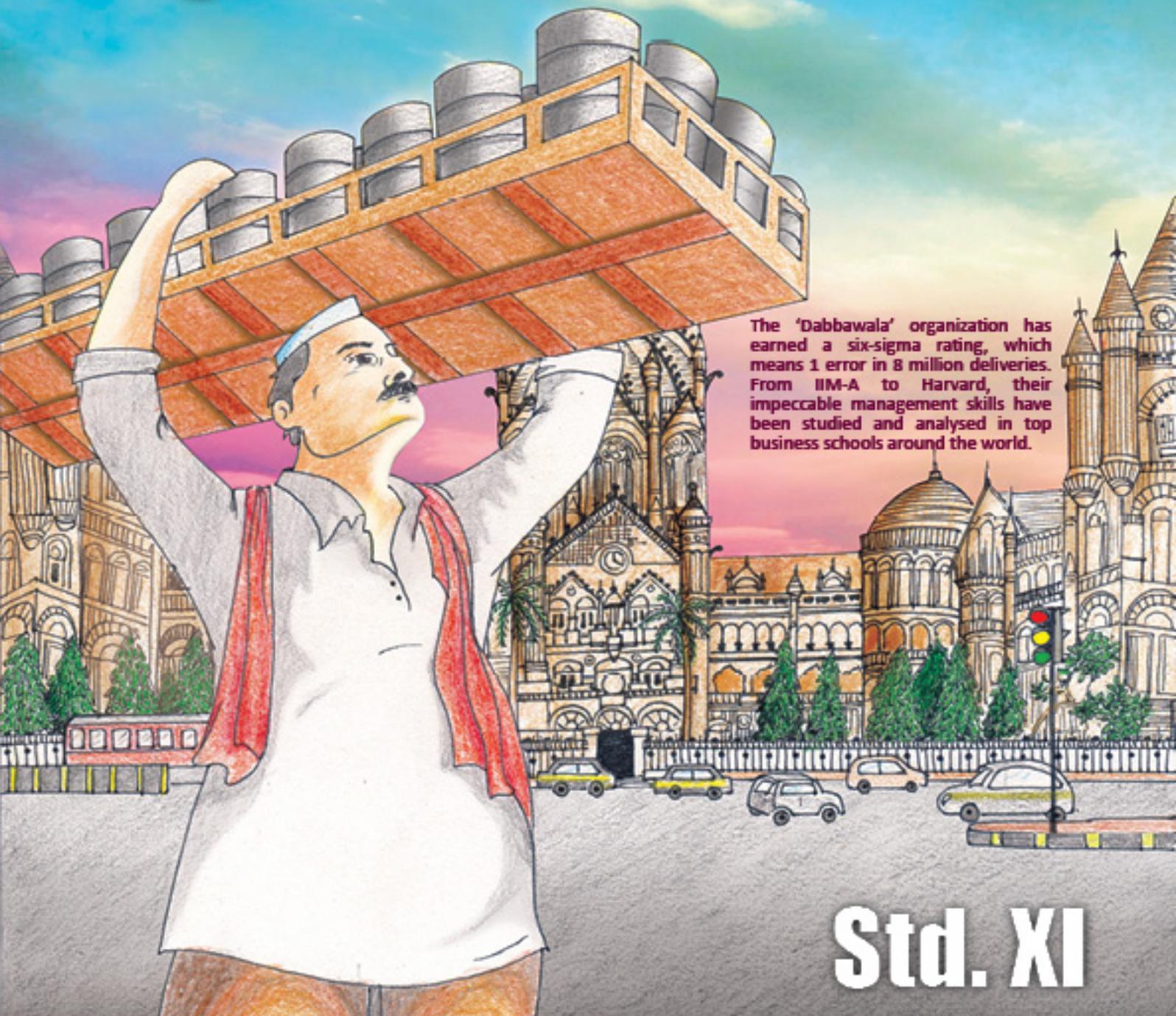


SAMPLE CONTENT



English Yuvakbharati



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Std. XI

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Written as per the latest paper pattern prescribed by the Maharashtra State Board
of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Pune.

STD. XI

ENGLISH

YUVAKBHARATI

Salient Features

- Based on the latest paper pattern
- Exhaustive coverage of syllabus in an easy to grasp format
- Textual as well as variety of Additional Questions covered
- Paraphrases of poems and Introduction to lessons
- Ample practice of Grammar and Vocabulary
- Glossary explaining difficult or uncommon words and expressions
- Separate Sections on Grammar and Writing Skills

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Preface

In the case of good books, the point is not how many of them you can get through, but rather how many can get through to you.

“Std. XI : English – Yuvakbharati” is a complete and thorough guide critically analysed and extensively drafted to boost the confidence of students. The book is prepared as per the Maharashtra State Board syllabus and latest paper pattern. It provides answers to all Textual Questions. Additional Questions have been provided to offer an insight on the various level of questions.

Extract / Passage wise classified sections of this book would facilitate a student to understand thoroughly the variety of passage-based questions asked in the exams. Every passage in this book provides adequate practice of the questions as per examination pattern.

This book has comprehensive coverage of Vocabulary, Grammar and Composition. It would also prove as a rich source to improve language proficiency as it provides a Glossary explaining difficult or uncommon words and expressions.

The Grammar section contains a brief explanation along with sufficient examples for each topic. Solved Exercises and ample Practice Exercises have been provided to facilitate better understanding of the concepts.

A Separate section on Writing Skills covers all types of ‘Writing and Composition’ questions.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we’ve nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we’d love to hear from you. Please write to us on : mail@targetpublications.org

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Best of luck to all the aspirants!

Yours faithfully,

Publisher

Edition: First

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Note: All the Textual questions are represented by * mark

All the modified Textual questions are represented by # mark

2.1 Work

- Wladimir Paulau

Glossary

Words	Meanings
appear (<i>v</i>)	come formally
ashamed (<i>adj</i>)	shameful
beg (<i>v</i>)	to request
chap (<i>n</i>)	a boy or a man
disgrace (<i>n</i>)	shame
dumb (<i>adj</i>)	silent
hesitant (<i>adj</i>)	unwilling
in haste (<i>phrase</i>)	quickly
nook (<i>n</i>)	quiet place hidden from others
quirk (<i>n</i>)	behaviour that is a little strange
sink (<i>v</i>)	go down
time and again (<i>phrase</i>)	repeatedly
timid (<i>adj</i>)	lacking confidence

Pre-reading Activity

*1. As a child what did you want your father to do for you?

Ans: As a child, I always wanted my father to buy me lots of gifts like a cricket bat, video games, etc. I also wanted him to play with me.

*2. What are your father's expectations from you?

Ans: My father always expects that I should work hard and have fun at the same time, which is not always possible. He also wants me to be an honest and kind person.

Paraphrase

The poet in the poem 'Work' tells that whenever his son is around, it is difficult for him to find a calm and quiet place in the house. The poet, engrossed in his work, is distracted by the continuous urge of his son to read him a book.

The poet's son is aware of the fact that his father would get furious, therefore he moves hesitantly towards him and nervously puts forth the same request. The poet turns down his son's request saying that he would read out the book some other day as he is busy doing some work.

The son leaves, wondering when his father would take out time to read a book for him.

The poet's son out of his natural excitement and curiosity peeps in through a half open door to find

out what his father is exactly busy with. The little boy is stunned to see that his father isn't practically doing anything, instead he is sitting idle and thinking.

The boy in a complaining way tells his father that he turned down his request even though he wasn't actually doing anything. The poet thinks that his son is ashamed because he feels that his father lied to him. The disgrace on the boy's face is reflected like the shadow of a wing.

The poet thinks that before it is too late he should cleanse his son's mind of all the wrong interpretations. The poet immediately explains to his son that everybody should understand that contemplation and planning are real work.

The poet appeals to his son not to be ashamed of thinking at any point of time. He also tells his son that he shouldn't feel guilty that he is taking time introspecting his own thoughts and life, instead he should consider it as an essential 'mantra' for success in life.

Extract 1

Read the extract from line 1 to 12 on page 31 of your textbook and answer the following questions.

[When you are at home.....
.....daddy will be free.]

A1. Factual Understanding

1. State whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false statements.

i. The poet has peace when his son is at home.

Ans: False

The poet has no peace when his son is at home.

#ii. The child wants his father to read him a book.

Ans: True

A2. Interpretation / Poetic Devices

1. Complete the following statements:

#i. The father complains that _____

#ii. The boy is nervous because _____

#iii. The room is dumb and silent when _____

iv. In the poem, 'holiday' refers to _____

Ans: i. when his son is at home, he has no peace and he cannot find a quiet place to work.

ii. he wants to put forth his request of reading a book to his father, which his father has often declined.



- iii. the father is entirely engrossed in his work.
- iv. the leisure time that the poet can pull out from his busy schedule to fulfil the boy's request.

*2. In the first stanza of the poem 'nook' and 'book' form a rhyming pair. Rhyme scheme of the stanza is: a b c b
Now, complete the following table.

Stanza No.	Rhyming Words	Rhyme Scheme
One		
Two		
Three		

Ans:

Stanza No.	Rhyming Words	Rhyme Scheme
One	nook-book	abcb
Two	quirk-work	abcb
Three	know-so, be-free	abab

*3. Pick out examples of Repetition from the extract.

Ans: "And off you go, and you do not know."
Here, the word 'you' has been repeated in the same line to create poetic effect.

4. List the examples of Personification from the extract.

Ans: "When the room won't be dumb and silent so,"
Here, the room (inanimate) has been given the human quality of being 'dumb' and 'silent'.

*5. Pick out examples of Transferred Epithet from the extract.

Ans: Meaning of Transferred Epithet: Transferred epithet is a figure of speech in which an epithet (i.e. an adjective or a descriptive word) is transferred from a person to an inanimate thing.

Example:
"A timid question, a hesitant step."
Here, the epithet 'timid' is transferred from the boy to the question and the epithet 'hesitant' is transferred from the boy to the step.

6. List the examples of Tautology from the extract.

Ans: "When the room won't be dumb and silent so."
Here, the words 'dumb' and 'silent' convey the same meaning of being 'quiet'.

A3. Appreciation / Personal Response

1. The father refuses his son's often asked request. Do you think it is justified?

Ans: No, I don't think it is justified. The father can spare some of his time for the small boy and make him happy. Work is very important in

everyone's life, but one must not allow it to over-shadow and hamper the small pleasures of life.

2. If your father turned down your request, how would you feel?

Ans: Initially, I would feel bad, but I would try to understand the reason behind it. I would certainly not reveal my disappointment to my father and once again put forth the request in a more reasonable manner.

*3. Do you think that 'daddy' gets a holiday? Why?

Ans: No, I don't think 'daddy' gets a holiday because he has to shoulder his personal and professional responsibilities. He also has to cater to everybody's needs and demands. Apart from this, he has to think and plan out the future prospects.

A4. Poetic Creativity

1. Write a short poem on 'Holiday'. Use 'Repetition' if you can.

Ans: Summer days are here again,
Rejoice it's the favourite time!
No work, no school, no timetables too!
Let's doze off in our secret den,
Let's enjoy the day with a merry rhyme,
Let's climb trees, catch butterflies two.
Such days are rare, why waste it then,
Wouldn't worrying now be a crime?
Just gather as many memories new.

Extract 2

Read the extract from line 13 to 28 on page 31 and 32 of your textbook and answer the following questions.

[Before in the half-open door.....
.....ashamed - to think!]

A1. Factual Understanding

1. Complete the following statements:

- #i. The boy complains to his father that _____
- #ii. The boy thought that the father was not working because _____
- iii. Shame flies over the son's face like _____
- #iv. According to the poet, _____ is a real work.

Ans: i. he is just idly sitting and thinking, although he told his son that he was engrossed in his work.
ii. the father was just idly sitting and thinking without any obvious indication of any work being done.
iii. the shadow of a wing.
iv. thinking

**A2. Interpretation / Poetic Devices**

***1. Pick out the line which shows that the child has lost confidence in his father.**

Ans: The line which shows that the child has lost confidence in his father is “For shame at your daddy flies over your face”.

***2. Pick out the line which means people take a long time to know about life.**

Ans: The line which means people take a long time to know about life is “People slowly learn about life, my son, Through the years, as suns rise and sink.”

***3. In the first stanza of the poem ‘nook’ and ‘book’ form a rhyming pair. Rhyme scheme of the stanza is: a b c b
Now complete the following table**

Stanza No.	Rhyming Words	Rhyme Scheme
Four		
Five		
Six		
Seven		

Ans:

Stanza No.	Rhyming Words	Rhyme Scheme
Four	ahead-said	abcb
Five	disgrace-face, thing-wing	abab
Six	through-you	abac
Seven	sink-think	abcb

***4. Pick out examples of Alliteration from the extract.**

Ans: i. “And yet you were working, you said.”
Here, the words ‘yet’ and ‘you’ begin with the same sound and letter ‘y’ and ‘were’ and ‘working’ with ‘w’.

ii. “For shame at your daddy flies over your face.”
Here, the words ‘for’, ‘flies’ and ‘face’ begin with the same sound and letter ‘f’.

iii. “And before all the bridges are quite burnt through.”
Here, the words ‘before’, ‘bridges’ and ‘burnt’ begin with the same sound and letter ‘b’.

iv. “That thinking, the others and not only you.”
Here, the words ‘that’, ‘thinking’ and ‘the’ begin with the same sound and letters ‘th’.

***5. Pick out examples of Repetition from the extract.**

Ans: i. “And yet you were working, you said.”
Here, the word ‘you’ has been repeated in the same line to create poetic effect.

ii. “For shame at your daddy flies over your face.”
Here, the word ‘your’ has been repeated in the same line to create poetic effect.

6. List examples of Personification from the extract.

Ans: i. “Your complaint flies on ahead”.
Here, the word ‘complaint’ has been given the quality of ‘flying’.

ii. “For shame at your daddy flies over your face.”
Here, the word ‘shame’ has been given the quality of ‘flying’.

7. List examples of Simile from the extract.

Ans: Meaning of Simile: Simile is a figure of speech in which, there is a direct comparison between two distinctly different things by using, ‘like’ or ‘as’.

Example:

“For shame at your daddy flies over your face
Like the shadow of a wing.”

Here, the word ‘shame’ has been directly compared to the ‘shadow of a wing’ using the word ‘like’.

A3. Appreciation / Personal Response

1. According to you, how is the father’s attitude towards his son?

Ans: I feel that the father initially behaved in a weird way as he turned down the request of his son. However later, like an ideal father, he sensibly made his son understand the reason behind it. He told him that he was busy thinking and planning out for his future.

***2. What does the father expect from his son?**

Ans: The father expects his son to understand that thinking is also a real work. The father appeals to his son to not be ashamed of thinking at any point of time. He tells him that he shouldn’t feel guilty that he is wasting time introspecting his thoughts and actions. Instead, he should consider it as an essential ‘mantra’ for success in life.

3. What message does the poem convey?

Ans: The poem conveys the message that thinking is not a useless activity, but is a real work. Instead of making hasty decisions and repenting them later, it is better to first think and then act in life.

***4. ‘Thinking about others and not only you is a real work’. Do you agree? Explain.**

Ans: Yes. I do agree with the above statement that we should not only think about ourselves but also others. To make the world a better place to live in, we shouldn’t be self-conceited. Rather we should give due consideration not only to our interest and principles but also to those of others.



***5. When, according to the poet, will the 'real work' get its right place?**

Ans: According to the poet, 'real work' would get its right place as and when the people start thinking about others and not only about themselves before it is too late to undo the harm.

***6. What does the father want to do in haste? Why?**

Ans: The father wants to make sure that his son and the others consider thinking as real work and give it its right place. He wants to let other people understand before it is too late and before it becomes impossible to rectify the mistakes caused due of lack of thinking.

***7. Do you think that the child will understand his father's expectations? Why?**

Ans: Yes. I do think that the child would understand his father's expectations probably when he grows up and when he is mature enough to value thinking as one of the fundamental things that leads to success.

A4. Poetic Creativity

1. Write a poem of six to eight lines on the theme of the extract. Give it a title too.

Ans: **Give it a thought**
 Before you leap,
 Take a moment's while.
 Think before you plunge,
 Then walk the mile.

 The warrior's might,
 Is not just being brave,
 Wisdom be his weapon right,
 For victory's way, will thinking pave.

Extension

***1. Read 'Totto Chan – a Little Girl at the Window' by Dorothy Britton and write a note on Totto Chan's experiences at school.**

Ans: **Totto-Chan**
 Totto-Chan was a young hyper-active girl, who got expelled in the first grade within the first month of re-opening of her school. The school, became fed-up of her spoiled behaviour and expelled her. She used to disturb the class by activities like inviting the street musicians to play for her class or to continuously bang her new desk in an up and down manner. Once the class was asked to draw a flag. Instead of confining the drawing to the paper, Totto Chan, in her bid to draw a good flag extended it beyond the paper on to her desk. On another instance, she was found talking to birds in a nest. Her mother finally got her enrolled in a school where freedom of expression was not suppressed.

***2. Read a biography of any social reformer and make a presentation (conventional / power point) before your class. You may include the following points:**

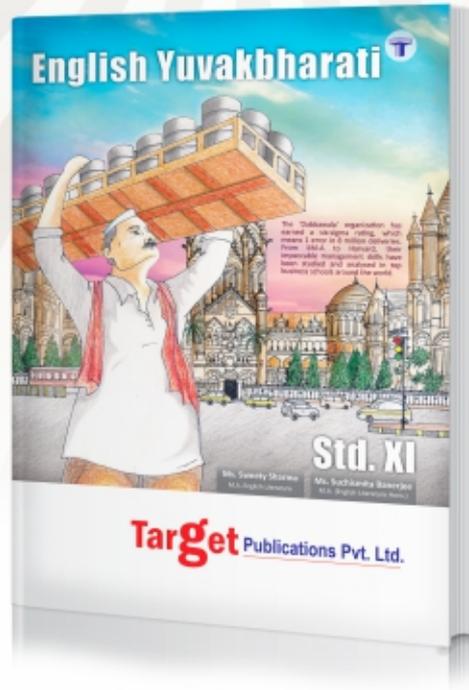
- i. Name of the person
- ii. Family background
- iii. Related area of work/ideology
- iv. Things that initiated him/her to work in the field
- v. How he / she practised the ideology
- vi. How it changed the society and caused upliftment of the masses

Ans: **Baba Amte**

- i. **Name of the person:**
Murlidhar Amte widely known as Baba Amte.
- ii. **Family Background:**
Belonged to a wealthy Jagirdar Brahmin family. Parents were Devidas and Laxmibai Amte.
- iii. **Date of Birth:** December 26, 1914
- iv. **Date of Death:** February 9, 2008
- v. **Related area of work / ideology:**
Rehabilitation of the poor people suffering from leprosy.
Betterment of tribal people at Hemalkasa.
- vi. **Things that initiated him to work in the field:**
Deeply stirred by the sight of a final stage leprosy patient and shocked at the social stigma attached to the disease, he undertook steps to provide cure to such patients as well as to rehabilitate them in the society.
- vii. **How he practised his ideology:**
By starting his rehabilitation programme at Anandvan, he provided cure as well as vocational training to the patients, so that they could start their life in a fresh and cheerful manner.
- viii. **How it changed the society and caused upliftment of the masses:**
The ideologies of Baba eradicated the traditional view-point about leprosy being a communicable disease. Earlier, leprosy patients remained deprived of proper treatment as the masses thought that the infected person can spread the disease to them, however later, they realised that it was not so.
- ix. **Awards and honours:**
Baba was bestowed with Padma Shree and Padma Vibhushana and many more awards and honours.



Std. XI



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