

**ASSIGNMENT – III****Module : 06 / 07****SECTION-A****A.1. Read to understand**

William Wordsworth, the famous British poet, was one of the most important poets of the Romantic Movement in English Literature.

He was born on 17 April 1770, in the scenic region of north-west England called the Lake District. The beautiful landscapes of the region had an enduring influence on Wordsworth's imagination, creating in him, a love for nature. This can be seen in most of his poems. Wordsworth lost his mother when he was eight and at the age of thirteen, his father. Of his four siblings, Wordsworth was most attached to his younger sister, Dorothy. Several of his poems are addressed to his beloved sister.

Wordsworth began attending St John's College, Cambridge in 1787. He often spent his holidays on long walking tours, visiting places famous for the beauty of their landscape. In 1790, he took a nearly three-thousands-mile walking tour of Europe, during which he toured the Alps extensively, and also visited nearby areas of France, Switzerland, and Italy. The following year, he graduated from Cambridge without distinction.

In 1843, Wordsworth was made the Poet Laureate of England. A Poet laureate is the official poet of the King of England. By this time, Wordsworth was considered one of the greatest poets of his age. However, when his daughter Dora died in 1847, Wordsworth stopped writing poetry altogether. He died, three years later, on 23 April 1850.

Wordsworth was one of the first poets to actively reflect on the beauty and glory of nature and the power of imagination. His poems continue to be read all over the world by children and adults alike.

**A.1.1. Answer the following questions very briefly.**

- (i) What developed in Wordsworth a love for nature?
- (ii) How did Wordsworth spend his holidays?
- (iii) What position of honour was given to Wordsworth?
- (iv) When did Wordsworth's daughter die? What was her name?

**A.1.2. Find words from the passage which mean the same as :**

- (i) renowned
- (ii) lasting
- (iii) think about

**A.2. Read this poem by William Wordsworth and answer the following questions.**

**The Daffodils**

I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host of golden daffodils,  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine  
And twinkle on the milky way,  
They stretched in never-ending line  
Along the margin of a bay;  
Then thousand saw I at a glance  
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves besides them danced, but they  
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:  
A poet could not but be gay  
In such jocund company!  
I gazed and gazed-but little thought  
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie  
In vacant or in pensive mood,  
They flash upon that inward eye  
Which is the bliss of solitude;  
And then my heart with pleasure fills,  
And dances with the daffodils.

**A.2.1. Find words in the poem which mean the following.**

- (i) broad low valley \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) large number \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) area of the sea that curves inwards towards the land \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) lively, full of energy \_\_\_\_\_
- (v) feeling of satisfaction that something good has happened \_\_\_\_\_
- (vi) cheerful and happy \_\_\_\_\_

- (vii) poetical form of often \_\_\_\_\_
- (viii) comfortable piece of furniture \_\_\_\_\_
- (ix) empty \_\_\_\_\_
- (x) thinking about something a lot and seeming slightly sad \_\_\_\_\_
  
- (xi) perfect happiness \_\_\_\_\_
- (xii) state of being alone, which one enjoys \_\_\_\_\_

**A.2.2. Say whether these statements are true or false.**

- (i) The poet was with a crowd of people. \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) The daffodils grew beside a lake. \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) The poet compares the flowers to the stars of the milky way. \_\_\_\_\_
  
- (iv) The waves danced as well as the daffodils. \_\_\_\_\_
- (v) The poet felt that he had gained a lot from the beautiful sight. \_\_\_\_\_

**A.2.3. Answer the following questions very briefly.**

- (i) Pick out the lines from the poem that tell you that there were many daffodils?
- (ii) Which words / lines in the poem describe the daffodils as though they were people, not flowers?
- (iii) Which lines in the poem give you an idea that the poet is often alone and appears to enjoy his loneliness?
- (iv) What do you think 'that inward eye' is and why is it described as 'the bliss of solitude'?

**A.2.4. Write in your notebook another poem of Wordsworth that appeals to you.**

**SECTION-B**

**B.1. You have read about the Christmas feast in this unit.**

**Write a similar paragraph about your favourite festival that you enjoy celebrating. Describe as much details as possible, about the time, dress, foods, festivities, which state you belong to, events, any intriguing story behind the festival, your involvement etc.**

**B.2. Your teacher talked about cruelty to animals. She told you about people who capture animals, tame them and teach them to do tricks. All this time they treat the animals cruelly beating them to make them obedient.**

**Then they show their tricks to people to earn money. Write a diary entry, expressing your views and feelings on ‘cruelty to animals’.**

**SECTION-C**

**C.1. Fill in the blanks with *a, an* or *the* where ever required.**

- (i) Don't forget to turn off \_\_\_\_\_ lights when you go out.
- (ii) China is \_\_\_\_\_ very big country.
- (iii) What is \_\_\_\_\_ name of this village?
- (iv) He is not \_\_\_\_\_ honorable man.
- (v) Yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ European called at my office.
- (vi) There are \_\_\_\_\_ few people waiting outside for you.
- (vii) I have \_\_\_\_\_ one rupee coin with me.
- (viii) His is \_\_\_\_\_ unique character.
- (ix) I dreamt of \_\_\_\_\_ unicorn.
- (x) He is \_\_\_\_\_ M. L. A.
- (xi) \_\_\_\_\_ year passed after the incident.

**C.2. Read this carefully. Identify the spelling or punctuation mistake if any, then write it correctly at the end of the line. The first two are examples.**

There are lots of new films about natural catastrophes. <u>Its</u>	It's
understandable	
that we find volcanoes and typhoons so <u>Fascinating</u> but many	fascinating
of these films	
are given enormous publicity and 'hype' and then turn out to	_____
be disappointing	
and poorly made. I recently saw a film about tornado's and	_____
was looking forward	
of being entertained, if not frightened. Although, the film was	_____
full of spectacular	
special affects, the acting was dreadful and the script was even	_____
worse. As I	
watched flying cows and assorted vegetation sweeping across	_____
the sceren, I	
began to thing that the director wasn't making a serious film	_____
but was making	
fun o four intrest in natural disasters. Certainly by the time the	_____
survivors of	
a vicious tornado had jumped into there undamaged truck and	_____

driven away

surrounded by blazing oil tankers and whole houses lefted and  
dropped by the  
wind, I d started to find the whole film completely false and  
unbelievable.

According to a freind of mine, the director is working on  
another film about  
earthquakes. I don't think that I'll be making a trip to the  
cinema for that.

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### SECTION-D

- D.1.** (i) Who were these people- Bob, Belinda, Martha, Peter, Tiny Tim?  
(ii) Why did the young Cratchits not want to shriek for their share?  
(iii) What did the family do after dinner?
- D.2.** (i) Who said these lines and to whom.  
(a) Suppose it should not be well cooked?  
i. Miss Belinda to Mrs. Cratchit.  
ii. Mrs. Cratchit to herself.  
iii. Mrs. Cratchit to Miss Belinda.  
(b) Who spoke the given line? "God bless us, everyone!"  
i. Bob Cratchit  
ii. Mrs. Cratchit  
iii. Tiny Tin  
iv. Master Peter
- (ii) Tick the appropriate answer  
(a) What did the family do before they started the meal  
i. Said Grace  
ii. Sang the Christmas song  
iii. Played a game  
(b) Mrs. Cratchit's fear when she went to bring the pudding was  
i. What if the pudding was over cooked?  
ii. What if the children did not like its flavor?  
iii. What if it would break while turning it out?

**D.3. (i) Is dal an ordinary dish or a special dish? Give reasons for your answer.**

**(ii) What conditions did Qadir put forth for serving the dal?**

**Vocabulary Enhancement – 3**

**V.1. In poetry, language is used in a different manner, than in prose. Certain devices are used to express poetic thought. Such devices are called poetic devices. A simile is an example of a poetic device where a comparison is made between two things, using *as* or *like*. The poet has used many similes in the poem. The Daffodils. For example,**

I wandered lonely as a cloud.

**Complete these similes with the words given in the box.**

razor rose lamb death mouse lark  
tiger bat statue coal

(i) as gentle as a \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) as pale as \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) as cheerful as a \_\_\_\_\_

(iv) as dumb as a \_\_\_\_\_

(v) as sharp as a \_\_\_\_\_

(vi) as fierce as a \_\_\_\_\_

(vii) as red as a \_\_\_\_\_

(viii) as quiet as a \_\_\_\_\_

(ix) as black as \_\_\_\_\_

(x) as blind as a \_\_\_\_\_

**V.2. Another poetic device used in the poem The Daffodils is personification. In personification, human characteristics are given to non-living things. For example,**

Ten thousand (daffodils) I saw at a glance,

Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

It implies that the daffodils were dancing like a joyful band of dancers.

**Find another example of personification from the poem.**

**V.3. Find the names of ten flowers in the word grid given below.**

D	A	I	S	Y	C	F	C	U	H
A	Y	B	U	V	K	J	A	T	I
H	P	A	N	S	Y	R	R	W	B
L	S	G	F	R	M	X	N	C	I
I	T	U	L	I	P	I	A	L	S
A	P	P	O	E	Y	U	T	K	C
Z	O	J	W	T	O	Q	I	H	U
X	P	K	E	T	I	W	O	G	S
D	P	L	R	O	S	E	N	J	P
V	Y	Z	I	N	N	I	A	L	Y

**Proverb Time - 3**

- P.11.** Too many cooks spoil the broth. – If too many people are made responsible for a job, there would be too many opinions & too many ways leading to chaos.
- P.12.** It's no use crying over spilt milk. – There is no use worrying about something bad that has happened and cannot be corrected.
- P.13.** Half a loaf is better than none. – Something is better than nothing.
- P.14.** Better late than never. – It's better to do something, even if it's late than never to do it at all.
- P.15.** Waste not, want not. – If you don't waste things, you'll have them when you need them.

