on.

(3) assured (someone) – made something certain to someone.

(4) benediction – a blessing.

(5) uncouth – impolite, unrefined.

* (2) Find out 2 words with prefixes and 2 with suffixes from the extract and write them down.

Ans. (1) words with prefixes : inexhaustible, unusually

(2) words with suffixes : investment, cheerful

Note : Students can find more words on their own.

Q. 6. Read the extract and complete the activities given below :

Extract 6 (Textbook pages 18 and 19)

I have missed him
..... the fellow into the mud.

Glossary : diffused – spread. panegyric – a speech or piece of writing that praises someone or something highly. the poor leech-gatherer – the subject of Wordsworth’s poem ‘Resolution and Independence’ or ‘The Leech Gatherer’. lower than the angels – from Psalm 8-5 – ‘Thou hast made him (man) a little lower than the angels’; here, it means less than perfect. moral affront – a deliberate offence or insult to one’s dignity or self-respect. boor – a rude or insensitive person. Chesterfield – Lord Chesterfield (1694-1773) English statesman and author; his most famous work was his ‘Letters to his son’.

A1. Global Understanding :

Complete the following :

(The answers are given directly and underlined.)

- (1) A modest career can be made dignified by good temper and kindly feeling.
- (2) The law can only protect us against material attack.
- (3) The narrator says he does not want to apologise for praising an unknown bus conductor.
- (4) A man who is polite may lose material advantage but he always has the spiritual victory.

A2. Complex Factual :

Write the narrator’s opinion about how the liftman should have dealt with the passenger’s uncivility. Give reasons for the same.

Ans. In the opinion of the writer, the liftman, instead of throwing the passenger out of the lift, should have treated him with elaborate politeness. He would have then had the victory not only over the rude passenger, but also over himself, and that was the spiritual victory that was more important.

His revenge would then have been more subtle and effective.

A3. Inference/Interpretation/Analysis :

Describe the narrator's justification of his praise of the conductor.

Ans. The narrator says that if the famous poet Wordsworth could gain wisdom from a poor leech-gatherer, he sees no reason why ordinary people should not take lessons on conduct from a bus conductor, who shows how a modest job can be made more dignified by behaving in a good-tempered and cheerful manner and with kindness towards the people one comes in contact with.

A4. Personal Response :

***'A modest calling can be made dignified by good temper and kindly feeling'. Explain the statement with examples.**

Ans. This means that whatever career or job one has, however simple or modest, it can be made more dignified by behaving in a good-tempered and cheerful manner and with kindness towards the people one comes in contact with. For example, even a simple job like that of a security guard at a mall can be made pleasant and dignified if the guard smiles and says 'Thank you' or 'Good morning' every time he/she checks a person. A sweeper's job can also be made more dignified if he/she just nods and smiles at passers-by or helps them if they are in need.

A5. Language Study :

(1) A very modest calling may be dignified by good temper and kindly feeling. (*Rewrite as an interrogative sentence.*)

Ans. Can't a very modest calling be dignified by good temper and kindly feeling?

(2) "I never give the wall to a scoundrel," said a man who met Chesterfield one day in the street. "I always do," said Chesterfield, stepping with a bow into the road. (*Rewrite using reported speech.*)

Ans. A man who met Chesterfield one day in the street said that he never gave the wall to a scoundrel. Chesterfield, stepping with a bow into the road, replied that he always did.

(3) The polite man may lose the material advantage, but he always has the spiritual victory. (*Rewrite beginning 'Though*)

Ans. Though the polite man may lose the material advantage, he always has the spiritual victory.

A6. Vocabulary :

***(1) Write the meaning of 'moral affront'.**

Ans. moral affront : a deliberate offence or insult to one's dignity or self-respect.

***(2) Find out the meaning of the following phrase and use it in your own sentence : lower than the angels**

Ans. lower than the angels –

Meaning : less than perfect

Sentence : The unexpected behaviour of the religious men was somewhat lower than the angels.

***(3) Write four words with suffixes from the extract and write them down.**

Ans. agreement, politeness, institution, sweeten.

Note : Students can find more words on their own.

ACTIVITIES BASED ON THE FULL LESSON

Q. 1. Read the text and state whether the following statements are True or False. Correct the False statements.

- Bitter problems in day-to-day life can be solved by sweet words.
- Great wars could have been avoided by a little courtesy.
- Observance of etiquette in a normal situation is important but more important is their observance when the situation is adverse.
- Words like 'please' and 'thank you' help us in making our passage through life uneasy.
- The law permits anybody to use violence, if another person is discourteous.

Ans. True statements :

- (a) Bitter problems in day-to-day life can be solved by sweet words.
- (b) Great wars could have been avoided by a little courtesy.
- (c) Observance of etiquette in a normal situation is important but more important is their observance when the situation is adverse.

False statements :

- (d) Words like 'please' and 'thank you' help us in making our passage through life uneasy.
- (e) The law permits anybody to use violence, if another person is discourteous.

Corrected statements :

- (d) Words like 'please' and 'thank you' help us in making our passage through life easy.
- (e) The law does not permit anybody to use violence, if another person is discourteous.

*** Q. 2. Select the most appropriate sentences which suggest the theme of the essay.**

- (a) The essay tells us about courtesy, civility, morality, responsibility and control.
- (b) The essay explores the difficulties that can be incurred by an individual when dealing with the public.
- (c) One can keep one's peace of mind without having to lower themselves to the level of the perceived offender.
- (d) People with low self-esteem are generally difficult to work with and they look down upon others to get a feeling of superiority.

Ans. (a) The essay tells us about courtesy, civility, morality, responsibility and control.

- (c) One can keep one's peace of mind without having to lower themselves to the level of the perceived offender.

ORAL WORK

(1) Form groups and explain the following words with examples :

Note : Students can expand on the points given and add more of their own.

- (1) **Humility :** *being free from pride and arrogance – greatest example our former President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam – remember that 'pride comes before a fall' – always realize that there are people better than you are – Socrates said 'One thing only I know, and that is that I know nothing.'*
- (2) **Self-esteem :** *self-respect; confidence in one's own worth or abilities – accept oneself as one is – everyone is different and unique – highly positive quality – leads to achievements, success, healthy relationships – can be developed with a little effort.*
- (3) **Gratitude :** *thankfulness for something that you have got – ready to show appreciation for something – towards the Almighty, towards those who have helped you – strengthens relationships with others – creates positivity.*
- (4) **Courtesy :** *means good manners and polite behaviour – means being kind and compassionate towards others – should be real, not artificial – creates good impression – one will be liked by all – human quality not present in animals.*
- (5) **Generosity :** *kindness; big-heartedness – the act of being kind, selfless and giving towards others – very positive trait – influences others – when one is generous, one feels good – many religions consider this a great virtue – encourage charity.*
- (6) **Sympathy :** *feelings of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune – leads to stronger relationships – offering condolences when someone dies – helps us to bond with others – makes the other person's distress less – beautiful emotion – should be developed.*
- (7) **Empathy :** *the ability to understand and share the feelings of another – putting yourself in the shoes of the other person – different from kindness or pity – listen when people talk – see things from the other person's point of view – makes one a very humane person.*

(2) **Have a Group Discussion on the topic ‘The need of soft skills at the workplace’. Use the following points :**

- (a) **Written and verbal communication** (*writing notes, letters, memos, reports, instructions, speeches, presentations, etc.*)
- (b) **Ways of interacting with others** (*showing courtesy, sympathy, cooperation, empathy, strictness, gratitude, humility, team work, etc.*)
- (c) **Creative abilities** (*preparing reports, presentations, letters, etc.*)
- (d) **Emotional intelligence** (*showing understanding, compassion, empathy, team work, motivation, self-awareness, etc.*)

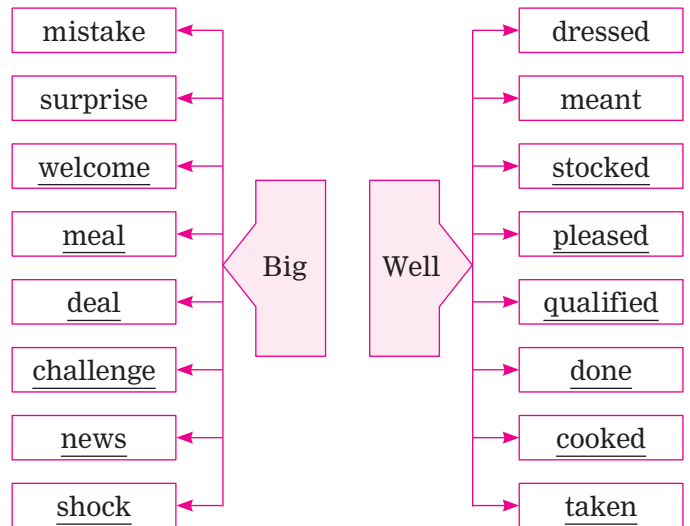
VOCABULARY

A Collocation is a combination of words in a language that often go together. They habitually occur together and hence convey some meaning by association. e.g. early morning, hot dinner, fast train.

***Q. 1. Find out the words in Column B which collocate with the words in Column A :**

A	B	Answer
regular	meal	regular exercise
mid – day	concept	mid-day meal
key	food	key concept
fast	exercise	fast food
try	decorated	try hard
richly	hard	richly decorated
free	jam	free time
traffic	time	traffic jam
social	animal	social justice
wild	justice	wild animal

Q. 2. Learning collocations is essential for making your English sound fluent and natural. Make the following collocations and use them in your own sentences.



Sentences :

(1) BIG :

- (1) It was a big mistake to hold a party on a rainy day.
- (2) “Did you get a big surprise when you saw me?” asked the little girl to her mother.
- (3) There was a big welcome waiting for the winning team.
- (4) The hungry beggar prayed that he would get a big meal at the rich man’s home.
- (5) Writing the difficult exam was no big deal for the intelligent boy.
- (6) Rohan realized that it would be a big challenge for him to win the match.
- (7) The discovery of a new element was big news in the scientific community.
- (8) Losing the beauty contest was a big shock for the arrogant girl.

(2) WELL :

- (1) The well-dressed man jumped over the puddle carefully.
- (2) The advice the teacher gave Rita was well-meant, but Rita did not like it.
- (3) The cook was happy to see the well-stocked cupboard.
- (4) Little Naina was well-pleased with her birthday gift.

- (5) The company needed a well-qualified man as its head.
- (6) The decoration for the wedding was well done.
- (7) The hungry man ate the well-cooked meal with pleasure.
- (8) Advice given by one's parents should be well-taken.

Q. 3. Complete the following table. Put a cross if the word class does not exist.

(The answers are given directly and underlined.)

Sr.	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	absence	X	<u>absent</u>	<u>absently</u>
2	alarm	alarm	alarming	alarmingly
3	attraction	<u>attract</u>	<u>attractive</u>	<u>attractively</u>
4	<u>ability</u>	enable	<u>able</u>	<u>ably</u>
5	<u>admiration</u>	admire	<u>admirable</u>	<u>admirably</u>
6	<u>agreement</u>	agree	<u>agreeable</u>	<u>agreeably</u>
7	<u>application</u>	<u>apply</u>	applicable	X
8	<u>avoidance</u>	<u>avoid</u>	<u>avoidable</u>	avoidably
9	<u>difference</u>	differ	<u>different</u>	<u>differently</u>

***Q. 4. Register :**

Register means the language used by a group of people who share similar work or interest, such as doctors or lawyers. It also often refers to the degree of formality of language.

e.g. Imagine that your Principal or teacher is coming. When you meet him, you would never say,

'Hey, dude ! What's up?'

This is a formal situation, so you would say 'Good morning, Sir'.

In every situation, you use an appropriate expression according to the person.

The language you use, when you meet someone depends on their age, position etc. There are formal and informal registers in spoken and written language.

Write appropriate expressions and words you have to use while facing an interview :

- Ans.** (1) May I come in?
 (2) May I have a seat?
 (3) Thank you.
 (4) I'm sorry, but I did not catch what you said.
 (5) Please let me know

Q. 5. You are writing a letter of complaint. List the proper expressions that you would like to write.

- Ans.** (1) I disagree.
 (2) I'm sorry to say that....
 (3) I would like to suggest....
 (4) This was not expected from a company like yours.
 (5) Please replace the defective piece as soon as possible.

Q. 6. Complete the table with polite expressions that we must use in our day-to-day life :

(Answer is directly given and underlined.)

Don'ts	Dos
I want a cup of tea.	I would like to have a cup of tea.
Send me the mail.	<u>Please send me the mail.</u>
Go away or leave me alone.	<u>Please let me be by myself.</u>
You are wrong.	<u>Are you sure you're right?</u>
That's a bad idea.	<u>That is not a very good idea, is it?</u>
Your work isn't good.	<u>Your work can do with some improvement</u>

LANGUAGE STUDY

Making new words from root words

Sometimes while using a word in a sentence, we have to change its word class. We can make several more words from the root word.

e.g. I asked Sumit to my pencil for me.
(sharp).

I asked Sumit to sharpen my pencil for me.

Q. 1. Read the following sentences and use the words given in the brackets. Change the word class and rewrite the sentences.

(a) Leena was eating a very apple and obviously enjoying it. (crunch)

(b) This picture looks (colour)

(c) I'm afraid that your behaviour is just not
(accept)

(d) I like my elder brother. He is very (help)

Ans. (a) Leena was eating a very crunchy apple and obviously enjoying it.

(b) This picture looks colourful.

(c) I'm afraid that your behaviour is just not acceptable.

(d) I like my elder brother. He is very helpful.

***Q. 2. (1) Edit the given paragraph using a/an/the wherever necessary :**

Rakesh is a/an ideal son who remains devoted to his father as he grows professionally to become a/the famous doctor. As his father grows old, he takes care to spend time with his father, bringing him tea in a/the morning and taking him out for a/the walk in an/the evening.

Ans. Rakesh is an ideal son who remains devoted to his father as he grows professionally to become a famous doctor. As his father grows old, he takes care to spend time with his father, bringing him tea in the morning and taking him out for a walk in the evening.

(2) Spot the errors in each of the following sentences and correct the incorrect ones :

(a) Radha brought pens and distributed them between her five children.

Ans. Radha bought pens and distributed them among her five children.

(b) Jayshree and Sujata sat beside each other in complete silence.

Ans. Jayshree and Sujata sat beside each other in complete silence.

(c) His best friend Vijay was blind within one eye.

Ans. His best friend Vijay was blind in one eye.

(d) One could dare to encroach on his rights.

Ans. One could not dare to encroach on his rights.

(e) She was taken with surprise when she saw the famous Taj Mahal.

Ans. She was taken by surprise when she saw the famous Taj Mahal.

(f) It is not possible to exchange the goods once the sale has been completed.

Ans. It is not possible to exchange goods once the sale has been completed. ('the' is deleted.)

(g) Dr. Sengupta has been trying to master the craft for the last five years.

Ans. No error in this sentence.

(h) The top-ranking candidates will be appointed in senior jobs in banks.

Ans. The top-ranking candidates will be appointed to senior jobs in banks.

(i) She knows very well what is expected from her but she is unable to perform.

Ans. She knows very well what is expected of her but she is unable to perform.

(j) They will put on a note in this regard for your consideration.

Ans. They will put up a note in this regard for your consideration.

Q. 3. Read the following.

Santosh purchased a computer. He read the operating manual and followed the instructions.

(a) He linked the monitor, keyboard and printer.

(b) He plugged in the main cable.

(c) He switched on the monitor at the back.

(d) When the light appeared on the screen, he placed the Day Disk in Drive A.

(e) He pushed in the disk until the button clicked out.

(It took about 30 seconds for the computer to load the program.)

(f) He pressed the Drive button and the disk shot out.

(g) He replaced the Day Disk with the Document Disk.

(h) He pressed function key 7.

Convert these sentences into passive voice by filling in the blanks.

Firstly the monitor, keyboard and printer were linked up. Then the main cable was plugged in. The monitor was switched on at the back. When the light appeared on the screen, the Day Disk was placed in Drive A. The disk was pushed in until the button clicked out. It took the computer 30 seconds to load the program. The drive button was pressed and the disk shot out. The Day Disk was replaced with the Document Disk. Finally, the function key 7 was pressed.
The word processor was then ready to use.

NON-TEXTUAL GRAMMAR

Q. 1. Do as directed :

(1) Hearing the sound of music from a side street, Mona had an idea.

(Rewrite as a compound sentence.)

Ans. Mona heard the sound of music from a side street and had an idea.

(2) Siddharth could not ask his father for a cricket bat.

(Rewrite using the antonym of 'able'.)

Ans. Siddharth was unable to ask his father for a cricket bat.

(3) "I will try," the lady smiled.

(Rewrite in indirect speech.)

Ans. The lady smiled and said that she would try.

Q. 2. Spot the error in the following sentences and rewrite them correctly :

(1) I picked some of the lovely, tasty fruits and had eaten my fill of them.

Ans. I had picked some of the lovely, tasty fruits and had eaten my fill of them.

(2) I miss my friends a lots.

Ans. I miss my friends a lot.

WRITING SKILLS

Q. 1. Write a speech on 'Courtesy is the light of life' with the help of the following points.

(a) People have a good impression of you.

(b) You will be acknowledged and appreciated by all.

(c) You will be happier and contented with life.

Ans. Courtesy is the light of life

Dear friends,

Good morning. You may be surprised with the topic I have chosen for this speech, for today the word 'Courtesy' seems to be an old-fashioned word for us. But it is really the light of life. I, Shivam Goswami, would like to say a few words on why I think so.

First of all, what does courtesy mean? It means good manners and polite behaviour. It means being kind and compassionate towards someone. When you are courteous, people have a good impression of you; but that is not the reason for being courteous. Politeness should be real, and not artificial.

A courteous person will be appreciated by all. People will like to spend time with him/her and find pleasure in the person's company. Someone may ask 'What is courteous behaviour?' Saying simple words like 'Please', 'Thank you', 'Excuse me' and 'Sorry' is courteous behaviour. Helping a person who has fallen is courteous behaviour. Holding the lift door open for someone is courteous behaviour.

When a person is courteous, people are automatically courteous in return. This leads to a more polite and happier society. As I conclude, I would like to ask all of you to do something for a week : Be courteous. Then you will see the returns and realize the truth of what I am saying. Thank you for listening to me so patiently. Bye.

Q. 2. ‘Manners maketh man’ – Expand the idea in your own words with proper examples.

Ans. Manners maketh man

‘Manners maketh Man’ : so goes a famous saying. In the world of today, people are judged by their manners and conduct. Manners distinguish us from animals, and make us human. A person who is courteous and considerate towards others is said to possess good manners. Such a person is respectful to his superiors, courteous to his equals and sympathetic towards his subordinates. He always shows concern for the well-being and comfort of others. He uses words like ‘Please’, ‘Thank you’ and ‘Sorry’ while talking to others; he helps senior citizens and those in need.

Everyone likes a person who speaks and behaves politely and treats others respectfully. Good manners cost practically nothing but can buy everything. They win us friends and help us influence people. They make the world a happier place to live in by reducing friction and avoiding tension.

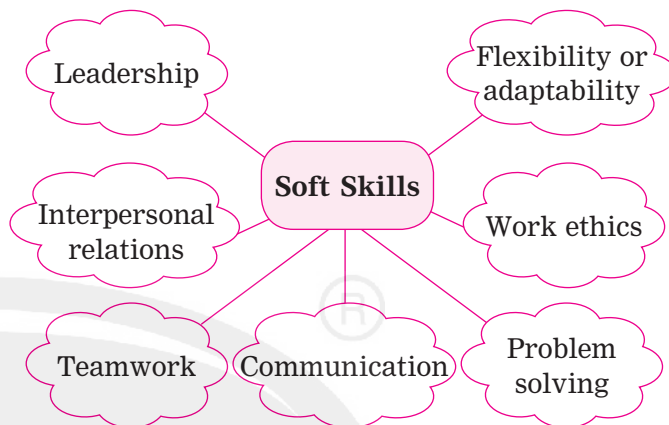
When we meet a person for the first time, it is the person’s courtesy which impresses us deeply. Good manners are generally taught by parents at home, and by teachers in school. Manners that are learnt during childhood generally remain with us throughout our lives. They become a part of our personality. Hence, it is desirable that good manners are instilled in children when they are very young, so that they grow up to become courteous, considerate adults.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES/PROJECT

Q. 1. Read A. G. Gardiner’s essay ‘The Open Window’ and compare its theme with the essay ‘On Saying “Please.”’

Q. 2. ‘Nothing clears up my spirits like a fine day’ – Keats. Collect information of the poet Keats and write it in your notebook.

Q. 3. Soft skills are required in all walks of life including careers and industries. They are increasingly becoming the essential skills of today’s workforce. Soft skills are an integral part of finding, attracting and retaining clients also. Highly developed presentation skills, networking abilities, and etiquette awareness can help you win new clients and gain more work. The following are considered the most important soft skills.



Following are some of the institutions where you will get the courses related to soft skills.

- Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
- Indian School of Business Management, Hyderabad
- XLRI – Xavier School of Management, Jamshedpur
- Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi

Note : Students can find out the names of more institutions from the internet.

Jobs available at -

- Customer service centre
- Management schools
- Hotel industry, etc.

Note : Students can find out more job openings from the internet.



Languages (Arts, Science, Commerce) :

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| 1. English Yuvakbharati Digest (English Edition) | 6. English Writing Skills & Oral Test |
| 2. English Yuvakbharati Digest (मराठी आवृत्ती) | 7. नवनीत मराठी युवकभारती निबंध व लेखन |
| 3. मराठी युवकभारती नवनीत | 8. नवनीत मराठी युवकभारती व्याकरण |
| 4. हिंदी युवकभारती नवनीत | 9. नवनीत हिंदी युवकभारती निबंध और लेखन |
| 5. Navneet English Yuvakbharati Grammar | |

Science :

- Physics** : (i) Physics Digest (Parts I & II) (ii) Handbook of Physics Practicals
- Chemistry** : (i) Chemistry Digest (Parts I & II)
(ii) Handbook of Chemistry Practicals
(iii) Navneet Organic Chemistry Reactions
(iv) Navneet Physical Chemistry
- Biology** : (i) Biology Digest (Parts I & II) (ii) Handbook of Biology Practicals
- Mathematics & Statistics Digest, Part I** (For Science & Arts)
- Mathematics & Statistics Digest, Part II** (For Science & Arts)
- Golden Book of Log Tables
- Navneet Log Tables

Arts & Commerce (English Medium) :

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|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Economics Digest | 5. Mathematics & Statistics Digest, Part I
(For Commerce) |
| 2. Organisation of Commerce Digest | 6. Mathematics & Statistics Digest, Part II
(For Commerce) |
| 3. Secretarial Practice Digest | |
| 4. Book-keeping & Accountancy Digest | |

कला आणि वाणिज्य (मराठी माध्यम) :

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|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. अर्थशास्त्र नवनीत | 5. भूगोल नवनीत | 9. समाजशास्त्र नवनीत |
| 2. वाणिज्य संघटन व व्यवस्थापन नवनीत | 6. इतिहास नवनीत | 10. शिक्षणशास्त्र नवनीत |
| 3. चिटणिसाची कार्यपद्धती नवनीत | 7. राज्यशास्त्र नवनीत | |
| 4. सहकार नवनीत | 8. मानसशास्त्र नवनीत | |

Model Question Papers :

- For Commerce
- For Science

Environment Education :

- Navneet Environment Education – Projects & Assignments Book
- नवनीत पर्यावरण शिक्षण – प्रकल्प व जर्नल

Geography :

- Geography Practical Examination Journal
- भूगोल प्रात्यक्षिक परीक्षा जर्नल

These books are available from all booksellers



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