

Unit - 7

The Dying Detective

10th English Guide The Dying Detective InText Questions and Answers

Question 1.

How did Watson feel when he heard of Holme's illness?

Answer:

Watson felt horrified when he heard of Holme's illness because he had not heard about it before.

Question 2.

Why didn't the landlady call the doctor?

Answer:

The landlady never disobeyed Holmes. So she didn't call the doctor.

Question 3.

What was the condition of Holmes when Watson saw him?

Answer:

Holmes had a gaunt face. His eyes had a brightness of fever, his cheeks were flushed and his hand twitched all the time. He lay listless.

Question 4.

What according to Holmes was the disease he was suffering from?

Answer:

According to Holmes, he was suffering from the black Formosa plague.

Question 5.

Who did Watson see when he entered the room?

Answer:

Watson saw Culverton Smith's butler at the doorway. On entering the room, he saw a thin man with bald head, Mr. Culverton Smith.

Question 6.

What were the instructions given by Holmes to Watson?

Answer:

Holmes instructed Watson to persuade Smith to come to meet Holmes. He also asked Watson to return before the arrival of Smith.

Question 7.

Why did Holmes plead with Smith?

Answer:

Holmes pleaded with Smith to cure him of his disease.

Question 8.

Who was responsible for Victor Savage's death? What was the evidence for it?

Answer:

Mr. Culverton Smith was responsible for Victor Savage's death. The ivory box was the evidence for it.

Question 9.

What explanation did Holmes give for speaking rudely to Watson?

Answer:

Holmes explained that he spoke rudely to Watson because he wanted to bring Smith there and he didn't want Watson to know that he wasn't ill.

Question 10.

How was Holmes able to look sick?

Answer:

Holmes was able to look sick because of three days of fasting and the makeup.

10th English Guide The Dying Detective Textbook Questions and Answers

A. Answer the following Questions in one or two sentences.

Question 1.

Who was Mrs. Hudson? Why was she worried?

Answer:

Mrs. Hudson was the landlady of Sherlock Holmes. She was worried because Holmes was very sick.

Question 2.

Why didn't Holmes let Watson examine him?

Answer:

Holmes was suffering from a contagious disease, even by touch, so he didn't let Watson examine him.

Question 3.

Why did Holmes warn Watson against touching his things? What was Watson's reaction?

Answer:

Holmes warned Watson against touching his things because he disliked others touching his things and the box was important evidence. Watson sat down silently.

Question 4.

What did Watson find on the table near the mantelpiece?

Answer:

Watson found a small black and white ivory box on the table near the mantelpiece.

Question 5.

Who is Mr. Culverton Smith?

Answer:

Mr. Culverton Smith is the man who has the knowledge of the disease, Holmes was suffering from. He is a planter. He lives in Sumatra, now visiting London.

Question 6.

What did Holmes ask Watson to do before leaving his room?

Answer:

Holmes asked Watson to put the coins in the pocket, light the lamp to half and he asked to keep the ivory box open on the table.

Question 7.

What instructions did Holmes give Watson to get Mr. Smith?

Answer:

Holmes asked Watson to persuade Mr. Culverton Smith of 13, Lower Burke Street to come and to tell him that Holmes was dying. He asked him to plead with Smith to save him.

Question 8.

Why did Holmes want Smith to treat him?

Answer:

Holmes thought that Smith was the only man in London who could cure him. So, he wanted Smith to treat him.

Question 9.

How did according to Smith Holmes get the disease?

Answer:

According to Smith, Holmes got the disease from the spring in the ivory box, that drew blood.

Question 10.

Who arrested Smith? What were the charges against him?

Answer:

Inspector Morton arrested Smith on the charges of murdering his nephew Victor Savage.

Additional Questions and Answers

Question 1.

Why did Holmes ask Watson to stand back?

Answer:

Holmes asked Watson to stand back because he was afraid that Watson would find out that Holmes was not ill.

Question 2.

According to Holmes, in what way Watson was very ignorant?

Answer:

According to Holmes, Watson did not know about Tarpaunli fever and Formosa plague. So Holmes said that Watson was very ignorant.

Question 3.

Why didn't Holmes starve for three days?

Answer:

Holmes was pretending to be ill. So he starved for three days without food and direct in order to make others believe that he was ill indeed.

Question 4.

Why did Holmes behave like a sick man?

Answer:

Holmes knew the truth that Smith had murdered his nephew. No one knew this except Mr. Holmes. So he behaved like a sick man to put Smith in the prison.

Question 5.

Why did Holmes apologise to Watson?

Answer:

Holmes apologised to Watson because he was rude to him and undermined his capability as a doctor to get Smith there.

B. Answer the following Questions in a paragraph of about 100-150 words.

Question 1.

How did Holmes trap Mr. Culverton Smith to confess the murder?

Answer:

Holmes did not eat or drink anything for three days which created an impact on his looks. He had become gaunt and pale. His voice had become just a groan. The landlady's initial efforts to get a doctor were forbidden. On the third day evening, he allowed her to call Dr. Watson. When Dr. Watson arrived, there was a high drama disallowing him to examine the symptoms and snubbing him that he could allow a doctor in whom he can have confidence.

He claimed to have been affected by an eastern disease known as the Tarpaunli fever or black plague. When Dr. Watson offered to bring some other experts, Holmes got so annoyed. In a delirium like a state, he instructed Dr. Watson to keep some letters and papers on a table within his reach. He wanted the ivory box to be kept on the table. He instructed to slide it open using tongs. He had Smith invited. He described all the symptoms of his illness. Smith asked Holmes if he received any parcel on Wednesday.

Holmes replied affirmatively and brushed it aside saying that it had a sharp blade and drew his blood. Hearing this Smith was overjoyed. He openly told him his end was near. Victor, a young person died on the fourth day. The more Holmes pleaded, the more Smith elaborated on his crime. He said that he knew too much about Victor's death. He should not have crossed his path. He happily said that he would pocket the evidence of his crime (i.e.) the ivory box and getaway. Suddenly Morton, Inspector, arrived and arrested him on charges of murder.

'Murderers will be trapped.'

(OR)

Holmes sent Watson to bring Culverton Smith who knew to cure the Eastern diseases. Holmes acted to be ill with Formosa plague. Watson pleaded with Smith to save Holmes. Smith was shocked and he rushed to Holmes.

There Holmes told Smith about the ivory box which confirmed the cause of the disease. Holmes told that Smith was behind the murder of Victor Savage who was the victim of the same disease. Smith told that Holmes was dying. Holmes asked Smith to brighten the lamp to see him better. Holmes was only pretending to be sick. Thus he made Smith confess the truth about Victor Savage's murder.

(OR)

1. Sherlock Holmes was a detective.
2. Watson was his friend.
3. Holmes was sick with a deadly disease.
4. He wanted Watson to bring Mr. Smith.
5. Smith had murdered Victor.
6. Holmes was detecting the case.
7. On visiting Holmes, he confessed his crime.
8. Smith agreed that he had tried to kill Holmes.
9. At last, he was arrested by Inspector.

Question 2.

How did Watson help his friend to arrest the criminal?

Answer:

Introduction:

This story is about a dying detective Sherlock Holmes who acts and wanted to arrest a criminal who is in London.

Arrival of Watson:

Watson's friend of Holmes arrived and was horrified to see Holmes was ill. He wanted to treat Holmes. But Holmes did not allow Watson to examine him. Holmes did not want Watson to know that he was not ill. So, he sent Watson to call Mr. Culverton Smith who was in London. He instructed him to come before the arrival of Smith and hide in the next room.

Arrival of Smith:

Watson called Smith and asked him to come to meet Holmes. Mr. Culverton Smith came and saw Holmes lying on the bed. He confessed to Smith that he only killed his nephew Victor Savage in order to retain his property. Holmes asked Smith to turn up the gaslight. It was a signal for Inspector.

Conclusion:

Inspector Morton came inside and arrested Smith on the charges of killing his nephew and his attempt to kill Holmes in the same way. Thus, Watson understood all the matter that happened around him.

(OR)

Culverton Smith lived in London. Holmes sent Watson to bring him. Watson told Smith about Holmes's serious sickness. Smith was shocked. Before his arrival, Watson returned and informed Holmes. Holmes sent Watson to the next room.

Holmes told Smith about the ivory box. Smith said that Holmes would die of it as Victor had died. Holmes affirmed that Smith was behind Victor's murder. Smith said that there was no evidence to prove it. He tried to escape with the ivory box. Meantime Inspector Morton entered and arrested. Thus with the help of Watson, Holmes proved Smith a criminal.

(OR)

1. Watson was sent to London to bring Smith.
2. Watson told Smith about Holmes' serious sickness.
3. Watson returned before Smith's arrival and informed Holmes.
4. Holmes told Smith about the little ivory box.
5. Smith said that Holmes would die of it like Victor.
6. Holmes told that Smith was behind Victor's murder.
7. Smith said that there was no evidence to prove it.
8. When Smith tried to escape from there, Inspector Morton arrested him.
9. Thus Watson helped Holmes arrest the criminal at last.

Vocabulary:

C. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct options given.

1. Niteesh bought a (knew/new) cricket bat.
2. The Shepherd (herd/heard) the cry of his sheep.
3. Lakshmi completed her baking (course/coarse) successfully.
4. Priya has broken her (fore/fore) limbs.
5. Leaders of the world must work towards the (peace/piece) of the human race.

Answers:

1. new
2. heard
3. course
4. fore
5. peace

Use the given example and make sentences of your own.

Commonly confused words

brought – past participle of bringing. E.g. Anitha had brought a book from the library.

Kavitha brought sweets on her birthday.

bought – past participle of buy. E.g. Lalitha had bought a new dress last week.

Avinash bought a new Hero cycle.

affect – to have an effect on. E.g. The pet’s death affected his master.

The fever affected Dhanush’s studies.

effect – anything brought about by a cause or agent; result. E.g. Both El Nino and La Nina are opposite effects of the same phenomenon.

The effect of ozone layer depletion is catastrophic.

D. Complete the tabular column by finding the meaning of both the words given in the boxes. Use them in sentences of your own.

pocket (n)-a small bag sewn into or on clothing to keep carry small things packet (n)-a paper or cardboard container, typically one in which goods are sold	Santa filled his pocket with candies. Maheswari carried a packet of ribbons.
fond (adj.)-having an affection or liking for found (v)-having been discovered by chance or unexpectedly	Puppies are fond of soft balls. Rosalin found a 100 rupee note on her way back home.
lost (v) last (adj.)	
paused (v) passed (v)	
pitcher (n) picture (n)	

Answer:

pocket (n) - a small sewn into or on clothing to keep carry small things	Santa filled his pocket with candies.
packet (n) - a paper or cardboard container, typically one in which goods are sold	Maheswari carried a packet of ribbons.
fond (adj.) - having an affection or liking for	Puppies are fond of soft balls.
found (v) - having been discovered by chance or unexpectedly.	Rosalin found a 100 rupee note on her way back home.
lost (v) - to lose something, unable to find	I lost my book
last (adj.) - the final or end position	December is the last month of the year.
paused (v) - stopped	We paused at a motel for lunch.
passed (v) - crossed, went by, got through	An elephant passed the school.
pitcher (n) - container for water.	We carried water in the pitcher .
picture (n) - a drawing of a thing, scene, and people etc.	The child drew a picture .

Listening Acitivity:

E. Listen to the story and Answer the Questions given below.

Question 1.

Where does this story take place?

- (a) in a bakery
- (b) at the police station
- (c) in Ms. Gervis' house
- (d) in Ms. Gervis' apartment

Answer:

- (d) in Ms. Gervis' apartment

Question 2.

Near the beginning of the story, "Ms. Gervis' eyes are full of tears. Her hands are shaking". How does Ms. Gervis probably feel?

- (a) She is upset
- (b) She is tired
- (c) She is hungry
- (d) She is confused

Answer:

- (a) She is upset

Question 3.

What makes the detective sure that the robber did not come through the windows?

- (a) The windows are locked

- (b) The windows face the police station.
- (c) The windows have not been used in months.
- (d) The windows are too small for a person to fit through.

Answer:

- (c) The windows have not been used in months.

Question 4.

What else was stolen from the apartment?

- (a) crystal
- (b) jewellery
- (c) money
- (d) nothing

Answer:

- (d) nothing

Question 5.

“And the robber definitely did not use the front door”.Which is the best way to rewrite this sentence?

- (a) “And the robber may not have used the front door.”
- (b) “And the robber probably did not use the front door.”
- (c) “And the robber was not able to use the front door.”
- (d) “And the robber certainly did not use the front door,”

Answer:

- (b) “And the robber probably did not use the front door.”

Question 6.

What does Ms. Gervis do with her cakes?

- (a) She eats them
- (b) She sells them
- (c) She hides them
- (d) She gives them away

Answer:

- (d) She gives them away.

Question 7.

What does the detective seem to think will happen if he solves the mystery?

- (a) Ms. Gervis will start baking cakes again.
- (b) Ms. Gervis will bake him extra cakes.
- (c) Ms. Gervis will give him her secret recipe.
- (d) Ms. Gervis will give him money and jewels.

Answer:

- (a) Ms. Gervis will start baking cakes again

Question 8.

Do you like mysteries? What Is your favourite kind of story? Explain.

Answer:

Yes, I like mysteries. They are thrilling and adventurous. I like the story of PG. Woodhouse. He is a master of gentle humour and he is not known as a realist. His world is a bubble-like existence within 'Blandings Castle.'

The East Ender's light, if ever mentioned in his work, is used to add colour. This story is perhaps the one rare example of his writing. In this story, he addresses class issues and poverty but with his trademark light touch.

Speaking Activity:

F. Exercise

Question 1.

Present the review of a movie that you have watched recently?

Answer:

I recently saw 'Meet the Parents' I was much pleased with the movie. It is a comedy that depicts what happens when a man is introduced to his girlfriend's family for the first time. This guy ending up getting himself into a world of trouble that he never experienced.

This movie is filled with amazing actors who truly make the film. First, Robert De Niro gives a legendary performance in this film. He is absolutely hilarious. Ben Stiller's as the male lead is his usual funny self. Finally, Owen Wilson is also good for a lot of laughs throughout the film, even though he is playing a supporting role.

The casting for this movie is truly perfect and the actors do not disappoint. One of the best things about this movie is that it is so relatable. Overall, this is a great movie with a mix of a ton of laughs and a love story all rolled into one. If you're looking for a pick-me-up or to laugh hysterically the movie for you.

Question 2.

Give the review of a book that has interested you a lot?

Answer:

I read 'Macbeth' the great work of Shakespeare in recent time. This is known, for its dark and powerful theme. This is Shakespeare's shortest tragedy. It tells the story of a brave Scottish general named Macbeth. Compared to the other Shakespearean plays that I have read 'Macbeth' was fairly easy to follow.

I found it interesting how 'Macbeth' who was once an honourable general transformed into a heartless monster, whose ambition made him lose all sense of right and wrong. Macbeth begins slowly mentally break down to the point where he sees ghosts as well as Lady Macbeth.

She becomes convinced that her hands are permanently stained with the blood of the person they murdered. Macbeth gave me a new insight on the writing of Shakespeare, and surprisingly. It was very enjoyable. Macbeth is one of Shakespeare's works that everyone

must read during their life time, and it reminds us about the danger of ambition and the evil that lurks in every single one of us.

Question 3.

Review an event which your school has hosted recently?

Answer:

Recently our school hosted an inter-school cultural activities competition. About 15 schools from the town participated in many competitions on stage and off stage. The students showed their talent and imagination through their enthralling performance and also through solo singing.

The children beamed with confidence as they displayed their talents. Prizes were also given to all the participants. The gathering enjoyed watching all the colourful events in addition to the melodious singing. The school Principal and teachers appreciate their hard work and practice.

Reading:

Read the story carefully and Answer the Questions asked below.

A Mystery Case:

For a man of ease, John Mathew kept an arduous schedule. On Wednesdays, for example, he was awakened at 9.00 and served breakfast in bed by Emanuel, his chef. Next came a quick fitness session with Basky, his personal trainer. Then, at 10.30, John Mathew answered his mail, returned phone calls and rearranged his social calendar helped by Louise, his secretary.

At noon, John Mathew drove his Jaguar to the station and took a commuter train into Guindy for his weekly lunch with Lalli and Lolly, his two oldest and dearest friends. Then, on to a little shopping. The 4:05 nonstop would bring him back to Tambaram.

As John Mathew drove up to the house at 5:00, Basky would have already set up the massage table and warmed the scented oils for a soothing herbal wrap. It was a gruelling life but John seemed to thrive on it. On this Wednesday, however, there was an unexpected change of plans.

Today John's shopping errand involved taking his diamond bracelet into the jeweller's for cleaning. He threw the expensive jewel into his purse and proceeded on to lunch. As John waved his friend's good-bye and exited the restaurant, he sensed he was being followed.

The feeling continued until he reached Tenth Avenue. Then, as he joined the throng of shoppers, John felt a tug. Within a split-second, a man riding a pillion on a bike rode past him, grabbing his purse. He couldn't guess who the culprit was?

G. Match the following.

1. A man of ease – Emanuel
2. John’s trainer – Lalli and Lolly
3. Mathew’s secretary – John Mathew
4. John’s chef – Louise
5. Mathews friends – Basky

Answer:

1.	A man of ease	–	Emanuel	4.
2.	John’s trainer	–	Lalli and Lolly	5.
3.	Mathew’s secretary	–	John Mathew	1.
4.	John’s chef	–	Louise	3.
5.	Mathew’s friends	–	Basky	1.

H. State whether the given statements are true or false. If false, correct the statements.

1. Mathew is a very busy man.

2. He woke up very late in the morning.

3. He always had lunch with his family.

4. He exercised with Louise every day.

5. He preferred handling mail by himself.

Answer:

1. Mathew is a very busy man.

[True]

- 2. He works up very late in the morning.
[True]
- 3. He always had lunch with his family.
[False] He always had lunch with Lalli and Lolly
- 4. He exercised with Louise every day.
[False] He exercised with Basky every day.
- 5. He preferred handling mail by himself.
[False] He preferred handling mail with Louise.

Writing:

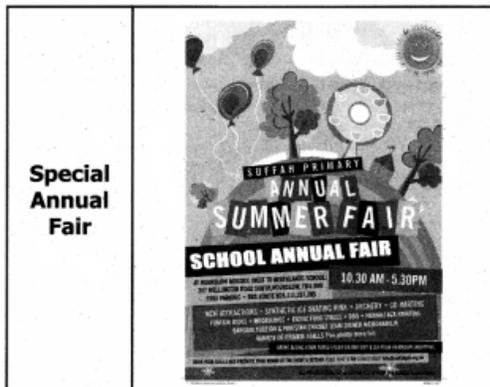
Pamphlet

I. Create a pamphlet for the following:

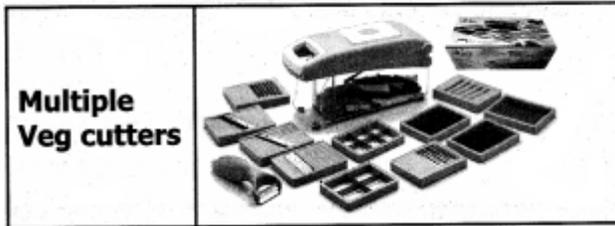
- 1. Make a pamphlet on Dengue Awareness,



- 2. Make a pamphlet for your School Fair organised for raising funds for relief.



3. Make a pamphlet on the latest gadgets.



J. Write a letter of enquiry for the following.

1. You are a librarian in a newly established school. Write a letter to the book dealer inquiring about the list of newly arrived English children's storybooks and various subject books relevant to 10-14 age groups.

unelveli
10.06.2019

From
The Librarian,
Abdul K&am MHSS,
Ragul Nagar,
Tirunelveli.

To
The Manager,
Nellai Book House,
Arul Jothi Nagar,
Tirunelveli.

Sir,
Sub: New books – children 10-14 age
group-Reg.

We shall be thankful If you send us the list of new arrivals of children's storybooks relevant to the 10-14 age group. This will help us to place the order for our school library for this academic year. Looking forward to your earliest reply.

Thanking you

Address on the Envelope
To
The Librarian,

Abdul kalam MHSS,
Ragul Nagar, Tirunelveli

Yours Faithfully,
xxx

2. Venkat hails from a remote village of Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu who aspires to become an IAS officer. Currently, he is in class X. He notices an advertisement on free passes for the IAS aspirants by a trust in a newspaper. He writes a letter to the coordinator of the trust inquiring for further details.

Madurai
10 June 2019

From
Venkat,
420, Police station Road,
Teresa Avenue, Madurai.

To
The Coordinator,
Aspire JAS Academy,
Habibullah Nagar,
Chennai

Sir,
Sub: Applying for free IAS classes – Reg,
Ref: Advertisement cited in Newspaper.

Kindly send the details for admission to me for the free classes conducted by Aspire IAS Academy. I am studying in class 10, now.

Thanking you

Yours Sincerely,
Venkat.

3. Write a letter to the head of the BSNL office enquiring regarding the Internet broadband scheme launched recently.

Nellai,
15.July.2019

From
S. Abishek,
101, Lilly Street,
Anjali Nagar,
Nellai – 627 030.

To
The Manager,
BSNL Office,
Vannarpet
Nellai -627 003.

Sir,

Sub: Internet broadband scheme – Reg.

The new scheme launched by BSNL for Internet Broadband connection inspires us.
Kindly send us the details about the same.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully,
S. Abishek.

Grammar:

A. Transform the following sentences as instructed.

Question 1.

On seeing the teacher, the children stood up. (into Complex)

Answer:

When /As soon as the children saw the teacher, they stood up.

Question 2.

At the age of six, Varsha started learning music (into Complex)

Answer:

Varsha started learning music when she was six years old.

Question 3.

As Varun is a voracious reader, he buys a lot of books (into Simple)

Answer:

Being a voracious reader, Varun buys a lot of books.

Question 4.

Walk carefully lest you will fall down. (into Complex)

Answer:

Unless you walk carefully, you will fall down

Question 5.

Besides being a dancer, she is a singer. (into Compound)

Answer:

She is not only a dancer but also a singer.

Question 6.

He is sick but he attends the rehearsal. (into Simple)

Answer:

In spite of his sickness, he attends the rehearsal.

Question 7.

If Meena reads more, she will become proficient in the language. (into Compound)

Answer:

Meena must read more otherwise she will not become proficient in the language.

Question 8.

He confessed that he was guilty. (into Simple)

Answer:

He confessed his guilt.

Question 9.

The boy could not attend the special classes due to his mother's illness. (into Compound)

Answer:

The boy's mother was sick and so he could not attend the special classes.

Question 10.

He followed my suggestion. (into Complex)

Answer:

He followed what I suggested.

B. Combine the pairs of sentences below into simple, complex, and compound.

1. Radha was ill. She was not hospitalised.

Simple: In spite of being ill, Radha was not hospitalised.

Complex: Though Radha was ill, she was not hospitalised.

Compound: Radha was ill but she was not hospitalised.

2. The students were intelligent. They could answer the questions correctly.

Simple: The intelligent students could answer the questions correctly

Simple: The students being intelligent, they could Answer the Questions correctly.

Compound: The students were intelligent and so they could Answer the Questions correctly.

Complex: As the students were intelligent, they could Answer the Questions correctly.

3. I must get a visa. I can travel abroad

Simple: I must get a visa to travel abroad.

Complex: If I get a visa, I can travel abroad.

Compound: I must get a visa and then only I can travel abroad.

4. I saw a tiger. It was wounded.

Simple: I saw a wounded tiger.

Complex: I saw a tiger which was wounded.

Compound: I saw a tiger and it was wounded.

5. There was a bandh. The shops remained closed.

Simple: The shops remained closed due to bandh.

Complex: Since there was a bandh, the shops remained closed.

Compound: There was a bandh and so the shops remained closed.

Poem

The House on Elm Street

A. Read the given lines and Answer the Questions given below.

1. It sat alone.

What happened there is still today unknown.

It is a very mysterious place,

And inside you can tell it has a ton of space,

But at the same time, it is bare to the bone.

- (a) What does 'It' refer to?
- (b) Pick out the line that indicates the size of the house?
- (c) What is unknown to the poet?
- (d) Why is the house a mysterious place?
- (e) Find out the rhyming words in the above stanza?
- (f) What is the figure of speech in the 1st line?
- (g) What is the figure of speech in the 4th line?

Answers:

- (a) 'It' refers to the mysterious house.
- (b) And inside you can tell it has a ton of space, – this line indicates the size of the house.
- (c) What happened inside the house
- (d) No one knows what is happening inside the house. So it is a mysterious place.
- (e) alone – unknown – bone; place – space
- (f) Personification
- (g) Synecdoche

2. "I drive past the house almost every day.

The house seems to be a bit brighter.

On this warm summer day in May.

It plays with your mind.

To me I say, it is the one of a kind"

- (a) To whom does 'I' refer to?
- (b) Pick out the alliterated words in the 2nd line.
- (c) When does the poet drive past the house?
- (d) What is the season mentioned here?
- (e) What plays with our mind?
- (f) Pick out the alliterated words in the 1st line?
- (g) Find out the rhyming words in the above stanza?
- (h) What is the rhyme scheme mentioned in the above stanza?

Answers:

- (a) 'I' refers to the poetess, Nadia Bush.
- (b) The alliterated words in the second line are a bit brighter.
- (c) The poet drives past the house every day.

- (d) The summer season is mentioned here.
- (e) The mystery of the house plays with our minds.
- (f) drive – day.
- (g) day – may; mind – kind
- (h) abacc

3. It never grows leaves,
 Not in the winter, spring, summer, or fall.
 It just sits there never getting small or ever-growing tall
 How could this be?

- (a) What does 'it' refer to?
- (b) In what way the tree is a mystery?
- (c) What are the reasons mentioned here?
- (d) Where does a tree sit?
- (e) Pick out the alliterated words in the 4th line?
- (f) Find out the rhyming words in the above stanza?
- (h) What is the literary device used in the 3rd line?

Answers:

- (a) 'It' refers to the tree that is beside the house.
- (b) 'It' refers to the tree that is beside the house.
- (c) The tree is a mystery because no leaves grow in it during any one of the season. It neither grow tall nor does it become short.
- (d) A tree sits besides the house
- (e) getting – growing
- (f) tree – be; fall – tall
- (g) abcca
- (h) Paradox is the literary device.

4. "Rumours are conšlandy being made,
 And each day the house juši begins to fade.
 What happened inside thai house?"

- (a) Does the house remain the same every day?
- (b) Why does the poet consider the house to be a mystery?
- (c) What rumours may be made about the house?
- (d) Find out the rhyming words ;n the above stanza?
- (e) What is the rhyme scheme mentioned in the above stanza?
- (f) What is the figure of speech In the 2nd line?

Answers:

- (a) No, the house doesn't remain the same everyday.
- (b) The poet does not know what is happening in the house
- (c) There may be a ghost in the house
- (d) made – fade
- (e) aab
- (f) Hyperbole

5. "What happened inside thai house?

I really don't know

I guess ii will always be a myšlery"

(a) Does the poet know what happened in the house?

(b) What is the mystery about the house?

Answers:

(a) No, the poetess doesn't know what happened in the house.

(b) The mystery about the house is nothing but the fact that no one will know what is happening inside the house.

Additional Questions and Answers

1. "At night the house seems to be alive,

Lights flicker on and off

I am often tempted to go to the house,

To just take a look and see what it is really about,

But fear takes over me"

(a) When does the house seem to be alive?

(b) What happened in the house at night?

(c) Does the poet go to the house?

(d) What stopped the poet from going to the house?

Answers:

(a) The house seems to be alive at night

(b) The lights in the house flicker on and off

(c) No, the poet does not go to the house

(d) It is her fear.

2. At night the house seems to be alive

Lights flicker on and off

(a) How does the house seem to be at night?

(b) What happens to the lights?

Answers:

(a) The house seems to be alive at night,

(b) The lights flicker on and off.

3. I am often tempted to go to the house

To just take a look and see what it is really

about

But fear takes over me.

(a) What is the temptation of the poet?

(b) Why did the poet want to go to the house?

(c) Did the poet enter the house? Why?

Answers:

(a) The poet is often tempted to go to the house.

- (b) The poet wanted to go to the house to look and see the reality about it.
- (c) No, the poet didn't enter the house because he was afraid to go in.

4. Beside the house sits a tree.

It never grows leaves

- (a) Where does a tree-sit?
- (b) What Is strange about the tree?

Answers:

- (a) A tree sits beside the house.
- (b) The tree never rows leaves. This is strange about the tree.

B. Answer the following in a paragraph.

Question 1.

Where is the house located? Why is it a mysterious place?

Answers:

The house is located on Elm Street. There isn't any house around it. It stood all alone in an isolated place on Elm Street. Next to the house, is a tree. The tree to is mysterious like the house since no leaves sprout in any of the seasons. It is said to be a mysterious place ' since no one knows who lives there or what is inside. No one knows what happens inside that house and hence it is very mysterious. It is for sure a big house with vast space inside the house. Generally, at night, the house looks like it is alive with people in it.

Lights are switched on and off. Every day the poetess drives past the house. The house seems to look a bit brighter on a fine warm summer day in the month of May. The very thought of this mysterious house plays with your mind since it is just one house of this kind in the areas known around. Likewise, the tree too is barren during winter, spring, summer and autumn. The poetess says that the tree just stays there and never grows tall nor becomes short. She wonders how a tree could survive without any leaves or without any growth and hence feels it is a mysterious place.

'The mystery of existence will always remain a mystery and secret.'

(OR)

Poem: The house of Elm Street

Poet: Nadia Bush

Theme: Mystery of the house

The house is located on Elm Street. It is very big. It is there alone. No one knows about the house. At night the lights flicker on and off. Besides the house, there is a leafless tree.

It has no leaves in winter, spring, summer or fall. It is never getting small or growing tall. There are rumours spread about the house. Every day the house begins to fade. No one knows what happened inside the house. The poet wishes to go into the house. But fear overcome her wish. It is a mysterious house.

(OR)

1. The house is in Elm Street.
2. It is there alone.
3. It is big and simple.
4. No one lives there.
5. At night light flickers.
6. There is a tree without leaves.
7. It is never getting small or growing tall.
8. No one knows what happened inside.
9. It is a mysterious house.

Question 2.

How is the mystery depicted in the poem?

Answers:

Introduction:

The poem "The house on Elm Street" tells us about a mysterious house. The house remains a mystery for the poet.

Mystery of the house:

It is a lonely place. It has a lot of space but it is empty. The house looks brighter in the hot summer. The poet doesn't know what happens inside the house. There is a tree near the house. It never grows leaves. It neither grows tall nor gets smaller. It remains the same.

Poet's describing theme:

The house begins to fade each day. Rumours are constantly made. But no one knows what happens inside the house. The poet tells that our life in this world is a mystery. We can't go deep inside to know the purpose or mystery behind our life.

Conclusion:

Thus the poet doesn't go inside the house. And the house remains a mystery forever.

(OR)

There is a house. It is alone at Elm street. It has plenty of space but remains empty. The lights go on and off at night. The poet is eager to enter the house and see but she is afraid. The house is brighter during the day. There is a tree near the house. It has no leaves. It neither grows tall nor becomes small. It is the same in all seasons. Every day the house begins to fade. The poet does not know what happens there. Thus the house remains a mystery forever.

(OR)

1. The house is lonely, spacious but empty.
2. At night lights go on and off.

3. The poet is afraid of going inside.
4. There is a bare tree near the house.
5. It grows neither tall nor small in all seasons.
6. The rumours spread constantly.
7. Each day the house begins to fade.
8. The poet does not know what happens
9. Thus the house is a mystery forever.

C. Read the poem and write the rhyming words and rhyme scheme for the given stanzas.

Stanza	Rhyming words	Rhyme Scheme
1	alone - _____ - _____	
	_____ - space	
3	_____ - May	
	mind - _____	
4	tree - _____	
	_____ - tall	

Answer:

Stanza	Rhyming words	Rhyme Scheme
1	alone - <u>unknown</u> - <u>bone</u> <u>place</u> - space	a a b b a
3	<u>day</u> - May (brighter) mind- <u>kind</u>	a b a c c
4	tree - <u>be</u> (leaves) <u>fall</u> - tall	a b c c a

D. Identify the poetic lines where the following figures of speech are employed and complete the tabular column.

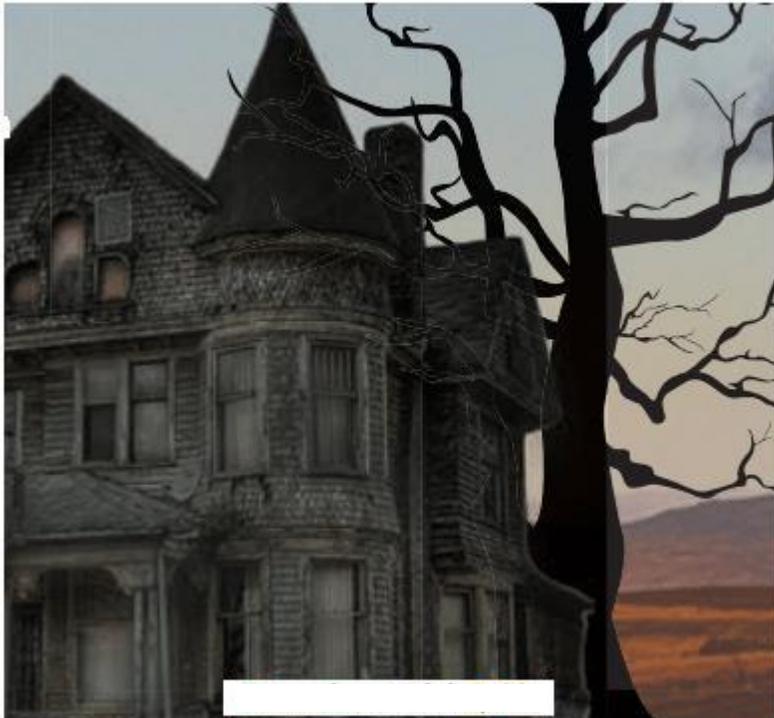
Figure of speech	Meaning	Lines
Synecdoche	<p>A figure of speech in which a part is made to represent the whole or vice versa.</p> <p>e.g. "The Western wave was all a-flame."</p> <p>The "Western wave" is a synecdoche as it refers to the sea by the name of one of its parts i.e. wave.</p>	
Paradox	<p>A figure of speech in which a statement appears to contradict itself.</p> <p>e.g. To bring peace we must war. Be cruel to be kind.</p>	
Onomatopoeia	<p>A figure of speech wherein the word imitates the sound associated with the object it refers to.</p> <p>e.g. Pitter patter, pitter patter Raindrops on my pane.</p>	
Rhetorical Questions	<p>A figure of speech in the form of a question that is asked to make a point rather than to elicit an answer.</p> <p>e.g. And what is so rare as a day in June?</p>	

Answer:

Figure of speech	Meaning	Lines
Synecdoche	<p>A figure of speech in which a part is made to represent the whole or vice versa.</p> <p>e.g. "The Western wave was all a-flame."</p> <p>The "Western wave" is a synecdoche as it refers to the sea by the name of one of its parts i.e. wave.</p>	<p>On this warm summer day in May. Here, warm summer is a synecdoche. Inside it has a tone of space</p>

Paradox	A figure of speech in which a statement appears to contradict itself. e.g. To bring peace we must war. Be cruel to be kind.	It just sits there never getting small or growing tall.
Onomatopoeia	A figure of speech wherein the word imitates the sound associated with the object it refers to. e.g. Pitter patter, pitter patter Raindrops on my pane.	Lights flicker on and off.
Rhetorical Questions	A figure of speech in the form of a question that is asked to make a point rather than to elicit an answer. e.g. And what is so rare as a day in June?	How could this be? What happened inside the house?

The House on Elm Street Summary of the poem



The poem 'The house on ELM street' describes a mysterious house and a never growing tree. The poet fears to go inside the house. No one knows, what happened inside the house. It remains to be a mystery. The house begins to fade each day. The house remains to be a mystery always. Besides the house sits a tree which never grows leaves in any season. The poet metaphorically tells that our life in this world is a mystery. We can't go deep inside to know the purpose of the mystery behind our life.

Supplementary A Dilemma

A. Read the given lines carefully and identify the character / speaker:

Question 1.

I suppose you think me queer. I will explain?

Answer:

Uncle Philip

Question 2.

Don't come back. I won't hasten things?

Answer:

Uncle Philip

Question 3.

He thought it simply a cruel jest?

Answer:

Tom's Father Confessor.

Question 4.

He did not desire to do so?

Answer:

Professor Clinch

Question 5.

He would think it over and come back later?

Answer:

The collector

B. Based on your understanding of the story, Answer the following briefly.

Question 1.

What did the uncle do as soon as he bought a stone?

Answer:

As soon the uncle bought a stone, he carried it in his pocket for a month and now and then he took it out and looked at it.

Question 2.

What did the uncle bequeath to the narrator?

Answer:

The uncle bequeathed an iron safe containing gems and a dynamite that would explode in his safe.

Question 3.

What was the condition laid by the uncle to inherit his property?

Answer:

The uncle asked Tom to open the box with belief and trust which increase his expectation and desire. If he doubted and opened the dynamite would explode.

Question 4.

Why do you think Tom happily looked forward to the expenditure for his uncle's funeral?

Answer:

Tom thought he would become a very rich man after his uncle died when he inherited the box of gems.

Question 5.

Write a few words about the mechanism used in the iron box?

Answer:

The box contained an interesting mechanism. It will act with certainty as one unlocks it, and explode 9 1/2 ounces of his improved, super sensitive dynamite one must open without doubting to desire a fortune. If they doubt, the person will be blown to atoms.

Question 6.

What was the counsel offered to the narrator?

Answer:

The narrator was counselled to give up thinking about the box and its contents

Question 7.

Why and when was the narrator shocked?

Answer:

The narrator was shocked when he read the letter that the box contained sensitive dynamite.

Question 8.

What was the doctor's warning to Tom?

Answer:

The doctor warned Tom not to lose his mind thinking a lot about the rubies.

Question 9.

Why didn't Tom dare to assign the task of unlocking the box to someone?

Answer:

Tom felt a stranger had no right to be subjected to the trial that he dare not face. So he did not want a stranger to open the box.

C. Answer the Questions given below in a paragraph of 150 words.

Question 1.

Describe briefly the contents of the letter written by Tom's uncle.

Answer:

Title: A Dilemma

Character: Tom and Uncle Philip

Author: Silas Weir Mitchell

Theme: 'A Bird in hand is worth two in the bush'

In his letter Uncle Philip wrote that the box contained a large number of fine pigeon – blood rubies and a lot of diamonds of which one was a beautiful blue diamond. There were hundreds of pearls, a famous green pearl and a necklace of blue pearls. Regarding Susan, he insisted Tom to continue to have expectations and remember his dear uncle.

He gave the stones to Tom instead of leaving them to a charity. The letter instructed Tom about the mechanism of unlocking it. It would explode 9 1/2 ounces of improved, super sensitive dynamite. The letter added that if he opened it doubtfully it would rain him to atoms. If he opened it with faith and care, he would nourish hopes and expectations. He asked Tom to be very careful.

(OR)

Uncle Philip wrote that there were plenty of pigeon – blood rubies, diamonds, pearls and a necklace of blue pearls. Among them there was a beautiful blue diamond and a famous green pearl.

He thought of Susan and said he must have expectations and remembrance of his dear uncle. He gave the stones to him instead of a charity. He told about the mechanism of unlocking it. If he opened it doubtfully, 9 1/2 ounces of quality dynamite would turn to atoms. With faith, if he opened it carefully, he would nourish hopes and expectations. Tom was warned to be careful.

(OR)

1. Uncle Philip wrote about plenty of rubies, diamonds, pearls and a blue pearls necklace in the box.
2. There was a beautiful blue diamond and a famous green pearl.
3. Uncle gave him the stones instead of a charity
4. He told about the mechanism of unlocking the box
5. Opening the box doubtfully, 9 1/2 ounces of dynamite would explode
6. Opening it with faith and care, Tom would nourish hopes and expectations
7. Uncle philip asked Tom to be careful

Question 2.

Explain the efforts taken by Tom to open the iron box. Did he succeed? Why?

Answer:

Title: A Dilemma

Author: Silas Weir Mitchell

Characters: Tom, Prof. Clinch, Father Confessor and the Collector.

Theme: 'Take the risk or lose the chance'

After getting the box, Tom went on thinking about it. He went after people for their advice. He spent his spare times in the libraries. He imagined wild plans like dropping the box from a height to open it. He wanted to get the gems after the explosion. In all his attempts, he could not succeed.

He thought very hard in vain over weeks and months. His father confessor dismissed it that it was a cruel joke of his uncle. His doctor advised him to stop thinking about the box with precious gems as it would make him mad.

He tried to deposit it in the bank, but withdrew it because he was afraid of burglary. He consulted Professor Clinch about his dilemma. He dismissed it as an incredible story. Thus Tom had to leave the box to the society for Preservation of Human Vivisection.

"Take the risk and drop the fear"

(OR)

Tom inherited the iron box. He constantly thought about it. He went after people for their advice. He ransacked libraries. He imagined wild plans like dropping the box from a height to open it.

He wanted to get the gems after the explosion. He thought hard in vain for weeks and months. His father dismissed it as a cruel joke of his uncle. His doctor advised him to stop thinking about it. He tried to deposit it in the bank. He consulted Prof. Clinch about his dilemma. He dismissed it as an incredible story. Finally, Tom had to leave the box to the society for Preservation of Human Vivisection.

(OR)

1. Tom always thought about the box
2. He asked many people to advise him
3. He imagined wild plans to open the box
4. He thought of getting the gems after the box's explosion
5. Nothing worked out for his success
6. His father dismissed it
7. His doctor advised him to stop thinking about the box
8. He was afraid of deposit
9. His Professor Clinch dismissed it

10. Thus Tom left the box to the society for the Preservation of Human Vivisection

D. Fill in the blanks with the right options and write down the summary of the story 'A dilemma'.

Question 1.

The narrator was sent for, by his uncle when he was (on his death bed / on his travels / in his work place)

Answer:

on his death bed

Question 2.

The uncle had collected precious (jewels / stones / articles)

Answer:

stones

Question 3.

His uncle announced Tom as his heir and wanted him to pay for his (rented house / marriage / funeral)

Answer:

funeral

Question 4.

Leaving an iron box for Tom, his uncle instructed him not to the box. (throw / carry / shake)

Answer:

shake

Question 5.

The letter read that the box contained (a sensitive dynamite / jewels / money)

Answer:

a sensitive dynamite

Question 6.

He started thinking of all possible ways to open the box without being (wounded / killed / maimed)

Answer:

killed

Question 7.

He planned to explode the box at but dropped the plant in fear of losing the rubies (home / a safe distance / a waste land)

Answer:

a safe distance

Question 8.

His consultation with did not yield him any fruitful solution. (Uncle Philip / Professor Clinch / Susan)

Answer:

Professor Clinch

Question 9.

He failed in his attempts to open the box. His efforts to read about explosives led to (hopes / confusions / suspicious) and he had to change his (name and occupation / lodgings / appearance)

Answer:

confusion, name and occupation

Question 10.

At last, he bequeathed the box to (his offspring / his friends / the society)

Answer:

the society

Read the following passage and Answer the Questions that follow.

1. I was just thirty-seven when my Uncle Philip died. A week before that event he sent for me; and here let me say that I had never set eyes on him. He hated my mother, but I do not know why. She told me long before his last illness that I need expect nothing from my father's brother. He was an inventor, an able and ingenious mechanical engineer, and had much money by his improvement in turbine-wheels.

He was a bachelor; lived alone, cooked his own meals, and collected precious stones, especially rubies and pearls. From the time he made his first money he had this mania. As he grew richer, the desire to possess rare and costly gems became stronger. When he bought a new stone, he carried it in his pocket for a month and now and then took it out and looked at it. Then it was added to the collection in his safe at the trust company.

Question 1.

How old was the narrator when his uncle died?

Answer:

The narrator was just thirty-seven, when his Uncle Philip died.

Question 2.

Had the narrator seen his uncle before? Give lines from the passage that support your

Answer?

Answer:

No, the narrator had not seen his uncle before, "A week before that even he sent for me; and here let me say that I had never set eyes on him".

Question 3.

What had the narrator's mother told him of his father's brother?

Answer:

He was an inventor, an able and ingenious mechanical engineer and had much money by his improvement in turbine wheels.

Question 4.

What do you know about Uncle Philip?

Answer:

He was a bachelor lived alone cooked his own meals and collected precious stones, especially rubies and pearls. From the time he made his first money, he had this mania.

Question 5.

What did the uncle do, when he bought a new stone?

Answer:

He carried the new stone in his pocket for a month and now and then took it out and looked at it. Then it was added to the collection in his safe at the trust company.

2. Now I repent of my wickedness to you all, and desire to live in the memory of at least one of my family. You think I am poor and have only my annuity. You will be profitably surprised. I have never parted with my precious stones; they will be yours. You are my sole heir. I shall carry with me to the other world the satisfaction of making one man.

Question 1.

What did he repent of?

Answer:

He repented of his wickedness to all.

Question 2.

What didn't he part with?

Answer:

He did not part with his precious stones.

Question 3.

Who would be his sole heir?

Answer:

Tom would be his sole heir.

Question 4.

What kind of satisfaction was he going to have?

Answer:

By announcing Tom his sole heir, he makes Tom happy. This kind of satisfaction was he going to have.

Question 5.

Was he a poor man?

Answer:

No, Tom's uncle was not a poor man.