

Date: 06/04/2020 (Monday)

Read the passage and answer the following question

Buddha walked on fearlessly. Angulimala ran as fast as he could but he could not catch up with him. He swore and shouted at Buddha, but Buddha smile kindly at him and continued to walk through the forest. This went on for several hours and Angulimala was at last tired and sat down. Buddha stood in front of him. His face was shining with kindness for the robber.

"Who are you, man?" asked Angulimala. "Why do you travel through this forest alone? Aren't you afraid of Angulimala? Why couldn't I catchyou? What magic do you possess? Buddha replied gently, "I'm a friend of yours and I've come to the forest to help you. I've come to save you from further sin. I'm not afraid of you because I love you as I love all other men. My magic is the magic of kindness for all living creatures."

These noble words touched the cruel heart of Angulimala and he fell at the feet of Buddha." O Lord save me!" he said sobbing. "I am the Buddha am the greatest sinner on earth". He cried bitterly and tears flowed from his eyes in two unending streams.

Answer the following Question:-

- 1.Why was Angulimala tired?
- 2.In what manner did Buddha stand before the robber?
- 3.Which contrast does the author present in this passage?
- 4.What was Buddha's reply when Angulimala asked who he was?
- 5.What was the magic with Buddha, according to Buddha himself?
- 6.Why did Angulimala, the robber fall at the feet of Buddha?
- 7.What did the robber say sobbingly? Before the robber?
- 8.Who are the two talkers in this passage?

Date: 07/04/2020 (Tuesday)

Read the passage and answer the following question

All of us have read thrilling stories in which the hero had only a limited and specified time to live. Sometimes it was as long as a year; sometimes as short as twenty-four hours. But always we were interested in discovering just how the doomed man chose to spend his last days or his last hours. I speak, of course of free men who have a choice, not condemned criminals whose sphere of activities is strictly delimited.

Such stories set us thinking, wondering what we should do under similar circumstances. What events, what experiences, what associations should we crowd into those last hours of mortal beings? What happiness should we find in reviewing the past, what regrets?

Sometimes I have thought it would be an excellent rule to live each day as if we should die tomorrow. Such an attitude would emphasize sharply the values of life. We should live each day with gentleness, vigour, and a keenness of appreciation which is often lost when time stretches before us in the constant panorama of more days and months and years to come. There are those, of course, who would adopt the epicurean motto of 'Eat, drink and be merry, but most people would be chastened by the certainty of impending death.

Answer the following Question:-

1. What have you read?
2. In discovering what were you interested?
3. What does the free man have?
4. What do we think after reading such stories?
5. What does the author sometime think?
6. On what would such an attitude emphasize?
7. How should we live each day?
8. What is the epicurean motto?
9. 'I speak, of course

Read the passage and answer the following question

Convicts! Contented, that didn't make sense, and I expressed my surprise.

'Yes, they were contented. Govindaraju insisted. 'If you had come in those days you wouldn't have known who was a convict and who was not. They wore ordinary clothes, and were paid a monthly wage of twelve rupees which was not bad at that time. All that marked them as prisoners were their number discs. In their free time they could play games, or go out for walks or go to the pictures. There was always a cinema house in Port Blair. A prisoner who showed good conduct for five years could bring out his family at government expense. For that he received an extra allowance of five rupees for the wife and two rupees for each child. Naturally they were contented. Prisoners couldn't hope for such things on the mainland. 'But surely they had to do hard labour.'

'It was manual labour mostly, but you must understand that most of the prisoners belonged to the labouring classes, and this type of work was no hardship for them. Middle-class prisoners were given easier jobs, working in offices and such things. If the man was a peasant he was given a piece of land, a pair of bullocks and a homestead.

Answer the following Question:-

1. What didn't make sense?
2. What wouldn't you have known if you had come in those days?
3. What was the monthly wage of the convicts?
4. In their free time what could the convicts do?
5. What was the facility to the prisoner with good conduct?
6. What did they surely have to do?
7. To which class did most of the prisoners belong to?
8. What jobs were given to middle class prisoners?
9. What was given to a man if he was a peasant?

Read the passage and answer the following question

It seems to be essential to the mental health and happiness of every individual that he should have something to which he can assert exclusive possession- something, as we say, that he can call his own. Delight in owning things usually shows itself as early as the second year of life, when the words "my" and "mine" are among the first that the child learns to utter.

Parents and teachers can make use of this characteristic of human nature in many ways. In the home a child can be led to acquire orderly habits by being encouraged to arrange his own possessions tidily; and this valuable training can be continued at school, where he can be helped to keep carefully arranged samples of his own handiwork, such as drawings, paintings, specimens of his handwriting, well done arithmetic exercises and the like.

Closely linked with pride of possession is an impulse that appears early in the life of most children-the impulse to collect things. This too the educator can use to good effect. By the exercise of a little tact he can inspire a child to collect postage stamps, and may thus lead him to a lasting interest in history and geography. Or, by encouraging him to collect wild flowers, shells or pebbles, he may help him to become a naturalist.

Answer the following Question:-

1. What is essential to the mental health and happiness of every individual?
2. When does the delight in owning things show itself?
3. How can a child be led to acquire orderly habits?
4. Which impulse is closely connected with possession?
5. In which subjects can interest be created by stamp collection?
6. How can we help a child to become a naturalist?
7. Who can make use of human nature in many ways?
8. Which valuable training can be continued at school?
9. How can this training help?

Read the passage and answer the following question

On Saturday morning the postman delivered a large parcel for Tommy. The parcel contained a birthday present and it had arrived just in time.

Tommy looked at the stamps on the packet. 'It's from Uncle Bill', he shouted excitedly. Even though Uncle Bill, was in America, he had not forgotten Tommy's birthday. Mother made Tommy promise not to open the parcel until the following day.

"Your birthday is not till tomorrow", she said. You should open it in the morning together with your other presents." The next day, father was just as excited as Tommy when they discovered that the parcel contained an electric train set. "Let's go upstairs and put it together", father said. Tommy remained with his father for about an hour but finally got bored with the train set and went into the living room. At about lunch time, Tommy's mother came into the living room. "Where's your father?" She asked, "I've been looking for him everywhere." "He's upstairs, Mum", Tommy answered. "He put my train set together this morning, and he has been playing with it ever since.

Answer the following Question:-

1. Who sent the parcel for Tommy?
2. What was the present in the parcel?
3. How did Tommy know that the parcel came from America?
4. Write from the passage the sentence which shows that Tommy got more than one present?
5. What was Tommy's father doing after Tommy went into the living room?
6. Why did Tommy's mother want him to open the parcel the next day?
7. Why didn't Tommy stay upstairs longer?
8. What happened on Saturday morning?
9. What did his father say to him the next day?

Date: 11/04/2020 (Saturday)

Read the passage and answer the following question

The camel is the oldest of domestic animals. It has been used for thousands of years by the desert people of Africa and Asia to supply many of their needs. On the fertile edges of the desert, camels pull ploughs turn wheels to irrigate the fields and carry goods to market, in the desert itself, they are still almost the only means of transport.

They supply food, milk and clothing in the form of wool and leather. This useful animal is well adapted to life in harsh, arid lands. The Arabian camel has one hump, the Bactrian camel has two. The hump is, in fact, a store of fat which is used as a source of energy when food and water are scarce. When it does drink, the camel can take up to 100 litres of water in ten minutes.

The camel has broad, soft feet for a steady grip in the sand. A thick skin protects it from the fierce daytime sun and bitterly cold nights. The camel's eyes have three eyelids to help keep out sand; its ears and nose are also adapted to keep out sand storms. Camels stand about two meters high at the shoulder and weigh 500-800 kilos. Often called 'The ships of the desert', they can carry loads of 200 kilos and more, travelling up to 160 kilometres a day.

Camels eat grass, dates and grain when available. Deep in the desert they survive on dry leaves, seeds and bones.

Answer the following Question:-

1. What has been told about its food?
2. For what has the camel been used?
3. What is its load carrying and travelling capacity?
4. What information is given about its height and weight?
5. How are its eyes, ears and nose useful?
6. What is informed about its feet and skin?
7. What is the use of the hump?
8. What do they supply?
9. How is it useful on the fertile edges of the desert?

