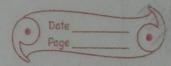


1/10/2



Badan Babutells stories to his son Billu everyday. However, lately, Biltu has been complaining that the stories are no longer very interesting. Badan Babu needs a quite place where he can sit after work and think of plots. Today he has come to the riverside.

"Namatkar."

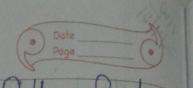
Oh no! Was he going to disturbe here too?

Badan Babu turned and found a stranger standing

near the bench: a man, very thin, about fifty

years old, wearing trowers and a jacket, a jute

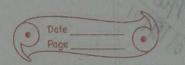
Make



dillo

bag slung From one shoulder. His Fathere Features
were not in the twilight, but the lock in his eyes
seemed to be remarkable sharep.

A contraption hung near his chest. Two runbber tubes attached to it were plugged into the man's can Hope I am not disturbing you, "said the stranger with a sliht smile. "I sit here every day. This is where I do my experiments, you know? experiments? What kind of experiments could one do in this open space by the riverside? Was the man slightly mad? But what if he-was



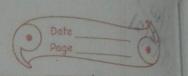
something else? That He could be a pickpocket, couldn't the? Today had been the pay day! Badan Babu's salary-two new hundred-rupee notes-was tied up in a handkerschief and through into an inner pocket. His wallet had fifty-five rupees and thirty-two paise.

Badan Baby rose. It was better to be sare than

Solvy.

"Arre you leaving? Arre you annoyed?"

"No, no"



But yo shake me as a man different from others?

The stranger took out the rubber tubes from his ears. Then he said, "I full worvied sometimes.

If I accidentally priess the switch in the dark, all hell will break lose."

At this point, Badan Babu could not help asking a question.

Insted of answering the question, the other man.

Threw a different question at Bodan Babu.

Date Worksheet 3 Name Class & Sec. ading : Comprehension Passage Marks OBT. Read the following passage carefully.

- 1. Once upon a time a frog lived in Bingle Bog1. He would continue to croak2 as if he were a great singer. All the other creatures hated to hear his croaking voice. They did everything to stop the frog from singing, but to no avail3. One day, a nightingale came to sit in the tree where the frog lived. The frog was surprised to hear the sweet melody4 of the nightingale. He introduced himself to the nightingale as the owner of the tree. He claimed to be a great singer and critic. He said that the nightingale needed training, and he was willing to train her. The innocent nightingale believed every word of his. He made her sing for long hours. He started pointing out her mistakes. Then he arranged concerts and charged a fee from those who attended the concerts5. All the creatures of Bingle Bog liked the melodious songs of the nightingale.
- 2. However, as time passed, the nightingale lost the beauty of her voice as the cunning frog allowed her no rest. The other creatures stopped attending the nightingale's concerts. The frog was furious with the nightingale. He made her sing so loudly one day that she died after she had burst one of her veins. The frog continued to croak in a loud, unpleasant way, now unchallenged.

Answer the following questions by completing the sentences:

- (i) The frog pretended that he was sing in
- (ii) The other creatures hated his cooking woice
- (iii) The frog declared that he was the owner of the tree.
- (iv) The frog arranged concerns, for his own benefit.
- The other creatures of the Bingle Bog _____ the melodious song of the nightingale.

Say whether the following statements are true or false:

- (i) The frog and the nightingale were living in the same Bingle Bog. F
- (ii) The nightingale sang so loudly that she burst one of her veins.

VALUE POINTS

The passage is about:

The cunning and clever persons who are always out to exploit those who are simple-minded and innocent. To be gullible may prove to be dangerous.

Para 1

A crooked frog who croaked day and night in Bingle Bog was a nuisance to others. The arrival of the nightingale, an opportunity to the frog to show his expertise at singing. Claiming to be a big critic, asked the nightingale to practise singing for long hours. The nightingale failed to understand the hidden motive of the frog. She sang and sang and turned herself hoarse.

Reprimanded by the frog, one day she sang so loudly that she burst her vein and died.

- 1. Bingle Bog place which was
- 2. croak sound made by a
- 3. to no avail without
- 4. melody : sweet song

Space for Answers

Worksheet

sheet 4

Name Class & Sec. Roll No. Marks OBT.

Comprehension Passage

Read the following passage carefully.

- 1. Ulysses and his companions reached an island, which (they did not know it) was the land of Cyclops. The Cyclops were giant shepherds, with only one eye each, set in the middle of their forehead. They lived in caves among the hills and kept great flocks of sheep. They did not till¹ the land but the uncultivated earth produced for them rich wheat and grapes. They did not know how to make wine or bread. They lived each man to himself, without laws or Government. Ulysses, with a chosen party of twelve followers, went to explore what sort of men lived there.
- 2. They came to a big cave close to the sea. Nobody was there but from the size of everything inside the cave, they could get an idea of the *vast*² proportions of its owner. They found baskets of cheese, bowls of milk and young lambs playing in a stone enclosure. The men wanted to take as much cheese as they could carry and return to their ships, but Ulysses was anxious to see the owner of the cave. So they stayed there, eating cheese and drinking wine which they had brought with them.
- 3. In the evening their ears were deafened with a noise like the falling of a house. It was the owner of the cave who had been out all day feeding his flock, as his custom was, in the mountains and now drove them home in the evening from pasture³. The Grecians⁴ hid themselves in the remote parts of the cave at the sight of the giant. He threw down the trunk of a tree which he was carrying for firewood. Next he drove his flock of sheep into the cave and then picked up a great, flat stone and placed it in the entrance to serve as a door. Twenty horses could not have dragged away the stone. Then the Cyclop lighted a fire and sat down to milk his sheep and goats.

VALUE POINTS

The passage is about :

The adventures of Ulysses and his companions with the Cyclops and outsmarting them with their intelligence.

Para 1

 Ulysses reaching the land of the Cyclops, and trying to explore the sort of life lived by them.
 Cyclops were the giant one-eyed creatures.

Para 2

 Ulysses going into the cave of one Cyclop, baskets of cheese, bowls of milk lying there. The Cyclop not there.

Para 3

 The owner Cyclop entering the cave. Ulysses and his companions hide. Entrance to the gate shut with a big stone.

CLOSSADY

- till
- · cultivate land
- 2. vast
- huge
- 3. pasture
- : green land
- 4. Grecians
- the Greeks

Read the questions given below and write the option you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet:

- (i) The Cyclops who lived in caves kept the .
 - (a) herds of cattle
 - (c) pack of wolves
- (ii) The Cyclops did not till the land yet survived on
 - (a) apples
 - (wheat and grapes
- (iii) The Cyclops had big treasure house containing
 - (a) beef
 - (c) milk

- (b) flocks of sheep
- d) bands of slaves
- (b) vegetable
- (d) all cereals found naturally
- (b) wine
- (d) plenty of cheese, milk and young lambs

		(b)	see the owner of the cave	
	(iv) Ulysses was eager to	(d)	subdue the Cyclop	T
	(a) see the size of the			VC
	(v) The Cyclop was carrying with the		the juicy fruits	z : C1
	(a) the trunk of a de-	(-,	the wolf he had killed	3.0
	(c) the man he had killed (i) The synonym of the word 'anxious' in paragrap	sh 2 is	The Court will show the said	Rea
(b)	(i) The synonym of the word and (a) concerned	(b) (d)	eager doubled	1.
	(c) worried	(11)	egins ar barn tail h	
	(ii) The antonym of 'entrance' in paragraph 3 is	(b)	departure	
	(a) entry (g) exit	(d)	existence	
	Space for Ans	swers	5	
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			1 72 20 20 20 20 30 30	
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Worksheet

5

		Date				
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			Mark	s OBT.		

g : Comprehension Passage

Read the following passage carefully.

- 1. Mr Lester R. Brown in his thoughtful book, The Global Economic Prospect, points out that the earth's principal biological systems are four - fisheries, forests, grasslands, and croplands - and they form the foundation of the global economic system. In addition to supplying our food, these four systems provide virtually all the raw materials for industry except minerals and petroleum-derived² synthetics. In large areas of the world, human claims on these systems are reaching an unsustainable level, a point where their productivity is being impaired3. When this happens, fisheries collapse4, forests disappear, grasslands are converted into barren wastelands, and croplands deteriorate. In a protein-conscious and protein hungry world, over-fishing is common every day. In poor countries, local forests are being decimated in order to procure⁵ firewood for cooking. In some places, firewood has become so expensive that "what goes under the pot now costs more than what goes inside it". Since the tropical forests are, in the words of Dr Myers, "the powerhouse of evolution", several species of life face extinction6 as a result of its destruction.
- 2. It has been well said that forests precede mankind; deserts follow. The world's ancient patrimony of tropical forests is now eroding at the rate of forty to fifty million acres a year, and the growing use of dung for burning deprives the soil of an important natural fertiliser. The World Bank estimates that a five-fold increase in the rate of forest planting is needed to cope with the expected fuelwood demand in the year 2000.
- 3. James Speth, the President of the World Resources Institute, said the other day, "We were saying that we are losing the forests at an acre a second, but it is much closer to an acre-and-a-half to a second".

VALUE POINTS

The passage is about:

The author's deep concern over fast depleting resources that sustain life.

Para 1

 principal biological systems that supply food and raw material on the verge of collapse, forests being destroyed, overfishing too common, fuel costlier.

Para 2

 forests disappearing fast, creating deserts, afforestation a necessity.

Para 3

• the rate of losing forests more than an acre a second.

GLOSSARY

1. virtually : nearly

2. derived : obtained from

something

3. impaired : damaged, harmed

4. collapse : crumble

5. procure : obtain

6. extinction : death

(a) Read the questions given below and write the option you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet:

(i) Earth's biological systems are the foundation of

(a) political system

(c) social system

- (ii) The raw materials for an industry comes from
 - (a) human labour
 - (c) grasslands and croplands

(b) fisheries

(b) economic system

(d) croplands, fisheries, forests, grasslands

- (iii) Overfishing is done by people for the sake of
 - (a) hunting
 - (c) getting protein

(b) thrill

(a) getting food

	a te is because —	- 101	more and more people
	 (iv) Why is firewood expensive? It is because – (g) forests are disappearing (c) transportation costs increased 	(b) (d)	more and more people are LPG is costlier
		(h)	germs killer
	(v) Dung is (a) synthetic fertilizer (c) natural fertilizer	(d)	harmful for crops
	(i) The synonym of the word 'converted' in par	ragraph I	IS
	(a) directed (c) changed	(b) (d)	diverted metamorphed
	(ii) The antonym of 'barren' in paragraph 1 is _	date as t	
	(a) dry		rough
	(e) fertile	(d)	ploughing
-			
			NAME OF THE PERSON NAMED IN

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(iii) \

let us find the answers from the poem

What do children do when they are not watching television When children do not watching television, they climb out windows, fight, kick and bunch and distants their parrent

2. What effects does to have on children's brains?

a Watching television causes the child's brain to become any as cheese; it kills their imagination and takes away their

3. According to the speaker, what is a better sounce of enkn t-airment the

B. According to the speaken, books are better sounce of entertainment than television

4. The speaker asky parents to throw away the TV and buy a

The speakers asks parient to throw away To and by a books

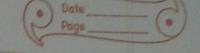
5. How will the children neach when the TU is thrown away

B The children will give their parients dinty looks, scream and bite and kick and hit them with sticks when the Tu is thrown

B.1. Who is the speaker addressing in the poem?

B 6 - The speaker is addressing parent who allow their children sit infront of television

Nost baneous benefor their children sit quicky in front of television ecreens so that the children do not distant them



- 2. Most panery parater their children to be sitting quietly infrant of the he screen. What is the nearon behind it?

 Most parants presen their children to sit quietly infrant of he screen so that the children do not disturb them while they are busy with other works.
 - 3. Do you think they neally found exphalls on the Hoon? Whe does the speaker say so?

 No, they do not find of eyeballs on the Hoon. The speaks exaggenating to emphasize the negative effects of the on children.

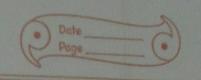
Whate were the kinds of tales children used to read beto.

The Tu was invented. Tick (V) the connect option.

Animal stonies

- Adventure stonies

Fanhay Shorier



Television is one of the most popular devices that are used for ententainment all over the world. It has become quite common nowdays and almost overy house hold has been all a set of their place. The invertion of he gave us various benetic. It was helpful in providing the common man with a cheap made of ententainment. As they are very also and able, everyone can now own television and get a colors to ententainment. It also as ferre educational program, that enhance our knowledge about science and wildlike and mane. It is very well to farmer There are special programment. It is very well to farmer There are special programments of agriculture.