

ইংরেজি (প্রথম ভাষা)

ENGLISH (FIRST LANGUAGE)

## SYLLABUS : CLASS - IX

### A : DETAILED STUDY

**PROSE** : SILAS MARNER : GEORGE ELIOT  
(Chapters 1-13)

**VERSE** : SELECTIONS FROM ENGLISH VERSE (Published by the West Bengal  
Board of Secondary Education)

### Poems Prescribed

1. Blow, Blow, Then Winter Wind — William Shakespeare
2. The Light of Other Days — Thomas Moore
3. The Snare — James Stephens
4. Sea-Fever — John Masefield
5. I Vow To Thee, My Country — Sir Cecil Spring-Rice
6. Say Not The struggle Naught Availeth — Arthur Hugh Clough
7. The Solitary Reaper — William Wordsworth
8. To Autumn — John Keats
9. The Patriot — Robert Browning
10. Ulysses — Lord Tennyson
11. The Tiger — William Blake

### B : FOR GENERAL READING

(a) Letters from a Father to his  
Daughter

— Jawaharlal Nehru

OR

Born Free

— Joy Adamson

(b) Modern English Short Stories [Second Series] 1. On Guard—Evelyn Waugh

Selected by Derek Hudson; OUP

2. The Putting Away of Uncle  
Quaggin—Nigel Kneale

### C : WRITING SKILL

1. Essay
2. Substance or Precis

### DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS : CLASS IX

#### Full Marks 100 (Written 90 + Oral 10)

● Prose text	25 *[Long answer 12+short note 7 + explanation with ref. to the context 6 = 25]
● Poetry text	25 *[Long answer 12+explanation with ref. to the context 7+ Annotation 6 = 25]
● Questions from the text for General Reading under item B	10*
● Essay	20
● Substance/Precis	10
	<hr/> 90 <hr/>

\* 3 options for every question type out of which the examinee will choose one.

Annotation (Poetry) – 2(of 3 marks each)

Oral Test :	10
	<hr/> 100 <hr/>

Texts prescribed for General Reading (5)	} 10
Recitation Loud Reading + Conversation (5)	

### Unit Test wise break-up of Syllabus Class - IX

UNIT TEST	PORTION OF SYLLABUS
First Unit Test	<input type="checkbox"/> Silas Marner—Chapters 1–3 <input type="checkbox"/> Poetry—(i) Blow, Blow Thou Winter Wind (ii) The Snare (ii) The Light of Other Days <input type="checkbox"/> Rapid—'Letters.....' Chapters 1–8 <input type="checkbox"/> Essay/Substance/Precis
Second Unit Test	<input type="checkbox"/> S. Marner—Chapters 4, 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Poetry—(i) I Vow To Thee, My Country (ii) Sea Fever (ii) Say Not the Struggle <input type="checkbox"/> Rapid—'Letters....' Chapters 9–16 <input type="checkbox"/> Essay/Substance/Precis
Third Unit Test	<input type="checkbox"/> S. Marner—Chapters 6–8 <input type="checkbox"/> Poetry—(i) The Solitary Reaper (ii) The Patriot <input type="checkbox"/> Rapid—"Letters...." Chapters 17–24 <input type="checkbox"/> Essay / Substance/Precis
Fourth Unit Test	<input type="checkbox"/> S. Marner—Chapters 9–11 <input type="checkbox"/> Poetry—(i) The Tiger (ii) To Autumn <input type="checkbox"/> Rapid—"Letters...." Chapters 25–30 Short Story (i) On Guard <input type="checkbox"/> Essay/Substance/Precis
Fifth Unit Test	<input type="checkbox"/> S. Marner—Chapters 12, 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Poetry—Ulysses <input type="checkbox"/> Rapid—Short Story—The Putting Away of Uncle Quaggin.



## SYLLABUS : CLASS - X

### A : DETAILED STUDY

**PROSE :** SILAS MARNER : GEORGE ELIOT } **N.B.** A brief summary of the first 13 chapters should be given to pupils to help them recapitulate.  
(From Chapter 14 till the end)

**VERSE :** SELECTIONS FROM ENGLISH VERSE (Published by the West Bengal Board of Secondary Education)

#### Poems Prescribed —

1. On his Blindness — John Milton
2. The Elegy — Thomas Gray
3. The Soldier — Rupert Brooke
4. On First Looking into Chapman's Homer — John Keats
5. On Milton — William Wordsworth
6. Lead Kindly Light — Cardinal Newman
7. The Slave's Dream — H.W. Longfellow
8. To A Skylark — P.B. Shelley
9. An Acre of Grass — W.B. Yeats

### B : FOR GENERAL READING

Modern English Short Stories, [Second Series] selected by Derek Hudson; published by Oxford University Press

The following stories are prescribed for study :

1. The Kite — W. Somerset Maugham
2. The Little Willow — Frances Towers
3. The Hostage — C.S. Forester
4. The Basement Room — Graham Greene
5. Maria — Elizabeth Bowen
6. A Dream of Winter — Rosamond Lehmann

### C : WRITING SKILL

1. Comprehension Test
2. Expansion
3. Question on grammar and, composition connected with a passage.

**Question under item 3 will include some or all of the following :**

- (i) Explanation of words in relation to the context.
- (ii) Rewriting or explanations of phrases or sentences.
- (iii) Turning of narration (Direct or Indirect)
- (iv) Recognition, understanding and use of metaphor and simile
- (v) Synthesis and exercise in sentence construction

### DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS : CLASS X

**Full Marks 100 (Written 90 + Oral 10)**

● Prose Text	25* [Long answer 12+short note 7 + explanation with ref to context 6 = 25]
● Poetry text	25 *[Long answer 12+explanation with ref. to the context 7+ Annotation 6]
● Question from the text for General Reading under item B	10 *3 options for each question type out of which the examinee will choose one Annotation (Poetry) 2 (of 3 marks each)
● Comprehension	15
● Expansion	10
● Questions on grammar and composition connected with a passage	5
	<hr/> 90
Oral Test	10
	<hr/> 100
● Texts prescribed for general reading 5+ Recitation, loud reading, conversation 5	

**A summary of the first 13 chapters of 'Silas Marner'  
to be given to Class - X pupils to help them  
recapitulate the syllabus of Class - IX.**

Silas Marner was a poor linen-weaver who worked and lived in a small factory-town in Northern England. He was a timid and shy man but he was scrupulously honest too. He was a sincere and active member of a small religious sect which met regularly for prayers and discourses at a place called Lantern Yard. The Lantern Yard brotherhood chiefly comprising poor artisans and labourers believed in living a life of industry and piety. However, beneath the outward show of religious earnestness and fervour worked the usual human emotions of envy and malice. This was evident from the fact that Silas Marner's best friend William Dane, hypocritical, selfish, and a downright wicked man, while claiming to be a good friend of Marner's, secretly plotted to ruin him. He was envious of Marner's good name and popularity. Finding an opportunity when Marner, who occasionally suffered cataleptic fits, was unconscious, Dane stole the church-money kept in a bag and planted the bag in Marner's chamber, thus implicating him in a case of theft. He had, very cunningly, also left Marner's pocket-knife on the scene of the crime. Marner tried to defend himself but could not convince the brotherhood of his innocence. However, he realized that his best friend William had a hand in the whole affair when he remembered that he (Dane) had borrowed from Marner the pocket-knife and had not returned it. Still, he pinned his hope on God Almighty clearing his name. Fortune dealt Marner a crushing blow when lots were drawn to find out the culprit and Marner was declared guilty. Marner was expelled from the Church. Shattered and broken his faith in God and in man's goodness completely destroyed, Marner left his native town and migrating southward, settled in the village of Raveloe as a linen-weaver.

This painful incident of betrayal transformed Marner. Once a warm, friendly and caring person, he withdrew into a shell and began to live the life of a recluse. ~~Shunning~~ Shunning the company of his fellow-men and living a solitary life in a stone-cottage on the outskirts of the village, his only comfort was his loom at which he worked all day. He was paid for his work in gold and these gold and silver guineas were the only possessions he cared for and loved. He began to weave more and more so that he would earn more of those guineas and his life centred solely round his gold. The villagers were suspicious of the new-comer as he talked little and mixed with no one. His occupation too was unfamiliar to them. Rumours were rife



that Marner had strange 'fits' and that the dexterity and nimbleness of his fingers were all acquired from the Devil. What increased their distrust of him was when Marner was able to cure the heart-disease of Sally Oates, the cobbler's wife, with a mixture of brown waters that he had himself prepared, for even the village doctor had been unable to cure her. Actually, Marner had inherited from his mother who suffered from the same disease, a knowledge of medicinal herbs. The villagers knew nothing of this and were angered when Marner refused to cure their various illnesses. They grew even more suspicious of Marner and kept their distance. Fifteen years passed in this manner.

The Squire of Raveloe had four sons. The eldest, Godfrey Cass loved Nancy, the beautiful daughter of a rich parishioner, Mr. Lammeter. But Godfrey had, in a moment of weakness, married a barmaid called Molly Farren and had a child by her. He had later come to know that his younger brother Dunstan Cass had played a role in bringing about this marriage so that he could extort money out of his elder brother and jeopardize Godfrey's prospects as the future squire. Fearing the scandal that the news of this marriage would cause Godfrey kept it a secret from everyone. Dunstan saw this as his chance to continually borrow money of Godfrey, threatening to reveal the secret to their father, the Squire and disinheriting Godfrey if the latter did not meet Dunstan's demands. On one occasion, a desperate Godfrey permitted Dunstan to sell Wildfire to raise a sum of money. Dunstan recklessly got the horse staked and killed and unable to get the money thought of borrowing from Marner, who, he knew had a large hoard of gold. On reaching Marner's cottage Dunstan found it empty for Marner was out on an errand. Dunstan wasted no time and stole the weaver's hoard from its hiding-place. However, the night being dark and rainy, he could not see his way and fell into the stone-pits, with the bags of gold and perished.

Marner was devastated by the loss of his gold. He felt God, a cruel power, had dealt him another crushing blow. He rushed to the Rainbow Inn to report his loss. The villagers, most of whom, believed in his words and took pity on him, wanted to help him and an investigation was launched. But the robber could not be traced. Dunstan Cass had disappeared too but none connected his disappearance with the loss of Marner's gold. The villagers of Raveloe forgot their dislike and distrust of Marner, realizing that he was an ordinary man like them, with his own share of misfortune. They comforted and consoled Marner on his loss, Godfrey's wife Molly, meanwhile, decided to go to Raveloe to wrest her rights as the lawfully wedded wife of Godfrey Cass and carrying her child, walked along the snow-covered lanes of the village to teach him a lesson for abandoning his wife and their child. Cold and exhaustion made her numb and she took a dose of opium to which she was



addicted. That proved to be her undoing and she collapsed in the snow, unconscious, and eventually died. The child toddled across the snow and entered Marner's cottage as he stood rigid by the open doorway, in a cataleptic fit. The child attracted by the warm fire, sat on the hearth and soon fell asleep. Marner regaining consciousness discovered the child and later, its mother's numb body. He rushed with the infant to the Red House where the New Year Eve party was going on and asked for the doctor.

Godfrey turned pale to see his own child and was almost out of his mind with fear, lest his closely guarded secret was revealed. He too rushed out with Dr. Kimble to see if the child's mother was indeed his wife Molly. Learning that Molly was really and truly dead, he heaved a sigh of relief. What gave him even more relief was that Marner was keen to keep the child and raise it as his own. He decided that now that he was free from the hateful bondage of his first marriage he would continue to keep it a secret and let the weaver take care of his child. Then he would be free to court Nancy and make her his wife.

