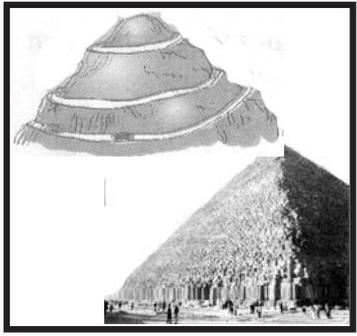


Unit - 1

Human Values



1.1 THE LADDER TO SUCCESS

- H. W. Longfellow



Paraphrase

In this poem, the poet expresses his opinions about success. According to him the success is not an impossible thing, when one decided to get it. He gives us two examples to explain his views. The examples are-

- (i) Pyramids
- (ii) Mountains.

By giving example of pyramids & mountains, he tries to tell us that though they appear very high from a distance, as we go near them they are very easy to climb on them that they are nothing but flights of stairs & full of pathways. In the concluding stanza, he concludes that the successful persons can't achieve the success at a sudden flight but when their companions slept, they toiled-worked hard to become successful. Thus he emphasises the importance of toiling to achieve our goal, by giving the examples of great men.



Extract : 1

We have not wings - we cannot soar
 But we have feet to scale and climb
 By slow degrees - by more and more
 The cloudy summits of our time
 The mighty pyramids of stone
 That wedge-like cleave the desert airs,
 When nearer seen and better known,
 Are but gigantic flights of stairs.

A) Simple Factual Questions.

i) Why are we unable to fly ?

(आपण उडण्यास असमर्थ का आहोत)

Ans : Because we have not wings as like birds.

ii) What can we use our feet for ?

(आपण आपले पाय कशासाठी वापरू शकतो?)

Ans : To scale & climb the cloudy summits of our time.

iii) How can we climb & scale the cloudy summits of our time ?

(आपण यशाची शिखरे कशाप्रकारे चढून जाऊ शकतो ?)

Ans : By slow degrees - by more & more.

iv) How do pyramids appear from a distance?

(पिरॅमिड दूर अंतरावरून कसे दिसतात)

Ans : Wedge like cleave the desert airs.

v) **What are pyramids actually ?**

(खरोखर पिरॅमिड काय आहेत ?)

Ans : Gigantic flights of stairs.

B) Complex Factual Questions.

i) **Give poet's views about flying & climbing ?**

(उडणे आणि चढून जाणे याबद्दल कवीचे मत लिहा)

Ans : The poet says that we don't have wings, so we can't fly. But we have feet & can climb on & on & reach the cloudy summits of our time.

ii) **According to the poet, what are the pyramids like & what do they do?**

(कविच्या म्हणण्यानुसार पिरॅमिड कशाप्रमाणे आहेत ? ते काय करतात ?)

Ans : According to the poet the pyramids are mighty & huge flights of stairs that cleave the desert airs into parts.

C) Theme / Understanding / Poetic Language Questions :

i) **Find out the words used for 'fly' ?**

(उडणे यासाठी वापरलेले शब्द शोधा?)

Ans : soar.

ii) **Find out the words which have same meanings.**

(समान अर्थ असलेले शब्द शोधा)

Ans : Climb - scale.

iii) **Give the describing pairs : from the stanza :(वर्णन करणा-या जोड्या कवितेतून लिहा)**

Ans : Cloudy summits ; mighty pyramids, desert airs, giagantic flights.

iv) **Give the rhyming pairs.**

(यमक जुळविणारे शब्द लिहा)

Ans : Soar-more, climb-time, stone-known, airs tairs.



Extract : 2

The distant mountains, that uprear

Their frowning foreheads to the skies,

Are crossed by pathways, that appear

As we to higher levels rise.

The heights by great men reached and kept,

Were not attained by sudden flight

But they, while their companions slept,

Were toiling upward in the night.

A) Simple factual questions.

i) **How do mountains look like from a distance ?** (दूर अंतरावरून पर्वत कशाप्रकारे दिसतात ?)

Ans : Like frowning foreheads.

ii) **What appear as we rise to higher levels in the mountains ?**

(पर्वतावर अधिकाधिक उंच गेल्यावर काय दृश्य होतात ?)

Ans : Pathways.

iii) **When are we able to see the pathway on the mountains ?**

(पर्वतावरील पायवाटा आपण केंव्हा पाहू शकतो ?)

Ans : When we rise to higher levels.

iv) **What have great men reached & kept ?**

(महान लोक कोठे पोहचले आहेत व त्यांनी काय टिकवून ठेवले आहे ?)

Ans : The heights of success

B) Complex factual questions.

i) **What have great men done to reach the heights of success ?**

(यशाच्या शिखरापर्यंत पोहचण्यासाठी महान लोकांनी काय केले आहे ?)

Ans : They worked hard to reach their goal.

When their companions were no working they have toiled to attain the heights of success.

C) Theme / Understanding / Poetic language

i) Give rhyming pairs :

(यमक जुळणारे शब्द लिहा.)

Ans : Uprear-appear, skies-rise, kept-slept, flight-night.

ii) Make a list of describing words.

(वर्णन करणारे शब्द निवडून लिहा.)

Ans : Distant, frowning, higher, great, sudden.

iii) Explain the meaning here.

(दिलेल्या कडव्यातील अर्थ स्पष्ट करा.)

Ans : The stanza means, success is achieved only by continuous toil & not by laziness.

NOTES

DNYANSAGAR



A.NAGAR



1.2 THE BOBBY PINS

- Linda Goodman



Passage: 1

He showed me everything in his store that could be had for a quarter. There were several ceramic figurines. My mother would have loved those, but she already had a house full of them and I was the one who had to dust them once a week. They definitely would not do. There were also some small boxes of candy. My mother was diabetic, so I knew they would not be appropriate.

The last thing Mr. Sawyer showed me was a package of bobby pins. My mother had beautiful long black hair and twice a week she washed and pincurled it. When she took the pincurls down next day, she looked just like a movie star with those long dark curls cascading around her shoulders. So I decided those bobby pins would be the perfect gift for my mother. I gave Mr. Sawyer my five nickels, and he gave me the bobby pins.

A) Simple factual questions.

i) Who dusted the figurines in the house once a week ?

(घरातील शोभेच्या वस्तू आठवड्यातून एकदा कोण साफ करत असे?)

Ans : the writer (Linda)

ii) According to the narrator, which gift was not appropriate for her mother ?
(लेखिकेच्या म्हणण्यानुसार कोणती भेटवस्तू तिच्या आईसाठी योग्य नव्हती?)

Ans : a box of candy.

iii) Which image is used for the writer's mother ?

(लेखिकेने आईसाठी कशाची प्रतिमा वापरली आहे?)

Ans : the image of 'cascading'.

iv) How many times the writer's mother washed & pincurled her hair ?

(लेखिकेची आई किती वेळा केस धूत असे कुरळे करत असे?)

Ans : twice in a week.

v) What did the narrator buy for her mother ?

(लेखिकेने आईसाठी काय खरेदी केले)

Ans : the bobby pins.

vi) How much did the narrator pay for the gift ?

(भेटवस्तूसाठी लेखिकेने किती किंमत दिली?)

Ans : five nickels.

B) Complex factual questions.

i) Why did the writer give up the idea of buying ceramic figurines or candy for her mother ?

(लेखिकेने आईसाठी सेरॅमिकच्या वस्तू किंवा चॉकलेट खरेदी करण्याची कल्पना का सोडून दिली?)

OR

i) **Which two things did the writer not select for her mother ? Why ?**
(कोणत्या दोन वस्तू लेखिकेने आईसाठी निवडल्या नाहीत? का?)

Ans : The writer did not select ceramic figurines & a box of candy for her mother because her mother already had a number of ceramic figurines. Her mother was diabetic, a box of candy was not appropriate for her.

ii) **What thing did the narrator choose from Mr. Sawyer's store ? Why ?**
(श्री सॉयर यांच्या दुकानावरून कोणती वस्तू लेखिकेने निवडली? का?)

Ans : The narrator chose bobby pins as a present for her mother, from Mr. Sawyer's store because her mother had beautiful long black hair which she pincurled twice a week. When she removed the pin curls, she looked very beautiful, with those long, dark curls falling on her shoulders. So she thought that it was an appropriate gift for her mother.

C) Grammar questions.

i) **Make nouns :** (नाम तयार करा)

- beautiful - beauty
- perfect - perfection

ii) **Find out the words which mean from the passage :**

(खालील अर्थाचे शब्द उता-यातून निवडा.)

- small statues / carved figures :
- falling in great quantities - cascading.

Ans: a) figurines.
b) cascading.

D) Vocabulary questions.

i) **He gave me the bobby pins.**
(change the voice)

Ans : I was given the bobby pins by him.
OR

The bobby pins were given to me by him.

ii) **He showed me everything in his store.**
(change the voice)

Ans : Everything in his store was shown to me by him.

OR

I was shown everything in his store (by him).

iii) **They definitely would not do.**
(Add a question tag)

Ans : They definitely would not do, would they?

iv) **She looked just like a movie star.**
(Add a question tag)

Ans : She looked just like a movie star, didn't she ?

E) **What do you learn from this passage ?**
(या परिच्छेदातून तुम्हाला काय शिकायला मिळते?)

Ans : I learn that we must have to show our love to our parents on the occasion of their birth day.

✍ Passage:2

I took the bobby pins home and wrapped them in a colourful sheet from the Sunday comics (there was no money left for wrapping paper). The next morning, while my family was sitting at the breakfast table, I walked up to my mother and handed her that package, and said, "Happy Birthday, Momma !"

My mother sat there for a moment in stunned silence. Then, with tears in her eyes, she tore at the comic-strip wrapping.

By the time she got to the bobby pins she was sobbing.

“I’m sorry Momma!” I apologized. “I did not mean to make you cry, I just wanted you to have a happy birthday.”

“Oh honey, I am happy !” she told me. And I looked into her eyes, and I could see that she was smiling through her tears. “Why, do you know that this is the first birthday present that I have ever received in my entire life ?” she exclaimed.

Then she kissed me on the cheek and said, “Thank you, honey.”

A) Simple factual Questions.

i) **What did the narrator wrap the bobby pins in ?**
(लेखिकेने बाँबी पिन्स कशामध्ये गुंडाळल्या ?)

Ans : In a colourful sheet from the Sunday comics.

ii) **Why did the narrator wrap the bobby pins in a colourful sheet ?**
(लेखिकेने बाँबी पिन्स रंगीन कागदामध्ये का गुंडाळल्या ?)

Ans : Because there was no money left for wrapping paper.

B) Complex Factual Questions.

i) **What was the mother’s reaction when the narrator gave her birthday present?**
(लेखिकेने वाढदिवसाची भेट दिल्यानंतर आईची प्रतिक्रिया काय होती ?)

Ans : When the narrator gave her mother the birthday present, her mother sat for a moment in stunned silence. Tears rolled down her cheeks. When she saw the bobby pins, she began to sob. Then smiling through her tears, She thanked the narrator.

C) Grammar questions.

i) **“I’m sorry, Momma !” I apologized.**
(Indirect Speech)

Ans : I apologized Momma that I was very sorry.

ii) **I walked upto my mother & handed her that package.**
(use “Not only but also”)

Ans : I not only walked upto my mother but also handed her that package.

iii) **She kissed me on the cheek & said, “Thank you honey.”** (Use ‘-ing’ form of underlined verb)

Ans : Kissing me on the cheek she said, “Thank you honey.”

D) Vocabulary questions :

i) **Write the words which mean :**
(खालील अर्थाचे शब्द लिहा.)

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| a) gasp while crying | : sob |
| b) shocked / surprised | : stunned |
| c) say sorry | : apologize |

E) Personal Response type questions.

i) **What is the purpose of the text ?**
(या पाठाचा उद्देश काय आहे ?)

Ans : The purpose of the text is to make us aware & tell us one way of showing our love & respect to our elders that is giving presents to them.

ii) **Does the narrator love her mother ?**
How do you say so ?

(लेखिकेचे तिच्या आईवर प्रेम आहे का ? तुम्ही असे का म्हणू शकता ?)

Ans : Yes, the narrator loves her mother. She paid her own money & bought a nice gift of bobby pins for her mother on her birthday.

 **Passage:3**

And then she went into the bathroom to wash her hair and pincurl it with her new bobby pins.

After she left the room, my father looked at me and said, "Linda, when I was growing up, back on the frontier (my daddy always called his childhood home in the mountains at Virginia the frontier), we didn't set much store by giving birthday presents to adults. That was something done just for small young' uns. And your momma's family, they were so poor, they didn't even do that much. But seeing how happy you have made your momma today has made me rethink this whole birthday issue. What I'm trying to say, Linda, is I believe you have set a precedent here."

And I did set a precedent. After that my mother was showered with birthday presents every year : from my sister, from my brothers, from my father and from me. And, of course, the older we children got, the more money we made, and the nicer presents she received. By the time I was 25, I had given her a stereo, a colour television and a microwave oven (which she traded in for a vacuum clener).

For my mother's 50th birthday, my brothers and my sister and I pooled our resources and got her something spectacular : a ring set wth a pearl surrounded by a cluster of diamonds.

A) Simple factual Questions.

i) Where was father's childhood home ?
(वडिलांचे बालपणीचे घर कोठे होते ?)

Ans: In the mountains at Virginia the frontier.

ii) What made father to rethink the birthday issue ?

(वाढदिवसाबद्दल वडिलांना पुनर्विचार करणे कशामुळे भाग पडले ?)

Ans: Seeing how happy Linda made her mother.

iii) Who showered birthday presents on mother every year ?

(दरवर्षी आईवर भेटवस्तूंचा वर्षाव कोणी केला ?)

Ans: Linda's sister, her brother, father and Linda herself.

iv) What things did Linda present her mother?

(लिनडाने कोणकोणत्या वस्तू आईला भेट दिल्या ?)

Ans: A stereo, a colour television, microwave oven.

v) What was mother presented on her 50th birthday ?

(आईच्या 50 व्या वाढदिवशी तिला काय भेट देण्यात आली ?)

Ans: A ring set with a pearl surrounded by a cluster of diamonds.

B) Complex Factual Questions.

i) What memories of childhood did father talk about ?

(बालपणीच्या कोणत्या आठवणींविषयी वडिल बोलत होते ?)

Ans: Father said that when he had been growing up, back on the frontier they hadn't set much store by giving birthday presents to adults. That was done only for youngers. He also said that mother's family was poor and they didn't even do that.

ii) How did Linda set a precedent ?

(लिनडाने नवीन शिरस्ता कसा निर्माण केला ?)

Ans: Linda set a precedent after she presented the mother a gift. After that her mother was showered with birthday presents, every year. Her sister, her brothers, her father and Linda herself showered mother with birthday presents every year.

C) Grammar questions.

i) You have set a precedent. (change the

voice)

Ans: A precedent has been set by you.

ii) I had given her a stereo. (Add a question tag)

Ans: I had given her a stereo, hadn't I?

D) Vocabulary questions :

i) Find words from the passage which mean the following:

- border - frontier
- an important topic - issue.

ii) Fill in the blanks with suitable phrases from the passage :

a) We had a black - white T.V., which we for a new colour T.V.

Ans: traded in

b) They had to present a nice gift to him so they to buy it.

Ans: pooled resources.

E) Personal Response type questions:

i) How did you celebrate your birthday in your childhood ?

(तुम्ही बालपणी तुमचा वाढदिवस कसा साजरा करत होता?)

Ans: My birthday was celebrated very happily. Father would bring cake and sweets. All the children in the neighbourhood were called at my house. After cutting cake, mother would distribute the cake and sweets to children. The children would present gifts to me.

 **Passage:4**

Then she smiled and turned the box around so that her guests could see her special gift, and she said, "Don't I have wonderful children?" Then she passed the ring around the room, and it was thrilling to

hear the collective sigh that rippled through that room as the ring was passed from hand to hand.

After the guests were gone, I stayed to help clean up. I was doing the dishes in the kitchen when I overheard a conversation between my mother and father in the next room. "Well, Pauline," my father said, "that's a mighty pretty ring you've got there. I reckon that's about the best birthday present you've ever had."

My own eyes filled with tears when I heard her reply. "Ted", she said softly, "that's a mighty pretty ring and that's fact. But the best birthday present I ever got! Well, that was a package of bobby pins."

A) Simple factual Questions.

i) What is narrator's mother's name?

(लेखिकेच्या आईचे नाव काय ?)

Ans: Pauline.

ii) Who was Ted ?

(टेड कोण होते ?)

Ans: the narrator's father.

iii) Why did the narrator stay after the guest were gone ?

(पाहुणे गेल्यानंतर लेखिका का थांबून राहिली ?)

Ans: to help her mother clean up.

iv) What did the narrator overhear ?

(लेखिकेने नकळत काय ऐकले ?)

Ans: a conversation between her mother & father.

v) Where were her parents ?

(लेखिकेचे आईवडिल कोठे होते ?)

Ans: in the next room.

B) Complex Factual Questions.

i) Why did the mother pass the ring

around the room & what was the reaction of the guests ?

(आईने अंगठी खोलिमध्ये हातोहात का फिरवली? पाहण्यांची प्रतिक्रिया काय होती ?)

Ans : The mother passed the ring around the room to show her special gift to her guests. When the ring was passed from hand to hand, all the guests sighed as they were impressed.

C) Grammar questions.

i) My own eyes filled with tears when I heard her reply. (Use 'As')

Ans : As I heard her reply, my own eyes filled with tears.

ii) "Ted", she said softly, "That's a mighty pretty ring & that's a fact." (Indirect speech)

Ans : She softly told Ted that that was a mighty pretty ring & that was a fact.

iii) Her guests could see her special gift. (Rewrite using 'able to')

Ans : Her guests were able to see her special gift.

iv) That is the best birthday present you've ever had. (Change into 'Positive Degree')

Ans : No other birthday present you've ever had is as good as that.

v) That is the best birthday present you've ever had. (Change into 'Comparative degree')

Ans : That is better than any other birthday present you've ever had.

D) Vocabulary questions.

i) Find two words that can be used both

as a noun & as a verb.

(नाम व क्रियापद अशी दोन्ही कार्ये करणारे दोन शब्द शोधा.)

Ans: a) sigh b) help

ii) Write the words which mean :
(खालील अर्थाचे शब्द लिहा)

Ans: a) suppose - reckon
b) heard when not meant to hear - overhear

iii) Find out two adjectives out of the passage :

(उता-यामधून दोन विशेषणे शोधा)

Ans: special, wonderful.

E) Personal Response type questions:

i) Why did the mother call the package of bobby pins the best birthday present she ever got ?

(बॉबी पिनस चे पाकीट म्हणजे तिला मिळालेली वाढदिवसाची सर्वोत्कृष्ट भेट होती असे आई का म्हणाली ?)

Ans : The package of bobby pins was the best birthday present, she ever got because it was given to her by her little daughter to show her gratitude & it gave the mother real happiness.





1.3 WHATEVER WE DO

- Clifford Martis



Passage:1

Whatever we do let's try to do better. Our actions, our words, whatever it is, let us try to make them better and better. Success, they say, is a journey and not a destination. We can say, progress also is a journey and not a destination. Therefore, we need not feel complacent that we are doing fine. We must constantly be on the look out for better performance.

If I want to thank someone I can say, "Thanks". But suppose I say, "Thanks a lot," wouldn't it be better? Depending upon the time and the situation, we can try and improve this even further and say, "I am very grateful to you" or "You've been of great help. I thank you from the bottom of my heart!" and so on.

This is a simple case of expressing gratitude. But when we think a little more, we can learn to do or say things in a better way by giving some thought to our action or speech. I had an appointment with a person, who was senior to me in our erstwhile company. I was a bit late and trying to make amends I said, "I'm sorry I made you wait." "Oh! It's Ok," he said, and added, "It's a pleasure waiting for you." I felt flattered. One might argue that the other person might have said it without any thinking. Even then I would say that I like

to hear such statements unless, of course, they were said sarcastically.

A) Simple factual Questions.

i) What is success ?

(यश म्हणजे काय आहे ?)

Ans: A journey and not a destination.

ii) What can we constantly look for ?

(आपण सतत कशाचा शोध घेतला पाहिजे ?)

Ans: For better performance.

iii) How can we learn to do or say things in a better way ?

(एखादी गोष्ट चांगल्या पद्धतीने करण्याचे किंवा सांगण्याचे आपण कशाप्रकारे शिकू शकतो ?)

Ans: By giving some thought to our action or speech.

B) Complex Factual Questions.

i) How can we make our actions, our words better and better ?

(आपण आपल्या कृती व शब्द अधिकाधिक चांगले कसे बनवू शकतो ?)

Ans: To make our actions, our words better, we should not feel complacent that we are doing fine. We must constantly be on the look out for better performance. We should learn to do or say things in a better way by giving some thought to our action or speed.

C) Grammar questions.

i) **We need not feel complacent. (Add a Question Tag).**

Ans: We need not feel complacent, do we ?

ii) **I said, "I am sorry I made you wait," (Change into Indirect speech).**

Ans: I said that I was sorry I had made him wait.

D) Vocabulary questions :

i) **Give opposites of the following :**

a) success x failure.

b) gratitude x ingratitude.

ii) **Find two adjectives from the passage.**

a) complacent b) grateful.

E) Do you agree with the writer that 'success is journey and not a destination'? Why?

(यश म्हणजे अंतिम ध्येय नसून एक प्रवास आहे या लेखकाच्या मताशी आपण सहमत आहात काय ? का ?)

Ans: Yes, I agree that 'success is a journey and not a destination. Because if there is success there is always a greater success than it. And if we are satisfied with the success we get, we can become lazy and actionless so we should always look forward for greater success.

**Passage:2**

When we speak about saying or doing things better, a question arises about comparison, because better usually follows 'than'. Wise people say that we should compare ourselves with our own selves. I should compare my performance of last year and see whether I am doing better or not.

One of the ways in which we can do better is by adding words to our actions and also adding actions to our words. Let me tell you about an incident. I was waiting for the lift. The lift came down and I found that two fellows (shouldn't I say, persons or even better, gentlemen?) started removing packets which were fully occupying the lift. I noticed that they did the job fairly fast giving me an impression that they did not want to delay me. In a little while they finished the job and I got into the lift and went to my Training Centre. In the class I mentioned this incident and asked the trainees to mention how this particular situation would have been rendered better. A couple of trainees did mention that the two gentlemen who were removing the packets could have said just something like, "One minute sir, we'll finish in no time." Nice answer. Don't you agree? It would have made such a difference. But another trainee said, "You could have thought of lending a helping hand."

A) Simple factual Questions.

i) **What do wise people say about comparison?**

(शहाणे लोक तुलनेविषयी काय म्हणतात ?)

Ans: we should compare ourselves with our own selves.

ii) **What impression did the men give to the writer ?**

(त्या माणसांनी लेखकाला काय दाखवून दिले?)

Ans: that they did not want to delay him.

iii) **Where did the writer go ?**

(लेखक कोठे गेला?)

Ans: to his Training centre.

B) Complex Factual Questions.

i) **What question arises while doing things better ? How should we compare ourselves?**

(गोष्ठी अधिक चांगल्या करतांना कोणता प्रश्न निर्माण होतो ? आपण आपली स्वतःची तुलना कशी केली पाहिजे ?)

Ans: While doing things better a question of comparison arises. But we should compare ourselves with our ourselves. We should compare our performance of last year and should see whether we are doing better or not.

ii) **What did the two men do ? What should they have done ?**

(त्या दोन माणसांनी काय केले ? त्यांनी काय करायला हवे होते ?)

Ans: The two men started removing packets and they did the job fairly fast giving the writer an impression that they didn't want to delay him. According to writer, they should have said, one minute, they would finish in no time.

C) Grammar questions.

i) **The lift came down. (Rewrite using past continuous tense).**

Ans: The lift was coming down.

ii) **They did the job fairly. (Make Exclamatory)**

Ans: How fairly they did the job !

iii) **Another trainee said, "You could have thought of lending a helping hand," (change into Indirect speech).**

Ans: Another trainee said that he could have thought of lending a helping hand.

D) Vocabulary questions :

i) **Match the words with their meanings :**

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---------|
| a) remove | - | task |
| b) job | - | give |
| c) incident | - | replace |
| d) lend | - | make. |
| | | event |

Ans: a) remove - replace b) job - task
c) incident - event d) lend - give.

E) **Do you think it necessary to compare ourselves with our own selves ?**

(आपण आपली तुलना आपल्या स्वतःबरोबरच केली पाहिजे असे तुम्हाला आवश्यक वाटते का?)

Ans: Yes, I think we should compare ourselves with our ourselves and not with others. We should compare our performance with our previous performance, so that we can know about the improvement in ourselves and if it is not so, we can decide how we can improve.

**Passage:3**

You go to a shop and ask for something. Most often the shopkeeper or the sales person reaches out to the item you want and hands it over to you. No word, nothing. Suppose he were to say just two words,

“Yes, sir?” In posh restaurants the waiters or stewards do say, “Good morning” or some such thing and then ask for your order. But have you noticed how the waiters behave in most of our restaurants, in spite of the fact that the food and ambience are quite good ? They usually come and stand near you expecting you to place the order. Suppose they say just two words, “Yes, sir?”

Doctor treating patients can make their jobs much better if they choose to talk nicely to their patients. A word here or a word there. Most doctors are serious or even stern. Probably they imply that they are doing serious work. True. But talking nicely and reassuringly is also a part of treatment, isn't it? It is said that a couple of friendly words from the doctor or even a smile can go a long way in making the patient feel better.

A) Simple factual Questions.

i) Which two words does the writer expect from the sales persons ?

(विक्रेत्यांकडून लेखक कोणत्या दोन शब्दांची अपेक्षा करतो?)

Ans: a) "Yes sir"

b) "Good morning"

ii) What should doctors do to make their patients feel better ?

(रुग्णांना अधिक बरे वाटावे यासाठी डॉक्टरांनी काय करायला हवे ?)

Ans: The doctor could give the patients a couple of friendly words or even a smile.

iii) In which restuarants are waiters polite?

(कोणत्या प्रकारच्या रेस्टॉरंट्स मध्ये वाढपी विनम्र असतात ?)

Ans: In posh restuarants.

iv) Why do doctors probably appear stern?

(डॉक्टर लोक सामान्यपणे कठोर का वाटतात?)

Ans: They imply that they are doing a serious work.

B) Complex Factual Questions.

i) What difference is found in the behaviour of the waiters in posh restuarants & that of the waiters in most other resturarants ?

(उंची हॉटेलमधील वाढपी व इतर हॉटेलमधील वाढपी यांच्या वागण्यात काय फरक दिसून येतो?)

Ans: In posh restuarants the waiters say "Good morning" or such some things & then ask the order. But the waiters in most other resturarants usually come & stand near the customers expecting them to place the order.

C) Grammar questions.

i) Talking reassuringly to the patient is also a part of the treatment.

(Add a 'Question tag')

Ans: Talking reassuringly to the patient is also a part of the treatment, isn't it?

ii) Probably they imply that they are doing serious work.

(Add a 'Question tag')

Ans: Probably they imply that they are doing serious work, don't they?

iii) Most doctors are serious even stern.

(Make a "Wh" question to get the underlined answer)

Ans: How are most doctors ?

D) Vocabulary questions.

i) Make nouns : (नामे तयार करा)

a) behave - behaviour

b) expect - expectation

ii) Write the words which mean :

(खालील अर्थांचे शब्द लिहा)

a) surrounding - ambience

b) strict - stern

c) in a comforting manner - reassuringly

d) waiter - steward

iii) Find out two adverbs from the passage

(उता-यातून दोन क्रीयाविशेषणे शोधा)

a) nicely b) reassuringly

E) Personal Response type questions.**i) What do you think, which things bring the success of the restaurants?**

(तुम्हाला काय वाटते ? कोणत्या गोष्टी रेस्टॉरंटसना यशस्वी बनवतात ?)

Ans : I think, the success of the restaurants is brought with the following things -

- tasty food
- cleanliness
- pleasant atmosphere
- polite behaviour of the waiters
- quick & nice service
- reasonable rates.

ii) How do you behave with the shopkeepers ?

(दुकानदारांबरोबर तुमची वागणूक कशी असते?)

Ans : I behave politely. I always use the words like 'thank you', 'please' etc.

iii) Which doctors become popular, in your opinion ?

(तुमच्या मतानुसार कोणते डॉक्टर्स लोकप्रिय होतात?)

Ans : The doctors who are polite & frank with their patients, who welcome their patients, give them well treatment to cure their problem, become popular.

**Passage:4**

On a certain occasion I hailed an autorickshaw and said, "City Hospital." The auto man did not look at me but simply 'downed' the meter. Well, it was a clear indication, that he was willing to take me to my destination but wouldn't it have been much better if he had said, "Yes sir, please get in", or simply said, "Come." The least he could have done was to make a gesture with his face or hand. I did mention the point to him and to my good luck he agreed

with me. On another occasion I called an auto and said, "Central Market". He said, "Sorry, sir, it's time for me to hand over the auto," and so saying he hailed another auto and asked, "Guru, Central Market?"

That man agreed and I got in. This shows that we can say 'No' also in the most pleasant way.

A) Simple factual Questions.**i) What did the meter indicate ?**
(मीटर खाली टाकणे काय दर्शवते?)

Ans : The autorickshaw driver was willing to take the writer to his destination.

ii) What did the autorickshaw driver do when the writer hailed him ?

(लेखकाने हाक दिल्यावर रिक्शा ड्रायव्हरने काय केले ?)

Ans : He didn't look at the writer but simply downed the meter.

iii) Give two names to places.

(ठिकाणांची दोन नावे लिहा.)

Ans : a) city hospital
b) central market

B) Complex Factual Questions.**i) How did the other rickshaw driver say 'No' in the most pleasant way ?**

(दुसरा रिक्शा ड्रायव्हर समाधानकारक मार्गाने 'नाही' कसा म्हणाला?)

Ans : Once the writer asked an autorickshaw driver to drive him to 'Central Market'. It was the time to hand over the auto. He politely told the writer so & hailed another driver to do the needful. In this way he told 'No' in a most pleasant way.

ii) According to the writer, what should the autorickshaw driver, who drove him to 'City Hospital' have done ?

(लेखकाच्या म्हणण्यानुसार ज्या रिक्शा ड्रायव्हरने त्याला हॉस्पिटलला नेले त्याने काय करायला हवे होते?)

Ans : According to the writer, the autorickshaw driver should have said. "Yes sir, please, come in" or "come". He should have at least made a gesture with his face or hand to indicate his willingness.

C) Grammar questions.

i) The auto man didn't look at me but simply 'downed' the meter.

(Rewrite as an affirmative sentence')

Ans : Without looking at me the auto man simply 'downed' the meter.

ii) He hailed another man & asked "Guru, Central Market ?"

(Use 'ing' form of the verb)

Ans : Hailing another man he asked, "Guru, Central Market?"

iii) I hailed an autorickshaw.

(Change the voice)

Ans : An autorickshaw was hailed by me.

iv) He said, "It's time for me to hand over the auto."

(Rewrite in "Reported speech")

Ans : He said that it was time for him to hand over the auto.

v) It shows that we can say 'No' in the most pleasant way.

(Make 'Wh' question to get the underlined answer)

Ans : What does it show ?

D) Vocabulary questions.

i) Write similar words of :

(खालील शब्दांचे समानार्थी शब्द लिहा.)

a) called - hailed

b) friendly - pleasant

ii) Find out the words which mean :

(खालील अर्थ असणारे शब्द शोधा.)

a) sign - indication

b) the end of journey - destination

iii) Give opposite words of :

(खालील शब्दांचे विरुद्धार्थी शब्द लिहा.)

a) unclear × clear

b) disagreed agreed

c) unpleasant pleasant

E) Personal Response type question.

i) What do we learn from this incident, in the passage ?

(या उता-यातील प्रसंगावरून आपण काय शिकतो?)

Ans : From this incident, we learnt that we should express our 'feeling, no matter if it is 'yes' or 'no', in polite words.



Passage:5

Even a very ordinary thing like giving alms to a beggar can be done in a better way. "Here, take this," we can say nicely and with some feeling. What do most people do? They refuse to look at the beggar. If he persists they indicate that he should go ahead. Some say, "Munde, hogappa (Go further)", or some such thing. Some don't say anything but try to shun the beggar by their body language. And finally when the giving becomes inevitable they give grudgingly. If we decide to give alms, should we not do so gracefully? In Mumbai they have a nice way of saying, "Maph karo"

(Please excuse). It's a nice way of saying, "Sorry, I am not able to give."

We have a number of notices, instructions and orders like 'No Parking', 'No Smoking', 'No Admission', 'Visitors' cars not Allowed' and so on and so forth. Don't these terms sound rather rough? True, people are trying to be brief because brevity is a genuine need in such public notices. But we have seen that at least in the case of smoking, people have made some innovation. Nowadays they write, "Thank You for Not Smoking."

Can't we try to use better terms in other cases also? I am not suggesting that in every case we should say, "Thank you for" We can think of innovative methods to make our orders, instructions and notices sound more polite, more polished.

A) Simple factual Questions.

i) How do some people try to shun the beggar?

(काही लोक भिका-यांना टाळण्याचा कशा प्रकारे प्रयत्न करतात ?)

Ans: by their body language

ii) Why do people try to be brief in public notices ?

(सार्वजनिक सूचनांमध्ये लोक संक्षिप्त राहण्याचा प्रयत्न का करतात ?)

Ans: because brevity is a genuine need in such public notices.

iii) What can we think of innovative methods for ?

(आपण नवीन पद्धतींचा कशासाठी विचार करू शकतो ?)

Ans: making our order, instructions and notices sound more polite, more polished.

B) Complex Factual Questions.

i) How do people treat beggars ?

(लोक भिका-यांना कशी वागणूक देतात ?)

Ans: When beggar approaches people refuse to look at him, they indicate that he should go ahead. Some send him grudgingly. In Mumbai, they say, 'Maph Karo'.

ii) What does the writer say about public notices ?

(सार्वजनिक सूचनांबद्दल लेखक काय म्हणतो ?)

Ans: The writer says about the public notices that they sound rather rough. People try to be brief in this case as brevity is a genuine need in such public notices. But now people have made some innovation in these cases.

C) Grammar questions :

i) Some don't say anything. (Add a question Tag).

Ans: Some don't say anything, do they ?

ii) Don't these terms sound rather rough? (Make Assertive).

Ans: These terms sound rather rough.

D) Vocabulary questions :

i) Find words from the text which mean the following :

Ans: a) unwillingly - grudgingly
b) generously - gracefully.

ii) Find expressions from the text which are non-English:

Ans: a) Munde, hogappa
b) Maph, karo.

E) How should we behave with beggars ? Why?

(आपण भिका-यांबरोबर कसे वागायला हवे? का?)

Ans: I think we should be nice to the beggars. As they are poor and they have to face many

problems. Even they don't get sufficient food at times. We should be generous and helpful to the beggars.



Passage:6

It is our practice to be brief while sending telegrams. Here again the reason is brevity. We want to save words in order to cut costs. So if someone wants to request his brother to receive him at the station he might send a telegram some what like this, "REACHING MUMBAI THURSDAY (STOP) SHATABDI (STOP) MEET STATION." Now just for the sake of one single word the telegram has become totally devoid of any courtesy. What could be the additional cost of adding 'please'? Nowadays the telegram has been relegated to the background due to the coming of the telephone and the Internet. But have we solved the issue of courtesy? Don't we see (or should I say, hear?) people ask, "Who's this?" instead of saying, "May I know who is calling please?" In a certain book on communication I found a very interesting method of asking who is calling. If you call Mr Patel in his office his secretary will receive the call and before connecting to Mr Patel she would want to know who the caller is so that she can inform the same to Mr Patel. What does the secretary say? She does not say, "Who's this?" or even "May I know who is calling please?" She says, "Can I tell Mr Patel who is calling please?" The idea is this - You want to talk to Mr Patel. I do not wish to know who you are. But I must tell Mr Patel who is calling him. Therefore, I am requesting you to tell me who you are.

- A) Simple factual questions.**
i) Why do we want to save words in telegrams?

(तार पाठवतांना आपल्याला शब्द का वाचवायचे असतात ?)

Ans: to cut costs.

- ii) Why has the telegram been relegated to the back ground ?**

(तार पाठीमागे का पडली आहे ?)

Ans: Due to coming of the telephone and Internet.

- iii) Why does the secretary ask the caller his name ?**

(फोन करणा-याला सहाय्यक त्याचे नाव का विचारते?)

Ans: she must tell Mr. Patel who is calling him.

- B) Complex Factual Questions.**

- i) Why had the telegram become totally devoid of courtesy ?**

(तार पूर्णपणे नम्रताविरहित का बनली आहे?)

Ans: The telegram had become totally devoid of courtesy because there is not a single word 'please' in it. The sender had saved the word just to cut the cost.

- ii) What does the secretary ask the caller ? What is the idea behind it ?**

(स्वीय सचिव, फोन करणा-याला काय विचारते ? त्यामागील कल्पना काय आहे ?)

Ans: The secretary asks the caller whether she can tell Mr. Patel who is calling. The idea is that the caller wants to talk to Mr. Patel she doesn't wish to know who he is. But she must tell to Mr. Patel who is calling him. Therefore, she is requesting him to tell who she is.

C) Grammar questions :

- i) **I found a very interesting method of asking who is calling.**
(Underline subordinate clause and name it)

Ans: I found a very interesting method of asking who is calling. - Noun Clause.

- ii) She says, "Can I tell Mr. Patel who is calling please?" (change into Indirect speech).

Ans: She asks politely whether she can tell Mr. Patel who is calling.

- iii) **You want to talk to Mr. Patel. (Add Question Tag).**

Ans: You want to talk to Mr. Patel, don't you ?

D) Vocabulary questions :
Make sentences of your own, using the following :

- i) **Devoid of**

Ans: The speaker was speaking for a long time but the speech was devoid of any meaning.

- ii) **Instead of**

Ans: He was telling other things instead of talking the truth.

E) Personal Response type questions :

- i) **Why, do you think are telegrams relegated to background ?**

(तार का पाठीमागे पडली असेल असे तुम्हाला वाटते ?)

Ans: Now a days we have the fastest communication facilities like telephone, mobile, internet etc. On the other hand these are more convenient and cheaper means of communication. We can communicate anywhere and any time, just in few minutes. So telegram is relegated to background.

- ii) **Can you suggest any other polite way to ask the name of caller on telephone ?**

(फोन करणा-यास त्याचे नाव विचारण्यासाठी आणखी एखादी नम्रतापूर्ण पद्धत तुम्ही सुचवू शकाल काय ?)

Ans: Yes, if you tell your name at first, the caller will tell his name or you may ask the caller whether he can tell his name. Now a days we have caller ID, by which we can easily acquaint the caller.



Passage:7

One method of improving our communication with others is to put 'You' before 'I' as far as possible. Consider some words like union, united, building, guiding, trusting, communication and so on. In these words the letter 'U' comes before the letter 'I'. This indicates to us that we should try to put 'You', that is, the other person before I. If I wish to thank someone for the nice party I can say, "Your party was so enjoyable. I thank you." Another instance. "Your letter made me very happy..."

It may be noted that there is no limit to the improvement we can make in our action or speech. Nor can we say that particular action or form of speech is the best. There is no formula. What is best may depend on the occasion and it may be possible to continuously make improvement. The whole idea is to be aware of the need and importance of doing and saying things better & better.

A) Simple factual Questions.

i) **What is one method of improving our communication with others ?**

(इतरांबरोबर आपले संभाषण सुधारण्याची एक पध्दत कोणती ?)

Ans : to put 'you' before 'I' as far as possible.

ii) **In which words the letter 'U' comes before the letter 'I' ?**

(कोणत्या शब्दांमध्ये हे 'U' अक्षर या 'I' अक्षराच्या पूर्वी येते ?)

Ans : union, united, building, guiding, trusting, communication & so on.

iii) **What does the writer want the readers to note ?**

(वाचकांनी काय लक्षात घ्यावे असे लेखकाला वाटते ?)

Ans : That there is no limit to the improvement we can make in our action or speech.

iv) **What should one be aware of ?**

(एखाद्याला कशाची जाणीव असावी ?)

Ans : The need & importance of doing & saying things better & better.

B) Complex Factual Questions.

i) **What is the writer's idea of giving the words like union, united etc.**

('Union', 'united' इ. सारखे शब्द देण्यापाठीमागे लेखकाची काय, संकल्पना आहे ?)

Ans : In these words the letter 'U' comes before the letter 'I'. This indicates to us that we should try to put 'You' that is 'the other person' before 'I'.

ii) **What different responses to 'Thank you' had the writer mentioned ?**

('आभारी आहे' साठी लेखकाने कोणकोणते वेगवेगळे प्रतिसाद वर्णन केले आहेत ?)

Ans : "Don't mention it", "It is all right", "You are welcome", "Welcome".

C) Grammar questions.

i) **We should try to put 'You' before 'I'. (Add a question tag)**

Ans : We should try to put 'You' before 'I', shouldn't we ?

ii) **Your party was very enjoyable. (Make exclamatory)**

Ans : How enjoyable your party was!

iii) **Consider some words like union, united etc. (Change the voice)**

Ans : Let some words like union, united etc. be considered.

D) Vocabulary questions:

i) **Write the opposite words : (विरुद्धार्थी शब्द लिहा)**

a) Worst best

b) after before

ii) **Write the words which mean : (खालील अर्थाचे शब्द लिहा)**

a) think carefully : consider

b) example : instance

c) shows : indicate

E) Personal Response type questions :

i) **'You have to put 'U' before 'I' - What do you mean by this sentence?**

(तुम्ही 'I' अक्षरापूर्वी 'U' वापरले पाहिजे या वाक्यातून तुम्हाला काय कळते ?)

Ans : This means, we must have to give more importance to other persons than our own selves.





1.4 THIS IS WHAT LOVE IS ALL ABOUT !

- Internet



Passage:1

It was a busy morning, approximately 8.30 am, when an elderly gentleman in his 80's arrived to have stitches removed from his thumb.

He stated that he was in a hurry as he had an appointment at 9.00 am. I took his vital signs and had him take a seat, knowing it would be over an hour before someone would be able to see him. I saw him looking at his watch and decided, since I was not busy with another patient, I would evaluate his wound. On examination, I found that it was well healed.

So I talked to one of the doctors; got the needed supplies to remove his sutures and redress his wound. While taking care of his wound, we engaged ourselves in conversation.

I asked him if he had a doctor's appointment that morning, as he was in such a hurry. The gentleman said no, and added that he needed to go to the nursing home to eat breakfast with his wife.

I then inquired as to her health. He told me that she had been there for a while and that she was a victim of Alzheimer Disease. As we talked and I finished dressing his wound, I asked if she would be worried if he was a bit late.

A) Simple factual Questions.

i) **Why had the elderly gentleman come there?**

(ते वयस्कर सदगृहस्थ तेथे कशासाठी आले होते?)

Ans: To remove stitches from his thumb.

ii) **What did the writer decide ?**

(लेखकाने काय करायचे ठरवले?)

Ans: That he would evaluate his wound.

iii) **What was the appointment the old man wanted to keep ?**

(त्या वृद्ध गृहस्थास भेटीची कोणती वेळ पाळावयाची होती?)

Ans: He needed to go to the nursing home to eat breakfast with his wife.

B) Complex Factual Questions.

i) **Why did the writer decide to evaluate the old man's wound ?**

(वृद्ध गृहस्थाची जखम तपासण्याचे लेखकाने का ठरवले?)

Ans: The writer decided to evaluate the old man's wound because the man was in hurry. He had an appointment at 9:00. When the man was asked to seat, he was looking at his watch anxiously.

ii) **What did the writer ask the man while dressing wound ? What was the reply ?**

(जखमेवर मलमपट्टी करतांना लेखकाने त्या गृहस्थास काय विचारले? त्यावर प्रत्युत्तर काय होते?)

Ans: While dressing the wound, the writer asked the man whether he had an appointment with doctor. The man refused but he needed to

go to the nursing home to eat breakfast with his wife.

C) Grammar questions.

- i) **He stated that he was in a hurry.**
(Underline subordinate clause and name it).

Ans: He stated that he was in a hurry.
- Noun clause.

- ii) **I got the needed supplies to remove his sutures and redress his wound.**
(Use 'not only but also).

Ans: I got the needed supplies not only to remove his sutures but also to redress his wound.

- iii) **She was a victim of Alzheimer Disease.**
(Frame as Wh question do got the underlined part as an answer.)

Ans: What was she a victim of ?

D) Vocabulary questions :

- i) **Make Nouns from the following :**

a) remove b) evaluate

Ans: a) removal b) evaluation.

- ii) **List the words from the text related to medical profession.**

Ans: Stitches, vital signs, patient, healed, doctors, sutures, redress, nursing home, Alzheimer Disease, dressing etc.

- E) Why, do you think, did the doctor keep the gentleman engaged in conversation?**
(डॉक्टरांनी त्या गृहस्थास संभाषणामध्ये गुंतवून का ठेवले, असे तुम्हाला वाटते?)

Ans: The doctor could have kept the gentleman engaged in conversation, to divert his attention from the wound and pains. The doctor might be curious about his appointment. He might be thinking that what appointment could be there as the man was so aged.



Passage:2

As we talked and I finished dressing his wound, I asked if she would be worried if he was a bit late.

He replied that she no longer knew who he was, that she had not recognized him for five years now. I was surprised and asked him, "And you still go to see her every morning even though she doesn't know who you are?"

He smiled as he patted my hand and said, "She doesn't know me, but I still know who she is."

I had to hold back tears as he left, I had goose bumps on my arm, and thought, "That is the kind of love I want in my life.

A) Simple factual Questions.

- i) **From when the gentleman's wife doesn't recognise him ?**
(केंव्हापासून त्या गृहस्थाची पत्नी त्याला ओळखत नव्हती?)

Ans: From five years .

- ii) **What did the doctor ask as he finished dressing the gentle man's wound ?**
(त्या गृहस्थाच्या जखमेस मलमपट्टी केल्यानंतर डॉक्टरांनी काय विचारले?)

Ans: The doctor asked if the gentleman's wife would be worried if he was a bit late.

B) Complex Factual Questions.

- i) **What was the doctor's reaction when he heard the old man's reply?**
(म्हाता-या गृहस्थाचे उत्तर ऐकल्यानंतर डॉक्टरांची प्रतिक्रिया काय होती?)

Ans: He was almost in tears. He had goose bumps on his arm. He thought that he too wanted that kind of love in his life.

ii) Why had the doctor to hold back his tears ?

(डॉक्टरांना त्यांचे अश्रू का रोखावे लागले?)

Ans: When the doctor came to know that the gentleman's wife had not recognized him since five years & he regularly went to nursing home to have breakfast with her, the doctor was surprised. The old man's love for his wife made the doctor cry & he tried to hold back his tears.

iii) How did the gentleman react to the doctor's inquiry ?

(डॉक्टरांच्या चौकशीला त्या गृहस्थांनी कशी प्रतिक्रिया दिली?)

Ans: He smiled. He patted the doctor's hand & said, "she doesn't know me, but I still know who she is."

iv) What made the doctor surprised ?

(डॉक्टरांना कोणत्या गोष्टीचे आश्चर्य वाटले?)

Ans: The doctor was surprised to know that gentleman went to the nursing home to meet his wife though she had not recognized him for the last five years.

C) Grammar questions.

i) He said, "She doesn't know me, but I still know who she is."

(Change into Indirect speech)

Ans: He said that she didn't know him but he still knew who she was.

D) Vocabulary questions :

i) Find out the medical terms :

(वैद्यकीय क्षेत्राशी संबंधित शब्द शोधा)

Ans: dressing, wound.

ii) Find out the words which mean :

(खालील अर्थाचे शब्द शोधा)

a) small raised spot on skin when one is surprised / frightened

- goose bumps.

b) to control oneself from crying

- hold back tears.

E) Personal Response type question :

i) What do you think of the elderly gentleman ?

(या वयस्कर गृहस्थाबद्दल तुम्हाला काय वाटते?)

Ans. I respect the elderly gentleman because he loves his wife too much. I like him for his true love & devotion.



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