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CLASS X

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ENGLISH Language and Literature

Class X

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PREFACE

“Literature is the art of discovering something extraordinary about ordinary people, and saying with ordinary words something extraordinary.” - Boris Pasternak

Class X marks a critical phase in a student’s academic journey, and everyone aspires to experience a smooth transition. This stage is critical because it forms the foundation for higher studies. It can be a challenge for students to comprehend the syllabus in a way that is reasonable and simple, leading to the need for effective study materials and guidance.

Target’s ‘CBSE Perfect Prep English Language & Literature: Class X’, is meticulously designed to help students navigate this crucial phase with clarity and confidence. The book provides comprehensive coverage of the entire syllabus, including the three sections: Reading Skills, Grammar and Writing Skills; Literature. It equips students with the tools they need to explore the elegance of prose, the rhythm of poetry and the intricacies of the language. It goes beyond being a mere study-resource and becomes an essential companion in their educational voyage.

Questions from latest **CBSE Board Papers, Sample Question Papers (SQP) and Competency Focused Practice Questions (CFPQ) handbook** released by **CBSE** are included in all three sections of the book to provide students with insights into the current question patterns and trends.

The flow chart on the adjacent page will walk you through the key features of the book and elucidate how they have been carefully designed to maximize student learning.

We are confident that this book will serve as a valuable and enlightening companion for both students and teachers, nurturing a deeper understanding of the subject and facilitating academic success. As John Dewey once said, “Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself.”

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we’ve nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we’d love to hear from you.

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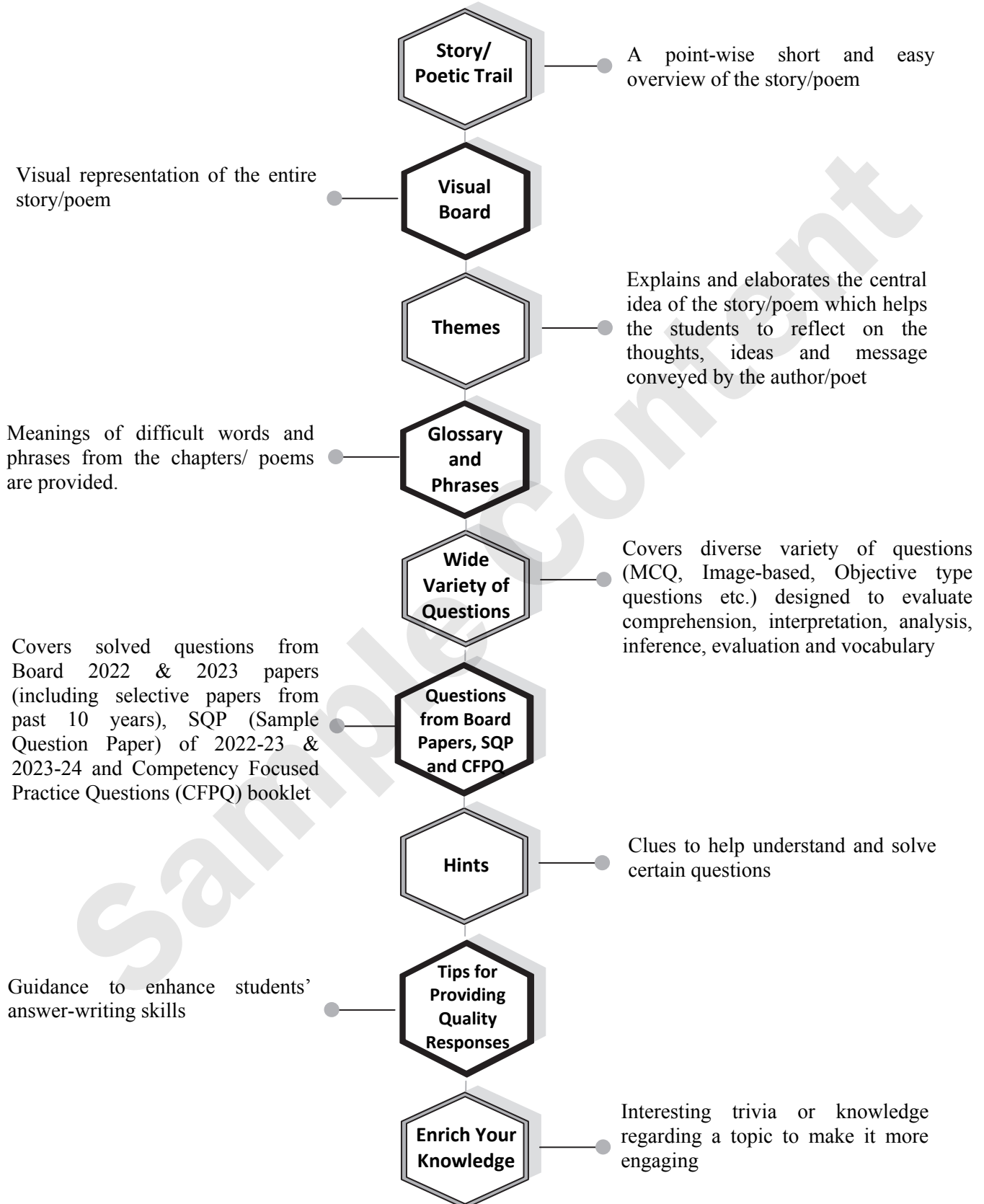
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Reading Comprehension:

Reading comprehension is the ability to understand and interpret written texts. It involves not only understanding the literal meaning of the words but also grasping the underlying ideas, concepts, and implications within the text. Effective reading comprehension entails skills such as identifying main ideas, summarizing information, recognizing supporting details, making inferences, and drawing conclusions based on the given text. It's a crucial skill in education and everyday life, as it allows individuals to extract meaningful information from various types of written material, ranging from academic articles and books to news articles and instructions.

There are two types of passages:**Discursive Passage (400- 450 words):**

A discursive passage explores a topic in depth. It may include opinions that are argumentative, persuasive, and interpretative. It makes the reader generate a conclusion through reasoning and understanding rather than intuition. It delves into various facets of a topic and presents multiple points of view. A discursive passage presents a balanced and objective examination of different perspectives, arguments, and ideas related to the topic.

Case Based Passage (200 -250 words):

A case based passage is also known as factual passage. It consists of information given in a direct manner about a particular subject. It will also include visual data such as graphs, charts, pie-charts, etc. Questions of case based passages make use of logic and the ability of analysis. These passages help readers develop a complete idea of a specific person, place, subject or thing.

Tips to solve passages:

1. Read the passage thoroughly and comprehend the overall flow and structure.
2. Reading the passage more than once is always helpful to better understand and find the answers.
3. Reading the passage attentively is essential; so that one doesn't get confused by trigger words like 'but', 'however', etc. These words change the focus of the passage abruptly, leaving a person in a lurch if they just skim through it.
4. Keep some questions at the back of one's mind always when reading the passage. Such as, 'Why is the author saying so?' or 'What does this mean?' These questions help to maintain concentration while reading.
5. Underline the difficult words when reading the passage.
6. Another trick is to read the questions first before reading the passage. Going through the questions helps give an idea of what one needs to look for in the passage. You can also underline the keywords in the questions and look for them when reading the passage.
7. While answering vocabulary questions, the best way to crack those is to look for contextual meaning.
8. Solve many unseen passages to get acquainted with the types of questions asked.
9. Make sure to concentrate more on the beginning and ending parts of the passages as they hold the most vital information.
10. Before answering the questions based on visual input, i.e., pie chart, statistics, data, etc., re-study the inputs carefully and reach an accurate conclusion.
11. Make sure one has understood the question. The answer must be relevant to the question asked.

Read the passages given below carefully:

1.

1. It was in the spring of 1863, the most famous battle of the Civil War; the battle of Chancellorsville between the Confederates troops and the Union Soldiers was fought. It was fought in Virginia wherein the two troops were staked out on the opposite banks of the narrow river for months. The two armies were led by contrasting men in appearance, personality, and lifestyle. The confederates were led by General Robert E. Lee, a grey bearded man who was older and in poor health with a somber demeanor. The Union soldiers were led by 'Fighting' Joe Hooker, a blond and strapping young man; a complete contrast to Lee. His vanity about his looks added to his egoist nature. The disparity between them also reflected in their attitude and behaviour. Lee was devout and principled man whereas Hooker was noted for his rollicking enjoyment for both women and whisky.



2. The failure of the Union soldiers against the Confederates in the last four battles had demoralized them. They were famished and exhausted. Despite all these odds, Hooker was confident of winning this battle. He proclaimed, "My plans are perfect. And when I start to carry them out, may God have mercy on Bobby Lee, for I shall have none."
3. Hooker was confident as he had planned and strategized this battle. He had taken steps to collect a vast amount of intelligence about Lee's army. He had used spies, analysts and even hot air balloons for the same. Hence, he knew that his army of 134,000 men far outnumbered Lee's 61000 men. Buoyed by this advantage of numbers, Hooker moved 70000 of his men fifteen miles up and across the river with the aim to sneak on Lee's army and position themselves behind them effectively cutting off the Confederates from the front and behind and trapping them. Hooker was confident that this would force Lee to retreat to Richmond assuring victory to the Union soldiers.
4. However, despite being at a disadvantage in terms of numbers and position, Lee's army did not show any signs of retreat. The soldiers who tried to warn Hooker about Lee's offensive stance were accused of being cowards. Hooker was confident that Lee had no choice than to retreat hence did not acknowledge the reality. Hooker and his men were completely unprepared for the attack by the Confederates at 5:00 p.m., when they were busy having their supper. As Lee's troops came shrieking out of the bush with bayonets in hand, the startled Union soldiers fled abandoning their rifles. This assured victory to the Confederates despite the fact that all the odds were against them forcing Hooker and his men to withdraw in defeat. (445 words)

Glossary: **Vanity** – ego or unjustified feeling of being pleased with oneself or with one's situation or achievements, **Devout** – loyal or being firm in one's allegiance to someone or something, **Rollicking** – boisterous or being rough or noisy in a high-spirited way, **Buoyed** – cheered or emboldened, **Bayonet** – dagger or a long blade that is attached to the end of a rifle and used as a weapon in battle

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below:

i. What were the factors against the Union army?

Ans: With four defeats against the Confederates, the Union army faced low morale, exhaustion, and hunger, all of which were factors against them.

ii. What steps did Hooker take to ensure the win of his army? Answer in about 40 words.

Ans: Hooker used spies, analysts, and hot air balloons to collect intelligence about Lee's army. He divided his troops so that the Confederates could be trapped by positioning his men in the front, as well as behind the enemy.

iii. Write what led to the victory of the Confederates in about 40 words.

Ans: The Union soldiers were not prepared for the Confederates when they came rushing out suddenly with bayonets in hand. The startled Union soldiers fled, abandoning their rifles. The surprise attack by the Confederates led to their victory.

iv. Give two differences between the leaders, Lee and Hooker.

Ans: Lee, elderly and in frail health, adhered to principles, whereas Hooker, a youthful and energetic man, embraced boisterous pleasures.

v. Somber and measured behavior means:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| (A) Steady and consistent behavior | (B) Irresponsible behavior |
| (C) Inconsistent and deliberate behavior | (D) Relaxed and indulgent behavior |

Ans: (A)

vi. Give antonym for the word 'devout'.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (A) ardent | (B) adherent | (C) disloyal | (D) revering |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

Ans: (C)

vii. Complete the following analogy correctly with a word from the paragraph 1.

same: different :: broad : _____

Ans: narrow

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A determiner is a word or a group of words that specifies, identifies, or quantifies a noun or a noun phrase. Determiners, like adjectives, establish a context and give a reference to the noun.

Read the following sentence:

e.g. Can you hand me these papers?
Here, the use of the word 'these' specifies which papers the person wants. It specifies the noun and identifies the specific papers.

Types of determiners

1. **Articles:** Definite (the) and indefinite (a, an) articles are used to specify or generalise nouns.

e.g. The horse is a fine animal.

2. **Possessives:** To show ownership or relationship between the noun and the possessor.
(my, your, our, its, whose, his, her, their, my friend's, etc.)

e.g. I have gone to his house often.

3. **Quantifiers:** To specify the quantity or amount of nouns, including countable and uncountable nouns.

(many, several, each, some, any, all, much, little, either/neither, none, enough, a large amount, etc.)

e.g. Put some potatoes in the curry.

4. **Numbers (Cardinal and Ordinal):** To indicate quantity, order, or position of nouns.

(one, two, second, ten, fifth, next, last, etc.)

e.g. He drinks ten litres of water in a day.

5. **Interrogatives:** They are used to ask questions or inquire about nouns.

(whose, which, what)

e.g. What game are you going to play in the tournament?

6. **Demonstratives:** They are used to point to specific or general nouns.

(this, that, these, those, whatever)

e.g. Those ribbons look very pretty on Sayesha.

7. **Distributives:** They are used to express the distribution or division of nouns.

(all, each, every, neither, either)

e.g. She took away all the dresses.

8. **Pre-determiners:** They are to modify nouns with additional information.

(such, both, rather, quite, what, half, double)

e.g. Both the letters were written by him.

9. **Differentiators:** They are used to distinguish between one noun and another.

(other, another)

e.g. You can play the CD on another computer.

Exercises

1. **Fill in the blanks using the correct determiner.**

_____ of the students _____ completed their assignments, but _____ of them have not submitted _____.

- (A) All / have / some / them
(B) Some / have / all / their
(C) All / have / all / them
(D) Some / have / some / their

Ans: (A)

2. **Fill in the blank using the correct determiner.**

She ate _____ food than anyone else at the table.

- (A) more (B) some
(C) many (D) few

Ans: (A)

3. **Complete the sentence using the appropriate word (determiner) from the options.**

_____ of the students had completed their homework, and _____ they forgot about it or were busy with other tasks.

- (A) Either/none (B) Both/neither
(C) Neither/either (D) None/either

Ans: (D)

4. **Fill in the blank using the correct determiner**

I do not have _____ time to spare before my next meeting, so I need to work efficiently.

- (A) many (B) a
(C) several (D) much

Ans: (D)

Enrich Your Knowledge

'Much' and 'many' are generally reserved for negative statements and questions:

e.g.

- How much time do we have before we need to leave?
- We do not have much money left.
- How many people have you invited?

5. **Complete the sentence using the appropriate word (determiner) from the options.**

_____ students carefully organized _____ books on the shelves.

- (A) A, their (B) An, the
(C) The, their (D) Every, each

Ans: (C)



6. Complete the sentence using the appropriate word (determiner) from the options.

The team decided to use the local library as _____ headquarters, turning it into _____ model community space.

- (A) their, the (B) her, a
(C) another, that (D) an, some

Ans: (A)

7. Fill in the blank using the correct determiner.

The teacher gave an A grade to the student who was the _____ one to complete the extra mark assignment.

- (A) many (B) much
(C) whole (D) only

Ans: (D)

8. Complete the sentences using the appropriate word (determiner) from the options.

You can play _____ game on _____ device, which was gifted to me by my sibling.

- (A) a, another (B) the, another
(C) its, one (D) the, which

Ans: (B)

9. Choose the appropriate word (determiner) from the options given below and complete the following passage.

As I strolled through (i) _____ picturesque park, I marvelled at nature's beauty. Birds sang melodious tunes in (ii) _____ tall trees, while vibrant flowers bloomed in (iii) _____ hues, creating a captivating scene. Nearby, children played with boundless energy, and their joyful laughter echoed through the surroundings. It was a serene and tranquil moment, a respite from the hustle and bustle of city life. I captured (iv) _____ exquisite scenes with (v) _____ trusted camera, hoping to preserve these precious memories. (vi) _____ tree and flower seemed to have its own unique story, waiting to be discovered by curious onlookers.

- i. (A) a (B) an
(C) the (D) one

Ans: (C)

- ii. (A) the (B) your
(C) few (D) every

Ans: (A)

- iii. (A) all (B) none
(C) various (D) one

Ans: (C)

- iv. (A) these (B) those
(C) that (D) this

Ans: (A)

- v. (A) its (B) my
(C) their (D) his

Ans: (B)

- vi. (A) few (B) many
(C) each (D) some

Ans: (C)

10. She had never seen _____ a beautiful sunset in her whole life.

Choose the option that completes the sentence above correctly.

(Here, 'X' signifies 'no determiner needed'.)

- (A) more (B) X
(C) none (D) such

Ans: (D)

11. Complete the sentence given below with appropriate determiners.

_____ students received awards, and _____ award was well-deserved.

- (A) Each, some (B) Some, each
(C) Every, some (D) Either, much

Ans: (B)

12. Underline the determiners in the sentences.

The teacher praised all of her diligent students for their hard work.

Ans: the, all, their

13. Underline the determiners in the sentences.

Several colorful balloons floated in the sky during the celebration

Ans: several, the

14. There is an error (of determiner) in each of the lines given below. Pick out the error and correct the word.

- i. She found a interesting book at the library.
ii. Each of the students are excited for the field trip.
iii. He bought two dozens of eggs for breakfast.

	Error	Correction
i.		
ii.		

Ans:

	Error	Correction
i.	a	an
ii.	each	all
iii.	dozens	dozen

15. In the passage given below, one word (determiner) has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it against the correct blank number. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined>.

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Writing is a vital means of expressing ideas and desires, fostering clear communication when direct or phone conversations are not possible. It takes various forms, driven by factors like need, context, and the audience.

One of the most common forms is the letter, whether handwritten or printed, serving to convey information, both formally and informally, and often treasured as a keepsake.

Types of Letters

Letters can be of various types, but most letters fall under the categories that are given below:

1. Formal Letter:

The general types of formal letters are letters to editors, letters for official purpose, complaint letters, enquiry letters, placing & cancelling an order etc. The relationship between the sender and receiver of any formal letter is distant and impersonal.

2. Informal Letter:

Informal letters are personal letters that are exchanged between friends, acquaintances or relatives. The topic of discussion is personal or casual in nature.

In this chapter, we will be learning how to write a formal letter.

Parts of a Formal Letter:

A formal letter is made up of various parts as shown in the table below:

	Parts	Description
1.	Address of the sender	It is written at the top left-hand side corner of the page.
2.	Date	It is written below the address of the sender. Do not use abbreviations for months.
3.	Designation and address of the addressee	The designation and address of the addressee comes after the sender's address and date. This is also written on the left hand side.
4.	Subject	The subject contains a short description or the point of discussion of the letter. It is written on the left hand side before the salutation.
5.	Salutation	It is a greeting from the sender to the addressee.
6.	Body of the letter	The body of the letter is divided into paragraphs according to the change in ideas or subject matter.
7.	The Complementary Close / Subscription	In the end, leave is taken by the sender from the addressee in a polite manner. Yours sincerely, Yours faithfully, Yours truly, etc. are used.
8.	Sender's name	Below the complementary close, the sender must write the name given in the question or any other imaginary name, along with their signature and designation.

Illustrative Example:

You are Shantanu / Shanaya Sehgal of 604, Erande Classic, Chandan Nagar, Pune. Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Offices Complex, Pune, of not more than 120 words complaining about the irregularity of the water supply and the inconvenience caused due to it.



604, Erande Classic
Chandan Nagar
Pune

16 February 2023

The Municipal Commissioner
Municipal Offices Complex
Pune

Subject: Inconvenience due to irregular water supply

Dear Sir

I would like to draw your attention to the serious problem of irregular water supply in our locality and the great inconvenience caused due to it.
We have been receiving irregular water supply since the last 3-4 weeks. This has been causing many hardships to the residents of Chandan Nagar. There is also no alternative arrangement such as hand pump, well, etc. available in this area. The water tankers of the corporation are never available when we need them and hence the residents have to fetch water from faraway places. This is extremely time-consuming and affects the schedule of the residents who can't attend to their chores in time. In spite of repeated complaints by us, our grievance has not yet been resolved. Kindly look into the issue and take prompt action to improve our water supply.

Thanking you in anticipation.
Yours truly

Shanaya Sehgal
(A concerned resident)

Sender's address

date

Recipient's address

Subject

Salutation

Body of the letter

Subscription/
Closing

Enrich Your Knowledge

While it's important to provide all necessary information, it's equally important to not make your letter overly long or complex. Long-winded letters can be tedious to read and may cause the recipient to lose interest or miss critical points.

Exercises

1. You are Leena Diaz, residing at 8004, Phase 2, Jayvijay Nagri, Kolkata. Write a letter to the Editor of 'The City Times,' Kolkata newspaper expressing your concern about rising pollution levels in Kolkata and suggesting measures to combat it in about 120 words only.

Ans: 8004, Phase 2

Jayvijay Nagri
Kolkata

23 March 2023

The Editor

The City Times
Kolkata

Subject: Combating Rising Pollution Levels in Kolkata

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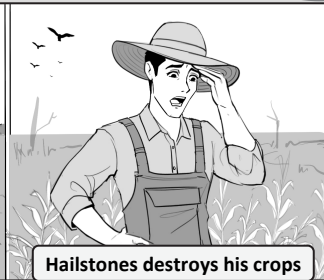
First Flight: Prose

Visual Board

Oh God! Please make it rain.



I should've got 100 pesos from God!



Story Trail



3

As predicted, it rains but followed by a hailstorm which destroys all the crops.

2

He hopes for timely rains for a good harvest from his corn field.

1

Lencho is a hardworking farmer who lives in a solitary house with his wife and sons.

4

With strong faith, Lencho writes a letter to God and takes it to the post office.

5

In the letter, he asks for a hundred pesos to replant his field and support his family.

7

He manages to collect only 70 pesos by contributing a part of his salary and donations from his employees and friends.

6

The postmaster reads the letter written by Lencho and is deeply moved by Lencho's faith.

8

He places the money in an envelope with only the word 'God' written on it in response to Lencho's letter.

9

Lencho receives the money but realizes it's less than his requested amount.

10

Filled with anger, Lencho writes another letter to God, accusing the post office employees of theft and requesting the rest of the money directly from God.



Theme of the Story

“A Letter to God” descriptively reveals the intricate relationship between faith, irony, and humanity’s capacity for compassion. It reminds us that even during a crisis, people can find comfort in their beliefs and the support of those around them.

Faith and Hope: The central theme of this story revolves around the human qualities of faith and hope. Lencho’s belief that God will help him during his crisis and his writing a letter to God symbolise the human instinct to seek divine help in times of despair. The story also reflects on the determination of the human spirit to overcome a crisis.

Conflict between Man and Nature: The destruction caused by the hailstones on the crops that Lencho painstakingly cultivated reveals the fact that nature is ignorant about a man’s struggles. We get a glimpse of the age-old struggle of humanity against the uncontrollable forces of nature.

Moral Ethics: The postmaster’s internal conflict over whether he should respond to Lencho and help him out emphasises the story’s exploration of moral ethics and choices. It highlights how performing a genuine act of kindness to help out another human being, irrespective of your own personal opinions or beliefs, reveals a person’s ethics and values.

Kindness and compassion: The postman and his employee’s generosity illustrate the concept of community support, showcasing the power of people coming together during challenging times. It emphasises that humans generally reveal their kind and compassionate nature through another person’s suffering.

Irony and Humour: The postman's and the postmaster’s amusement upon seeing the letter addressed to God reveals how the idea of having blind faith in God can seem comical to others in today’s modern era. There is also a hint of humour and irony in the fact that Lencho blames the post office employees for thievery, but in reality, they are the ones who helped him financially.



GLOSSARY

Words	Meanings
Affixed (<i>v</i>)	Attach, Fasten, Join, Stick
Amiable (<i>adj</i>)	Having a friendly and pleasant mannerism
Charity (<i>n</i>)	Help provided in the form of money or kind, especially towards people who are needy or suffering
Conscience (<i>n</i>)	A person’s moral sense of right and wrong
Contentment (<i>n</i>)	A state of happiness and satisfaction
Correspondence (<i>n</i>)	Communication by exchanging letters
Crest (<i>n</i>)	The top or highest part of something such as a wave or a hill
Crooks (<i>n</i>)	A dishonest person
Denied (<i>v</i>)	Refusal to give
Destroyed (<i>v</i>)	To ruin the structure or condition of
Downpour (<i>n</i>)	Heavy rainfall
Draped (<i>v</i>)	Cover or wrap loosely with folds of cloth
Goodwill (<i>n</i>)	Friendly, helpful and co-operative feelings or attitude
Hailstones (<i>n</i>)	A small, hard ball of ice that falls like rain from the sky

Obliged (<i>v</i>)	To put in one’s debt by a favour or service
Pesos (<i>n</i>)	Monetary unit of certain Latin American countries
Predicted (<i>v</i>)	Say or estimate that (a specified thing) will happen in the future or will be a consequence of something
Solitary (<i>adj</i>)	A solitary person or thing is the only person or thing in a place
Sorrowful (<i>adj</i>)	Feeling or showing grief
Wrinkling (<i>v</i>)	Make or cause lines or folds on the skin

Phrases	Meanings
An ox of a man	Someone who is as hardworking as an ox
God willing	An expression used to say you hope everything happens in the way you want
Plague of locusts	A devastating natural disaster where a grasshopper like insects (that fly in swarms) infests the crops in the fields.

Page no. **138** to **271** are purposely left blank.

To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes**

First Flight: Poem

Visual Board



Poetic Trail



2

The crow is sitting on a branch of a hemlock tree.

1

The poet begins by describing an encounter with a crow.

3

The crow shakes down particles of snow from the tree onto the poet.

4

The action of the crow brings a positive shift in the poet's mood.

5

The incident transforms a day that the poet had previously considered gloomy and regretted experiencing into a positive one.



GLOSSARY

Words	Meanings
Hemlock (<i>n</i>)	A poisonous and toxic tree bearing small white flowers
Rued (<i>v</i>)	Bitterly regret something that was done or allowed to occur

Phrases	Meanings
Dust of snow (<i>n</i>)	Particles of snow

Analysis of the Poem

➤ Stanza 1:

The way a crow	A
Shook down on me	B
The dust of snow	A
From a hemlock tree	B

The first stanza introduces a scene where a crow's actions lead to a dusting of snow falling from a hemlock tree onto the poet. Crows are often associated with negative connotations, and in this context, the crow might symbolise a feeling of darkness or negativity. Hemlock trees are also generally associated with poison and toxins. Contrastingly, the "dust of snow" represents something pure and transformative, even though it's just a tiny amount, yet it is symbolic. Thus, the mention of the crow and hemlock tree might be a contrast to the whiteness of the snow, emphasising the change that is about to occur.

This seemingly small event sets the stage for the poem's central theme: the transformative power of even the tiniest moments, as well as the contrast between negativity (the crow) and positivity (the snow). The stanza captures the initial moment of change that will be elaborated in the following stanzas.

➤ Stanza 2

Has given my heart	C
A change of mood	D
And saved some part	C
Of a day I had rued.	D

The second stanza expands on the transformation that happens in the poet's mind because of the snow particles that fall on him. His emotional state has been altered, likely from a negative mood to a more positive one.

The snow's impact is described as "saving" a part of the poet's day. This suggests that the positive change brought about by the snow has rescued or redeemed a portion of their otherwise troubled day.

'Of a day I had rued' implies that the day was burdened by negative feelings or events. The snow's effect on his mood saved this day from being entirely negative.

The stanza highlights the idea that even a brief encounter with nature can lead to a profound shift in emotions and perspective, ultimately improving the quality of the day.

RHYME SCHEME



Theme of the Poem

The Power of Nature: Nature has the power to change our outlook and make us see the world in a different light. The falling snow serves as a metaphor for the purity and freshness of nature's influence, suggesting that even a brief interaction with the natural world can have a positive impact on human emotions.

Human Emotions & Transformation: The shift in mood experienced by the poet illustrates the concept of how unpredictable human emotions are. The poem highlights how even something as simple as particles of snow can lead to a significant change in one's mood and outlook. It signifies how everyday moments can have a big impact on our emotions and thoughts.

Page no. **274** to **358** are purposely left blank.

To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes**

1

A Triumph of Surgery

Section C: Footprints without Feet

- James Herriot

Visual Board



Story Trail



1

The story is about Tricki, a dog excessively pampered by his rich owner, Mrs. Pumphrey.

2

Mr. Herriot, a veterinary surgeon, observes Tricki's unhealthy condition due to overfeeding.

3

Tricki's owner, Mrs. Pumphrey, mistakenly believes he's malnourished and overfeeds him.

4

Mr. Herriot suggests hospitalization for Tricki's worsening health.

5

While at Mr. Herriot's place, Tricki gradually starts to recover.

6

Tricki starts actively playing with the other dogs and eats healthy.

8

Tricki finally returns home hale and hearty with his over-pampering owner, Mrs. Pumphrey.

7

Mr. Herriot informs Mrs. Pumphrey of Tricki's full recovery who rushes to pick up her dog and expresses gratitude to Mr. Herriot.



Theme of the Story

Pet Pampering: The story highlights the theme of excessive indulgence and pampering of pets.

Responsibility: Mr. Herriot emphasises the importance of responsible pet ownership.

Transformation and Recovery: Tricky's remarkable transformation from an obese, lethargic dog to a healthy and active one serves as a central theme.

Humour: The story is laced with humour, particularly in exaggerated descriptions of Tricky's appearance and Mrs. Pumphrey's reactions, adding a humorous element to the narrative.

Communication: Effective communication between a veterinarian and a pet owner is highlighted as it is crucial in understanding and addressing pet health issues.

Gratitude: The story ends with Mrs. Pumphrey expressing gratitude to Mr. Herriot for Tricky's recovery, emphasising the theme of appreciation for acts of kindness and help.



GLOSSARY

Words	Meanings
Bloated (<i>adj</i>)	To swell up
Chauffeur (<i>n</i>)	A person employed to drive a car.
Clasped (<i>v</i>)	Grasp something tightly with one's hand.
Convalescing (<i>v</i>)	Recovering from an illness
Despairing (<i>adj</i>)	Hopeless, Depressed
Distraught (<i>adj</i>)	Extremely worried
Dodge (<i>v</i>)	(<i>here</i>) Avoid
Drooping (<i>v</i>)	(<i>here</i>) Sag posture due to fatigue and laziness
Gasping (<i>v</i>)	Catch one's breath with an open mouth
Glanced (<i>v</i>)	A brief and hurried look
Gleaming (<i>adj</i>)	Polished or Glossy
Hurting (<i>v</i>)	Move rapidly and recklessly
Leap (<i>v</i>)	(<i>here</i>) Jump, Spring
Listless (<i>adj</i>)	Lacking energy or enthusiasm
Lithe (<i>adj</i>)	To move or bend easily, in a way that is attractive
Lumbago (<i>n</i>)	Pain in the muscles and joints of the lower back.
Regime (<i>n</i>)	Prescribed course of exercise and diet
Relent (<i>v</i>)	To soften in feeling
Rheumy (<i>adj</i>)	A watery discharge from a mucous membrane especially of the nose or eyes
Rug (<i>n</i>)	Carpet
Sailed (<i>v</i>)	(<i>here</i>) Make smooth and graceful movement
Sausage (<i>n</i>)	Finely minced meat stuffed into long cylindrical cases and divided into small lengths by twisting or tying
Scrimmage (<i>n</i>)	Rough or confused struggle
Shone (<i>v</i>)	Sparkle, Glow
Slopped (<i>v</i>)	Flow over the edge of a container
Sniff (<i>v</i>)	Inhale audibly
Squashed (<i>v</i>)	Crush, Squeeze
Surgery (<i>n</i>)	A place where a doctor, a dentist or a veterinary surgeon treats patients
Swarmed (<i>v</i>)	(<i>here</i>) Move quickly with a lot of energy
Trembled (<i>v</i>)	Shake due to anxiety or fear
Triumph (<i>adj</i>)	A great victory or achievement
Tweed (<i>n</i>)	A rough-surfaced woolen cloth, typically of mixed flecked colors

Phrases	Meaning
Bowled over	Pushed over by someone playfully.
Trotted out	Run, Lope

Page no. **361** to **455** are purposely left blank. To
see complete chapter buy **Target Notes**

Words and Expressions 2

Let's Begin

1. You have read about Lencho in 'A Letter to God', First Flight, textbook in English for Class X. How has the story of Lencho moved you? What do you think about Lencho's faith in God and his attitude towards the officials in the post office? Do you think he is right in asking God for support and then blaming the people at the post office? Discuss his actions with your friends. Why does he do so?

Ans: Lencho's story is one of that makes us reflect about a person's unshakeable faith in God. Even when a big storm destroys his crops, he believes that God will help him. The story has really moved me to see such strong faith and belief in God. But when he gets less money from the post office than he expected, he gets upset and blames them. This part reminds us that even strong beliefs in God can be tested.

I do not believe Lencho is wrong in asking God for help. Although, I do think it was wrong of him to suspect the post office officials of being thieves and blaming them. Lencho was ignorant and his blinding faith in God made him distrust the post office employees who were the one's who actually helped him.

Lencho's actions show that when people are desperate and things don't go as they hope, they might misunderstand and get upset. This story teaches us about human emotions and how belief and misunderstandings can be inter-connected.

2. Read the story again and rearrange the jumbled sentences to make a coherent story.

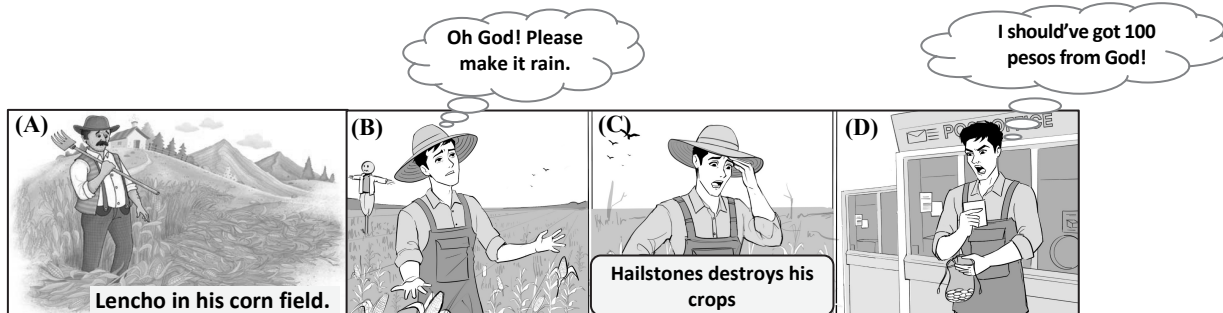
Ans:

Write the correct order in numbers in the column below	Jumbled Sentences
4	But it rained heavily and hailstorm thrashed his corn field and all the corn was destroyed.
7	He wrote 'To God' on the envelope and posted it.
3	Lencho predicted it will rain and it did. He and his wife were happy.
5	Lencho felt desperate but believed that God would help him.
2	Their corn field was longing for water.
8	The postman and the postmaster laughed at Lencho's letter but were surprised by the faith of the man.
6	He wrote a letter to God asking for a hundred pesos to sow his field again and to survive until the next crop came up.
10	After some days, Lencho went to the post office to receive the money as the postmaster watched him.
12	He immediately went to the counter and asked for a pen and paper, wrote a few lines and posted the letter.
1	Lencho, his wife, and their children lived in a lonely house in a valley.
13	When the postmaster opened the letter, it said "Oh! Thanks for sending the money. But I have received only seventy pesos. Next time you please send the money directly to me. The people at the post office are a bunch of crooks. They have taken the thirty pesos."
11	He opened the letter and was happy to find the money. He counted and found it was only seventy pesos.
9	The postmaster collected about 70 pesos from his colleagues and sent it to Lencho.



3. Create a graphic description based on the given summary of 'A Letter to God'.

Ans:



Reading Comprehension

Text I: The Trader and the Tailor

Look Up and Understand

Words	Meanings
Beguiling (<i>adj</i>)	Charming or interesting, in a deceptive way
Cordiality (<i>n</i>)	Behaviour that is friendly, but formal and polite
Hamper (<i>v</i>)	(<i>here</i>) To prevent someone from doing something
Snipping (<i>v</i>)	To cut something with scissors, usually with small, quick cuts.
Wagered (<i>v</i>)	To make a bet
Filching (<i>v</i>)	To steal something of little value
Incredible (<i>adj</i>)	Too extraordinary or very difficult to believe
Swatch (<i>n</i>)	A small piece of cloth
Unhinged (<i>adj</i>)	To get mentally affected or disturbed

1. Read the story again with your friend and complete the paragraph using short sentences with the given hints.

Ans: Once there was a tailor who was known for cheating and thievery. He could cheat anyone with his cunning way of deceiving people. A trader challenged that the tailor would not be able to cheat him. He went to the tailor with a piece of satin cloth. The tailor welcomed him. The trader was delighted by the tailor's praise. He told the tailor to make a coat for him. The tailor praised the trader immensely. The trader was overjoyed. The tailor recounted funny tales and the trader forgot about his bet. The tailor started snipping the satin cloth and hiding away the pieces. Eyes of the trader were filled with tears of joy and yet the trader kept on asking for more tales. At last, the tailor told the trader that if he told anymore stories the coat would be too tight and he would weep tears of blood.

Vocabulary

1. Use appropriate words and fill in the blanks.

light-headed, light year, light-hearted, light sleeper, light-duty

- The _____ is a unit of distance used to measure distance in space.
- The farmer bought a _____ truck to transport their produce, as it uses less diesel.
- We had a fairly _____ discussion with our colleagues.
- Rita felt dizzy and _____ after skydiving.
- He is a _____, a slightest noise wakes him.

Ans:

- light year
- light-duty
- light-hearted
- light-headed
- light sleeper

Grammar

1. Complete the sentences given below in the table by adding the most suitable clause from the box and make it a relative clause. The first one has been done for you.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> contains meaning of words stitches clothes tell lies won the best actor award this year hit a century is faithful 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> need to fill in the application is a crook help themselves won the nobel prize believe in hard work
--	---

- A tailor is a person who stitches clothes.
- A dictionary is a book _____
- The book is about a scientist _____
- What is the name of the player _____
- I don't like people _____
- What is the name of the actor _____



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