

Water

—Prof. C.V. Raman

Summary of the Lesson : In the lesson 'Water', Sir C.V. Raman emphasises the importance and role of water in the sustainability, growth and existence of human beings and the related areas of the life. The author says that man has been inventing to find an imaginary elixir of life, the divine Amrit, to get immortality, but it has proved in vain. According to him, water is the only true elixir of life. He remembers his presence on the line that separated the Libyan Desert from the Valley of Nile in Egypt. On one side, he could see the Libyan Desert where there was no existence of life. It was a desert because there was no water. But, on the other side, he observed the fertile land and area crowded with people. This remarkable distinction is due to the water of the river, Nile, flowing down to the Mediterranean sea. The Nile river is responsible to make lands fertile and life happy and this wonder is possible on account of availability of water in abundance.

The writer, further, describes the existence of water stream or pond, which makes the sight pleasant. The cattle quench their thirst from the water stored in ponds or draining in streams. He refers to South India, which is famous for its rain fed tanks. When these tanks are full of water, they make us happy. But these tanks are not maintained properly. They are shallow and are often misused. Had there been absence of these tanks, South India would go dry and agriculture might not be possible without water? These tanks play a paramount instrumental role in agriculture of South India.

He goes on to say that water adds beauty to the countryside water in streams or ponds. One remarkable fact about water is its power to carry silt or finely divided soil in suspension. The colour of rain fed tanks changes with the nature of the earth in the catchment area. When the silt-laden rain water mixes with salt water of the sea, there is a change in the colour from muddy red or brown to blue and it gets immersed in the sea. That great tracts of land have been formed in alluvial areas, making the land very fertile.

The process of water flow can also play a destructive role by way of soil erosion. If the soil erosion is not attempted to be addressed to, it can lead to formation of deep gullies and ravines, which makes the agricultural production impossible. The need of the hour is to check the flow of water as it may assume serious consequence if allowed to go on.

Obvioulsy, water is the basis of life as no cattle or plantations may survive without this. There is a dire need to evolve sources and proper methods to conserve rain water. In this way, soil erosion and cutting can also be taken care of.

There is a great importance of afforestation and under this, new plants should be planted in a great number. This will give immense wealth to the nation besides checking soil erosion and conserving the rainfall of the country from flowing away to waste. It shall also provide cheap fuel. Besides by way of preserving water in canals and rivers, we can also, on cheap rates, provide internal transportation and also generation of electric power.

Thus, water is a core liquid needed for the survival of human race and animals.

Word-Meanings

Man has unfailing regularity. (Page 1)

Word-Meanings: **sought** = looked for; **in vain** = of no avail; **imaginary** = that is not real; **elixir** = a liquid with miraculous powers; **divine** = godly; **draught** = a very small quantity of water; **confer** = bestow upon, give; **immortality** = the state of being free from death; **commonest** = the most easily available; **speck** = dot; **visible** = seen; **fertile** = having very good quality soil; **densely** = thickly; **teeming with** = filled with; **geologists** = those who study the earth's crust; **silt** = fine sand or clay brought by flood waters; **remote** = located far away; **laid down** = set; **trough** = a long narrow channel; **ancient** = very old; **civilization** = a state of human society that is very developed and organized; **sustained** = maintained; **unfailing** = continuous; **regularity** = the quality of being regular.

I give our planet. (Page 1)

Word-Meanings: **emphasize** = lay emphasis; **substance** = thing, material; **take for granted** = to think of no importance; **potent** = full of possibilities; **vast** = very much; **significance** = importance; **course** = direction; **leading** = of the biggest importance; **surface** = outer visible layer.

There is nothing is overcast. (Page 1)

Word-Meanings: **adds** = maximises; **countryside** = rural area; **trickling** = flowing in small amount; **wayside** = on the way; **quench** = satisfy thirst; **rain-fed** = filled with rainwater; **alas** = an expression of sadness; **neglected** = not taken care of; **maintenance** = upkeep; **cheering** = pleasant; **sight** = view; **shallow** = not deep; **evident** = clear; **silt laden** = loaded with clay; **vital** = of utmost importance; **reflects** = shows; **gay** = happy; **gloomy** = full of sadness; **overcast** = full of clouds.

One of the very fertile. (Pages 1-2)

Word-Meanings: **remarkable** = worth noticing; **silt** = fine clay brought by rainwater; **suspension** = flow; **origin** = starting point, main reason; **characteristic** = specific; **varies** = gets different; **catchment area** = the area from which rain water flows into a lake; **vivid** = clear and bright; **immediately** = at once; **inflow** = incoming; **following** = after; **swiftly** = at a great speed; **finest** = smallest; **however** = nevertheless; **remain floating** = stay in the state of flow; **density** = quantity; **extremely** = too much; **incredibly** = in a way that cannot be believed; **transported** = taken away; **silt-laden** = filled with silt; **rapid** = quick; **precipitation** = falling, getting mixed; **suspended** = brought with the flow; **readily** = easily; **successively** = continuously; **varying** =

different; **tracts** = areas; **formed** = made; **deposited** = collected; **evident** = clear; **alluvial areas** = made by floodwater; **consisting** = made of.

The flow of water destructive power. (Page 2)

Word-Meanings: **undoubtedly** = without any doubt; **beneficent** = useful; **geological** = related to the earth's crust; **processes** = sets of activities; **surface** = upper visible layer; **crust** = inner part of the earth; **agency** = medium; **appropriate** = proper; **destructive** = causing great harm; **foundation** = basis; **proceed** = move ahead; **unchecked** = without any hindrance; **disastrous** = causing great loss; **soil erosion** = washing away of soil; **various** = different; **occurs** = happens; **measures** = ways; **checked** = stopped; **continuous, one by one** = constantly; **apparent** = clearly seen; **bursts** = heavy shower of rain; **excessively** = too much; **surplus** = more than the sudden need; **principal** = main; **contributory** = secondary; **slope** = downward shape; **protective coat** = cover that protects; **ruts** = tracks made by wheels etc.; **momentum** = speed; **incredibly** = that cannot be easily believed; **menace** = great disaster; **alarming** = a sign of danger; **preventive** = related to prevention; **terracing** = levelling of field; **contour cultivation** = terrace farming, furrowing and planting along contour lines; **obvious** = clear; **acquired** = taken; **appreciable** = much; **corresponding** = resulting.

Water is the basis lost to the country. (Pages 2-3)

Word-Meanings: **substantial** = considerable; **proportion** = quantity; **physiological** = related to body; **fluid** = liquid; **essential** = necessary; **moisture** = a small amount of water inside something; **imperative** = necessary; **varies** = differs; **enormously** = very much; **conservation** = protection; **utilization** = proper use; **fundamental** = of basic value; **artesian water** = water from deep wells; **ultimate** = main; **sensitive** = affected; **inadequate** = not enough; **adoption** = take in practice; **preventing** = that stops; **conserve** = protect; **immense** = very big; **vital** = very much; **ultimately** = finally.

The harnessing a form of fuel. (Page 3)

Word-Meanings: **harnessing** = controlling and regulating; **considered** = thought over; **dealt with** = taken care of; **vast** = very big; **scrub** = small bushes and trees; **fertile** = having good quality soil; **afforestation** = planting more and more trees; **systematic** = under a system; **distinguished** = different in a good way; **untamed** = uncontrolled; **urgent** = quick and necessary; **plantation** = planting of trees; **untold** = too much, great; **provide** = give; **supplies** = to furnish, to make available; **cheap** = costing low; **render** = to give; **wasteful** = that causes waste; **conversion** = change; **farmyard** = field for cultivation; **manure** = compost; **form** = type; **fuel** = any material that produces heat or power usually when it is burnt.

The measures field of research. (Pages 3-4)

Word-Meanings: **measures** = ways; **subsidiary** = of secondary importance; **countryside** = rural area; **by for** = till now; **barges** = flat boats; **waterways** = ways through water; **hydroelectric** = using the power of water to produce electricity; **tremendous** = very big; **enable** = make able; **tapped** = made use of; **extent** = limit; **overcome** = win; **arising** = taking birth; **inadequacy** = lack

of proper quantity; **amazing** = surprising; **properties** = qualities; **unique** = unmatched; **maintaining** = sustaining; **investigation** = looking into; **exhausted** = where all possibilities have ended.

Textual Questions

Activity 1: Comprehension

A. *State whether the following statements are true or false. Write 'T' for 'True' and 'F' for false:*

1. Water has power to carry silt.
2. Water has played an important role in shaping the course of the earth's history.
3. Water is not the basis of life.
4. Conservation of water and afforestation are not connected with each other.
5. Soil erosion is harmful to successful agriculture.

Ans. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)

B. *Tick (✓) the correct alternative :*

1. What is the true Elixir ?
(a) honey (b) desi ghee (c) medicine (d) water
2. What is the cheapest form of internal transport ?
(a) roadways (b) railways (c) waterways (d) airways
3. Water in a landscape may be compared to the in a human face. (Fill in the blank)
(a) head (b) eyes (c) nose (d) mouth
4. Much of Indian agriculture depends on seasonal (fill in the blank)
(a) snowfall (b) rainfall (c) freefall (d) windfall

Ans. 1. (d) water 2. (c) waterways 3. (b) eyes 4. (b) rainfall

C. *Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each :*

Q.1. How was Egypt made by the river Nile ?

Ans. Nile brought finest silt in its flood waters and created its valley in Egypt. This fertile valley proved a boon in the creation of the civilization of Egypt. Thus, Egypt was made by Nile.

Q.2. What made the wonderful difference between the Libyan Desert and the Valley of the Nile ?

Ans. The wonderful difference between the Libyan Desert and the Valley of the Nile was because of the respective absence and presence of water. Water barred or made the fertility of the soil.

Q.3. How does water add to the beauty of the countryside ?

Ans. The rain-fed tanks in countryside look very beautiful. One can enjoy looking upon the sun rising or setting over them. Thus, water adds to the beauty of the countryside. It can be compared to the eyes of a landscape.

Q.4. What role do water tanks play in South Indian agriculture ?

Ans. Water tanks provide good irrigation facility in South Indian agriculture. They are a good source of water to the crops. In Mysore, much of the rice is grown under them.

Q.5. Describe the formation of silt by river water.

Ans. Rivers carry fairly large and heavy particles with their floodwater. Flowing with water to long distances, these particles are rubbed together. This way they turn into very fine quality of clay silt.

Q.6. What are the successive steps in the process of soil erosion ?

Ans. The earliest steps in the process of soil erosion generally go unnoticed. Then the soil is cut up and washed away by which deep gullies and ravines are seen in the earth and very precious layer of soil is washed away.

Q.7. What are the various measures suggested to check soil erosion ?

Ans. These measures are terracing of land, contour cultivation and construction of bunds to check the flow of water. Besides, appropriate trees should be planted in all possible and even impossible areas.

D. *Answer the following questions in about 125 words each :*

Q.1. Why does the writer compare water with elixir ?

Ans. Elixir is an imaginary liquid which is supposed to confer immortality on man. The writer compares water with elixir because water plays a very important role in sustaining life on this planet. Water is the basis of all animals and plants life on the earth. There is substantial quantity of water in the body of every animal. In the same way, sufficient moisture in the soil is necessary for vegetation. No physiological activity is possible without water. It is of the importance in agriculture that sustains almost all kinds of life. It also gives beauty to the landscape. It has amazing powers. It has shaped the course of the earth's history. Life cannot even be imagined in the absence of water keeping all these vices, the writer compares water with elixir.

Q.2. Why is water conservation necessary for our country ?

Ans. No agricultural and physiological activity is possible without water. India is primarily an agricultural country. Ours is mainly an agriculture based economy. Agriculture in India depends on seasonal rainfall. Often the rain is inadequate or irregular so agriculture suffers badly. If water is conserved, it will prove very valuable for irrigation and power production. Conserved water will directly help in irrigation, and the electricity produced by water will also help in irrigation by tapping underground water through tubewells etc. Conservation of water is necessary in order to keep life going during the period when there is very little or no rainfall. Vast areas of scrub land can be turned into fertile fields with proper use of water. Hence, water conservation is necessary for our country.

Q.3. Water is the basis of life. Elaborate with reference to human, animal and plant life.

Ans. Every human being, every animal and every plant contains a substantial proportion of free or combined water in its body. No kind of physiological activity is possible in which water does not play an essential part. Water is necessary for human as well as animal life to let it go on. The same way, moisture in the soil is equally necessary for the life and growth of plants. Thus, water is the basis of life both directly and indirectly. All types of vegetation needs water to grow and to flourish. Then all animals drink water and also take it in the form of plants as their food. So as, it happens with all humans. They directly drink water to keep themselves properly hydrated. Besides, they take in water when they eat plants as their food.

Q.4. What are the major uses of water for the development of modern age ?

Ans. Water is no doubt the elixir of life as it is essential to sustain all kinds of plant, animal and human life. Along with this life giving quality, water has great potential as a means of developments of modern age. The harnessing of water supplies makes possible the development of hydroelectric power. The availability of electric power makes a big difference in the quality of life. It enables the economy to be improved in various directions. In particular, it enables underground water to be tapped to a great extent. Water also provides the cheapest form of transport by boats and barges within a country. This type of transport is not only cheap but also good for environment as it does not cause any kind of environmental pollution. Thus, water is very useful for the development of modern age.

Additional Questions

A. *Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each :*

Q. 1. What happens when silt-laden water gets mixed with salt water of the sea ?

Ans. When the silt-laden water of the river mixes with the salt water of the sea, a rapid precipitation of the suspended matter takes place. And we can see, water changing colour.

Q. 2. What are the beneficent and destructive roles of the flow of water ?

Ans. The flow of water can bring silt to form fertile land which is beneficial for mankind. It can also cause soil erosion and thus destroy the agriculture. These are respectively beneficent and destructive roles of the flow of water.

Q. 3. What are the measures suggested to check soil erosion ?

Ans. The measures suggested to check soil erosion are—terracing of land, the construction of bunds to check the flow of water, the practice of contour cultivation, and the planting of appropriate vegetation.

Q. 4. 'Water is the basis of life'—how ?

Ans. All animals, human beings and plants contain a substantial proportion of water in some or the other form. No physiological and agricultural activity is possible without water. Thus, water is the basis of life.

Q. 5. Why is collection and utilisation of rain water vitally important ?

Ans. Much of rain water flows down into the sea. Thus, large amount of the precious fluid is lost to the country. Therefore, its collection and utilisation is vitally important for a country's economy.

Q. 6. Why is systematic planting one of the most urgent needs of India ?

Ans. The systematic planting of suitable trees in every possible place is one of the urgent needs of India because they would prevent soil erosion and conserve rainwater of the country from flowing away to waste.

Q. 7. What is a great national problem in India ? And how can it be solved ?

Ans. The harnessing of our rivers is a great national problem because the water of these rivers now mostly runs to waste. Vast areas of land can be turned into fertile ones by well planned action.

Q. 8. What makes Indian agriculture insecure ?

Ans. Much of Indian agriculture depends on seasonal rainfall. Apart from artesian water, the ultimate source in all cases is rain. So inadequate or irregular rainfall makes Indian agriculture insecure.

Q. 9. How does the water in rain-fed tanks get its colour ?

Ans. Water has the power to carry silt or finely divided soil in suspension. This silt gives water its colour in rain-fed tanks. These tanks contain water that is mixed with silt.

Q.10. What, according to the writer, is the real elixir of life ?

Ans. Elixir is an imaginary drink supposed to confer immortality on man. But according to the author, 'water' is the real elixir of life due to its miraculous properties. We cannot imagine life without water.

Q.11. What does the writer mean by civilized forests ? Mention any one advantage of civilized forests.

Ans. By civilized forests, the writer means man-made forests or jungles, forests planted and controlled by man, in other words systematic planting of suitable trees. One advantage is that they would check soil erosion.

Q.12. How will planting of suitable trees help in providing a source of wealth to the country ?

Ans. Trees provide a vast number of products that help country's economy grow. Planting of suitable trees will turn vast areas of land into fertile ones which will help in providing a source of wealth to the country.

B. *Answer the following questions in about 125 words each :*

Q. 1. Water is the commonest, and the most uncommon, of all liquids—discuss.

Ans. Water is the commonest of all liquids. It is also the most easily available liquid. It is present in all humans, animals and plants in a substantial quantity. This makes it a very common liquid. It is also the most uncommon of all liquids due to its life giving amazing properties. No physiological activity is possible without water. Water also gives beauty to the landscape and means to it live. Life on the earth cannot be imagined without water. To prove this fact, C. V. Raman gives us an example of two important geographical regions side by side in the North of African Continent—the Libyan Desert where no life is seen, and the Valley of Nile which is full of life. This wonderful difference is just because of water.

Q. 2. What are the main causes of soil erosion ? How can soil erosion be prevented ?

Or

What are various measures suggested to check soil erosion and why ? (S. S. Exam 2018)

Ans. Soil erosion is the situation when the upper layer of ground is washed away. This is a very serious situation as it leaves the land unfertile as well as unfit for vegetation to grow. *Main causes of soil erosion are*—sudden bursts of excessively heavy rain, the slope of the land, removal of natural protective coat of vegetation, the existence of ruts (deep tracks) along which water can flow rapidly, and the absence of any checks of such flow.

Preventive measures are—terracing of the land, construction of bunds to check the flow of

water, contour cultivation, and the planting of appropriate trees. These measures are to be taken into practice to save environment, to enhance cultivation as well as to help our economy to grow.

Q. 3. Why does the writer say that the study of the nature and properties of water still have plenty of scope for scientific research ?

Ans. Water is the real elixir of life. All humans, animals and plants have substantial quantity of water in their bodies. No physiological activity is possible without water. Water is essential for all types of life to survive. Sufficient quantity of moisture is essential in the soil for the vegetation to grow and survive. Life on the earth cannot even be imagined without water. It has played a very significant role in shaping the course of the earth's history. It is the commonest of all liquids. But it is also the most uncommon by virtue of its amazing properties which are responsible for its unique power to maintain life on the earth. Therefore, the writer says that the scientific research must address these properties of water more and more.

Activity 2: Composition

Q.1. Rajasthan has a vast stretch of desert. What are the major causes of soil erosion and how can it be checked ? Based on the above clues, write an article for the Indian Express on Soil Conservation.

Ans. Rajasthan has a vast stretch of desert. Most of the land being devoid of plantation, soil erosion is a very common phenomenon. The soil being bare, the wind picks up speed due to the flat land and blows away the unprotected soil. Even though rain falls infrequently in Rajasthan; whenever it rains, it causes a large run of surplus water that washes away the top layer of the soil.

The best step in the direction of soil conservation is planting appropriate trees. The construction of bunds to check the flow of water will also prove helpful.

Q. 2. What is the role of CAZRI (Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur) in checking the expanding desert in our state ?

Ans. CAZRI, located at the headquarters in Jodhpur works under The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. It works in the direction of improving the fertility level of the soil so that its moisture holding capacity may be enhanced. It also works to increase plant cover, to increase productivity and conserve water. New agricultural techniques have been developed. Land degradation is discouraged and efforts are on to increase groundwater level by harvesting rain water. All these efforts will certainly bear fruits in the direction of checking the growing desert in our state.

Q. 3. Atal Bihari Vajpai planned to connect rivers of India which C.V. Raman also mentions in this essay. How will the project benefit India ?

Ans. Interlinking of all the national rivers project aims at increasing the amount of surface water and eradicating the usage of groundwater for irrigation. This will also increase the arable area. Crop productivity will improve and food availability will increase. More agriculture will provide jobs to many youths and resultantly improve the economy of the country. These rivers can also be used as waterways that are a cheap mode of transport.

Q. 4. Delta formation takes place in most of the rivers in India. How does it affect the agriculture productivity and life of human beings in those areas ?

Ans. A river delta is a landform that is formed from the deposition of sediments carried by a river, as the river enters an ocean or some other water body. Deltas being home to very fertile soil are a boon to agriculture. Agricultural productivity is very high and of very good quality in such areas. India being an agricultural country, good agriculture means improvement in the quality of life of the people. People in such areas get good employment and resultantly better quality of life.

Q. 5. What are our daily activities in which we need water from dawn to dusk ? How can we save water and how much water can be saved by a month in a family if we use it carefully? Make a chart and calculate.

Ans. Everyday, we use water in cleaning our body, cleaning our house and washing our clothes, for drinking, for cooking, for washing dishes, for watering plants etc. We can save this important liquid by being careful in our daily activities as we can see in this chart :

Activity	Careful use	Quantity saved
• Flushing	Using small sized cistern	1½ litre
• Brushing teeth	Using mug instead of running tap	½ litre
• Bathing	Using bucket and mug instead of shower	10 litre
• Watering plants	Using the water saved after mopping the floor and after washing vegetables and fruits	5 litre
• Cleaning house	Using mop instead of washing floor with water	10 litre

Thus, we can save 27 litre of water everyday.





A Room 10' × 8'

—K. S. Duggal

Summary of the Lesson : The story, A Room 10' × 8' is based on a theme of generation gap which is emerging as an ominous sign in social fabric. Mrs Malik, a typical housewife, was keen on building her dream house in a posh colony of Delhi. Mr Malik was having transferable job. Mrs Malik had decided to stay in Delhi only after their house got constructed because she was sick of postings. She insisted on having a specious store to the size of 10' × 8'. She thought that this room could be used by her mother-in-law, and once she left for heavenly abode, it was to be used as store-room. Mr Malik, who was unaware of her plan, accepted the proposal. Mrs Malik took a keen interest in its construction. She supervised each and every detail. A statue of a lady of house leaning against the pillar was also incorporated. When they were about to shift to their new house, the property was acquired by the government. Subsequently, Mrs Malik got furious, but later became quiet after knowing the rent to be paid to them in lieu of this taking over.

After some years, Mr Malik was posted in Delhi again. But Mrs Malik's mother-in-law took the last breath. Her son got married and so, Mrs Malik became mother-in-law to this new bride. Mr Malik was engaged to fight legal battle in order to get back possession of the house, but he could not enjoy to be there in the house on account of his death. They restored possession of the house after three months of his demise. They finally shifted to their house. The daughter-in-law got grossly indulged in getting the house painted. The final move was made in the evening. Mrs Malik on the way was completely lost in her past memories recapitulating her toil and involvement in the course of the construction of the house. The statue of lady leaning on wall was a point of contentment to her. She always felt that the architect had made her statue. Her daughter-in-law was sitting in front seat, talking to her spouse in English. Mrs Malik was not having emotional feelings with her daughter-in-law.

Finally, they arrived at the house. The daughter-in-law positioned herself beside the statue leaning against the wall. The son had forgotten to open the rear door of the car in order to make his mother to get out of it. Now, Mrs Malik was realising the changed equation of the family. Her dreams of ruling the family had flattened. Ultimately her son realized his mistake and came down to open the gate and Mrs Malik was escorted to the room of the size of 10' × 8', which was thought to be reserved for her mother-in-law. The life had taken full circle and now Mrs Malik was accommodated in the same room by her daughter-in-law. Mrs Malik was sinking and her own words were appearing before her.

The story analyses a critical and prevalent mind set where Mrs Malik was getting what she had pondered for her mother-in-law.

Word-Meanings

"This room objection to it. (Page 7)

Word-Meanings: **square** = having four straight equal sides; **draft plan** = drawing of a proposed building; **register** = take note of; **architect** = one who designs buildings and supervises their construction; **engaged** = employed; **to design** = to plan and construct; **the Maliks** = the Malik family; **were posted** = sent to go and work somewhere; **in her heart of hearts** = in her innermost feeling; **if her husband was transferred** = in case her husband happen to go to other place after transfer; **sick of** = got tired of; **settle down** = stay for all time; **objection** = protest, opposition, disapproval.

"This room observation. (Page 7)

Word-Meanings: **attending** = listening to; **adjacent** = near or next to; **puzzled** = confused; **observation** = a comment based on something you have heard or read.

I mean matter much. (Page 7)

Word-Meanings: **for the present** = just now; **infirm** = weak and sick because of old age; **converted** = changed; **haltingly** = with pause; **given thought** = considered; **commodious** = large; **tidy** = orderly; **courtyard** = an open space of a large house etc.; **narrower** = limited.

All the rest to be forgotten. (Pages 7-8)

Word-Meanings: **untiring** = tireless; **site** = construction place; **at times** = sometime; **give a hand** = to help; **mason** = one who lays bricks and stones for building construction; **insisted** = asked for forcefully; **still in the midst of plans** = while they were making plans; **had been acquired** = had been taken over; **furious** = very angry; **rent assessed** = has fixed the rent; **quietened down** = became calm; **cultivated her neighbours** = behaved politely with her neighbours and picked up acquaintance; **doing up** = decorating, painting and improving.

Then they were he retired. (Page 8)

Word-Meanings: **substantial** = large in amount; **tenants** = a person(s) who pay rent for the use of a room, building, land etc.; **requisitioned** = taken over; **credited** = deposited.

Their son had lost in memories. (Page 8-9)

Word-Meanings: **released** = vacated; **when his end came** = when his final day came; **was derequisitioned** = vacated; **keener** = more eager; **restored possession** = given back the ownership; **downpour** = heavy rain; **throughout the day** = whole day; **auspicious** = favourable, lucky; **consideration** = idea, thought; **sent for** = obtained; **made a formal move** = completed the formality of moving to the new house; **luggage** = baggage including bags, cases etc.; **incessantly** = without stoppage.

What pains sometime. (Page 9)

Word-Meanings: **scorching** = burning; **drenched** = thoroughly wet; **marble pillar** = pillars of marble; **elegant** = graceful and attractive, well designed; **contentment** = happiness, one feels on being fully satisfied; **clad in a maroon saree** = dressed in maroon saree; **reclining** = in a position of resting.

Her daughter-in-law ball-room dancing. (Page 9)

Word-Meanings: **rear-view** = back view; **jabbering** = talking with a lot of enthusiasm; **incessantly** = without any pause; **accomplished** = achieved; **ball-room dancing** = a type of western dance.

Suddenly it occurred maroon colour. (Page 10)

Word-Meanings: **suddenly** = all on a sudden; **it occurred to Mrs Malik** = it influenced to Mrs Malik; **it was too loud for her taste** = it was distasteful to her liking; **fond of** = had a liking for.

"She can wear plastered wall." (Page 10)

Word-Meanings: **mortar** = mixture of cement, sand and water that joins the bricks; **hauled** = pushed using force; **sprayed** = sprinkled.

Then they sinking sensation. (Page 10)

Word-Meanings: **porch** = portico; **felt a wrench** = had a feeling of excessive sadness; **mocked at** = made a fun of; **elaborate** = carefully prepared; **hairdo** = women's hairstyle; **instructions** = directions; **removed** = moved out; **sinking sensation** = feeling of being drowned.

Then her son on the table. (Page 10)

Word-Meanings: **looked on wide-eyed** = saw with large eyes; **excitement** = the state of feeling excited; **drive** = operating a vehicle so that it goes in a particular direction for journey; **in a whisper** = in a quiet voice; **appetite** = physical desire for food.

"Then you bottomless well. (Pages 10-11)

Word-Meanings: **conducted** = took her showing the way; **terribly drowsy** = very much sleepy; **echoed** = sound repeated; **otherwise** = used to state what the result would be if something did not happen or if the situation were different; **bottomless well** = surfaceless deep well.

Textual Questions

Activity 1: Comprehension

A. State whether the following statements are True or False. Write 'T' for 'True' and 'F' for false:

1. The Maliks had a plot in a very fashionable locality of Delhi.

2. Mr Malik was frequently transferred during his service tenure.
3. Mrs Malik was the only family member who actively supervised the construction work of their house.
4. The Maliks did not want to rent out their new house to the Government at first.
5. Mrs Malik cared a lot for her old mother-in-law.
6. There was a good understanding between Mrs Malik and her daughter-in-law.
7. Mrs Malik's daughter-in-law was a modern fashionable girl.

Ans. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F) 6. (F) 7. (T)

B. *Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words :*

Q.1. Who were engaged in the discussion of the draft plan of the new house ?

Ans. Mr Malik, Mrs Malik, and their architect were engaged. The draft plan was lying on the table before them. No other persons intervened in the discussion.

Q.2. What did Mrs Malik seem to insist upon ?

Ans. Mrs Malik seemed to insist upon the size of the store-room. Because, "this room might be 10' × 8', she repeated four times. She wanted to use the store-room as her mother-in-law's room and after her as store-room.

Q.3. What were Mr Malik's views regarding a store-room ?

Or

Why did Mr Malik agree to make the store a little bigger ? (Sample Paper 2018)

Ans. Regarding a store-room, Mr Malik's views were that the store-room should be a little bigger. If it is so, one can move about the trunks more freely. Then it is also more convenient to keep it tidy.

Q.4. Why did Mrs Malik decide to settle down in Delhi permanently ?

Or

For what reasons did Mrs Malik have to stay back in Delhi after the completion of the house ?

Ans. Tired of her husband's frequent transfers, Mrs Malik decided to settle down in Delhi so that her children could study smoothly without changing their school so often. She wanted to spend her days in her newly built house.

Q.5. What was the attitude of Mrs Malik towards her mother-in-law ?

Ans. Mrs Malik was never serious about the welfare of her mother-in-law. She proposed to live with her in Delhi just for company. This reflects her casual attitude. Their relationship was not warm and smooth.

Q.6. What were Mrs Malik's plans regarding the furniture for the new house ?

Ans. Mrs Malik's plans regarding the furniture for the new house were that she would have new furniture made for house. She would not let the old furniture enter the new house, not a piece of it.

Q.7. "Everything had to be forgotten." What does the word "everything" here refer to ?

Ans. Here the word "everything" refers to "all the plans" made by Mrs Malik. She thought of

various plans for doing up the house. But she came to know that the house had been acquired by the Government.

Q.8. What reasons does Mrs Malik have to be happy and consoled on being transferred from Delhi after the acquisition of their new house by the Government ?

Ans. Mrs Malik thinks that she would no more see her house, and would not feel the pain for not being able to live in it. And she also thinks of the substantial rent. Due to these reasons, she feels happy and consoled.

9. Who suggested the room size 10' × 8' and to whom ?

Ans. The room size 10' × 8' was suggested by Mrs Malik to the architect hired to design the house. She said, "This room might be 10' × 8', pointing to a square in the draft plan lying on the table before them.

10. Why was the architect perplexed ?

Or

Why was the architect puzzled by Mrs Malik's observation ?

Ans. Hearing Mrs Malik's statement that she would use the proposed small room for her mother-in-law, and after her it could be converted into a store-room, the architect was puzzled as he could never imagine it.

11. In what manner was Mrs Malik's daughter-in-law similar to the figure in the sketch ?

Ans. The colour of Mrs Malik's daughter-in-law's saree was similar to that of the figure in the sketch. She was wearing a maroon saree. Mrs Malik's daughter-in-law's posture and body language were quite similar to the lady in the sketch.

12. Why could the Maliks not shift to their new house on Monday morning ? When did they do so and why ?

Ans. The Maliks could not shift to their new house on Monday morning because it was raining heavily. They shifted on Monday in the evening because it was an auspicious day for them.

13. What did Mrs Malik not like about her daughter-in-law ?

Or

Why did Mrs Malik not like her daughter-in-law talking to her husband in English ?

Ans. Mrs Malik did not like her daughter-in-law talking to her husband in English. It was so, because she herself was not able to speak or understand English. She wanted a sweet heart daughter-in-law of her choice.

C. *Answer the following questions in about 125 words each :*

Q.1. What memories of the construction period of the house came crowding to Mrs Malik's mind while sitting in the back seat of the car ?

Ans. While sitting in the back seat of the car, Mrs Malik was lost in memories. She recalled what pains she had taken while the house was under construction. The days when she missed her meals ! The days she stood in the scorching heat of the sun supervising the work in progress ! She recalled how she stood on the site from early morning till late in the

evening, the days she was drenched in rain. She had every brick of the house laid before her eyes. Many a time she helped the masons with mortar and bricks. Many times she hauled the rubber pipe and sprayed water on the plastered walls. She also thought about the figure of the lady prepared by the architect. All these memories of the construction period of the house haunted her mind.

Q.2. Explain how Mrs Malik took keen interest in getting her house built and furnished ?

Ans. During the construction of her house, Mrs Malik supervised every detail. She would be seen standing at the site with her umbrella throughout the day. At times she gave a hand to the masons and others. She was the first to arrive at the construction site and left after everyone had gone away. She ensured that there was no wastage of material. She also ensured that the labour did not idle about. Construction work of the house was completed. Then Mrs Malik insisted that she would have new furniture made for house. She would not let the old furniture enter the new house, not a piece of it. She thought of various plans for doing up the house. In this way Mrs Malik took keen interest in getting her house built and furnished.

Q.3. Why do the Maliks consider the Government as a better tenant than the private ones ?

Or

Why were the Maliks happy to have Government as their tenant ?

Ans. The newly constructed house of the Maliks was acquired by the Government. This made Mrs Malik furious in the beginning. But the next moment as Mr Malik mentioned the rent assessed, she quietened down. It was taken over for a heavy rental value. The substantial rent which began to be credited to their bank account regularly made the Maliks happy. Compared to the frequent complaints and demands that private tenants keep on putting forth and their irregularity in payment of rent, tenancy by the Government was a pleasant experience. It was not a headache like the private tenants. These aspects made the Maliks happy. The contract was safe, ensured and beneficial.

4. What changes had come about in the Malik family by the time Mr Malik retired ?

Ans. Several changes had come about in the Malik family by the time Mr Malik retired. These were— The Maliks had got their own house built. Mrs Malik took keen interest in getting this house built and furnished. She had taken a lot of pains in getting the house ready. After this Mrs Malik's mother-in-law passed away. Their daughter had been married. Only their son remained to be married now. Mr Malik thought that his son should be married before he retired. Mr Malik's this wish also got fulfilled. The Maliks' son had been married. Now Mr Malik had retired from service. Their house had not yet been released by the government. Thus Mr and Mrs Malik lived with their son and daughter-in-law in a rented house.

5. What important details were highlighted in the sketch map of the house ?

Ans. The important details which were highlighted in the sketch map of the house were— the kitchen, the store-room 10' × 8' adjacent to the kitchen, the courtyard (which was going to be a little narrower). Though this room was a store room, Mrs Malik insisted repeatedly to make the store-room of 10' × 8'. She planned that her mother-in-law could use this room (store-room) for the present. And soon after her (mother-in-law), it could be converted into a store-room. The other important thing in the sketch was the figure of the lady of

the house standing in the verandah with her back towards the marble pillar. Elegant and graceful ! an image of contentment, clad in a maroon saree ! Mrs Malik felt that the architect had painted her.

Q.6. Why did Mrs Malik think of showing that sketch to her daughter-in-law sometime in future ?

Ans. The architect had prepared a sketch of Mrs Malik's new house. The sketch also had the figure of the lady of the house. She was shown standing in the verandah with her back towards the marble pillar— elegant and graceful. It was an image of contentment. Mrs Malik thought that she must show that sketch, to her daughter-in-law sometime in future. She thought so because seeing the figure in the sketch Mrs Malik felt that the architect had painted her. The figure of the lady in the sketch was as tall as Mrs Malik. Not only this, reclining against the marble pillar she stood the way Mrs Malik used to stand. The appearance of the lady in the sketch was so similar to that of Mrs Malik. So she thought of showing that sketch to her daughter-in-law in future.

Q.7. What did Mrs Malik think about the figure of the lady in the draft plan of the house ?

Ans. Mrs Malik thought that the architect had painted her. The lady in the figure was clad in maroon colour saree. But Mrs Malik never wore maroon colour saree. The figure in the sketch however was as tall as Mrs Malik. Reclining against the pillar she stood the way Mrs Malik used to stand. She saw the figure in the sketch and would go and stand before the dressing table many a time. She thought that she must show that sketch to her daughter-in-law sometime in future. Suddenly she thought that may be the figure painted by the architect was that of her daughter-in-law because her daughter-in-law was wearing a maroon colour saree as the lady in the sketch had. There arose a conflict of existence in her mind.

Q.8. How does Mrs Malik view her daughter-in-law ?

Ans. Mrs Malik is not satisfied with her daughter-in-law. She doesn't like her behaviour and her ways. At several places it is reflected in the story that Mrs. Malik doesn't like her daughter-in-law's modern ways of life. For example, when she started repainting her lips in the car, Mrs Malik felt her act unnecessary and unwise. Her conversation with her husband in English was an act which she didn't like. Mrs Malik thought that she was jabbering. Why must she talk with her husband in English ? She didn't like his daughter-in-law wearing a maroon colour saree. She herself never liked maroon colour. In fact this is a case of generation gap in this story. Mrs Malik finds her daughter in law as a rival of her status. And the newly wed young girl has no care for her mother in law's sentiments.

Q.9. What does the end of 'A Room 10' × 8' suggest to you ?

Ans. The end of 'A room 10' × 8' suggests that the way we behave with our parents or grand parents, the same way our children will behave with us during our old age. For example, in the story Mrs Malik's attitude towards her mother-in-law was very indifferent. She repeatedly proposed the size of the store-room 10' × 8' so that it could be used as her mother-in-law's room. And after her death, it would again be converted as store-room. This approach reflects that she didn't have any respect towards her. But her mother-in-law died before shifting in the new house. When Malik family after Mr Malik's death shifted into the new house, Mrs Malik's daughter-in-law provided the same room (store) to Mrs Malik. Mrs Malik reaps only what she had sown.

Q.10. Give an assessment of Mrs Malik as a person and a mother-in-law ?

Ans. Mrs Malik as a person : She is a hardworking lady. During the construction of her new house, she would be seen standing at the site with her umbrella throughout the day. At times she would give a hand to the masons and others. She is a sociable lady. During construction of her new house, she had developed friendly relations in the colony. She is a practical lady and a responsible mother. She planned to settle down permanently in Delhi because it was not desirable to shift the children from school to school.

Mrs Malik as a mother-in-law : She is not satisfied with the ways of her daughter-in-law. She feels hurt by the indifferent attitude of her daughter-in-law. Mrs Malik wishes her daughter-in-law to work hard as she herself did.

Q.11. Why could Mr and Mrs Malik not move into their new house during Mr Malik's life time?

Ans. Mr and Mrs Malik got their new house constructed in Delhi. As they were in the midst of plans to shift, they learnt that the house had been acquired by the government. Mrs Malik was furious. After some time Mr Malik got retired from service. But their house had not yet been released by the government. Mr and Mrs Malik lived with their son and daughter-in-law in a rented house. Mr Malik was still fighting with the government for the release of the house when his end came. He passed away. Now within three months, the house was released. Thus Mr and Mrs Malik could not move into their new house during Mr Malik's life time because the government released it only after his death.

Additional Questions

A. Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words :

Q.1. This room might be 10' × 8'— said Mrs Malik pointing to a square in the draft plan lying on the table before them." Whom does the word 'them' here refer to ?

Ans. Mr Malik, Mrs Malik and the architect employed for drawing the plan were sitting around the table. The word 'them' refers to all the three, Mr and Mrs Malik besides the architect. These persons were present there.

Q.2. Why did Mrs Malik decide to stay back in Delhi ?

Ans. Mrs Malik decided to stay back in Delhi because she was sick of her husband's postings. Every other year they were moved to a new place. It was not desirable to shift their children from school to school.

Q.3. What was the architect's reaction when Mrs Malik repeated, "This room might be 10' × 8' ?

Ans. "But this is a store". The architect explained to Mrs Malik. She explained her proposal to the architect again. The architect didn't seem to understand her. He looked puzzled by her observation.

Q.4. What made Mrs Malik furious ?

(S. S. Exam 2018)

Ans. Mrs Malik took an untiring interest in the construction of her new house in Delhi. But when she learnt that the house had been acquired by the government, she became furious.

Q.5. How do you know that Mrs Malik was a sociable lady ?

Ans. We know that Mrs Malik was a sociable lady because while supervising the construction of her new house, she developed friendly relations with people in the colony. It shows that she was a sociable lady.

Q.6. What consolation did the Maliks have for not living in their own house ?

Ans. Although the Maliks had the regret of not being able to live in their own house, they had the consolation of getting the substantial rent which was regularly credited to their bank account.

Q.7. What were Mrs Malik's views about private tenants ?

Ans. Mrs Malik's views about private tenants were that they were such a headache. There was no end to their complaints and demands. And then they were irregular in the payments of rent.

Q.8. What shows that Mrs Malik's daughter-in-law was keener than her to shift into her own house ?

Ans. As soon as the Government vacated their house and handed over its possession to them, Mrs Malik's daughter-in-law lost no time in getting it painted and polished and ordered for new furniture. This shows that she was keener than Mrs Malik to shift into her own house.

Q.9. Why did Mrs Malik suddenly think that the figure painted was not hers ?

Ans. The lady in the figure was clad in a maroon saree. Mrs Malik thought that she never wore maroon saree. It was too loud for her taste. That's why she suddenly thought that it was possible that the figure was not hers.

Q.10. What were the words which re-echoed in Mrs Malik's ears ? And why ?

Ans. "I thought it could be my mother-in-law's room and after her it might be converted into a store". These words re-echoed in Mrs Malik's ears because she had spoken these words about her mother-in-law. Now she herself was facing the same thing.

11. Why did Mrs Maliks feel as if she were sinking deep and deep into a bottomless well ?

Ans. Mrs Malik felt so because she had heard her daughter-in-law commenting, "This house is otherwise very well planned. It lacks only a store room. I would like to have a big enough store."

Q.12. Some famous proverbs may come to your mind after reading this story. What may be these proverbs ?

Ans. Five proverbs came to my mind after reading this story. These are :

- (i) What the eye doesn't see the heart doesn't grieve over. (ii) What goes around comes around. (iii) Tit for tat. (iv) History repeats itself. (v) As you sow so shall you reap.

B. *Answer the following questions in about 125 words each :*

Q. 1. Draw the similarities and differences between Mrs Malik and her daughter-in-law.

Ans. There were many similarities between Mrs Malik and her daughter-in-law. Both were keen for living in their own house and also for decorating it. Both were similar in being disrespectful and indifferent towards their respective mothers-in-law. As Mrs Malik planned

10' × 8' room for her mother-in-law, the same way her daughter-in-law provided the same room to her. However, they had certain differences also. Mrs Malik disliked wearing marron coloured saree, while her daughter-in-law found it a favourite colour for her. Mrs Malik didn't know English but her daughter-in-law could talk fluently in English. Mrs Malik was not as modern as her daughter-in-law was.

Q. 2. "Mrs Malik's mother-in-law was unfortunate enough not to have any attention of anybody in the house." Do you agree with this statement ? Justify your answer.

Ans. There is very little reference of Mrs Malik's mother-in-law in the lesson. It appears that Mr Malik also never cared for the needs of his mother. When the Maliks began constructing a house in Delhi, Mrs Malik proposed to have a 10' × 8' room for her mother-in-law, because she needed her company while living alone. Mr Malik was in full agreement with his wife on this issue. Mrs Malik's statement- "She isn't going to be there for and after her" reflects that she didn't have any attachment with her mother-in-law. This shows that neither Mr Malik nor Mrs Malik gave proper regard to the old lady, both had negligent attitude towards her.

Q. 3. Do you think that Mr Malik was a bigger culprit in the state of such an indifference towards his mother than Mrs Malik ? Justify your answer.

Ans. Mrs Malik treated her mother-in-law very casually and with an attitude of indifference. But we cannot blame her much as there was no blood relation between her and her mother-in-law. And to behave respectfully with her mother-in-law, she needed to be too considerate and gentle. But the real concern is the indifferent attitude of Mr Malik towards his mother. The mothers expect all attention and care from the sons. But we find that Mr Malik is never respectful for his mother. When his wife proposes a small 10' × 8' room for her, he readily agrees to it. Such an indifferent attitude of the son towards his mother causes anxiety and one is inclined to feel that he is a bigger culprit than his wife in the matter of ill-treating his mother.

Q. 4. Do you think that Mrs Malik was a great socialite ? Justify your answer.

Ans. A socialite is one who is much familiar with very affluent and fashionable society and always moves about fashionable parties. Except that Mrs Malik owned a plot in a fashionable, well-to-do colony, we do not find any socialite tendency in this hardworking lady who stands in the sun and rain from morning to evening, supervising the work of construction of her house. At times she would give a hand to the masons and others. She ensured that there was no wastage of material. Although she had learnt ball-room dancing and had fine tastes, Mrs Malik was just an average laborious lady of middle class background. She is sensitive and introvert.

Q.5. Elaborate the story in the light of the proverb, "As you sow so shall you reap."

Ans. The story is about a woman's indifference for her mother-in-law. Mrs Malik gets a 10' × 8' room constructed in her house. The room is for her mother-in-law. She expects that the old lady will die soon and then the room will be used as a store room. But the circumstances take such a turn that she is able to live in that house only when she herself is a mother-in-law. Now her daughter-in-law gives her the same 10' × 8' room to live in. So, now these words re-echo in Mrs Malik's ears- "I thought it could be my mother-in-law's room and after her it might be converted into a store." Thus she meets the same indifference that she showed for her mother-in-law.

Q.6. What were Mrs Malik's feeling at the end of the story ?

Ans. At the end of the story, Mrs Malik with her son and daughter-in-law shifted to her own house. She had got a 10' × 8' room constructed in that house. The room was for her mother-in-law and after her death it was going to be used as a storeroom. Now Mrs Malik's daughter-in-law gives her the same 10' × 8' room to live. Now she thinks about her misbehaviour towards her mother-in-law. When her daughter-in-law says, "The house is otherwise very well planned. It lacks only a store room. I would like to have a big enough store." Mrs Malik feels as if she were sinking deep and deep into a bottomless well. This short story is a fine example of human psychology. Mrs Malik feels that she is reaping what she had sown.

Activity 2: Vocabulary

(a) *Make verbs from the following words and use them in sentences of your own :*

approval, wastage, complaints, payment, possession, desirable, posting, objections, excitement, observation, suggestion.

Ans. Approve, waste, complain, pay, possess, desire, post, object, excite, observe, suggest.

- The map of Mrs Malik's house was *approved* by the corporation.
- Mrs Malik didn't allow the labour to *waste* any material.
- Mrs Malik's opinion was that the private tenants keep on *complaining* regularly.
- Mrs Malik said that the private tenants don't *pay* rent in time.
- The Malik family *possessed* a house of their own in Delhi.
- Mrs Malik *desired* to stay back in Delhi with her children.
- Every other year Mr Malik was *posted* at a new place.
- Mr Malik didn't *object* to Mrs Malik's proposal.
- The news of shifting into the new house *excited* Mrs Malik's daughter-in-law very much.
- Mrs Malik *observed* every activity of her daughter-in-law attentively.
- Mrs Malik *suggested* the size of the store room.

(b) *Following phrasal verbs have figured in the lesson. Use these to frame new sentences :*

stay back, grow up, settle down, move about, pick up, drive away, do with, do up, send for, pass away, look in, lie down, look on.

- Ans.**
- My father was transferred to Udaipur but my mother *stayed back* in Jaipur.
 - Now my children are *growing-up* so I am planning to re-join my service.
 - After my retirement I will *settle down* in Baran.
 - Our storeroom is not big enough so one cannot *move about* the boxes easily.
 - I am going to Russia for my higher studies so I am trying to *pick-up* Russian.
 - The taxi driver waited for more than half an hour and then he *drove away*.
 - My friend says that they will lend me the book when he is *done with* it.
 - I spent a huge amount on *doing-up* my house.
 - All the students of class XII are going on the picnic so our principal sir has *sent for* a taxi in addition to our school bus.
 - Mrs Malik's husband and mother-in-law *passed away* before shifting into their new house.

- He *looked in* his mother and didn't give her money.
- I was very tired so I *lay down* on the bed and tried to relax.
- The passers-by *looked on* the injured man but nobody helped him.

(c) *Use the following expressions in your own sentences :*

heart of hearts, give thought to, give a hand, before long, make friends with, take pains, felt a wrench, occur to, make a move, too loud for one's taste, to be sick of.

- Ans.**
- In her *heart of hearts* Mrs Malik thought that may be the figure painted by the architect was that of her daughter-in-law.
 - I *gave thought to* my father's suggestion and joined hobby classes during my summer vacations.
 - At times my sister *gives a hand* to mom in her kitchen work.
 - *Before long* they had shifted into their new house.
 - I want to *make friends with* all the people I am going to work with.
 - I know my parents *took* much *pains to* make my elder brother a doctor.
 - When my father didn't find my name in the merit list, he *felt a wrench* in his heart.
 - Seeing the lady in the figure, it *occurred to* Mrs Malik that the figure might be of her daughter-in-law.
 - The Maliks shifted into their new house on Monday just by *making a* formal *move*.
 - My mother likes light shades, so deep orange colour is *too loud for her taste*.
 - My father is *sick of his* own postings so he is thinking to take pre-mature retirement.

Activity 3: Speech Activity

Organise a speech contest in your school on 'Parents and teachers deserve to be treated with great respect. '

- Ans.** Respected Principal Sir, all my teachers, and dear fellow students, a very good morning to all of you. I am going to speak on the topic 'Parents and teachers deserve to be treated with great respect'. Of course we all should treat our parents with great respect, because after God, they are our makers. We learn everything from them. They take all the pains to brighten our future.

The same way we should treat our teachers with great respect because they are the nation builders. They prepare the future citizens of a country. They teach us the difference between right and wrong. They teach us human values. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you all.

Activity 4: Composition

1. Draft an invitation to celebrate the 100 th Birth Anniversary of your grandmother.

Ans. D-15

Kalakunj Colony

Bharatpur

20 Feb 20 _ _

My dear Varun

It's a matter of great pleasure for my family that we are going to celebrate the 100th birth anniversary of my grandmother on 15 April, 20_ _ .

The party is at our residence at 8 : 30 pm. There will be lots of fun in the party.
Do come with uncle and aunty. I'll be waiting for you.

Yours

Abhinav

2. Draft an invitation for the stepping in ceremony of your new house.

Ans. Mrs & Mr Ratnakar Jain request the pleasure of your benign company on the auspicious occasion of the stepping in ceremony of their new house 'ANAND NIWAS' B-11, Manas Enclave, Bikaner, at 11:00 a.m. on 10 April, 20_ _.

R.S.V.P.

With Best Compliments from
Jain family

C-44,

Adarsh Apartments

Station Road

Bikaner

Mob. 9840359087

3. Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner of your city complaining about choked drains and piles of garbage in your locality posing threat to public health.

Ans. A-195

Radhey colony

Ajmer

05 April 20_ _

The Municipal Commissioner

Ajmer

Subject : Complaint against insanitary condition.

Sir

I would like to bring to your kind notice that in our locality, drains have choked and piles of garbage can be seen at several places. For the last six months drains have not been cleaned. The sweepers don't clean the streets regularly. Whenever they come, they dump the garbage here and there in the locality itself. This insanitary condition is posing a serious threat to public health. Kindly instruct the concerned people to take necessary action at the earliest.

We await your action

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Srinivas Kumar

